

THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

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THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

**REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS OF THE SOCIETY AND ADVISERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2023**

Registered number	RC000107
Principle office	10 Furnival Street London EC4A 1AB
Independent auditor	Haysmacintyre LLP 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1AG
Bankers	Lloyds TSB Bank PLC City office 4 th Floor 25 Gresham Street London EC2V 7HN
Investment Managers	Rathbone Investment Management Limited 8 Finsbury Circus London EC23 7AZ

ANNUAL REPORT AND COUNCIL MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy (CSP) is incorporated under Royal Charter and is a trade union on the Special Register under the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

The Royal Charter and Byelaws of the Society provide for its activities to be directed by a Council of up to 12 elected members. The management of the society is under the supervision of the Chief Executive, who is accountable to the Council, through the Chair of Council for day-to-day management.

Our vision:

Is to transform lives, maximise independence, and empower populations.

Our purpose:

Is to transform the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities by empowering our members and exerting our influence.

We are politically engaged by non-partisan.

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy operates by:

- providing information and advisory services to members as a professional and educational body, and as a trade union;
- promoting their interests in discussion with Governmental and other stakeholders;
- presenting evidence to the Pay Review Body;
- representing members in appropriate circumstances;
- promoting the effective development of physiotherapy education and research at both pre-registration and post-registration levels;
- formally validating courses of physiotherapy education;
- providing advice to members of public on the services of physiotherapists and other public relations work;
- organising events such as conferences and courses for members and others;
- publishing a professional journal and a news magazine; and
- providing members with professional liability insurance

Council membership 2023

Leanne Antoine
Katherine Ashmore (until 2nd March 2023)
Ishmael Beckford (Chair)
Jack Chew
Justine Croxton (until 2nd March 2023)
Reshma Patel
Gemma Scott
Alex Spearritt (Vice Chair)
Gillian Rawlinson
Srikesavan Sabapathy
Kelly Walker
Sylvia Wojciechowski

Preparation of accounts on a going concern basis

The CSP continues to prepare its accounts on a going concern basis. Physiotherapists play a crucial role in healthcare in the United Kingdom. Their roles are varied and focus on helping patients with physical problems, injuries, and conditions to improve their mobility, manage pain, and regain functional independence through exercise, rehabilitation, lifestyle interventions and behaviour change, as well as advanced skills such as injections and medicines prescription. Physiotherapists contribute extensively to research in relevant areas, provide expert leadership to services and organisations, along with being embedded educators for patients, in universities and for fellow professionals. Membership numbers have been steadily growing by around 1-2% a year for the past 8 years, from 53,019 on 31 March 2015 to 64,795 as at 31 December 2023. Growth in the physiotherapy workforce is projected to continue as the services of physiotherapists and support workers remain in high demand. The pipeline for physiotherapists entering the profession remains strong with growing numbers studying physiotherapy at UK universities, the development of apprenticeship routes and more internationally trained physiotherapists coming to work in the UK.

The CSP pension scheme liability presents a significant long-term commitment and is being actively managed by the CSP. The scheme is closed to new members and 2023 saw a decrease in the pension liability from £7.7m at the end of 2022 to £5.8m at the end of 2023. Significant investment and asset holdings create a net asset position of £22.6m. While the pension represents a significant commitment, and one which the CSP has a finance strategy recovery plan to address, it must be stressed that the pension liability is long-term in nature. As it will not fall due within a shorter-term frame, it is not considered to pose a significant or immediate threat to the CSP's going concern status.

ANNUAL REPORT AND COUNCIL MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

In 2023 the CSP made recovery plan payments of £1.4m to its pension scheme. In November 2022 an updated recovery plan and schedule of contributions was agreed with the pension trustees in response to a revised triennial actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2021 over a revised timeframe of approximately 11.5 years. The recovery plan commits the CSP to paying £1.4m per year for the next 11 years. The next actuarial valuation of the scheme is due to be completed as at 31 March 2024 and the recovery plan will be reviewed and updated in response to this valuation in advance of the regulatory deadline of 30 June 2025.

