

Company Registration No. 05034324 (England and Wales)

**THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC  
COUNCIL**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2019**

British  
Psychoanalytic  
Council

FRIDAY



\*L8K0YGS1\*

LD9

20/12/2019

#231

COMPANIES HOUSE

# THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Directors</b>	Susanna Abse (Chair) Alan Colam Jan McGregor Hepburn Lee Smith Harvey Taylor Richard Serlin Nikky Sternhell Poul Rohleder	(Appointed 12 December 2018) (Appointed 5 April 2019) (Appointed 5 April 2019)
<b>Chief Executive</b>	Gary Fereday	
<b>Company number</b>	05034324	
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit 7 19-23 Wedmore Street London N19 4RU	
<b>Accountants</b>	Landau Morley LLP 325-327 Oldfield Lane North Greenford Middlesex UB6 0FX	
<b>Solicitors</b>	Bates Wells & Braithwaite LLP 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE	

---

# **THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL**

## **CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' report	1 - 5
Accountants' report	6
Statement of income and retained earnings	7
Statement of financial position	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 12

---

# **THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019***

---

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019.

#### **Who we are:**

The British Psychoanalytic Council (BPC) is the leading UK professional association and voluntary accredited register for the psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychotherapy profession. The BPC is made up of member institutions which are training institutions and professional associations in their own right. Individual psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychotherapists and counsellors are members of these organisations and registrants of BPC.

During the financial year 2018/19 our member institutions (our 'members') increased to 20 organisations:

- Association of Jungian Analysts
- Association for Psychodynamic Practice and Counselling in Organisational Settings
- Association of Medical Psychodynamic Psychotherapists
- Association of Psychodynamic Counsellors
- British Psychoanalytic Association
- British Psychoanalytical Society / The Institute of Psychoanalysis
- British Psychotherapy Foundation
- Forensic Psychotherapy Society
- Foundation for Psychotherapy and Counselling
- Gloucestershire Counselling Service
- North of England Association of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapists
- The Northern Ireland Psychoanalytic Society
- Psychoanalytic Parent Infant Psychotherapy Society
- Scottish Association of Psychoanalytical Psychotherapists
- Severnside Institute for Psychotherapy
- Society of Analytical Psychology
- Tavistock Relationships
- Tavistock Society of Psychotherapists
- Wessex Counselling and Psychotherapy
- West Midlands Institute of Psychotherapy

# **THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

---

As well as our 20 member institutions, we have:

- over 1,600 registrants on our accredited public register; clinicians who work across the public, voluntary and private sectors
- 500 trainees on BPC accredited trainings
- 230 practitioners on our Dynamic Interpersonal Therapy (DIT) public roster
- 400 practitioners on our Mentalisation Based Therapy (MBT) public roster
- and in 2018 we 'kite marked' the Transference Focused Psychotherapy (TFP) training that will lead to the creation of a TFP public roster

Many of our registrants are also senior consultant psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, academics, and leading figures in the field of mental health, both nationally and internationally.

The year also saw the start of our Scholars Network of leading academics and researchers who have made a significant contribution to the advancement of psychoanalytic thinking using psychoanalytic theory in their teaching research and writing.

### **Our vision**

The BPC has a vision of a society that recognises and values human relationships and the use of psychoanalytic theories of mind to support emotional wellbeing, good mental health, and effective social policy to create a better society.

### **Our mission**

Our mission is to advance the health of the public through the promotion of the highest clinical standards of training and clinical practice of psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychotherapy and psychodynamic counselling; and advance the education of psychoanalytic theories of mind.

