Registered number: 04267657

IMPERIAL COACHES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

Imperial Coaches Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 August 2020

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Imperial Coaches Limited Balance Sheet As at 31 August 2020

Registered number: 04267657

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	4		3,680,933		3,608,297
			0.000.000		0.000.007
CURRENT ASSETS			3,680,933		3,608,297
Stocks	5	187,818		_	
Debtors	6	675,119		905,155	
Cash at bank and in hand		354,904		241,095	
		1,217,841		1,146,250	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within					
One Year	7	(1,143,576)		(1,385,253)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			74,265		(239,003)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			3,755,198		3,369,294
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	8		(88,888)		-
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES Deferred Taxation			(685,697)		(526,438)
Deterred Taxation			(003,037)		(320,436)
NET ASSETS			2,980,613		2,842,856
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and Loss Account			2,980,513		2,842,756
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,980,613		2,842,856

Imperial Coaches Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As at 31 August 2020

For the year ending 31 August 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

23/09/2020

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board
Mr Inderpal Johal
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold no depreciation charged

Leasehold10% stright linePlant & Machinery20% straight lineMotor Vehicles10% straight lineFixtures & Fittings20% straight lineComputer Equipment33.33% straight line

1.4. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.6. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

1.7. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.8. Pensions

The company operates a defined pension contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

1.9. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020	2019
Office and administration	38	44
	38	44

4. Tangible Assets

	Land & Property			
	Freehold	Leasehold	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 September 2019	521,539	227,401	288,004	4,441,415
Additions	-	=	38,228	1,147,804
Disposals		·		(803,100)
As at 31 August 2020	521,539	227,401	326,232	4,786,119
Depreciation				
As at 1 September 2019	-	164,047	195,658	1,525,890
Provided during the period	-	33,754	32,699	408,704
Disposals	-	-		(162,623)
As at 31 August 2020	-	197,801	228,357	1,771,971
Net Book Value				
As at 31 August 2020	521,539	29,600	97,875	3,014,148
As at 1 September 2019	521,539	63,354	92,346	2,915,525
		Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
		£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 September 2019		31,973	525	5,510,857
Additions		-	7,264	1,193,296
Disposals				(803,100)
As at 31 August 2020		31,973	7,789	5,901,053
Depreciation				
As at 1 September 2019		16,615	350	1,902,560
Provided during the period		3,461	1,565	480,183
Disposals				(162,623)
As at 31 August 2020		20,076	1,915	2,220,120
Net Book Value				
As at 31 August 2020		11,897	5,874	3,680,933

5. Stocks		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Stocks	187,818	-
	187,818	-
6. Debtors		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	2,370	193,884
Prepayments and accrued income	24,761	34,912
Other debtors	531,113	582,475
VAT	116,875	93,771
	675,119	905,042
Due after more than one year		
Deferred tax current asset		113
		113
	675,119	905,155
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
Q	2020	2019
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	66,667	-
Trade creditors	785,696	560,549
Bank loans and overdrafts	68,733	-
Corporation tax	1,361	37,798
Other taxes and social security	18,141	14,619
Net wages	4,969	9,055
Directors' loan accounts	198,009	763,232
	1,143,576	1,385,253

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	88,888	
	88,888	
9. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase		
	2020	2019
	£	£
The maturity of these amounts is as follows:		
Amounts Payable:		
Within one year	66,667	-
Between one and five years	88,888	
	155,555	
	155,555	
10. Share Capital		
	2020	2019
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	100	100

11. Related Party Transactions

The company paid rents of £14,400 (2019 £14,400) to Imperial Empire Limited a company owned by Mr I Johal and Mr M Johal in respect of staff accomodation. Rents of £120,000 (2019 £127,800) were paid to Imperial Empire Partnership a partnership owners jointly by Mr I Johal and Mr M Johal.

12. Debenture charges

Barclays Bank Plc holds fixed and floating charge over the company in respect of a loan taken out by the directors in respect of Imperial Empire Limited

13. General Information

Imperial Coaches Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 04267657. The registered office is 307-311 Colnbrook Bypass, Colnbrook, Slough, Berkshire, SL3 0EA.

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.