To address the uncertainty on the level of pension repayments that may be required in the long term, the CSP implemented a finance strategy from 2020 to 2023 which mandated that the CSP should generate annual operating surpluses before gains and losses of at least £1m each year. All net surpluses over this strategic period were retained in a designated future pension volatility mitigation reserve to grow the CSP's assets to enable us to meet changing future obligations without significant interruptions to our ongoing member services. In December 2023 Council agreed a new finance strategy from 31 December 2023 to 31 December 2027. At 31 December 2022 this fund was at £7.6m; in December 2023 Council decided to cap this Future Pension Volatility Mitigation fund at £5m, representing the total target surplus for the 2020-2023 strategic period. Surpluses generated in excess of this £5m were transferred to a new strategic transformation designated reserve, which is £4.2m at 31 December 2023. This fund was established to enable investment in areas of corporate priority aligned with our Valuing Physiotherapy corporate strategy to 2027. Specific plans for investment will be finalised and committed by Council by 31 December 2024. Additionally, as part of the 2023-2027 finance strategy, Council agreed to remove its minimum annual operating surplus target in order to invest in growing its membership and improving its operations to future proof the organisation to ensure our long-term sustainability for the ultimate benefit of members. Council mandated that the CSP should continue to meet all its obligations in respect of the pension scheme and generate a small surplus on general funds of up to £2m over the corporate strategy period ending on 31 December 2027 to contribute to its general reserve.

The investment strategy also mandates the holding of a significant cash contingency outside of the investments themselves. The combination of these factors means that in the short term the CSP is maintaining a cash buffer to manage any uncertainty. In line with the investment strategy, at the end of each quarter, where an excess of £1m cash is held in CSP's bank accounts, the excess is transferred to investments, with the overall objective of long-term growth of the CSP's asset base to address the risk of the pension liability. The CSP had a strong cash and investment holdings position of £22.3m at the end of 2023, reflecting the strong working capital position of the society.

With 94% of CSP income coming from subscription fees, the CSP has a stable income stream and generates a modest net cash surplus from its operating activities with a £0.7m surplus generated in 2023 (£1.7m in 2022). Total membership numbers continue to increase in line with historic trends and year-to-date figures as of April 2024 are in line with our income projections.

The CSP Leadership Team has conducted a review of the current economic conditions on the CSP's risks and strategic plans for Council. The impact of inflation on the CSP has been assessed by the Leadership Team for Council through the 2024 budgeting process. A detailed budget for 2024 indicates an expected breakeven position on its general funds in line with the new finance strategy to 2027. Income is expected to increase by 6% on the 2023 actuals due to a forecasted increase in membership numbers, as well as a 5% increase in subscription prices for 2024 across all categories of membership to cover the inflationary impact of rising costs for the CSP.

In line with our new finance strategy, total expenditure including taxation in 2024 is budgeted to increase c14% on the 2023 actuals. Increases to costs are monitored regularly and any changes updated through quarterly reforecasts. Pay expenditure has been forecast to increase to account for the staff annual uplift in pay of 6.3% in April 2024 in line with CPIH. The CSP plans to invest in some critical areas of operation over 2024 including: membership recruitment and engagement, digital and operational transformation, insurance member benefits and Equality, Diversity and Belonging (EDB).

As noted above, CSP received 94% of its income through subscriptions which are mostly paid monthly by direct debit. Annual subscriptions are received in January which means that approximately 23% of total income is cash received by end of February each year. This pattern of receipts means that CSP is usually able to forecast and confirm a positive cash inflow by March each year without needing to draw on cash reserves. The CSP is budgeted to generate a breakeven cash position in 2024.

The fair value of the assets and liabilities held by the CSP continues to be volatile given the current economic situation in the UK and globally, in particular the high levels of inflation.

In October 2023 the CSP sold its freehold property (Bedford Row) for £7.3m, a loss of £0.3m on the 31 December 2022 valuation. The proceeds of sale were received in January 2024, a £7.3m debtor has been included in these accounts. A total provision for Corporation Tax of £430k has been included as liability for payment by 30 September 2024 which includes the taxable gain on the sale of Bedford Row. At the balance sheet date, the Property Revaluation Reserve has been removed and the net gain is being held within general funds; the property has been removed from Fixed Assets. In February 2024 the net proceeds of sale of Bedford Row were invested in short-term funds to generate future returns for the CSP.

ANNUAL REPORT AND COUNCIL MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

Report of Council Members

Details of what we have achieved during the year are set out on our website at www.csp.org.uk/impact.'

The CSP's elected Council are responsible for preparing the Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Council prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

Under applicable law, the Council must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society and the surplus or deficit of the Society for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the Council are 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Society will continue in business.

The Council are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Society's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Society and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with applicable law. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Society and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Financial statements are published on the Society's website in accordance with legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements, which may vary from legislation in other jurisdictions. The maintenance and integrity of the Society's website is the responsibility of the Council. The Council's responsibility also extends to the ongoing integrity of the financial statements contained therein.