### **Our charitable objects**

During the financial year we applied to become charity recognised by the Charity Commission. As a charity all our activity must be designed to further our charitable objects, which are as follows:

- to advance the health of the public through the maintenance and regulation of professional standards and clinical practice in psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychotherapy and counselling, and through the promotion and accreditation of training
- to advance education in and of psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychotherapy and counselling and its theoretical underpinnings through, but not limited to
  - the promotion of research and publication of the useful results thereof; and
  - advancing knowledge and understanding of the theory and practice of psychoanalysis and psychoanalytically informed therapies

# **THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

---

### **Strengthening our governance**

We expect to gain charitable status in the 2019/20 financial year. We will then be subject to Charity Commission scrutiny alongside Professional Standards Authority (PSA) scrutiny. The Board believes this increased scrutiny and transparency will further aid our regulatory functions and increase confidence in our public register and rosters.

The governance structures of the BPC have been strengthened; our Articles of Association have been updated, approved by the members and accepted by Companies House; we recruited our first lay Board member in 2018/19 and will be recruiting further lay Board members in the 2019/20 financial year.

The Board sets the strategic direction of the organisation and is responsible for good governance and the business objectives. The Chief Executive advises and reports to the Board, leading on the development of the strategic direction of the organisation and the delivery of its business objectives.

### **Our PSA accreditation and our regulatory functions**

We are a PSA accredited register. The PSA is overseen by the UK Parliament. PSA accredited registers help the public to access better care by ensuring that the registered health practitioners are competent and trustworthy. As an accredited register we ensure that the information we provide is clear and helps the public to make informed choices about the therapy our registrants offer.

The BPC protects the public through maintaining our public register of psychoanalytically informed practitioners who meet our fitness to practice standards. The BPC continues to be a highly regarded professional body, recognised within the field as maintaining high professional standards.

The BPC accredits the trainings of our member institutions, ensuring that they meet our training standards. An individual who qualifies from one of these trainings is then eligible for entry into the BPC's register. BPC registration is governed by a range of fitness to practise requirements including a code of ethics, continuing professional development and fitness to practise procedures.

In addition to our accredited trainings we also 'kite mark' a number of trainings that are psychoanalytic in their formulation but do not, on their own, enable practitioners to appear on our register. Practitioners completing these trainings can appear on our public rosters. We currently kite mark Dynamic Interpersonal Therapy (DIT), Mentalisation Based Therapy (MBT) and Transference Focused Psychotherapy (TFP).

# THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

---

### **Advancing knowledge**

As well as our regulatory role the BPC advances knowledge and understanding of the theory and practice of psychoanalysis and psychoanalytically informed therapies in a range of critical policy-making and opinion-forming arenas in the UK. These include:

- Department of Health
- NHS, including Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT)
- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)
- print and on-line media, television and radio
- Parliament
- local government
- voluntary sector
- academia

Particular areas of activity in 2018/19 included: our collaboration with a wide range of leading organisations in the mental health field around the NICE guidance on treatment for depression in adults; the Talking Therapies Task Force looking to make an economic evaluation of the benefits of longer-term psychoanalytic psychotherapy to the NHS; and the wide-ranging collaboration of bodies from the mental health and LGBTQ communities on the memorandum of Understanding on Conversion Therapy.

We continue our strategic collaboration with our partners at the UK Council for Psychotherapy (UKCP) and the British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy (BACP): the three leading counselling and psychotherapy bodies have formed the Collaboration for the Counselling and Psychotherapy Professions (CCPP) to work across a range of issues on both the regulatory and promotional side of our activities to substantially raise our collective ability to improve the profile and standing of the professions.

A key development for CCPP is the *Scope of Practice and Education for the counselling and psychotherapy professions (SCoPEd)* project. The aim is to agree a shared, evidence-based generic competency framework to inform the training requirements, competences and practice standards for counsellors and psychotherapists. Once complete we believe this will significantly improve the public understanding of the competencies of registrants on the three organisations registers.

The BPC supports and informs our registrants, and members of the public, through a range of publications and use of the BPC website and other social media. The website offers information, news and debate about psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychotherapies. It includes a Find a Therapist section (the BPC online register) with a range of search options.

