

# Financial Statements

## PM Corporation Limited

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

COMPANIES HOUSE

19 DEC 2023

BELFAST

Registered number: 01902575

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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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 Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2023, 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and of its financial performance for the financial 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 (UK)) 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 the FRC's Ethical Standard and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances of the entity. 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.

## **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

## 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 Director's report. The director 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 in the financial statements, 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.

### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

- the information given in the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and
- the Director's report has 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 company and its environment we have obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's 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, 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the Director's report.

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

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

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, 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 director 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, 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.

### **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 their 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.

A further description of an auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

*Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud*  
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. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatement in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

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

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Data Privacy law, Employment Law, Environmental Regulations, and Health and Safety laws, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. The Audit engagement partner considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with the laws and regulations. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial performance and management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to significant one-off or unusual transactions.

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

We apply professional scepticism through the audit to consider potential deliberate omission or concealment of significant transactions, or incomplete/inaccurate disclosures in the financial statements.

In response to these principal risks, our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- inquiries of management on the policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with laws and regulations, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- inspection of the company's regulatory and legal correspondence and review of minutes of the board of directors meetings during the year to corroborate inquiries made;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risk related to fraud;
- discussion amongst the engagement team in relation to the identified laws and regulations and regarding the risk of fraud, and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance or opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of financial statements throughout the audit;
- identifying and testing journal entries to address the risk of inappropriate journals and management override of controls;
- designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing;
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, including estimating useful lives of tangible fixed assets and estimating an allowance for the impairment of debtors and stock; and
- review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and inquiries of management.

The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with those charged with governance and management. As with any audit, there remains a risk of non-detection or irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or override of internal controls.

### **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.



Bronagh Bourke FCA (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of

**Grant Thornton (NI) LLP**

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors  
Belfast

18 December 2023

PM Corporation Limited

Registered number:01902575

## Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	5	266,016	364,505
		<u>266,016</u>	<u>364,505</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	67,436	59,896
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	117,066	142,071
Cash at bank and in hand	8	9,154	859
		<u>193,656</u>	<u>202,826</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,008,582)	(877,045)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(814,926)</u>	<u>(674,219)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(548,910)</u>	<u>(309,714)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	-	(3,575)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	12	(12,656)	(27,595)
		<u>(12,656)</u>	<u>(27,595)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(561,566)</u>	<u>(340,884)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	13	300	300
Profit and loss account	14	(561,866)	(341,184)
<b>Shareholders' deficit</b>		<u>(561,566)</u>	<u>(340,884)</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 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 December 2023

The notes on pages 7 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2022	300	(341,184)	(340,884)
Loss for the year	-	(220,682)	(220,682)
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>(561,866)</b>	<b>(561,566)</b>

The notes on pages 7 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2021	300	(196,598)	(196,298)
Loss for the year	-	(144,586)	(144,586)
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>(341,184)</b>	<b>(340,884)</b>

The notes on pages 7 to 17 form part of these financial statements.



# Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

## 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 2023

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 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:

Plant and machinery	- 13% - 50% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% 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 profit or loss.

#### 2.5 Impairment of assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of comprehensive income.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 2.7 Debtors

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

#### 2.8 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.

#### 2.9 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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.10 Creditors

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

### 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

### 2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

### 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 profit or loss 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.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 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 profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting 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.

#### 2.15 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.

#### 2.16 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

### 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.

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

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 the assets and liabilities within the next reporting period:

#### *Useful lives of depreciable assets*

Management reviews its estimates 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.

#### *Impairment of receivables*

The company estimates the allowance for doubtful trade debtors based on assessment of specific accounts where the company has objective evidence comprising default in payment terms or significant financial difficulty that certain customers are unable to meet their financial obligations. In these cases, judgment used was based on the best available facts and circumstances including but not limited to, the length of relationship.

#### *Impairment of stock*

Management evaluates the realisability of inventory on a case-by-case basis and make adjustments to the inventory provision based on an analysis of the historical usage of the individual inventory items. The company's core business is subject to market changes which may cause inventory obsolescence and is considered a key source of estimation uncertainty.

# Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

## 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 10 (2022 - 8).

## 5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 April 2022	612,284	41,084	222,537	5,072	880,977
Additions	9,856	-	5,103	150	15,109
At 31 March 2023	<u>622,140</u>	<u>41,084</u>	<u>227,640</u>	<u>5,222</u>	<u>896,086</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 April 2022	402,786	6,163	103,476	4,047	516,472
Charge for the financial year on owned assets	70,363	8,217	34,531	487	113,598
At 31 March 2023	<u>473,149</u>	<u>14,380</u>	<u>138,007</u>	<u>4,534</u>	<u>630,070</u>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 March 2023	<u>148,991</u>	<u>26,704</u>	<u>89,633</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>266,016</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>209,498</u>	<u>34,921</u>	<u>119,061</u>	<u>1,025</u>	<u>364,505</u>

Included within the net book value of £266,016 is £4,117 (2022: £120,512) relating to assets held under hire purchase agreements and finance leases. The depreciation charge in the period in respect of these assets amounted to £4,117 (2022: £30,027).

## 6. Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Raw materials	45,914	39,548
Finished goods	21,522	20,348
	<u>67,436</u>	<u>59,896</u>

The difference between purchase price of stocks and their replacement value is not material.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

**7. Debtors**

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	103,702	123,968
Other debtors	7,525	2,688
Prepayments and accrued income	5,839	15,415
	<u>117,066</u>	<u>142,071</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.

**8. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>9,154</u>	<u>859</u>

**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	54,743	80,570
Amounts owed to group undertakings	931,326	745,727
Other taxation and social security	3,564	5,943
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	2,747	17,425
Other creditors	764	579
Accruals and deferred income	15,438	26,801
	<u>1,008,582</u>	<u>877,045</u>

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

**10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2023 £	2022 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>3,575</u>



# Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

## 11. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase and finance leases fall due as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Within one year	2,747	17,675
Between 1-5 years	-	3,575
	<u>2,747</u>	<u>21,250</u>

Assets held under hire purchase and finance lease are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

## 12. Deferred taxation

	Deferred tax liability £
At beginning of year	(27,595)
Credited to profit or loss	14,939
<b>At end of year</b>	<u><b>(12,656)</b></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed asset timing differences	(21,948)	(36,970)
Trading losses	9,230	9,230
Short term timing differences	62	145
	<u>(12,656)</u>	<u>(27,595)</u>

# Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

## 13. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
300 (2022 - 300) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>

## 14. 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.

## 15. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. During the year, the company made contributions of £3,438 (2022: £2,734). At the year end, there was an amount included in other creditors of £554 (2022: £579) with respect to pension contributions.

## 16. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2023 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	39,200	39,200
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	156,800	156,800
Later than 5 years	224,675	263,875
	<u>420,675</u>	<u>459,875</u>

## 17. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102, section 33, "Related Party Disclosures", for group undertakings 100% of whose voting rights are controlled within the Coinstone Limited group, from the requirement to give details of transactions with entities that are part of the group or investees of the group qualifying as related parties.

## 18. Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events of note.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

### **19. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party**

The parent undertaking and immediate controlling party of the company is Coinstone Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales with a registered office at Shipton Mill, Long Newton, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England GL8 8RP.

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 and may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies in England.

The ultimate controlling party is Shipton Mill Settlement Trust 2001.