Due to the continued impact of the wider economic environment as well as the business and operations of the CSP and its members, this report includes disclosures to support the continued presentation of the financial statements on a Going Concern basis. The CSP continues to monitor the financial impact of inflationary increases and impacts on the cost of supplies.

The Council who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed that, as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. Each member of the Council has confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Council in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

The Annual Report and Statement of Council Members' Responsibilities have been approved by the Council.

Approved by order of the members of the board of Council Members on 20th May 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Ishmael Beckford (Chair of Council)



.....
John Cowman (Chief Executive Officer)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy 'the Society' for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, 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 Chartered Society of Physiotherapy's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of the surplus 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 Society 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 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 Society's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The Council is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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 in this regard.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the regulations require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been maintained by the Society; or
- a satisfactory system of financial control has not been maintained by the Society; or
- the Society's financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

Respective responsibilities of the Society's Council and auditors

As described on page 4 the Council is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard for Auditors.

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:

Based on our understanding of the Society and the environment in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Trade Union legislation, data protection regulations and employment law, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 and corporation tax regulations.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inappropriate journal entries in respect of revenue recognition. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities;
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journals, in particular journal entries with unusual descriptions; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates.

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.

THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF
PHYSIOTHERAPY**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Society, as a body, in accordance with the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 (amended). Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Society those matters we are required to state to them in an independent 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 Society and the members of the Society as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Haysmacintyre LLP.

**Haysmacintyre LLP
Chartered Accountants**

Registered Auditors

**10 Queen Street Place
London**

EC4R 1AG

Date: 23 May 2024

THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (including the income and expenditure account)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Income from:			
Income from services and products	3	22,533	21,150
Investments	4	268	335
Total income:		22,801	21,485
Expenditure on:			
Operating costs	5	(20,151)	(18,502)
Other expenses	5	(333)	(539)
Loss on disposal of property	12	(316)	-
Total expenditure		(20,800)	(19,041)
Operating surplus before gains and (losses)		2,001	2,444
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of investments	13	950	(2,168)
Net income before taxation		2,951	276
Taxation	10	(430)	(207)
Net income after taxation		2,521	69
Other recognised (losses):			
Losses on revaluation of properties		-	(1,835)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit pension scheme	18	695	21,933
Total comprehensive gain for the year		3,216	20,167

The statement of Comprehensive income includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

The notes on pages 11 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY


**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	2023 000	2022 000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	146	183
Tangible assets	12	126	7,754
Investments	13	20,733	19,590
		21,005	27,527
Current assets			
Debtors and prepayments	14	9,458	871
Cash at bank and in hand		1,541	931
		10,999	1,802
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(3,608)	(2,258)
Net current assets / (liabilities)		7,391	(456)
Net assets excluding pension liability		28,396	27,071
Defined benefit pension scheme liability	18	(5,838)	(7,729)
Total net assets including pension liability		22,558	19,342
Represented by			
General funds	16	18,798	15,177
Property revaluation fund	16	-	4,286
Pension reserve fund	16	(5,838)	(7,729)
Future pension volatility mitigation fund	16	5,000	7,608
Strategic transformation fund	16	4,178	-
Investment revaluation fund	16	420	-
Total unrestricted funds		22,558	19,342
Total funds		22,558	19,342

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Council Members on 20 May 2024 and signed on their behalf by:



.....
Ishmael Beckford (Chair of Council)



.....
John Cowman (Chief Executive Officer)

The notes on pages 11 to 28 form part of these financial statements

THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash provided by operating activities	17	693	1,717
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	4	17	28
Dividends received	4	251	307
Purchase of intangible assets	11	(40)	(220)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	12	(59)	(102)
Net acquisitions/disposals of investments	13	(252)	(2,131)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(83)	(2,118)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		610	(401)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		931	1,332
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,541	931

Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 January 2023 £000	Cash flows £000	At 31 December 2023 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	931	610	1,541

The Society has no external debt.

The notes on pages 11 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

1. General information

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy ("the Society") is incorporated under Royal Charter in the UK and is a trade union on the special register under the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. The address of the registered office is given on the Society Information page and the nature of the Society's operations, and its principal activity is set out in the annual report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements are prepared in GBP and rounded to the nearest thousand.

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Society's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going Concern

The Council confirm that, at the time of approving the financial statements, there is a reasonable expectation that the Society has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and as a result, the going concern basis of preparation has been applied. In arriving at this conclusion, the Council has taken account of current and anticipated trading performance in the current economic conditions, its Corporate Strategy and its reserves position.

