CHARITY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 509420

The British Motorcycle Charitable Trust

Financial Statements

31 December 2025

LINDLEY & CO
Chartered Certified Accountants & statutory auditor
Suite 4 Europa House
Europa Way
Britannia Enterprise Park
Lichfield
Staffordshire
WS14 9TZ

The British Motorcycle Charitable Trust

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Page
Trustees' annual report	1
Independent auditor's report to the members	6
Statement of financial activities	10
Statement of financial position	11
Notes to the financial statements	12

The British Motorcycle Charitable Trust

Trustees' Annual Report

Year ended 31 December 2025

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

Reference and administrative details

Registered charity name	The British Motorcycle Charitable Trust
Charity registration number	509420
Principal office	Holly Cottage Main Street Bishampton Pershore Worcestershire WR10 2NH

The trustees

I N Walden OBE (Chairman)	(Retired 28 October 2025)
J F R Handley	
M Jackson	
J N Jeffery	(Retired 10 August 2025)
P J Wellings (Chairman)	
M Penn	
D J Frost	
M J Heckscher	(Appointed 4 February 2026)
L W Onions	(Appointed 4 February 2026)

Auditor	Lindley & Co Chartered Certified Accountants & statutory auditor Suite 4 Europa House Europa Way Britannia Enterprise Park Lichfield Staffordshire WS14 9TZ
Bankers	HSBC (Midland) PO Box 68 130 New Street Birmingham B2 4JU

Structure, governance and management

Governing Document

The British Motorcycle Charitable Trust is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation governed by its trust deed dated 4th June 2021. It is registered as a charity (number 509420) with the Charity Commission and was formed in 1979.

Organisation

The board of trustees administers the charity and holds quarterly in person meetings at museums or other convenient venues. In 2025 meetings were held at the Black Country Living Museum, Derby Silk Mill Museum, the National Motor Museum at Beaulieu, and the Kings Court Hotel, Alcester. Trustees are in regular email and telephone contact, and there is a sub-committee which manges investments in line with the agreed strategy

The day-to-day administration of the charity is managed by Andy Bufton of Matchless Management Services.

New trustees can be appointed by the existing trustees, taking into account the area of specialist skill needed, and they are made aware of their legal obligations and responsibilities under charity law and the Trust Deed

Risk Management

The trustees have a Risk Management strategy which is intended to identify the major risks to which the charity is exposed and the steps required to mitigate these risks. This includes appropriate insurance cover and legal and professional advice being taken where necessary to protect the assets of the charity. The strategy has been revised in view of the recent difficulties.

Related Parties

The charity has a close working relationship with the Charity Commission which is available to provide advice and guidance to the trustees on a wide variety of matters. It also maintains close links with transport museums, particularly those within the affiliation scheme.

Objectives and activities

The charity's objects continue to be the advancement of the education of the public and to preserve and promote interest of such road vehicles and their associated equipment and accessories as are of scientific or historical interest.

Fulfilment of the charity's objectives includes a scheme of affiliation with most of the main transport museums around the country which associate members of the charity may visit and expand their knowledge of the British motorcycle industry.

The trustees have paid due regard to Charity Commission guidance on public benefit in deciding which activities the charity should undertake.

Achievements and performance

As an educational charity the trust's Aims and Activities are:

a. The acquisition and display of motorcycles for long term loans to museums,

b. Providing support by way of grant aid and advice to museums to ensure better, more informative displays, and

c. Operating a membership scheme to make such museums accessible to the public.

Financial review

Financial Statement

The trustees are pleased to report that in July 2025, thanks to the intervention of the Financial Ombudsman, the Trust has successfully recouped £154,543 from HSBC Bank. This recovery represents a significant proportion of the total funds misappropriated in 2023 by a previous chairman, who was subsequently convicted of that and 38 other offences and sentenced to 11 years in prison.

This refund enabled the Trust to show an increase in net assets for the year of £174,377.

Acquisition and Display of Motorcycles

No motorcycles were identified by the trustees as possible acquisitions during the year, but several existing machines from the collection were relocated among our affiliated museums.

