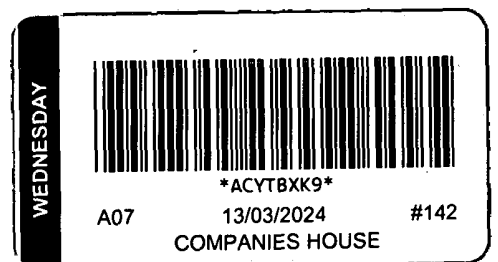


Company registration number 02590491 (England and Wales)

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023



PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr P. Roy-Toole Mrs C. Roy-Toole Mr S.R. Toole Mrs L.R. Hardy Mr S Hardy
Company number	02590491
Registered office	Par House Woodstone Village Industrial Estate Fencehouses Houghton-le-Spring Co Durham DH4 6DU
Auditor	Haines Watts North East Audit LLP 17 Queens Lane Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 1RN

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

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PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of haulage , sale of petroleum , oils and lubricants.

Review of the business

During the year the group grew turnover by 20.6% , this was driven by an increase in the price of fuels.

Gross Profit % achieved was 11.8% (14.9% 2022)

The directors consider this is a satisfactory performance given the volatile petroleum market.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The general move to cleaner energy sources is a risk to the group. The directors have decided to mitigate some of this risk by purchasing investment properties to provide an additional income stream.

Sales of petroleum products are seasonal , the level of demand can be dictated by the weather, particularly during the winter months.

Political Risk and International factors - New government policies could impact future development and also impact the supply chain , the uneven nature of global crude production is part of what makes the price of oil and gas so volatile.

Debtors - The group maintains strong relationships with its key customers through its sales team , the risk of bad debts is mitigated by credit insurance.

Environmental risk - The group places considerable emphasis on environmental compliance and regularly reviews on-going compliance.

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicators for the group are :

Volume of sales , The directors monitor sales volume through its IT systems on a daily basis.

Gross Profit Margin , The directors monitor live wholesale prices on a daily basis to ensure gross profit margins are reviewed regularly.

2023 GP% 11.8% (2022 GPM 14.9%).

Other information and explanations

Growth in the UK economy is uncertain , it is unclear what impact the increases in inflation and interest rates will have on demand for goods and services.

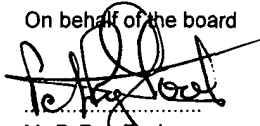
The company continues to invest in its motor fleet and its IT systems to drive operational efficiencies and to improve the customer experience.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

On behalf of the board



Mr P. Roy-Boole

Director

Date: 6-3-24

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £304,480. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr P. Roy-Toole
Mrs C. Roy-Toole
Mr S.R. Toole
Mrs L.R. Hardy
Mr S Hardy

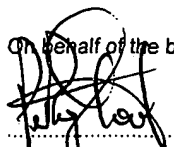
Energy and carbon report

As the group has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Mr P. Roy-Toole
Director

Date: 6.3.24

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Par Petroleum Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise the group profit and loss account, the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows, the company statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter – corresponding figures are unaudited

In the prior year, the company was entitled to an exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006. However, as it has now exceeded the relevant thresholds, it is now being audited in line with section 475 of the act. The corresponding figures in the financial statements are therefore unaudited.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to both the company itself and the industry in which it operates. We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management. The most significant were identified as employment law, as well as the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 and relevant tax legislation. We considered the extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statements.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

Our audit procedures included

- enquiring with the directors and management around actual and potential litigation, non-compliance with laws and regulations as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- obtaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- assessing the risk of management override including identifying and testing a sample of journal entries, including unusual pairings to revenue.

Our audit did not identify any significant risks relating to the detection of irregularities including fraud. However, despite the audit being planned and conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) there remains an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected owing to inherent limitations of the audit, and that by their very nature, any such instances of fraud or irregularity likely involve collusion, forgery, intentional misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.


