

Financial Statements

PM Corporation Limited

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

Registered number: 01902575



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Independent auditor's report to the members of PM Corporation Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PM Corporation Limited, which comprise the the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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, PM Corporation Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; 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') and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, namely FRC's Ethical Standard concerning the integrity, objectivity and independence of the auditor. We have fulfilled our 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditor's report to the members of PM Corporation Limited (continued)

Other information

Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon, including the Directors' report. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the Directors' report.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS102 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Independent auditor's report to the members of PM Corporation Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. They will also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for their opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If they conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify their opinion. Their conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

The auditor shall communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that may be identified during the audit.



Independent auditor's report to the members of PM Corporation Limited (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Aidan Connaughton", written over a horizontal line.

Aidan Connaughton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
Dublin 2

Date:

18/12/2019

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	567,630	162,349
		<u>567,630</u>	<u>162,349</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	152,427	196,882
Cash at bank and in hand	9	-	2,456
		<u>152,427</u>	<u>199,338</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(847,706)	(297,427)
Net current liabilities		<u>(695,279)</u>	<u>(98,089)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(127,649)</u>	<u>64,260</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	(42,972)	(2,068)
		<u>(42,972)</u>	<u>(2,068)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(170,621)</u></u>	<u><u>62,192</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	300	300
Profit and loss account	13	(170,921)	61,892
Shareholders' (deficit)/funds		<u><u>(170,621)</u></u>	<u><u>62,192</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
John Lister
Director

Date: 18/12/19

The notes on pages 7 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	300	61,892	62,192
Comprehensive loss for the financial year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(232,813)	(232,813)
At 31 March 2019	300	(170,921)	(170,621)

The notes on pages 7 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2017	300	197,595	197,895
Comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(135,703)	(135,703)
At 31 March 2018	300	61,892	62,192

The notes on pages 7 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

PM Corporation Limited is a limited company, incorporated in England and Wales. The principal activity of the company is the manufacture of bread, fresh pastry and cakes. The registered office of the company is Long Newton, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, GL8 8RP, UK.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' (FRS102), and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain instruments as specified in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), which is the company's functional currency.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis because the company's parent undertaking, Coinstone Limited, has provided assurances that it will continue to provide the financial resources necessary to enable the company to continue in its normal course of business for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill	-	7 years straight line
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2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property	- Equally over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	- 13% - 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 33% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 13% - 50% straight line
Equipment	- 20% - 50% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.14 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Statement of financial position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of financial position date.

2.15 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the financial year in which they are incurred.

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.18 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.19 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no significant judgements applied in the process and preparation of the company's financial statements.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period:

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and physical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain property, plant and equipment.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 9 (2018 - 10).

5. Directors' remuneration

	2019	2018
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	82,000	20,500
Pension costs	807	-
	<u>82,807</u>	<u>20,500</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2018	173,700
At 31 March 2019	173,700
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2018	173,700
At 31 March 2019	173,700
Net book value	
At 31 March 2019	-
At 31 March 2018	-

PM Corporation Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Assets Under Construction £	Total £
Cost or valuation							
At 1 April 2018	18,344	641,266	1,500	56,387	6,195	-	723,692
Additions	-	272,469	-	178,124	638	40,500	491,731
Disposals	(18,344)	(385,648)	(1,500)	(53,432)	(2,916)	-	(461,840)
At 31 March 2019	-	528,087	-	181,079	3,917	40,500	753,583
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2018	18,343	480,592	168	56,387	5,853	-	561,343
Charge owned for the period	-	36,588	458	4,024	176	-	41,246
Disposals	(18,343)	(341,319)	(626)	(53,432)	(2,916)	-	(416,636)
At 31 March 2019	-	175,861	-	6,979	3,113	-	185,953
Net book value							
At 31 March 2019	-	352,226	-	174,100	804	40,500	567,630
At 31 March 2018	1	160,674	1,332	-	342	-	162,349

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

8. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	86,334	115,102
Amounts owed by group undertakings	24,633	63,392
Other debtors	13,910	4,522
Prepayments and accrued income	27,550	13,866
	<u>152,427</u>	<u>196,882</u>

All amounts are receivable within one year.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand and arise in the normal course of business.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	2,456
Less: bank overdrafts	(6,041)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,456</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	6,041	-
Trade creditors	110,205	60,501
Amounts owed to group undertakings	696,009	203,964
Other taxation and social security	4,458	8,486
Other creditors	557	335
Accruals and deferred income	30,436	24,141
	<u>847,706</u>	<u>297,427</u>

Trade creditors are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the suppliers usual and customary credit terms.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand, except where the balances are finance in nature, a market rate of interest is applied.

Corporation tax and other taxes including social insurance are repayable at various dates in accordance with applicable statutory provisions.

The terms of the accruals are based on the underlying contracts.

	2019 £	2018 £
Other taxation and social security		
PAYE/NI control	4,458	8,486
	<u>4,458</u>	<u>8,486</u>

11. Deferred taxation

	Deferred tax liability £
At beginning of year	(2,068)
Charged to profit or loss	(40,904)
At end of year	<u>(42,972)</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

11. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	49,248	8,344
Tax losses carried forward	(6,276)	(6,276)
	<u>42,972</u>	<u>2,068</u>

12. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
300 (2018 - 300) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>

13. Reserves

Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior periods profit and losses.

14. Pension commitments

The group operates a defined contribution scheme. During the year, the company made contributions of £2,530 (2018: £1,304). At the year end, there was £Nil amount outstanding.

15. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The parent undertaking and immediate controlling party of the company is Coinstone Limited, a company incorporated in Wales and England with a registered office at Shipton Mill, Long Newton, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

The smallest and largest group which the results of PM Corporation are consolidated is that headed by Coinstone Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Coinstone Limited are available to the public.

The ultimate controlling party is Shipton Mill Settlement Trust 2001.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019

16. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption provided in FRS 102, Section 33, "Related Party Disclosures" not to disclose transactions entered into with fellow group companies that are wholly owned within the group of companies of which the company is a wholly owned member.

17. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on

18/12/19