Taking the above into account as well as the impacts of inflation noted above, the CSP continues to forecast that it will generate a positive net cash contribution in 2024.

In light of the historic growth in membership numbers as noted previously, we consider a significant drop in membership to be highly unlikely. The CSP has the flexibility within its operation to deliver cost savings should income significantly fall.

Whilst uncertainties exist in the future, the Council are of the opinion that a material uncertainty does not exist and for this reason, the going concern basis continues to be adopted in the preparation of the Society's financial statements.

2.3 Income

Members' subscriptions (except student memberships, see below) are recognised in line with the period of the membership. No adjustment is made in respect of associated arrears. Subscriptions received in advance are accounted for in the financial year to which they relate.

Included as part of income for educational purposes are student membership fees. These fees are payable at the beginning of the course. Since the courses vary in length from 1 to 4 years, the fees are deferred and released as income over the duration of the courses.

Income from events is recognised in the period in which the event takes place.

Income from journals is recognised monthly on an accruals basis according to the period in which the income is earned.

Income from listed investments is accounted for on a receivable basis and other investment income on an accruals basis. The CSP investment policy seeks to achieve capital growth and not income.

Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income in the period to which they relate, unless performance conditions require recognition to be deferred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2.4 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

2.5 Taxation

The Society is subject to UK corporation tax on investment income and gains, and surpluses arising from transactions with non-members. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Society operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.6 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets costing £1,000 or more are capitalised and recognised when future economic benefits are probable, and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life.

Amortisation is provided on the following basis:

- Computer software – 3 to 6 years

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2.7 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Freehold property, including land, is stated at market value less accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The market value of the property is reviewed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the fair value at the reporting date.

Increases in fair value of freehold property is reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in funds. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss only to the extent that it reverses a valuation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. Similarly, the decrease of the asset's carrying amount as a result of a revaluation is only recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously unrecognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset.

All other tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write each asset down to its estimated residual value evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold property	-	over 50 years
Improvements to freehold property	-	over 10 years
Computer equipment	-	over 3 years
Other fixed assets	-	over 5 years

2.8 Investments

Long-term investments are described as Unit Trusts and are classified as fixed assets.

Investments are stated at market value through profit and loss at the reporting date. Realised and unrealised gains and losses on revaluation of fixed asset investments are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.9 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

2.10 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

2.11 Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities and provisions are recognised when there is an obligation at the Balance Sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably.

Liabilities are recognised at the amount that the Society anticipates it will pay to settle the debt or the amount it has received as advanced payments for the goods or services it must provide.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is based on the present value of those amounts, discounted at the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as a finance cost.

2.12 Leases

All leases are "operating leases" and the annual rentals are charged to the income and expenditure account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rent free periods or other incentives received for entering a lease are accounted for over the period of the lease so as to spread the benefit received over the lease term.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

2.13 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets which are recoverable within one year are initially measured at the transaction price. Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Financial liabilities payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

2.14 Pensions

The Society operates a defined benefits pension scheme called the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy Staff Pension Scheme (the Scheme). The Scheme has been closed to new joiners since April 2020.

The defined benefit pension scheme obligation is valued using the "project unit credit method". The regular costs of providing pension benefits are charged to income and expenditure over the service life of employees on the basis of a constant percentage of earnings. Variations from regular cost arising from periodic actuarial valuations are allocated to operating surplus over the expected remaining service lives of current employees on the basis of a constant percentage of current and estimated future earnings.

Scheme assets are measured at fair values. Scheme liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method and are discounted at appropriate high quality corporate bond rates. The net surplus or deficit is presented separately from other net assets on the balance sheet.

The current service costs and costs from settlements and curtailments are charged against operating surplus. Past service costs are recognised in the current accounting period. Interest is calculated on the net defined liability. Re-measurements are reported in other comprehensive income.

2.15 Fund accounting

The Society holds a number of funds, which are described in note 16 of these financial statements.