Nicola Scarr ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Haines Watts North East Audit LLP

Date: 16th March 2024

17 Queens Lane
Newcastle Upon Tyne
NE1 1RN

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	49,794,076	41,280,398
Cost of sales		(43,896,648)	(35,141,362)
Gross profit		5,897,428	6,139,036
Administrative expenses		(5,369,470)	(5,084,749)
Other operating income		800	800
Operating profit	4	528,758	1,055,087
Interest receivable and similar income	8	15,572	6,767
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(39,623)	(20,816)
Profit before taxation		504,707	1,041,038
Tax on profit	10	(246,165)	(127,462)
Profit for the financial year		258,542	913,576

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit for the year	258,542	913,576
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>258,542</u>	<u>913,576</u>

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

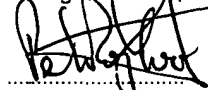
PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		2,783,579		2,653,849
Investment property	13		932,896		932,896
			<u>3,716,475</u>		<u>3,586,745</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	16	323,215		671,289	
Debtors	17	4,032,644		5,754,308	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,231,357		1,672,678	
		<u>5,587,216</u>		<u>8,098,275</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(4,742,271)		(7,480,577)	
Net current assets			<u>844,945</u>		<u>617,698</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,561,420</u>		<u>4,204,443</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(729,052)		(525,216)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	21	613,555		414,476	
		<u>(613,555)</u>		<u>(414,476)</u>	
Net assets			<u><u>3,218,813</u></u>		<u><u>3,264,751</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		48,000		48,000
Profit and loss reserves			3,170,813		3,216,751
Total equity			<u><u>3,218,813</u></u>		<u><u>3,264,751</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6/3/24 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr P. Roy-Toole
Director

Company registration number 02590491 (England and Wales)

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

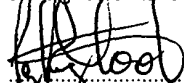
COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		2,730,059		2,591,898
Investments	14		102		102
			<u>2,730,161</u>		<u>2,592,000</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	16	295,470		643,434	
Debtors	17	4,252,626		5,904,710	
Cash at bank and in hand		935,082		1,404,617	
		<u>5,483,178</u>		<u>7,952,761</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(4,617,388)		(7,267,184)	
Net current assets			<u>865,790</u>		<u>685,577</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,595,951</u>		<u>3,277,577</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(729,052)		(525,216)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	21	600,776	(600,776)	403,314	(403,314)
Net assets			<u>2,266,123</u>		<u>2,349,047</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		48,000		48,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,218,123</u>		<u>2,301,047</u>
Total equity			<u>2,266,123</u>		<u>2,349,047</u>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £221,556 (2022 - £877,224 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6/3/24 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr P. Roy-Toole
Director

Company registration number 02590491 (England and Wales)

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 July 2021		48,000	2,459,295	2,507,295
Year ended 30 June 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	913,576	913,576
Dividends	11	-	(156,120)	(156,120)
Balance at 30 June 2022		48,000	3,216,751	3,264,751
Year ended 30 June 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	258,542	258,542
Dividends	11	-	(304,480)	(304,480)
Balance at 30 June 2023		48,000	3,170,813	3,218,813

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 July 2021		48,000	1,579,943	1,627,943
Year ended 30 June 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	877,224	877,224
Dividends	11	-	(156,120)	(156,120)
Balance at 30 June 2022		48,000	2,301,047	2,349,047
Year ended 30 June 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	221,556	221,556
Dividends	11	-	(304,480)	(304,480)
Balance at 30 June 2023		48,000	2,218,123	2,266,123

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	26	348,605	2,633,548
Interest paid		(39,623)	(20,816)
Income taxes (paid)/refunded		(218,876)	10,209
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>90,106</u>	<u>2,622,941</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(952,047)	(912,356)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets		344,773	354,081
Purchase of investment property		-	(401,037)
Repayment of loans		-	200
Interest received		15,572	6,767
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(591,702)</u>	<u>(952,345)</u>
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	(100)
Payment of finance leases obligations		364,755	(258,820)
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(304,480)	(156,120)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		<u>60,275</u>	<u>(415,040)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(441,321)</u>	<u>1,255,556</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,672,678	417,122
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>1,231,357</u></u>	<u><u>1,672,678</u></u>

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	27	311,605		2,359,444	
Interest paid		(39,623)		(20,181)	
Income taxes (paid)/refunded		(217,125)		12,247	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>54,857</u>		<u>2,351,510</u>	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(945,012)		(853,407)	
Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets		344,773		146,524	
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries		-		(100)	
Repayment of loans		-		(43)	
Interest received		15,572		6,767	
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(584,667)</u>		<u>(700,259)</u>	
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		364,755		(258,820)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(304,480)		(156,120)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		<u>60,275</u>		<u>(414,940)</u>	
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(469,535)</u>		<u>1,236,311</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,404,617		168,306	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>935,082</u></u>		<u><u>1,404,617</u></u>	

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Par Petroleum Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is .

