Company registration number 09321871 (England and Wales)
PETROLEUM FLEET SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		51,118		58,748
Investment property	4		531,859		531,859
			582,977		590,607
Current assets					•
Stocks		27,745		27,855	
Debtors	5	383,150		299,807	
Cash at bank and in hand		71,668		82,190	
		482,563		409,852	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(108,559)		(62,481)	
Net current assets			374,004		347,371
Total assets less current liabilities			956,981		937,978
Provisions for liabilities			(12,779)		(11,162)
Net assets			944,202		926,816
					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			944,201		926,815
Total equity			944,202		926,816

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 March 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs L.R. Hardy

Director

Company Registration No. 09321871

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Petroleum Fleet Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Par House, Woodstone Village Industrial Estate, Fencehouses, Houghton-le-Spring, Co Durham, DH4 6DU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company 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.

1.3 Turnover

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

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment 20% Reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings 25% Straight Line
Motor vehicles 25% Reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.7 Stocks

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

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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.

1.12 Leases

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

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2 Employees

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

				2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total				
3	Tangible fixed assets				
-	3	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 July 2022	9,625	28,297	61,149	99,071
	Additions	585		6,450	7,035
	At 30 June 2023	10,210	28,297	67,599	106,106
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 July 2022	7,608	28,297	4,418	40,323
	Depreciation charged in the year	482	-	14,183	14,665
	At 30 June 2023	8,090	28,297	18,601	54,988
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 June 2023	2,120	-	48,998	51,118
	At 30 June 2022	2,017		<u>=====</u> 56,731	58,748
4	Investment property				
					2023 £
	Fair value				
	At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023				531,859

The fair value of the investment property 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5	Debtors		
•		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	156,900	73,656
	Other debtors	11,481	12,005
	Prepayments and accrued income	7,212	6,589
		175,593	92,250
		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	207,557	207,557
	Total debtors	383,150	299,807
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade creditors	60,804	31,740
	Corporation tax	7,917	-
	Other taxation and social security	2,829	-
	Other creditors	37,009 ———	30,741
		108,559	62,481

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Other matter - corresponding figures are unaudited

n 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.

Senior Statutory Auditor: Nicola Scarr ACA

Statutory Auditor: Haines Watts North East Audit LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

8 Parent company

Par Petroleum Limited is the Company's immediate parent company.

The smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Par Petroleum Limited, Par House, Woodstone Village Industrial Estate, Fencehouses, Houghton-Le-Spring, County Durham, DH4 6DU. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and can be obtained from Companies House.

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.