3. Income from services and products

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Subscriptions	21,489	20,189
Income from journals	488	427
Events	70	-
Income from educational purposes	189	89
Grant and miscellaneous	297	445
Total	22,533	21,150

THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

4. Investment income

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Dividends receivable	251	307
Interest receivable	17	28
Total	268	335

5. Analysis of expenditure by area of activity

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Practice and Development	5,236	4,857
Employment Relations and Union Services	3,129	2,998
Journals	958	1,017
Strategy, Policy and Engagement	4,188	4,224
Events	281	176
Administration and finance	6,692	5,769
Less other expenses: Pension finance charge	(333)	(539)
Operating expenses	20,151	18,502

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Fees payable to the Society's auditor in respect of:		
The auditing of the accounts of the Society	32	52
Accounts preparation services	4	5
Membership audit	4	4
All taxation advisory services not included above	-	5

7. Staff costs

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Wages and salaries	8,183	7,429
Social security costs	1,229	951
Contribution to defined contribution pension schemes	971	809
Operating costs of defined benefit pension schemes	480	940
Temporary staff costs	347	390
	11,210	10,519

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

7. Staff costs (continued)

The average number of persons employed by the Society during the year was as follows:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Average full-time equivalents employed	<u>153</u>	<u>163</u>

8. Senior officers

The five Senior Officers (Leadership Team) of the Society are considered to be the key Management Personnel.

Staff costs disclosed in note 7 included the following payments in respect of Senior Officers' emoluments:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Emoluments	470	456
Employer's pension contributions	<u>91</u>	<u>74</u>
	<u>561</u>	<u>530</u>
Highest paid employee Remuneration	136	136
Employer's pension contribution	<u>30</u>	<u>23</u>
	<u>166</u>	<u>159</u>
Accrued pension lump sum at year end (defined benefit schemes)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

9. Council Members remuneration and expenses

During the year, one Council Member received £3k reimbursement for loss of earnings (2022 - £Nil). No Council Members received any other remuneration or other benefits (2022 - £Nil)

During the year ended 31 December 2023 £8k member expenses have been incurred (2022 - £16k).

10. Taxation

	2023 £000	2022 £000
UK Corporation tax on surplus for the year at 23.5% (2022 – 19%)		
In respect of the current year	175	29
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	<u>242</u>	<u>178</u>
	<u>417</u>	<u>207</u>
Deferred taxation		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	13	(229)
Effect of changes in tax rates	-	229
	<u>13</u>	<u>(29)</u>
Tax charge on surplus	<u>430</u>	<u>207</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2022 – same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2022 – 19%). The differences are explained below:

Current tax reconciliation

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Surplus before taxation	2,951	276
At tax rate of 23.52% (2022 – 19%)	694	52
Non-taxable income	(472)	(311)
Tax losses offset against deferred tax	-	-
Other differences	(2)	-
Chargeable losses	67	(384)
Expenses not deductible	-	342
Adjustment to losses	-	3,645
Exempt ABGH distributions	(33)	(45)
Adjustment to tax in respect of previous periods	243	178
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	5	1,262
Movements in deferred tax not recognised	(72)	(4,532)
Total tax charge for the year	430	207

The Society has a recognised deferred tax liability of £13k (2022 – £nil)

An increase in the future main corporation tax rate to 25% from 1 April 2023, from the previously enacted 19%, was announced at the budget on 3 March 2021, and substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The deferred tax balance at 31 December 2023 has been calculated based on the rate as at the reporting date.

11. Intangible assets

	Computer software
	£000
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	244
Additions	40
At 31 December 2023	284
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2023	61
Charge for the year	77
At 31 December 2023	138
Net book value	
At 31 December 2023	146
At 31 December 2022	183

Amortisation of intangible fixed assets is included as part of operating expenses in the income and expenditure account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £000	Computer equipment £000	Other fixed assets £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2023	7,620	175	183	7,978
Additions	-	59	-	59
Disposals	(7,620)	(10)	(67)	(7,697)
At 31 December 2023	-	224	116	340
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	-	130	94	224
Charge for the year	-	46	21	67
On disposals	-	(10)	(67)	(77)
At 31 December 2023	-	166	48	214
Net book value				
At 31 December 2023	-	58	68	126
At 31 December 2022	7,620	45	89	7,754

Freehold property includes land, buildings, and improvements to freehold property. Included in freehold property brought forward at 1 January 2022 is land with a cost of approximately £552,000 which has not been depreciated. The historical cost of buildings was £2,782,000. The property was sold in October 2023 and therefore the fixed asset has been disposed of within the year.

Until they were disposed of the freehold office premises were valued at a market value using the Investment Method of Valuation. At 31 December 2022 the market value was confirmed as £7.6m, by Farebrother. The valuation was performed in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Global Standards 2020 incorporating the IVSC International Valuation Standards, and in line with the 'Red Book'. The property was sold for £7.3m in October 2023, and thus a loss of £0.3m has been recognised in 2023.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is included as part of operating expenses in the income and expenditure account.