During the year the trustees awarded a grant of £25,000 for the development of a new permanent Norman motorcycle and cycle exhibition at Dover Transport Museum, due to open in April 2026.

The Sammy Miller Museum was awarded a grant of £6,100 for maintaining the dedicated BMCT area within the museum.

Agreement has been reached in principle to support Brooklands Museum and the National Motor Museum at Beaulieu with important projects that will improve the interpretation of motorcycle displays at both venues.

Financial review *(continued)*

Promotion of the Trust

The BMCT website serves as an information source and the main conduit for applications for membership of the Trust. During the year a new Facebook group page was developed which will allow members to comment and make their own posts to the page.

The BMCT Museums Guide leaflet was re-launched in A5 format during the year, giving important information about the Trust and its affiliated museums.

BMCT News is a quarterly 8-page newsletter which is mailed to members, museums and contacts in the classic motorcycle world. It is also published online for public access.

During the year a new branded gazebo was acquired to help give the Trust a higher profile when attending shows and rallies around the country.

Membership

During the 2025 member numbers declined slightly, ending the year at 1,344 against 1,504 at the beginning of the year. New membership applications totalled 62 for the year (76 in 2024). The trustees announced plans to increase the membership fee from £20 to £25 from 1st January 2026.

Plans for future periods

Following the sad passing of trustee Nick Jeffery in August, and Ian Walden standing down as Chairman and trustee at the 2025 AGM, the trustees have taken steps to strengthen the trustee board, appointing Martin Heckscher and Lewis Onions in early 2026.

The trustees will continue efforts to expand the number of BMCT Affiliated Museums to which our members can obtain entry concessions. Whitewebbs Museum in Enfield was identified as such and confirmed as an affiliate in 2026.

Support for the previously mentioned projects at the National Motor Museum and Brooklands Museum should be confirmed during the next year.

The trustees are confident that sufficient funds are available to continue the Trust's work. The Trust will continue to consider acquiring historically important motorcycles, particularly where museums have expressed a specific interest in displaying them.

Trustees' responsibilities statement

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the charity trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, of the charity for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the applicable Charities SORP;
- 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 charity will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations, and the provisions of the Trust Deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees' annual report was approved on 20 October 2026 and signed on behalf of the board of trustees by:

P. J. Wellings

P J Wellings (Chairman)
Trustee

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The British Motorcycle Charitable Trust

Year ended 31 December 2025

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The British Motorcycle Charitable Trust (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, 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 charity's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, 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 Charities Act 2011.

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 charity 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 the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 19 to the financial statements, 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 trustees' 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 charity'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 trustees 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 trustees 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the trustees' report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees 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 trustees 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the charity'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 trustees either intend to liquidate the charity 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:

- Enquiry of trustees and those charged with governance, and review of minutes of trustees meetings for evidence of any actual or potential claims or litigation;

- Enquiry of trustees in compliance functions and review of minutes of trustees meetings to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;

- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and trustees report and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

- Performing audit work over the risk of trustees override of controls, including testing of all journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias.

- Performing audit work over completeness of income, including walkthrough test of controls, substantive testing and analytical procedures.

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. This risk increases the more that 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Sandra Kay Lindley (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Lindley & Co
Chartered Certified Accountants & statutory auditor
Suite 4 Europa House
Europa Way
Britannia Enterprise Park
Lichfield
Staffordshire
WS14 9TZ

20 October 2026

The British Motorcycle Charitable Trust

Statement of Financial Activities

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 Unrestricted funds £	2025 Total funds £	2024 Total funds £
Income and endowments				
Donations and subscriptions	**4**	27,015	27,015	30,961
Investment income	**5**	5,629	5,629	4,412
Other income	**6**	154,543	154,543	–
Total income		187,187	187,187	35,373
Expenditure				
Expenditure on charitable activities	**7,8**	88,001	88,001	57,527
Total expenditure		88,001	88,001	57,527
Net income/(expenditure)		99,186	99,186	(22,154)
Other recognised gains and losses				
Change in fair value of fixed asset investments		75,191	75,191	79,722
Net movement in funds		174,377	174,377	57,568
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		1,127,496	1,127,496	1,069,928
Total funds carried forward		1,301,873	1,301,873	1,127,496