The group consists of Par Petroleum Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

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.

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 at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Business combinations

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

1.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Par Petroleum Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 30 June 2023. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Subsidiaries are consolidated in the group's financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

1.4 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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:

Freehold land and buildings	Straight Line over 50 years
Plant and equipment	10% Reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	10% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% and 40% 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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.7 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 group 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.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.12 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 group'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 if, and only if, there is 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.

1.13 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.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Petroleum sales	49,411,583	40,984,158
Servicing sales	355,693	279,490
Investment property rents	26,800	16,750
	<u>49,794,076</u>	<u>41,280,398</u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	<u>49,794,076</u>	<u>41,280,398</u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Other revenue		
Interest income	<u>15,572</u>	<u>6,767</u>

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

4 Operating profit

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(5)	17
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	590,170	549,064
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(112,626)	(73,788)
Operating lease charges	25,201	17,598
	<u>202,839</u>	<u>17,881</u>

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	19,500	-
	<u>19,500</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

Group 2023 Number	2022 Number	Company 2023 Number	2022 Number
37	36	10	9
<u>37</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2023 £	2022 £	Company 2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	1,764,708	1,910,267	1,758,231	1,914,797
Social security costs	216,486	213,949	82,230	98,977
Pension costs	282,476	146,905	261,403	128,475
	<u>2,263,670</u>	<u>2,271,121</u>	<u>2,101,864</u>	<u>2,142,249</u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	547,644	672,013
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	253,194	128,194
	<u>800,838</u>	<u>800,207</u>

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

7 Directors' remuneration

(Continued)

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	289,854	238,587

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	15,572	6,767

	2023 £	2022 £
Investment income includes the following:		
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	15,572	6,767

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	-	635
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	39,614	20,181
Other interest	9	-
Total finance costs	39,623	20,816

10 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	47,086	81,252
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(13,282)
Total current tax	47,086	67,970
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	199,079	59,492
Total tax charge	246,165	127,462

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

10 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before taxation	504,707	1,041,038
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.00% (2022: 19.00%)	105,988	197,797
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	5,264	1,988
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(13,282)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	859	-
Group relief	-	(3,546)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(66,433)	(116,487)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	1,658	1,500
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	199,079	59,492
Marginal relief	(250)	-
Taxation charge	246,165	127,462

11 Dividends

	2023 £	2022 £
Recognised as distributions to equity holders:		
Final paid	304,480	156,120

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

12 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 July 2022	394,770	387,204	258,026	4,654,811	5,694,811
Additions	-	8,585	-	943,462	952,047
Disposals	-	(11,037)	-	(899,757)	(910,794)
At 30 June 2023	394,770	384,752	258,026	4,698,516	5,736,064
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2022	114,621	245,211	188,191	2,492,939	3,040,962
Depreciation charged in the year	7,895	19,927	6,983	555,365	590,170
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	2,780	-	(681,427)	(678,647)
At 30 June 2023	122,516	267,918	195,174	2,366,877	2,952,485
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2023	272,254	116,834	62,852	2,331,639	2,783,579
At 30 June 2022	280,149	141,993	69,835	2,161,872	2,653,849
Company					
	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 July 2022	394,770	377,579	229,729	4,512,752	5,514,830
Additions	-	8,000	-	937,012	945,012
Disposals	-	(11,037)	-	(899,757)	(910,794)
At 30 June 2023	394,770	374,542	229,729	4,550,007	5,549,048
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2022	114,621	237,603	159,894	2,410,814	2,922,932
Depreciation charged in the year	7,895	19,445	6,983	540,381	574,704
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	2,780	-	(681,427)	(678,647)
At 30 June 2023	122,516	259,828	166,877	2,269,768	2,818,989
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2023	272,254	114,714	62,852	2,280,239	2,730,059
At 30 June 2022	280,149	139,976	69,835	2,101,938	2,591,898

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

13 Investment property

	Group 2023 £	Company 2023 £
Fair value		
At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023	932,896	-