13. Investments

	2023 £000	2022 £000
At valuation		
At 1 January	19,590	19,479
Net acquisitions/(disposals)	252	2,131
Disposals	-	-
Management fee	(59)	-
Unrealised gain/(loss) on investment	950	(2,020)
At 31 December	20,733	19,590

THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

13. Investments (continued)

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Historic cost of investments	20,313	20,537
	2023 £000	2022 £000
The investment comprised:		
Listed: Unit Trusts	20,467	19,056
Cash	266	534
At 31 December	20,733	19,590

14. Debtors

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Due within 1 year		
Trade debtors	429	230
Other debtors	1	12
VAT debtor	44	-
Prepayments and accrued income	8,984	629
	9,458	871

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Trade creditors	1,879	835
Corporation tax	595	207
Other taxation and social security	278	305
Other creditors	74	236
Accruals and deferred income	782	615
Membership subscriptions in advance	-	60
	3,608	2,258

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

16. Statements of funds

	General reserve £000	Property Revaluation reserve £000	Investment revaluation reserve £000	Pension reserve £000	Future pension volatility mitigation reserve £000	Strategic transformation reserve £000	Total £000
As at 1 January 2023	15,177	4,286	-	(7,729)	7,608	-	19,342
Pension revaluation	(695)	-	-	695	-	-	-
Repayments under the pension repayment plan	(2,009)	-	-	2,009	-	-	-
Transfer of pension cost to the pension reserve fund	813	-	-	(813)	-	-	-
Transfer of revaluation reserve on sale of property	4,286	(4,286)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer operating surplus after tax to strategic transformation reserve	(1,570)	-	-	-	-	1,570	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,216	-	-	-	-	-	3,216
Transfer to strategic transformation fund	-	-	-	-	(2,608)	2,608	-
Investment gains over historic cost	(420)	-	420	-	-	-	-
	18,798	0	420	(5,838)	5,000	4,178	22,558

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

16. Statements of funds prior year (continued)

	General reserve £000	Property Revaluation reserve £000	Investment revaluation reserve £000	Pension reserve £000	Future pension volatility mitigation reserve £000	Legal reserve £000	Total £000
As at 1 January 2022 as previously stated	14,910	6,747	2,775	(29,832)	5,255	116	(29)
Prior year restatement	(705)	-	-	-	(91)	-	(796)
As at January 2022	14,205	6,747	2,775	(29,832)	5,164	116	(825)
Surplus and other comprehensive income for the year	69	(1,835)	-	21,933	-	-	20,167
Repayments made under the pension repayment plan	-	-	-	1,141	(1,141)	-	-
Transfer from property revaluation fund	626	(626)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of investment revaluation to investment revaluation fund	2,775	-	(2,775)	-	-	-	-
Transfer of pension cost to the pension reserves fund	971	-	-	(971)	-	-	-
Transfer of remaining operating surplus to future pension volatility migration fund	(3,585)	-	-	-	3,585	-	-
Transfer of Legal reserve	116	-	-	-	-	(116)	-
	<u>15,177</u>	<u>4,286</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,729)</u>	<u>7,608</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,342</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

The funds are described below:

General

The general fund represents funds available for general use of the Society.

Property revaluation reserve

The property revaluation fund represents the accumulated revaluation of the property over and above its value on the historic cost basis. This reserve was released to general funds in 2023 as the property was sold in October 2023.

Investment revaluation reserve

The investment revaluation fund represents the accumulated gains and losses on investments, over and above their historic cost. A transfer is made annually representing the change in fair value in the year.

Pension reserve

The pension reserve represents the defined benefit pension obligation.

Future pension volatility mitigation fund

The triennial valuation of the CSP staff pension scheme performed by the Scheme's actuaries, Barnett Waddingham, estimated a £26m deficit as at 31 March 2021.

In November 2022 the CSP filed a recovery plan with the Pensions Regulator committing to pay down the actuarial deficit over a 11.5-year period. This entailed an increase to the term of the previous recovery plan and the annual payments to approximately £1.4m per year.

In December 2019 the CSP Council agreed that a clearly identifiable reserve should be created in the accounts to mitigate against future risks of a change in pension repayment plan commitments. This reserve includes operating surpluses after taxation from 2018 until 2023.

The CSP recognises that the assumptions taken by the scheme Trustees and actuaries will mean the recovery plan will need to be reviewed following the next triennial valuation as at 31 March 2024. This creates a risk and volatility to CSP reserves that needs to be actively managed.

