

Company registration number 08438864 (England and Wales)

BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024



BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Prof G S Sandhu Professor M Birchall
Secretary	Prof G S Sandhu
Company number	08438864
Registered office	7 Lindum Terrace Lincoln LN2 5RP
Accountants	Stanbridge Associates Ltd 7 Lindum Terrace Lincoln Lincolnshire United Kingdom LN2 5RP

BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activities

The principal activity is promoting the objects of the charity.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Prof G S Sandhu
Professor M Birchall

Small companies exemption

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

On behalf of the board

Prof G S Sandhu
Director

Professor M Birchall
Director

21 December 2024

BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of British Laryngological Association for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icaew.com/regulation>.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of British Laryngological Association, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of British Laryngological Association and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of British Laryngological Association, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than British Laryngological Association and its board of directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that British Laryngological Association has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and surplus of British Laryngological Association. You consider that British Laryngological Association is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of British Laryngological Association. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Stanbridge Associates Ltd

21 December 2024

Chartered Accountants

7 Lindum Terrace
Lincoln
Lincolnshire
United Kingdom
LN2 5RP

BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024	2023
	£	£
Income	70,383	72,983
Administrative expenses	(51,327)	(31,532)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus before taxation	19,056	41,451
Tax on surplus	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus for the financial year	19,056	41,451
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The income and expenditure account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets			14,040		-
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		57,141		52,125	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(600)</u>		<u>(600)</u>	
Net current assets			56,541		51,525
Net assets			<u>70,581</u>		<u>51,525</u>
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			<u>70,581</u>		<u>51,525</u>
Members' funds			<u>70,581</u>		<u>51,525</u>

For the financial year ended 31 March 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Prof G S Sandhu
Director

Professor M Birchall
Director

Company registration number 08438864 (England and Wales)

BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1 Accounting policies

Company information

British Laryngological Association is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Lindum Terrace, Lincoln, LN2 5RP.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.3 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.4 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.

BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

1.7 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.

BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2.

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Total	2	2
	=====	=====

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Other creditors	600	600
	=====	=====

5 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
Income				
Subscriptions		6,742		7,233
Courses & conferences		29,181		35,916
Sponsorship		35,525		31,250
Refunds		(1,065)		(1,416)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		70,383		72,983
 Administrative expenses				
Subcontract labour	20,961		12,978	
Courses & Conferences	6,699		5,600	
Licences and insurance	35		35	
Computer running costs	1,185		748	
Website	10,895		3,354	
Travelling expenses	181		213	
Consultancy fees	8,734		6,300	
Accountancy	600		600	
Sundry expenses	2,037		1,704	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		(51,327)		(31,532)
 Operating surplus		<hr/>		<hr/>
		19,056		41,451
		<hr/>		<hr/>