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.
All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The British Motorcycle Charitable Trust

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Heritage assets	**13**	544,378	544,378
Investments	**14**	625,439	566,445
		1,169,817	1,110,823
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		134,156	18,773
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**15**	2,100	2,100
Net current assets		132,056	16,673
Total assets less current liabilities		1,301,873	1,127,496
Funds of the charity			
Unrestricted funds		1,301,873	1,127,496
Total charity funds	**16**	1,301,873	1,127,496

These financial statements were approved by the board of trustees and authorised for issue on 20 October 2026, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

P. J. Wellings

P J Wellings (Chairman)
Trustee

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The charity is a public benefit entity and a registered charity in England and Wales and is incorporated as a Charitable Incorporated Association. The address of the principal office is Holly Cottage, Main Street, Bishampton,Pershore, Worcestershire, WR10 2NH.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) and the Charities Act 2011.

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 income or expenditure.

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

Going concern

There are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

(a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
(b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.

Consolidation

The charity is not required to prepare consolidated accounts in accordance with the Charities Act 2011.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty ***(continued)***

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

The trustees continue to invest in UK listed investments based on the favourable position to date. They continue to regularly monitor this performance, with the assistance of investment managers, to ensure action can be taken if adverse performance is indicated.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Heritage assets included in the accounts of £544,378 have not been depreciated on the basis that their residual value is materially higher than cost. A valuation exercise was undertaken by the trustees with professional assistance in 2024 and is reviewed annually by the trustees, who are of the opinion there has been no significant fall in the valuation since the last formal valuation exercise. Due to the nature of the exhibits, a certain amount of assumptions and estimation are inherent in carrying out this valuation. However the results of the revaluation and supporting evidence indicate that the realisable value of the assets is significantly higher than the carrying value in the accounts.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees to further any of the charity's purposes.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular future project or commitment.

Restricted funds are subjected to restrictions on their expenditure declared by the donor or through the terms of an appeal, and fall into one of two sub-classes: restricted income funds or endowment funds.

Incoming resources

All income is included in the statement of financial activities when entitlement has passed to the charity, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the charity and the amount can be reliably measured. The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

- income from donations or grants is recognised when there is evidence of entitlement to the gift, receipt is probable and its amount can be measured reliably.

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

Incoming resources ***(continued)***

- income from donated goods is measured at the fair value of the goods unless this is impracticle to measure reliably, in which case the value is derived from the cost to the donor or the estimated resale value. Donated facilities and services are recognised in the accounts when received if the value can be reliabily measured. No amounts are included for the contribution of general volunteers.

Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is classified under headings of the statement of financial activities to which it relates:

- expenditure on raising funds includes the costs of all fundraising activities, events, non-charitable trading activities, and the sale of donated goods.

- expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs incurred by a charity in undertaking activities that further its charitable aims for the benefit of its beneficiaries, including those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities.

- other expenditure includes all expenditure that is neither related to raising funds for the charity nor part of its expenditure on charitable activities.

Heritage assets

Heritage assets measured under the cost model are recognised initially recorded at acquisition cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Heritage assets measured under the revaluation model are recorded at fair value less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initally 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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments

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

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the amount receivable or payable including any related transaction costs, 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.

Current assets and current liabilities are subsequently measured at the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received and not discounted.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

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 under the appropriate heading in the statement of financial activities in which the initial gain was recognised. 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 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.