In 2023 Council decided to cap this fund at £5m, which was the target level set in the 2020-2023 finance strategy.

Strategic transformation fund

The Strategic transformation fund is designated by Council to invest in areas of corporate priority aligned with our Valuing Physiotherapy corporate strategy to 2027. Initial plans for investment will be finalised and committed by Council by 31 December 2024. These will be reviewed annually.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

17. Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

	Notes	2023 £000	2022 £000
Net income for the year (as per Statement of Comprehensive Income)		2,521	69
Adjustments for:			
(Gain)/Loss on revaluation of investment net of fees	13	(891)	2,020
Investment income received	4	(268)	(335)
Depreciation	12	(10)	77
Amortisation	11	77	45
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	14	(8,587)	1,034
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors net of tax charge		920	(1,431)
Defined benefit pension items – not involving the pension repayment plan cash payment	16	813	971
Defined benefit cash payments	16	(2,009)	(1,141)
Write off of intangible and tangible fixed assets	12	-	201
Tax charge	10	430	207
Disposal of tangible fixed assets	12	7,697	-
Net cash provided by operating activities		693	1,717

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

18. Pension commitments

The Society operates a defined benefit pension scheme.

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy (the employer) operates a defined benefit pension arrangement called the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy Staff Pension Scheme (the scheme). The Scheme provides benefits based on final salary and length of service on retirement, leaving service or death. The following disclosures exclude any allowance for defined contribution schemes operated by the Employer.

The Scheme is subject to the Statutory Funding Objective under the Pensions Act 2004. A valuation of the scheme is carried out at least once every three years to determine whether the statutory funding objective is met. As part of the process the employer must agree with the trustees of the scheme the contributions to be paid to meet any shortfall against the statutory funding objective and contributions to pay for the future accrual of benefits.

The Scheme is managed by a board of trustees, appointed in part by the employer and in part from elections by members of the scheme. The trustees have responsibility for obtaining valuations of the fund, administering benefit payments, and investing the scheme's assets. The trustees delegate some of these functions to their professional advisers where appropriate. There were no scheme amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

The most recent comprehensive actuarial valuation of the scheme was carried out as at 31 March 2021 and the next valuation of the scheme is due as at 31 March 2024. In November 2022, a new recovery plan and schedule of contributions was agreed with the pension trustees in response to the revised triennial actuarial valuation over a revised timeframe of approximately 11.5 years. The new plan commits the CSP to paying £1.4m per year for the next 11 years.

Presently, the actuarial valuation of the scheme deficit has reduced significantly in the line with the FRS 102 valuation due to improvements in the discount rate assumptions used. In the event that the valuation reveals larger a deficit than expected, the employer may be required to increase contributions above those set out in the existing schedule of contributions. Conversely, if the position is better than expected, it is possible that contributions may be reduced.

In 2022, the CSP contributed an additional £1.1m to its pension scheme as the third instalment of a ten- year deficit recovery plan. Recovery plan payments to the scheme in 2023 were £1.4m and anticipated recovery plan payments to the scheme for 2024 is £1.4m.

Below, you will find information regarding the defined benefit plan, prepared in compliance with section 28 of FRS102. The calculations were carried out by an independent certified actuary. The adjustments consider alterations in financial circumstances, the actual disbursement made during this period, and the effects of granted pensions scheme increments.

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	At 31 December 2023	At 31 December 2022
	%	%
Discount rate	4.6	4.85
Inflation (RPI)	3	3.1
Inflation (CPI)	2.65	2.70
Salary increases	2.65	2.7
Pension increases (RPI max 5%)	2.75	2.85
Proportion married	70	70
Post-retirement mortality	S3PA tables with CMI 2020 projections using a long-term improvement rate of 1.00% p.a.	S3PA tables with CMI 2020 projections using a long-term improvement rate of 1.00% p.a.
Commutation	All members are assumed to take the maximum tax free cash	All members are assumed to take the maximum tax free cash

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

18. Pensions commitments (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

	At 31 December 2023 £000	At 31 December 2022 £000
Discount rate +0.5%	(3,218)	(3,022)
Discount rate -0.5%	3,623	3,403
Inflation +0.5%	3,059	2,785
Inflation -0.5%	(2,446)	(2,376)
Salary increases	168	235
Mortality assumption + 1 year	1,395	-
Mortality assumption – 1 year	(1,422)	-
Commutation	289	71
95% of S2NA tables with CMI 2017 projection and 1.0% p.a. long term rate	-	493

