

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR NUTRITION AND LIFESTYLE MEDICINE

LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Company Registration No. 03333951 (England and Wales)



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LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
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**BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR NUTRITION AND LIFESTYLE MEDICINE
LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
BALANCE SHEET**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		25,293		18,926
Current assets					
Debtors	5	12,739		14,542	
Cash at bank and in hand		107,541		190,134	
		<u>120,280</u>		<u>204,676</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(8,579)</u>		<u>(26,609)</u>	
Net current assets			111,701		178,067
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>136,994</u>		<u>196,993</u>
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			<u>136,994</u>		<u>196,993</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income and expenditure account within the financial statements.

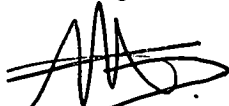
For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 August 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr M A Toribio-Mateas
Director

Company Registration No. 03333951

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR NUTRITION AND LIFESTYLE MEDICINE
LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1 Accounting policies

Company information

British Association for Nutrition and Lifestyle Medicine is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 North Street, Hailsham, East Sussex, BN27 1DQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Patents & trademarks	10 years straight line
Development Costs (database)	5 years straight line

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR NUTRITION AND LIFESTYLE MEDICINE LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Exceptional costs/(income)

	2018	2017
	£	£
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Legal and professional fees	53,587	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

In 2018 BANT was challenged to defend the professional standing of its members. Exceptional costs under legal and professional fees relate to legal fees accumulated by BANT engaging lawyers for further advice.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2017 - 7).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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4 Intangible fixed assets

	Patents & trademarks	Development Costs (database)	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	-	28,389	28,389
Additions - internally developed	-	9,960	9,960
Additions - separately acquired	4,530	-	4,530
	<u>4,530</u>	<u>38,349</u>	<u>42,879</u>
At 31 December 2018	4,530	38,349	42,879
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2018	-	9,463	9,463
Amortisation charged for the year	453	7,670	8,123
	<u>453</u>	<u>17,133</u>	<u>17,586</u>
At 31 December 2018	453	17,133	17,586
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	<u>4,077</u>	<u>21,216</u>	<u>25,293</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>18,926</u>	<u>18,926</u>

5 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Service charges due	8,555	524
Corporation tax recoverable	1,100	-
Other debtors	1,054	13,079
	<u>10,709</u>	<u>13,603</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	<u>2,030</u>	<u>939</u>
Total debtors	<u>12,739</u>	<u>14,542</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	50	641
Corporation tax	-	1,100
Other taxation and social security	2,688	2,266
Service charges paid in arrears	1,210	16,356
Other creditors	4,631	6,246
	<u>8,579</u>	<u>26,609</u>

7 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.