Company Registration No. SC504793 (Scotland)
SCOTTISH RHEUMATOLOGY ULTRASOUND GROUP UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		100		194
Current assets					
Debtors	5	2,123		2,482	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,727		17,562	
		15,850		20,044	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(8,175)		(3,834)	
Net current assets			7,675		16,210
					40.404
Net assets			7,775		16,404
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss reserves			7,775		16,404

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 January 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 August 2022

Mr N McKay

Director

Company Registration No. SC504793

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Scottish Rheumatology Ultrasound Group is a company limited by guarantee with no share capital incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 34 Craigleith View, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH4 3JY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents funding amounts received and invoiced sales in respect of course fees.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computer equipment

33.3% straight line

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

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total	1	2
4	Tangible fixed assets		Computer
			equipment £
	Cost		_
	At 1 June 2021 and 31 January 2022		826
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 June 2021		632
	Depreciation charged in the period		94
	At 31 January 2022		726
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 January 2022		100
	At 31 May 2021		 194
	74.01 May 2021		=
5	Debtors		
		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Corporation tax recoverable	174	213
	Other debtors	1,949	2,269
		2,123	2,482
		_	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
		£	£
	Trade creditors	2,205	912
	Other creditors	5,970	2,922
		8,175	3,834
		<u> </u>	<u></u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.