

Company Registration No. SC065116 (Scotland)

EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED

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EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		3,645,398		3,894,939
Investments	5		17		17
			<u>3,645,415</u>		<u>3,894,956</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		48,924		62,510	
Debtors	6	773,368		488,906	
Cash at bank and in hand		57,457		104,602	
		<u>879,749</u>		<u>656,018</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,386,472)		(1,008,738)	
Net current liabilities			(506,723)		(352,720)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,138,692</u>		<u>3,542,236</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(2,004,190)		(2,726,199)
Provisions for liabilities			(445,839)		(466,525)
Net assets			<u>688,663</u>		<u>349,512</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		225,000		225,000
Share premium account			7,500		7,500
Revaluation reserve	10		339,668		339,668
Profit and loss reserves			116,495		(222,656)
Total equity			<u>688,663</u>		<u>349,512</u>

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 24 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

S Kavanagh
Director

Company Registration No. SC065116

EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Edinburgh Coach Lines Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 81 Salamander Street, Leith, Edinburgh, EH6 7JZ.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of freehold land and buildings. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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 company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Edinburgh Coach Lines Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Edinburgh Castle Coaches Ltd and the results of Edinburgh Coach Lines Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Edinburgh Castle Coaches Ltd which are available from 81 Salamander Street, Leith, Edinburgh.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods and services, excluding value added tax.

1.3 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 provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term whichever is the shorter, after making allowance for expected disposal values.

Land and buildings Freehold	at valuation
Plant and machinery	20 - 50% on cost
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10 - 33% on cost
Computer equipment	10 - 33% on cost
Motor vehicles	10 - 33% on cost
Other assets	33% on cost

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.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

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.

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 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.8 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.

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.

EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 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.

EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.15 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

2 Exceptional costs/(income)

	2018	2017
	£	£
Inter-company loan written off	(133,863)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

In 2018, the company wrote off liabilities due to its wholly owned subsidiary, Thistle Destination Management Ltd. The amount of £133,863 is considered to be exceptional in nature.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was 64 (2017: 60)

EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Other assets	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation							
At 1 January 2018	564,140	62,479	3,573	70,810	4,646,399	27,222	5,374,623
Additions	8,680	6,832	-	2,345	350,235	-	368,092
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(332,100)	-	(332,100)
At 31 December 2018	572,820	69,311	3,573	73,155	4,664,534	27,222	5,410,615
Depreciation and impairment							
At 1 January 2018	-	56,488	3,573	62,791	1,333,283	23,549	1,479,684
Depreciation charged in the year	-	4,486	-	3,914	505,225	1,633	515,258
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	(229,725)	-	(229,725)
At 31 December 2018	-	60,974	3,573	66,705	1,608,783	25,182	1,765,217
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2018	572,820	8,337	-	6,450	3,055,751	2,040	3,645,398
At 31 December 2017	564,140	5,991	-	8,019	3,313,116	3,673	3,894,939

EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost	55,665	55,665
Accumulated depreciation	(46,774)	(45,382)
Carrying value	<u>8,891</u>	<u>10,283</u>

5 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>

The company has not designated any financial assets that are not classified as financial assets at fair value.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018 & 31 December 2018	<u>17</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	<u>17</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>17</u>

EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6 Debtors	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	268,394	239,760
Amounts owed by group undertakings	153,297	-
Other debtors	200,711	249,146
	<u>622,402</u>	<u>488,906</u>
	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	150,966	-
	<u>150,966</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debtors	<u>773,368</u>	<u>488,906</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at fair value.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	222,218	134,711
Taxation and social security	106,154	88,900
Other creditors	1,058,100	785,127
	<u>1,386,472</u>	<u>1,008,738</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018	2017
Notes	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	970,466	1,206,044
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,033,724	1,520,155
	<u>2,004,190</u>	<u>2,726,199</u>

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value.

Net obligations under hire purchase and finance leases are secured over the assets to which they relate.

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	-	91,804
	<u>-</u>	<u>91,804</u>

EDINBURGH COACH LINES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	0 Ordinary of £1 each	225,000	225,000
		<u>225,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>
10	Revaluation reserve		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	339,668	338,586
	Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible assets	-	1,082
		<u>339,668</u>	<u>339,668</u>
	At the end of the year	<u>339,668</u>	<u>339,668</u>

Freehold land and buildings were valued by the directors on 31 December 2018 at £572,820 (2017: £564,140)

11 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.

The senior statutory auditor was Ross McKay CA.
The auditor was Johnston Smillie Ltd.

