

**P.A.M. DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

P.A.M. Distribution Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

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P.A.M. Distribution Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2022

Registered number: 04173431

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible Assets	3		21,924		23,292
Tangible Assets	4		133,310		157,218
			155,234		180,510
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	5	4,000		4,000	
Debtors	6	218,804		236,099	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		16,494	
		222,804		256,593	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	7	(469,526)		(327,477)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(246,722)		(70,884)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES					
			(91,488)		109,626
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	8		(66,173)		(105,504)
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(157,661)		4,122
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	10		4		4
Profit and Loss Account			(157,665)		4,118
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(157,661)		4,122

P.A.M. Distribution Limited
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 March 2022

For the year ending 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Timothy Matthews

Director

16/05/2022

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the separable net assets. It is amortised to profit and loss account over its estimated economic life of years.

1.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	15% Reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	20% Reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	15% Reducing balance

1.5. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period. Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

1.6. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.7. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.8. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 19 (2021: 20)

P.A.M. Distribution Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

3. Intangible Assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
As at 1 April 2021	27,400
As at 31 March 2022	27,400
Amortisation	
As at 1 April 2021	4,108
Provided during the period	1,368
As at 31 March 2022	5,476
Net Book Value	
As at 31 March 2022	21,924
As at 1 April 2021	23,292

4. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 April 2021	34,240	204,352	15,348	253,940
Additions	-	-	6,035	6,035
As at 31 March 2022	34,240	204,352	21,383	259,975
Depreciation				
As at 1 April 2021	8,725	84,223	3,774	96,722
Provided during the period	3,826	24,029	2,088	29,943
As at 31 March 2022	12,551	108,252	5,862	126,665
Net Book Value				
As at 31 March 2022	21,689	96,100	15,521	133,310
As at 1 April 2021	25,515	120,129	11,574	157,218

5. Stocks

	2022	2021
	£	£
Stock - materials	4,000	4,000
	4,000	4,000

P.A.M. Distribution Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	193,129	150,380
Prepayments and accrued income	16,663	51,849
Other debtors	2,806	3,061
Directors' loan accounts	6,206	30,809
	<u>218,804</u>	<u>236,099</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	21,398	20,327
Trade creditors	116,185	110,211
Bank loans and overdrafts	92,716	45,800
Corporation tax	(7,675)	(7,675)
Other taxes and social security	86,259	45,789
VAT	61,954	70,952
Net wages	6,570	-
Pension Liability	2,172	1,424
Accruals and deferred income	77,001	40,649
Directors' loan accounts	12,946	-
	<u>469,526</u>	<u>327,477</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	34,106	55,504
Bank loans	32,067	50,000
	<u>66,173</u>	<u>105,504</u>

P.A.M. Distribution Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2022

9. Obligations Under Finance Leases and Hire Purchase

	2022	2021
	£	£
The maturity of these amounts is as follows:		
Amounts Payable:		
Within one year	21,398	20,327
Between one and five years	34,106	55,504
	<u>55,504</u>	<u>75,831</u>
	<u>55,504</u>	<u>75,831</u>

10. Share Capital

	2022	2021
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

11. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

Included within Debtors are the following loans to directors:

The above loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12. General Information

P.A.M. Distribution Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 04173431 . The registered office is Bay 4 Block D Willenhall Trading Estate, Midacre, Willenhall, WV13 2JW.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.