In 2019/20 we will be investing in a new website to ensure it properly represents the professionalism of our member institutions, their trainings and the work of our registrants on our accredited register and practitioners on our public rosters. The BPC's magazine 'New Associations' remains widely regarded as one of the smartest, liveliest publications in the psychotherapy world. A regular e-newsletter keeps registrants up to date on a range of issues and activities of the BPC.

We run a range of events each year, ranging from our flagship annual 'PPNow Conference' to smaller conferences and seminars. 2018/19 saw the successful delivery of our first ever trainees conference and our first ever scholars networking event held at the Freud Museum in London. We are looking to develop these events further in 2019/20.

# THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

---

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

**Directors**

Susanna Abse (Chair)

Alan Colam

Jan McGregor Hepburn

Helen Morgan

(Resigned 21 September 2018)

David Richards

(Resigned 24 May 2019)

Lee Smith

Harvey Taylor

Judith Trowell

(Resigned 25 April 2018)

Richard Serlin

(Appointed 12 December 2018)

Nikky Sternhell

(Appointed 5 April 2019)

Poul Rohleder

(Appointed 5 April 2019)

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



Susanna Abse (Chair)

**Director**

20 September 2019



## **THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL**

### **ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

---

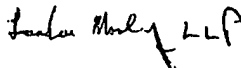
In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of The British Psychoanalytic Council for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the statement of Income and retained earnings, the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of The British Psychoanalytic Council, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 7 September 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of The British Psychoanalytic Council and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of The British Psychoanalytic Council, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than The British Psychoanalytic Council and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that The British Psychoanalytic Council has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus of The British Psychoanalytic Council. You consider that The British Psychoanalytic Council is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of The British Psychoanalytic Council. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.



Landau Morley LLP

Chartered Accountants

20 September 2019

325-327 Oldfield Lane North  
Greenford  
Middlesex  
UB6 0FX

# **THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL**

## **STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Income</b>	<b>552,449</b>	<b>457,906</b>
Administrative expenses	(522,688)	(451,614)
<b>Operating surplus</b>	<b>29,761</b>	<b>6,292</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	447	346
<b>Surplus before taxation</b>	<b>30,208</b>	<b>6,638</b>
Tax on surplus	(90)	(66)
<b>Surplus for the financial year</b>	<b>30,118</b>	<b>6,572</b>
Retained earnings brought forward	162,368	155,796
Retained earnings carried forward	192,486	162,368

# THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		4,879		5,335
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	25,157		55,545	
Cash at bank and in hand		652,509		256,770	
		677,666		312,315	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(490,059)		(155,282)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			187,607		157,033
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			192,486		162,368
<b>Reserves</b>					
Income and expenditure account			192,486		162,368

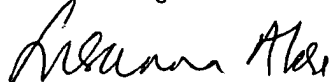
For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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 20 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



Susanna Abse (Chair)  
Director

Company Registration No. 05034324

# THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

The British Psychoanalytic Council is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 7, 19-23 Wedmore Street, London, N19 4RU.

#### 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. 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 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation 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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computers	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to surplus or deficit.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

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.

# THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 1.6 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 statement of financial position 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.

##### **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.

#### 1.7 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

# THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was 6 (2018 - 6).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2018	7,297	4,200	11,497
Additions	-	1,170	1,170
At 31 March 2019	7,297	5,370	12,667
<b>Depreciation and Impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2018	4,324	1,838	6,162
Depreciation charged in the year	743	883	1,626
At 31 March 2019	5,067	2,721	7,788
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2019	2,230	2,649	4,879
At 31 March 2018	2,973	2,362	5,335

### 4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Other debtors	25,157	55,545

# THE BRITISH PSYCHOANALYTIC COUNCIL

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

---

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Corporation tax	90	-
Other taxation and social security	5,174	-
Other creditors	484,795	155,282
	<u>490,059</u>	<u>155,282</u>

**6 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.