Movements in the fair value of the Society's share of scheme assets were as follows;

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	36,625	39,137
Interest income	1,785	728
Contributions by employer	2,009	1,579
Contributions by scheme participants	77	113
Benefits paid	(1,452)	(938)
Administration costs	(263)	(272)
Return on assets less interest	3,086	(3,722)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	41,867	36,625

The asset split is as follows:

	At 31 December 2023	At 31 December 2022
BlackRock Equities	-	40.4%
Columbia Threadneedle Dynamic Real Return Fund	-	57.3%
Partners Generations Fund	14.5%	-
M&G Total Return Credit Fund	19.4%	-
Legal and General Funds	63.9%	-
Cash	2.2%	2.3%
Total	100%	100%

The actual return on scheme assets was £4,871,000 (2022 – loss of £2,994,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

18. Pensions commitments (continued)

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Opening defined benefit obligation	(44,354)	(68,896)
Current service costs	(217)	(598)
Contributions by scheme participants	(77)	(113)
Past service costs	-	-
Interest on liabilities	(2,118)	(1,267)
Benefits paid	1,452	938
Change due to settlements and curtailments	-	-
Experience loss on liabilities	(2,052)	(4,479)
Changes to demographic assumptions	832	-
Changes to financial assumptions	(1,171)	30,061
Closing defined benefit obligation	(47,705)	(44,354)

The impact on the balance sheet is as follows:

	At 31 December 2023 £000	At 31 December 2022 £000
Fair value of assets	41,867	36,625
Present value of funded obligations	(47,705)	(44,354)
Deficit in scheme	(5,838)	(7,729)

The amounts recognised in the income and expenditure account are as follows:

	Year to 31 December 2023 £000	Year to 31 December 2022 £000
Current service cost	(217)	(598)
Administration costs	(263)	(272)
Interest on liabilities	(2,118)	(1,267)
Interest on assets	1,785	728
Total amount recognised in the income and expenditure account	(813)	(1,409)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

18. Pensions commitments (continued)

The total remeasurements in year are as follows:

	Year to 31 December 2023 £000	Year to 31 December 2022 £000
Gain/(Loss) on assets in excess of interest	3,086	(3,722)
Experience losses on liabilities	(2,052)	(4,479)
Gains from changes to demographic assumptions	832	-
(Losses)/Gains from changes to financial assumptions	(1,171)	30,061
Other	-	73
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total amount recognised in the income and expenditure account	695	21,933

19. Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2023, the Society had commitments to make future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
No later than 1 year	308	290
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	242	550
Later than 5 years	-	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	550	857

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

20. Payments to Society Officials

As required by the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992, the Society has disclosed in its annual return to the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations that no allowances were paid in 2023 to the Chair and Vice-Chair (2022 – none).

21. Related Party Transactions

The Society has two associated registered charities: The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy Charitable Trust and The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy Members' Benevolent Fund. Each has an independent board of trustees. CSP collaborates with both charities as the organisations share similar missions and objectives. Collaboration is split between business as usual (included in any regular service fee) and occasional activities (may be charged separately as agreed by trustees). Activities include provision of finance, payroll investment administration, facilities support, advice and support as required.

The Society provided financial and administrative and support services to the Charitable Trust at a cost of £101,424 (2022 - £90,177) and donated financial administration services to the Charitable Trust with an estimated value of £13,133 (2022: £13,562). As at 31 December 2023 the Charitable Trust owed the Society £110,854 (2022 - £82,537). As at 31 December 2023 the Society owed the Trust £22,398 (2022 - no funds owed).

The Society provided financial administration services with an estimated value of £16,583, at no cost, to the Physiotherapy Benevolent Fund (2022 - £15,595). As at 31 December 2023 the amount owed to the Society was £4,416 (2022 - £6,479).

An amount of £53,460 (2022 - £50,089) was included in the accounts, as administrative and finance expenditure, in respect of amounts paid to the employers of the Chair of Council.. These payments represent compensation for the time officials spend with the Society.

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy Staff Pension Scheme provides pension benefits for current and previous CSP staff members. Karen Middleton and Claire Sullivan are key management personnel of the CSP and also serve as Trustees of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy Staff Pension Scheme (Karen Middleton resigned on 31 December 2023).

22. Capital commitments

The Society had no capital commitments at 31 December (2022 - £Nil).

23. Boards and branches

There are 13 boards/regional networks and 12 branches of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy operated by the Society's members across the regions of the United Kingdom and Crown Dependencies.