COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC499558

ALS Medical Services Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 April 2017

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Financial Statements

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ALS Medical Services Limited

Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of ALS Medical Services Limited

Year ended 30 April 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of ALS Medical Services Limited for the year ended 30 April 2017, which comprise the statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity 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 ICAS, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance. This report is made solely to the director of ALS Medical Services Limited in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 7 November 2016. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of ALS Medical Services Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with the requirements of ICAS as detailed at www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than ALS Medical Services Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that ALS Medical Services Limited 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 profit of ALS Medical Services Limited. You consider that ALS Medical Services Limited 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 ALS Medical Services Limited. 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.

GILLILAND & COMPANY Chartered accountant
216 West George Street Glasgow G2 2PQ
30 January 2018

ALS Medical Services Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2017

		2017		2016
	Note	**£**	**£**	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**5**		**22,204**	4,023
Current assets				
Debtors	**6**	**5,174**		2,056
Cash at bank and in hand		**–**		1,146
		5,174		3,202
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	**8,590**		6,741
Net current liabilities			**3,416**	3,539
Total assets less current liabilities			**18,788**	484
Net assets			**18,788**	484
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**100**	100
Profit and loss account			**18,688**	384
Shareholders funds			**18,788**	484

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 January 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Quinn

Director

Company registration number: SC499558

ALS Medical Services Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 30 April 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 4 March 2015	–	–	–
Profit for the year		25,984	25,984
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	25,984	25,984
Issue of shares	100	–	100
Dividends paid and payable	–	(25,600)	(25,600)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	100	(25,600)	(25,500)
At 30 April 2016	100	384	**484**
Profit for the year		18,304	**18,304**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	18,304	**18,304**
At 30 April 2017	100	18,688	**18,788**

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 66 Castle View, Dundonald, KA2 9JA.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

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 profit or loss.

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 4 March 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Medical Equipment	-	20% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	33% straight line

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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity. Compound instruments Compound instruments comprise both a liability and an equity component. At date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar debt instrument. The liability component is accounted for as a financial liability. The residual is the difference between the net proceeds of issue and the liability component (at time of issue). The residual is the equity component, which is accounted for as an equity instrument. The interest expense on the liability component is calculated applying the effective interest rate for the liability component of the instrument. The difference between this amount and any repayments is added to the carrying amount of the liability in the balance sheet.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	**£**
Cost				
At 1 May 2016	3,200	–	2,194	**5,394**
Additions	9,750	15,500	–	**25,250**
At 30 April 2017	12,950	15,500	2,194	**30,644**
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2016	640	–	731	**1,371**
Charge for the year	2,462	3,875	732	**7,069**
At 30 April 2017	3,102	3,875	1,463	**8,440**
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2017	9,848	11,625	731	**22,204**
At 30 April 2016	2,560	–	1,463	4,023

6. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other debtors	**5,174**	2,056

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	348	–
Corporation tax	6,992	5,491
Other creditors	1,250	1,250
	8,590	6,741

8. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

The company was under the control of Mr and Mrs J Quinn throughout the period. During the period Mr & Mrs Quinn received dividends from the company of £Nil (2016: £25,600). The balance owed to the company from Mr J Quinn as at 30th April 2017 amounted to £5,174 (2016: £2,056).

9. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr and Mrs J Quinn throughout the period.

10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 4 March 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the period.