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A T COACHES LIMITED Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2018



Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2018

	2018	2017	
Note	£	£	£
5 6		300,000 629,229	300,000 755,739
	•	929,229	1,055,739
7	134,425 2,444 136,869		158,406 34,263 192,669
8	940,440		1,069,981
		803,571	877,312
		125,658	178,427
	•	125,658	178,427
		1,000 124,658 125,658	1,000 177,427 178,427
	5 6	Note £ 5 6 7 134,425 2,444 136,869	5 300,000 629,229 929,229 7 134,425 2,444 136,869 8 940,440 803,571 125,658 125,658 125,658

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 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 October 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M Crawley Director

Mr K Crawley Director

t. Conly

Company registration number: 5390323

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 7-15 Greatorex Street, London, E1 5NF.

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.

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. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Plant and machinery

18% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

18% reducing balance

Equipment

- 18% reducing balance

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.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 16 (2017: 16).

5. Intangible assets

Cont	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	300,000
Amortisation At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	
Carrying amount At 31 March 2018	300,000
At 31 March 2017	300,000

6. Tangible assets

Plant and Motor machinery vehicles £ £	Equipment Total
7 18,050 1,451,868	6,865 1,476,783
11,613	11,613
2018 18,050 1,463,481	6,865 1,488,396
7 11,358 705,781	3,905 721,044
year 1,205 136,385	533 138,123
2018 12,563 842,166	4,438 859,167
unt	
2018 5,487 621,315	2,427 629,229
017 6,692 746,087	2,960 755,739
11,358 705,781 1,205 136,385 2018 12,563 842,166 2018 5,487 621,315	3,905 72 1 533 138 4,438 859 2,427 629

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2018

7. Debtors

Trade debtors Other debtors	2018 £ 90,687 43,738	2017 £ 124,549 33,857
	134,425	158,406
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		0017
	=	2017 £
Rank loans and overdrafts	_	£ _
	•	164,339
	10,698	8,590
•	32,984	14,373
Other creditors	742,449	882,679
	940,440	1,069,981
	Other debtors Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Corporation tax Social security and other taxes	Trade debtors 90,687 Other debtors 43,738 134,425 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2018 £ Bank loans and overdrafts 11,320 Trade creditors 142,989 Corporation tax 10,698 Social security and other taxes 32,984 Other creditors 742,449

9. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr. M Crawley & Mr. K Crawley throughout the current and previous year.

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 8.