The fair value of the investment properties has been arrived at on a cost basis, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure.
The directors consider this to be the open market value by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

14 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2023 £	2022 £	Company 2023 £	2022 £
Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	-	102	102

Movements in fixed asset investments Company

	Shares in subsidiaries £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023	102
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2023	102
At 30 June 2022	102

15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2023 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
PAR Fuels Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100.00
Petroleum Fleet Services limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100.00
Hawthorn Estates North East Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100.00

16 Stocks

	Group 2023 £	2022 £	Company 2023 £	2022 £
Raw materials and consumables	323,215	671,289	295,470	643,434

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

17 Debtors

	Group 2023	2022	Company 2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	3,566,559	5,450,300	3,501,749	5,389,528
Unpaid share capital	100	100	-	-
Corporation tax recoverable	103,080	-	103,080	-
Other debtors	145,442	133,322	162,646	143,791
Prepayments and accrued income	217,463	170,586	210,251	163,997
	<u>4,032,644</u>	<u>5,754,308</u>	<u>3,977,726</u>	<u>5,697,316</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:				
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	274,900	207,394
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>274,900</u>	<u>207,394</u>
Total debtors	<u>4,032,644</u>	<u>5,754,308</u>	<u>4,252,626</u>	<u>5,904,710</u>

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	Group 2023	2022	Company 2023	2022
		£	£	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	20	630,183	470,064	630,183	470,064
Trade creditors		3,682,285	6,256,055	3,713,547	6,237,174
Corporation tax payable		12,542	81,252	-	79,501
Other taxation and social security		217,909	302,000	131,760	227,465
Other creditors		82,011	120,962	80,000	118,623
Accruals and deferred income		117,341	250,244	61,898	134,357
		<u>4,742,271</u>	<u>7,480,577</u>	<u>4,617,388</u>	<u>7,267,184</u>

19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	Group 2023	2022	Company 2023	2022
		£	£	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	20	702,652	498,016	702,652	498,016
Deferred income	22	26,400	27,200	26,400	27,200
		<u>729,052</u>	<u>525,216</u>	<u>729,052</u>	<u>525,216</u>

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

20 Finance lease obligations

	Group 2023 £	2022 £	Company 2023 £	2022 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	630,183	470,064	630,183	470,064
In two to five years	702,652	498,016	702,652	498,016
	<u>1,332,835</u>	<u>968,080</u>	<u>1,332,835</u>	<u>968,080</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

21 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

Group	Liabilities 2023 £	Liabilities 2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>613,555</u>	<u>414,476</u>
Company	Liabilities 2023 £	Liabilities 2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>600,776</u>	<u>403,314</u>
Movements in the year:	Group 2023 £	Company 2023 £
Liability at 1 July 2022	414,476	403,314
Charge to profit or loss	<u>199,079</u>	<u>197,462</u>
Liability at 30 June 2023	<u>613,555</u>	<u>600,776</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

22 Deferred income

	Group 2023 £	2022 £	Company 2023 £	2022 £
Other deferred income	26,400	27,200	26,400	27,200

23 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023 £	2022 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	282,476	146,905

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

24 Share capital

Group and company	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000

25 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group 2023 £	2022 £	Company 2023 £	2022 £
Within one year	45,789	17,598	45,789	17,598
	45,789	17,598	45,789	17,598

PAR PETROLEUM LIMITED

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

26 Cash generated from group operations

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit for the year after tax	258,542	913,576
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	246,165	127,462
Finance costs	39,623	20,816
Investment income	(15,572)	(6,767)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(112,626)	(73,788)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	590,170	549,064
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	348,074	(470,728)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	1,824,744	(3,379,041)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(2,829,715)	4,953,754
Decrease in deferred income	(800)	(800)
Cash generated from operations	348,605	2,633,548

27 Cash generated from operations - company

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit for the year after tax	221,556	877,224
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	232,006	115,584
Finance costs	39,623	20,181
Investment income	(15,572)	(6,767)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(112,626)	(73,788)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	574,704	544,955
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	347,964	(476,475)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	1,755,164	(3,641,353)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(2,730,414)	5,000,683
Decrease in deferred income	(800)	(800)
Cash generated from operations	311,605	2,359,444