4. Donations and subscriptions

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2025 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2024 £
Donations				
Donations	440	440	840	840
Subscriptions				
Subscriptions	26,575	26,575	30,121	30,121
	27,015	27,015	30,961	30,961

5. Investment income

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2025 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2024 £
Income from listed investments	4,946	4,946	4,412	4,412
Bank interest receivable	683	683	–	–
	5,629	5,629	4,412	4,412

6. Other income

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2025 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2024 £
Other exceptional income (refer to Trustees Report)	154,543	154,543	–	–

7. Expenditure on charitable activities by fund type

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2025 £**	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2024 £
Grants payable	31,100	31,100	6,000	6,000
Support costs	56,901	56,901	51,527	51,527
	88,001	88,001	57,527	57,527

8. Expenditure on charitable activities by activity type

	Activities undertaken directly £	Support costs £	**Total funds 2025 £**	Total fund 2024 £
Grants payable	31,100	–	31,100	6,000
Governance costs	–	56,901	56,901	51,527
	31,100	56,901	88,001	57,527

9. Analysis of support costs

	Analysis of support costs £	**Total 2025 £**	Total 2024 £
General office	11,280	11,280	5,427
Insurance	4,297	4,297	3,919
Curatorial	19	19	640
Administration costs	35,385	35,385	35,409
Audit	2,100	2,100	2,100
Trustees' meetings and expenses	3,820	3,820	4,032
	56,901	56,901	51,527

10. Auditors remuneration

	2025 £	2024 £
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,100	2,100

11. Staff costs

11. Staff costs *(continued)*

The average head count of employees during the year was Nil (2024: Nil). The average number of full-time equivalent employees during the year is analysed as follows:

	2025	2024
	No.	No.
Number of trustees	8	7

No employee received employee benefits of more than £60,000 during the year (2024: Nil).

12. Trustee remuneration and expenses

- No remuneration or other benefits from employment with the charity or a related entity were received by the trustees; or
- During the year 7 trustees received £2,713 (2024 6 trustees received £3,153) for reimbursed expenses.

13. Heritage assets

Heritage assets held are a collection of British motorcycles and scooters acquired for their scientific and historical interest. All exhibits are preserved in their original condition and many are displayed at affiliated museums. A register is maintained by the Trust of all heritage assets, which include details of specification and location.

	Exhibits
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	544,378
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	–
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	544,378
At 31 December 2024	544,378

Heritage assets recognised at valuation

Heritage assets are valued in the accounts at historical cost. As the Trustees are of the opinion that their realisable value is significantly higher than cost, no depreciation has been provided.

14. Investments

	Listed investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2025	566,445
Additions	29,444
Disposals	(45,641)
Other movements	75,191
At 31 December 2025	625,439
Impairment	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	625,439
At 31 December 2024	566,445

All investments shown above are held at valuation.

Financial assets held at fair value

Fixed asset investments are valued at market value at the balance sheet date.

The Trust holds 100% of the Ordinary share capital of BMCT Services Limited, a dormant company incorporated in England and Wales.

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Other creditors	2,100	2,100

16. Analysis of charitable funds

Unrestricted funds

	At 1 Jan 2025	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Gains and losses	**At 31 Dec 2025**
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	561,252	187,187	(88,001)	–	75,191	735,629
Exhibit fund	66,244	–	–	–	–	66,244
Administration fund	500,000	–	–	–	–	500,000
	1,127,496	187,187	(88,001)	–	75,191	1,301,873

	At 1 Jan 2024	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Gains and losses	At 31 Dec 2024
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	491,684	35,373	(57,527)	12,000	79,722	561,252
Exhibit fund	78,244	–	–	(12,000)	–	66,244
Administration fund	500,000	–	–	–	–	500,000
	1,069,928	35,373	(57,527)	–	79,722	1,127,496

The exhibit fund is a designated fund, which is unrestricted, set aside for the purpose of acquiring historical British vehicles and also to make grants to others in the restoration and exhibition of vehicles.

The administration fund is a designated fund, which is unrestricted, and set aside to cover all management expenses.

17. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds £	**Total Funds 2025 £**
Heritage assets	544,378	544,378
Investments	625,439	625,439
Current assets	134,156	134,156
Creditors less than 1 year	(2,100)	(2,100)
Net assets	1,301,873	1,301,873

	Unrestricted Funds £	Total Funds 2024 £
Heritage assets	544,378	544,378
Investments	566,445	566,445
Current assets	18,773	18,773
Creditors less than 1 year	(2,100)	(2,100)
Net assets	1,127,496	1,127,496

18. Related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the year.

19. Ethical standards

In common with many businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.