

Company registration number 03769280 (England and Wales)

**AMS ADVANCED MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# AMS ADVANCED MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

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# AMS ADVANCED MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	48,607	9,088
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	5	1,889,687	1,827,985
Cash at bank and in hand		4,730,537	2,937,223
		6,620,224	4,765,208
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(1,550,800)	(795,385)
<b>Net current assets</b>		5,069,424	3,969,823
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		5,118,031	3,978,911
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(9,235)	(1,727)
<b>Net assets</b>		5,108,796	3,977,184
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		50,000	50,000
Profit and loss reserves		5,058,796	3,927,184
<b>Total equity</b>		5,108,796	3,977,184

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 July 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms K Hutchinson  
Director

Company Registration No. 03769280

# AMS ADVANCED MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

AMS Advanced Medical Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22 Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2AA.

#### 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 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of 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.

#### 1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

#### 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.

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:

Plant and machinery	33.3% 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.

# AMS ADVANCED MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

##### **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.

# AMS ADVANCED MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Auditor's remuneration

	2023	2022
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
<b>For audit services</b>		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	5,250	5,275
	=====	=====

### 3 Employees

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

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	11	11
	=====	=====

# AMS ADVANCED MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 February 2022	60,265
Additions	56,650
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2023	116,915
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 February 2022	51,177
Depreciation charged in the year	17,131
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2023	68,308
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 January 2023	48,607
	<hr/>
At 31 January 2022	9,088
	<hr/>

### 5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	1,442,579	1,360,013
Other debtors	447,108	467,972
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,889,687	1,827,985
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	252,926	158,747
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,052,009	339,889
Corporation tax	203,794	244,811
Other taxation and social security	23,338	26,465
Other creditors	18,733	25,473
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,550,800	795,385
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### 7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

## AMS ADVANCED MEDICAL SERVICES LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

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#### 7 Audit report information

(Continued)

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Matthew Wilkinson BSc FCA
Statutory Auditor:	Moore Green

#### 8 Related party transactions

During the year the company paid interest of £11,575 (2022: £5,326) on loans from its parent company.

Additional capital, if required, is provided by advances from the holding company via an inter-company loan account. Such advances are generally short term and often in connection with, or settled by, charges for work done for, and expenses incurred on behalf of the holding company. Included within current liabilities at the end of the year is an amount of £1,046,016 (2021: £339,889) in respect of these transactions.

Purchases and sales totalling £1,500,994 and £89,988 respectively were made with the holding company during the year.

During the year consultancy fees totalling £24,000 (2022: £24,000) plus expenses charged of £1,371 (2022: Refunded expenses of £300) were charged to the company by D George, a non-executive director.

#### 9 Parent company

AMS Advanced Medical Services GmbH is the ultimate parent company, owning 100% of the allotted and fully paid share capital of the company.

Christian Carls, a director of the company, has the controlling interest in the issued share capital of the ultimate parent company.



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.