COMPANIES HOUSE COPY

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00971663

British Mensa Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

31 December 2025

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COMPANIES HOUSE

MURAS BAKER JONES LIMITED
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Regent House
Bath Avenue
Wolverhampton
West Midlands
WV1 4EG

British Mensa Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2025

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British Mensa Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	J A Gill K J Leek C E J Packer L M Herlihy M Reilly D A Saw W R Magill D L Price J M Sidebottom
Company secretary	K J Mapstone
Registered office	Deansgate 62-70 Tettenhall Road Wolverhampton West Midlands England WV1 4TH
Auditor	Muras Baker Jones Limited Chartered accountants & statutory auditor Regent House Bath Avenue Wolverhampton West Midlands WV1 4EG

British Mensa Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 December 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

J A Gill	
K J Leek	
C E J Packer	
L M Herlihy	
M Reilly	
D A Saw	
W R Magill	(Appointed 19 October 2025)
D L Price	(Appointed 19 October 2025)
J M Sidebottom	(Appointed 19 October 2025)
C Cooper	(Resigned 19 October 2025)
A R Corson	(Resigned 19 October 2025)
J MacWhyte	(Resigned 19 October 2025)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors 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 company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small company provisions

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 11 July 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:



K J Mapstone
Company Secretary

Registered office:
Deansgate
62-70 Tettenhall Road
Wolverhampton
West Midlands
England
WV1 4TH

British Mensa Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of British Mensa Limited

Year ended 31 December 2025

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of British Mensa Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position 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 FRS 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 company 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 directors' 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 company'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 the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors 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 directors determine 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 directors are responsible for assessing the company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the company 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:

In planning and designing our audit tests we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement within the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. Our assessment of these risks includes consideration of the nature of the industry and sector, the control environment and the business performance along with the results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of risks and irregularities. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are 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 company operates in, focusing 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 tax legislation and other laws and regulations identified as risk areas identified from our discussions with management.

We communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including internal specialists, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

After consideration of the above risks we then carried out audit procedures including the following:

- specific tests in relation to material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements considered to be of high risk;

- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;

- reading minutes of management meetings;

- reviewing correspondence with H M Revenue & Customs;

- inquiring of management and reviewing any correspondence with legal advisors concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and checking supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;

- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that the laws and regulations are from financial transactions the less likely it is that we would be aware on non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to inquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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 company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company'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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Oliver Ross BSc(Hons) FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Muras Baker Jones Limited
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Regent House
Bath Avenue
Wolverhampton
West Midlands
WV1 4EG

11 July 2026

British Mensa Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover		1,102,803	1,011,133
Gross profit		1,102,803	1,011,133
Distribution costs		569,206	474,906
Administrative expenses		548,606	565,857
Operating loss		(15,009)	(29,630)
Other interest receivable and similar income		8,785	6,262
Loss before taxation	7	(6,224)	(23,368)
Tax on loss		–	–
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive income		(6,224)	(23,368)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		303,358	326,726
Retained earnings at the end of the year		297,134	303,358

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

British Mensa Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2025

	Note	2025 £	£	2024 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**8**		13,205	43,775
Investments	**9**		100	100
			13,305	43,875
Current assets				
Debtors	**10**	116,657		96,480
Investments	**11**	165,003		159,581
Cash at bank and in hand		138,024		133,516
		419,684		389,577
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**12**	135,855		130,094
Net current assets			283,829	259,483
Total assets less current liabilities			297,134	303,358
Net assets			297,134	303,358
Capital and reserves				
Profit and loss account			297,134	303,358
Members funds			297,134	303,358

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 July 2026, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

C E J Packer
Director

Company registration number: 00971663

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

British Mensa Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Deansgate, 62-70 Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV1 4TH, England.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Website development costs
Where websites are expected to generate future revenues in excess of their development costs, expenditure on the functionality of the website is capitalised and depreciated over its expected useful life. Expenditure incurred on maintaining and developing those websites is written off as incurred.

Ordinary reserve
Minimum reserves are reviewed annually and set as appropriate, the current minimum is £240,000.

Consolidation
The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Revenue recognition
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity, and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Membership subscriptions represent amounts received net of membership discounts and Value Added Tax. All subscriptions are recognised in full on receipt.

Revenues from Tests are recognised in full when the tests are booked and paid for.

Foreign currencies
Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Operating leases
Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20% straight line
Computer equipment and software	-	33% straight line

Investments
Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates
Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets
A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

3. **Accounting policies** *(continued)*

Financial instruments
A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

4. Company limited by guarantee

The liability of each registered member is limited to £1, being the amount that each registered member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up while they are a member or within a year after they cease to be a member.

The total number of members at 31 December 2025 was 17,102 (2024: 16,964).

At 31 December 2025, the company had 16,237 (2024: 16,187) registered members on its statutory register. In addition, 865 (2024: 777) guest members are recognised under internal policy, though they are not entered in the register and therefore have no voting rights or liability under the guarantee.

5. Auditor's remuneration

	2025	2024
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	7,698	7,696

6. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2024: 8).

7. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	39,193	39,866

8. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	28,948	333,347	362,295
Additions	–	8,623	8,623
At 31 December 2025	28,948	341,970	370,918
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	26,698	291,822	318,520
Charge for the year	1,346	37,847	39,193
At 31 December 2025	28,044	329,669	357,713
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	904	12,301	13,205
At 31 December 2024	2,250	41,525	43,775

9. Investments

	Shares in participating interests £
Cost	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	100
Impairment	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	–
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	100
At 31 December 2024	100

10. Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	5,541	4,830
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,468	–
Prepayments and accrued income	90,456	77,634
Other debtors	18,192	14,016
	116,657	96,480

11. Investments

	2025 £	2024 £
Other investments	165,003	159,581

Current asset investments relate to short term deposit accounts.

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors	98,900	109,103
Amounts owed to group undertakings	–	5,355
Accruals and deferred income	28,563	7,344
Social security and other taxes	6,970	8,292
Other creditors	1,422	–
	135,855	130,094

13. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	33,000	42,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	57,750	28,000
	90,750	70,000

14. Related party transactions

During the year ended 31 December 2025 the company made recharges of management and administration costs amounting to £16,000 (2024 - £46,596) to its subsidiary company, Mensa Publications Limited. At 31 December 2025 a balance of £2,468 was due from that company (2024 - £3,867 due to).