

Company Registration No. 02753393 (England and Wales)

**AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**



# **AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr J B Bailey Mr R M Bamford
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr J B Bailey
<b>Company number</b>	02753393
<b>Registered office</b>	6 The Courtyard London Road Newbury Berkshire United Kingdom RG14 1AX
<b>Auditor</b>	Azets Audit Services Wessex House 20 Oxford Road Newbury RG14 1PA

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# **AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

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# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### **Review of business**

Turnover for the year decreased from £1,854,580 to £1,785,897, a decrease of 3.7%.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

There are a number of risks and uncertainties that can impact the performance of the company which are beyond the control of the company and its directors

These include:

### **Market Conditions**

These include general economic conditions interest rates and business confidence levels.

### **Competition**

The company faces strong competition in all the markets its operates within.

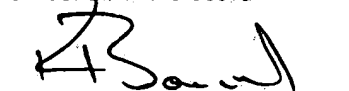
### **Key Performance Indicators**

Given the straight forward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPI's is not necessary for the understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

### **Financial Risk Management**

The company's financial risk management objective is to seek to make neither profit nor loss from exposure to currency or interest rate risks, its policy is to finance working capital through retained earnings and through borrowings at prevailing market interest rates. The company does not use hedge accounting.

On behalf of the board



Mr R M Bamford

Director

26/4/21

# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of Independent Financial Advisers and Fund Managers. The directors regard these activities as a single class of business.

### Results and dividends

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 December 2020 will be £257,000.

### Directors

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

Mr J B Bailey  
Mr R M Bamford

### Auditor

Within the year Wilkins Kennedy Audit Services changed its name to Azets Audit Services.

In accordance with the company's articles a resolution proposing Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put at the General Meeting.

### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Mr R M Bamford  
Director

Date: 26/4/21

# **AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020***

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The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 of 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 judgements 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.

# **AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

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#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of AMR Financial Management Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- 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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

# **AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

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#### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have 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 strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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' exemption in preparing the directors' 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.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



# **AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

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#### **Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we 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. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of 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 indicators of potential bias.

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 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.

#### **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.



**Christopher Duggan (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services**

26/4/21

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

Wessex House  
20 Oxford Road  
Newbury  
RG14 1PA

# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		1,785,897	1,854,580
Cost of sales		(1,291,667)	(1,283,334)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>494,230</b>	<b>571,246</b>
Administrative expenses		(160,525)	(149,855)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>333,705</b>	<b>421,391</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	<b>4</b>	7,100	7,486
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>340,805</b>	<b>428,877</b>
Tax on profit	<b>5</b>	(64,765)	(81,504)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>276,040</b>	<b>347,373</b>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# **AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>276,040</b>	<b>347,373</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b><u>276,040</u></b>	<b><u>347,373</u></b>

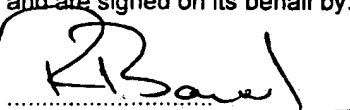
# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	7		302,581		302,647
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	8	226,805		237,008	
Cash at bank and in hand		970,530		956,975	
		1,197,335		1,193,983	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	(149,251)		(165,005)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,048,084		1,028,978
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,350,665		1,331,625
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	10		750		750
Profit and loss reserves			1,349,915		1,330,875
<b>Total equity</b>			1,350,665		1,331,625

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26/4/21 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr R M Bamford  
Director

Company Registration No. 02753393

# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>		750	1,196,502	1,197,252
<b>Year ended 31 December 2019:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	347,373	347,373
Dividends	6	-	(213,000)	(213,000)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>		750	1,330,875	1,331,625
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	276,040	276,040
Dividends	6	-	(257,000)	(257,000)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>		750	1,349,915	1,350,665

# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Cash generated from operations	14	344,942		415,249	
Income taxes paid		(81,487)		(107,389)	
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>263,455</b>		<b>307,860</b>	
<b>Investing activities</b>					
Interest received		7,100		7,486	
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>		<b>7,100</b>		<b>7,486</b>	
<b>Financing activities</b>					
Dividends paid		(257,000)		(213,000)	
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(257,000)</b>		<b>(213,000)</b>	
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>13,555</b>		<b>102,346</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		956,975		854,629	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>970,530</b>		<b>956,975</b>	

# **AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

AMR Financial Management Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 The Courtyard, London Road, Newbury, Berkshire, United Kingdom, RG14 1AX.

#### **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.

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 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### **1.4 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.

# **AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

No depreciation is charged on freehold land and buildings as the estimated residual value is sufficiently large as to make any depreciation charge immaterial. Depreciation on other assets 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:

Plant and equipment	25% on reducing balance
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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.

#### **1.5 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 profit or loss, 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 profit or loss, 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.

#### **1.6 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.

#### **1.7 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.



# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

### 1.8 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.

### 1.9 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.

# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### 1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 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 Operating profit

	2020	2019
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	66	89
Operating lease charges	19,837	25,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 4 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Interest income</b>		
Interest on bank deposits	7,100	7,486

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	7,100	7,486
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### 5 Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	64,765	81,504

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit before taxation	340,805	428,877
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	64,753	81,487
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	12	17
Taxation charge for the year	64,765	81,504

### 6 Dividends

	2020 £	2019 £
Interim paid	257,000	213,000

# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 7 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	411,403	2,653	414,056
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2020	109,021	2,388	111,409
Depreciation charged in the year	-	66	66
At 31 December 2020	109,021	2,454	111,475
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2020	302,382	199	302,581
At 31 December 2019	302,382	265	302,647

### 8 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	132,039	125,312
Other debtors	25,160	43,571
Prepayments and accrued income	69,606	68,125
	226,805	237,008

### 9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax	64,782	81,504
Other creditors	81,226	80,756
Accruals and deferred income	3,243	2,745
	149,251	165,005

### 10 Share capital

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
A Ordinary of 10p each	3,750	3,750	375	375
B Ordinary of 1p each	937	937	94	94
C Ordinary of 10p each	2,813	2,813	281	281
	7,500	7,500	750	750

# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 11 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	22,800	21,875
Between two and five years	121,600	-
	<u>144,400</u>	<u>21,875</u>

### 12 Related party transactions

During the year the company incurred management fees totalling £1,291,667 (2019: £1,283,333).

At the balance sheet date £63,483 (2019: £63,014) was included within other creditors. This amount is relating to a loan that is due to the other entity.

Dividends paid to shareholders in the year totalled £257,000 (2019: £213,000).

### 13 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company is considered to be Begin Management Limited by virtue of its majority shareholding.

Begin Management Limited is controlled by J B Bailey and R M Bamford.

### 14 Cash generated from operations

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the year after tax	276,040	347,373
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Taxation charged	64,765	81,504
Investment income	(7,100)	(7,486)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	66	89
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	10,203	(11,098)
Increase in creditors	968	4,867
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<u>344,942</u>	<u>415,249</u>

# AMR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**15 Analysis of changes in net funds**

	<b>1 January 2020 £</b>	<b>Cash flows £</b>	<b>31 December 2020 £</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	956,975	13,555	970,530