Report of the Executive Council and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

for

Confederation of British Surgery

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

Confederation of British Surgery

Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

Executive Council:	Mr Mark Henley Mr Peter Sedman Mr Alistair Jenkins Prof Peter Brennan Mrs Ruth Waters Mrs Clare Belton Miss Shireen McKenzie
Registered number:	830T
Auditors:	Ballards LLP Statutory Auditor Oakmoore Court Kingswood Road Hampton Lovett WR9 0QH
Bankers:	Bank of Scotland 600 Gorgie Road Edinburgh EH11 3XP

Confederation of British Surgery

Report of the Executive Council
for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

Members of the Executive Council
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2025 to the date of this report.

Mr Mark Henley
Mr Peter Sedman
Mr Alistair Jenkins
Prof Peter Brennan
Mrs Ruth Waters
Mrs Clare Belton
Miss Shireen McKenzie

Statement of the Executive Council's' responsibilities
The members of the Executive Council are responsible for preparing the Report of the Executive Council and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to trade unions in England & Wales requires the Executive Council to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the association and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the association for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Executive Council is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the association will continue in operation.

The members of the Executive Council are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the association and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the association and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the Executive Council:

Mr M Henley

M Henley ....

Date: 29 Apr 2026

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Confederation of British Surgery

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of the Confederation of British Surgery for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)'.

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the association's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the association in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Executive Council's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Executive Council with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The Executive Council are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report on in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

(a) the trade union has not kept proper accounting records in accordance with the requirements of section 28.
(b) it has not maintained a satisfactory system of control over its transactions in accordance with the requirements of that section, and
(c) the accounts to which the report relates do not agree with the accounting records.

Responsibilities of the Executive Council
As explained more fully in the Executive Council's responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the members of the Executive Council are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Executive Council determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Executive Council is responsible for assessing the association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Executive Council either intends to liquidate the association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities
In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

• the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance;
• results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
• any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the organisation's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to: – identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance; – detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; – the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
• the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area: revenue recognition. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK) , we were also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the organisation operates in, focussing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act, UK Bribery Act, Tax legislation, Employment law and health and safety regulations.

Audit response to risks identified

Our procedures to respond to risks identified in respect of revenue recognition included the following:
• agreeing revenue to membership records, reviewing whether the recognition occurs in the correct period; and
• reviewing the existence and completeness of the organisation's revenue.
To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:
• performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
• reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
• tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.
In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:
• agreeing accounts disclosures to underlying documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
• reading the minutes of meetings of those changed with governance;
• enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
• reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the company's legal advisors.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. The risk increases the more than compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the association's members, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the association's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the association and the association's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

B. Pow

Benjamin Powell MSci FCA CTA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ballards LLP, Statutory Auditor
Oakmoore Court
11c Kingswood Road
Hampton Lovett
Droitwich
Worcestershire
WR9 0QH

Date: 30 April 2026......................

Confederation of British Surgery

Profit and Loss Account for
the Year Ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover		**-**	-
Cost of sales		**-**	-
Gross profit		**-**	-
Administrative expenses		**(20,101)**	(21,383)
Other operating income	**4**	**18,197**	21,202
Operating profit before taxation		**(1,904)**	(181)
Tax on profit/(loss)		**-**	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		**(1,904)**	(181)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Confederation of British Surgery (Registered number: 830T)

Balance Sheet
31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	**47**	62
		47	62
Current assets			
Debtors	6	**6,282**	6,650
Cash at bank		**16,639**	18,744
		22,921	25,394
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	**12,861**	10,948
Net current assets/(liabilities)		**10,060**	14,446
Total assets less current liabilities		**10,107**	14,508
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	**32,099**	34,596
Net liabilities		**(21,992)**	(20,088)
Reserves			
Retained earnings		**(21,992)**	(20,088)
		(21,992)	(20,088)

The financial statements were approved by the Executive Council and authorised for issue on 29 Apr 2026 ....and were signed on its behalf by:

....

Mr M Henley

M Henley

The notes form part of these financial statements

Confederation of British Surgery

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

1. Statutory information

The Confederation of British Surgery is an unincorporated association registered as a trade union. The association reports to the Certification Officer for Trade Unions as required by the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.The association's registration details can be found on Page 1.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year
Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

Taxation
Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax represents the future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods. It is recognised in respect of all timing differences, with certain exceptions. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expense in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing differences. Deferred tax on revalued non-depreciable tangible fixed assets and investment properties is measured using the rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

2. Accounting policies - continued

Turnover and other income
Turnover and other income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT and trade discounts. The policies adopted for the recognition of turnover and other income are as follows:

Membership subscriptions
Income from annual membership subscriptions is recognised by reference to the period covered by the subscription. Income from life membership subscriptions is released to the profit and loss account in equal instalments over the average period during which the life membership is expected to be used, which is estimated to be 20 years..

Other income
Other income is recognized over the period of service, although the entity does not bear the cost of providing the service (see note 8 on page 11).

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures & fittings	25% reducing balance

Going concern
The deficit of assets shown on the balance sheet arises from the allocation of non-refundable subscriptions, in particular life membership subscriptions, across the whole period of membership and does not indicate that the association is not a going concern.

Mark Henley Associates Limited has confirmed that it will continue to provide support to the union for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. On this basis, the executive council consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

3. Employees and Executive Council members

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2024 - 1).

4. Other operating income

	2025	2024
	£	£
Membership subscriptions	**16,008**	13,865
Other income	**2,189**	7,337
	18,197	21,202

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & Fittings	**Total**
Cost	**£**	**£**
At 1 January 2025	194	**194**
At 31 December 2025	194	**194**
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2025	132	**132**
Charge for the year	15	**15**
At 31 December 2025	147	**147**
Carrying amount		
At 1 January 2025	62	**62**
At 31 December 2025	47	**47**

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade debtors	-	250
Prepayments	6,282	6,400
	6,282	**6,650**

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other creditors	**342**	100
Deferred income	**8,319**	6,648
Accrued expenses	**4,200**	4,200
	12,861	10,948

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	**32,099**	34,596

8. Related party transactions

The trade union employees are directly employed by Mark Henley Associates Limited. Mark Henley Associates Limited is owned by the president of the union, Mark Henley. £Nil (2024 – Nil) was re-charged in the year for these staff.

Other Income for 2025 includes £Nil money received from Indigo Indemnity Limited (2024: £6,555). Indigo Indemnity Limited is owned by the president of the union, Mark Henley. At the year-end £3,651 (2024 £3,651) was owed to the union by Indigo Indemnity Limited.

Receipts of £1,100 (2024 - £2,000) have been received from ENT UK Ltd and the Society of British Neurological Surgeons (SBNS) for access to the Surgical Advisory Service for which the Union does not bear the cost of providing this service. The cost is borne by the Medical Insurance Consultants (MIC). These receipts have been included in other income (£92) and deferred income (£1,008).