

Company Registration No. 02590491 (England and Wales)

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

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PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	1,900,969		1,959,690	
Investments	4		2		2
		<u>1,900,971</u>		<u>1,959,692</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks		108,036		197,469	
Debtors	5	2,609,904		2,684,365	
Cash at bank and in hand		346,084		304,003	
		<u>3,064,024</u>		<u>3,185,837</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(2,422,394)</u>		<u>(2,650,506)</u>	
Net current assets			641,630		535,331
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,542,601</u>		<u>2,495,023</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(286,038)		(365,292)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(186,001)</u>		<u>(157,903)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>2,070,562</u></u>		<u><u>1,971,828</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8	48,000		48,000	
Profit and loss reserves		2,022,562		1,923,828	
Total equity		<u><u>2,070,562</u></u>		<u><u>1,971,828</u></u>	

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P Roy-Toole
Director

Company Registration No. 02590491

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Par Petroleum Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Par House, Woodstone Village Ind. Est, Fencehouses, Houghton Le Spring, Tyne & Wear, DH4 6DU.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	Straight line over 50 years
Plant and machinery	10% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

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.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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).

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.9 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.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2018 - 10).

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 July 2018	354,845	341,049	227,951	2,928,520	3,852,365
Additions	39,925	21,805	1,778	314,565	378,073
Disposals	-	-	-	(67,405)	(67,405)
At 30 June 2019	394,770	362,854	229,729	3,175,680	4,163,033
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2018	83,839	175,727	123,324	1,509,785	1,892,675
Depreciation charged in the year	7,097	17,789	10,611	367,753	403,250
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(33,861)	(33,861)
At 30 June 2019	90,936	193,516	133,935	1,843,677	2,262,064
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2019	303,834	169,338	95,794	1,332,003	1,900,969
At 30 June 2018	271,006	165,322	104,627	1,418,735	1,959,690

4 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	2	2
Movements in fixed asset investments		
	Shares in group undertakings	
	£	
Cost or valuation		
At 1 July 2018 & 30 June 2019		2
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2019		2
At 30 June 2018		2

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

5 Debtors		2019	2018
		£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:			
Trade debtors		1,871,489	1,894,780
Amounts owed by group undertakings		591,739	593,595
Other debtors		146,676	195,990
		<u>2,609,904</u>	<u>2,684,365</u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2019	2018
		£	£
Obligations under finance leases		269,555	302,178
Trade creditors		1,892,044	2,060,808
Amounts owed to group undertakings		15,318	21,845
Corporation tax		28,747	25,592
Other taxation and social security		49,568	50,553
Other creditors		30,057	14,057
Accruals and deferred income		137,105	175,473
		<u>2,422,394</u>	<u>2,650,506</u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Obligations under finance leases		256,438	334,892
Government grants		29,600	30,400
		<u>286,038</u>	<u>365,292</u>
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.			
8 Called up share capital		2019	2018
		£	£
Ordinary share capital			
Issued and fully paid			
48,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		<u>48,000</u>	<u>48,000</u>

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.