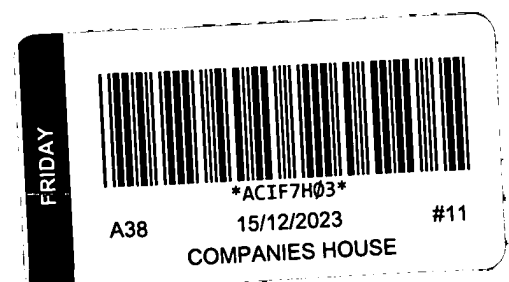


BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT, DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023



BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

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BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Jim Bennett Stephen Bennett Paul McGee Paul Bruton David Duggan (appointed 6 October 2023) Michael Pigott (resigned 6 October 2023)
Company secretary	Jim Bennett
Registered number	09512844
Registered office	2nd Floor 49-51 Central Street London England EC1V 8AB
Independent auditor	RBK Business Advisers Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm RBK House Irishtown Athlone Co. Westmeath
Bankers	Natwest Po Box 282 216 Bishopsgate Liverpool Street London EC2M 4QB
Solicitors	Brecher LLP 4th Floor 64 North Row London W1K 7DA

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

The directors present their strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Business Review

Turnover increased to £37.4m (2022: £35.2m).

The directors forecast turnover to reduce from this level in the short term with the company expected to maintain profitability in the current year.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Management and the board regularly review risks facing the company. The directors consider that there are appropriate policies and procedures in place to mitigate the effects of these risks.

Commercial Risk

The company's sales are exposed to changes in general economic conditions in the United Kingdom. The company has considered the risks prevalent and is in a position to change the emphasis of sales markets in response to changes in economic conditions.

Financial Risk

The company makes limited uses of financial instruments throughout its business and is therefore not exposed directly by interest rate risks.

Currency Risk

The company's activities in the UK are conducted primarily in sterling; this results in low levels of currency transaction risk, variances affecting operational activities in this regard are reflected in operating costs or in cost of sales in the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise. The company manages its cash flows, where practical and cost effective, to partially hedge the foreign currency exposure.

Liquidity and Cash Flow Risk

The company's policy is to ensure that sufficient resources are available either from cash balances and cash flows from trading activities to ensure all obligations can be met when they fall due. To achieve this the company ensures that it limits the maturity of cash balances and actively manages its cash resources.

Credit Risk

Customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to strict verification procedures in advance of credit being awarded and are continually being monitored.

Inflation Risk

The company employs various approaches to mitigate the effects of inflation on construction projects where the terms of construction contract does not increase the contract value by an equivalent amount. The company's procurement and commercial function look to understand the inflation risks the business faces and to develop mitigation strategies including inter-alia, requirements forecasting, the forward buying of materials and use of fixed price contracts with certain suppliers.

Health and Safety of Employees

The well-being of the company's employees is safeguarded through strict adherence to health and safety standards. Health and safety legislation imposes certain requirements on employers and the company has taken the necessary action to ensure compliance with the legislation, including the adoption of a Safety statement.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

Environmental Matters

The company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

Financial key performance indicators

The directors, who are the key management, use financial measures such as profitability, turnover and level of secured workload to monitor performance as these are considered to be the main drivers of the company's success. Turnover and profitability are measured on the same basis as that seen in the profit and loss account.

Focus on these measures ensures the company delivers successful projects through the quality of its people, its control processes and the support of its clients.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:

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Jim Bennett
Director

DocuSigned by:

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Stephen Bennett
Director

Date: 30 November 2023

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is construction providing building services to commercial, residential, information technology, health, retail and industrial sectors.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £11,023 (2022 - profit £112,141).

The directors have not declared a dividend for the year (2022: £NIL).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Jim Bennett
Stephen Bennett
Paul McGee
Paul Bruton
Michael Pigott (resigned 6 October 2023)

Future developments

The directors do not expect any change in the activities of the company in the foreseeable future.

Financial instruments

Details of financial instruments are provided in the Strategic Report.

Matters covered in the strategic report

The company has elected to include information on future developments as per schedule 7 of the "Large and Medium Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulation 2008" in the Strategic Report, as the directors consider those matters to be of strategic importance to the company.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There were no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

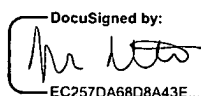
BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

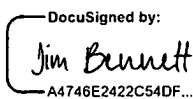
Auditor

The auditor, RBK Business Advisers, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

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Stephen Bennett
Director

DocuSigned by:

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Jim Bennett
Director

Date: 30 November 2023

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS
(GB) LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bennett Management Contractors (GB) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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 the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS
(GB) LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Other information

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS
(GB) LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' 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.

Details of the extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations are set out below.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS
(GB) LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit with respect to fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- The audit team obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS102, the Companies Act 2006, the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdiction in which the company operates and the UK's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)).
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by enquiry with management, observing the oversight of those charged with governance, the culture of honesty and ethical behaviour and whether a strong emphasis is placed on fraud prevention, which may reduce opportunities for fraud to take place, and fraud deterrence, which could persuade individuals not to commit fraud. We also took into consideration the results of our audit procedures carried out.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where it considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We considered the programmes and controls that the company has established to address the risks identified, or otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls.
- As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we were also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. These procedures included testing manual journals, assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.
- We reviewed the financial statements disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

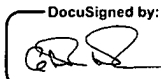
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our audit report.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS
(GB) LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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.

DocuSigned by:

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Cathal Melia (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
RBK Business Advisers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
RBK House
Irishtown
Athlone
Co. Westmeath

Date: 30 November 2023

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	4	37,430,053	35,209,470
Cost of sales		(36,825,495)	(34,700,257)
Gross profit		<u>604,558</u>	<u>509,213</u>
Administrative expenses		(554,492)	(380,520)
Operating profit	5	<u>50,066</u>	<u>128,693</u>
Tax on profit	8	(61,089)	(16,552)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u><u>(11,023)</u></u>	<u><u>112,141</u></u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2023 or 2022 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 17 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
(Loss)/ Profit for the financial year		(11,023)	112,141
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(11,023)	112,141

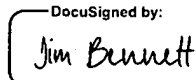
The notes on pages 17 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

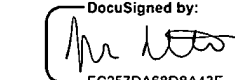
BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09512844

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Current assets			
Stocks	9	1,868,841	9,334,966
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	30,515	8,544,574
Cash at bank and in hand	11	2,041,059	8,202,123
		<u>3,940,415</u>	<u>26,081,663</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(3,879,525)	(26,009,750)
Net current assets		<u>60,890</u>	<u>71,913</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>60,890</u>	<u>71,913</u>
Net assets		<u><u>60,890</u></u>	<u><u>71,913</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	1	1
Profit and loss account	16	60,889	71,912
		<u>60,890</u>	<u>71,913</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 30 November 2023.

DocuSigned by:

A4746E2422C54DF...
Jim Bennett
Director

DocuSigned by:

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Stephen Bennett
Director

The notes on pages 17 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2022	1	71,912	71,913
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(11,023)	(11,023)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(11,023)	(11,023)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	1	60,889	60,890

The notes on pages 17 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2021	1	(40,229)	(40,228)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	112,141	112,141
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	112,141	112,141
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	<u>1</u>	<u>71,912</u>	<u>71,913</u>

The notes on pages 17 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

1. General information

Bennett Management Contractors (GB) Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Companies Act 2006), incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Registered Office is 49-51 Central Street, London, United Kingdom, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report and Director's Report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis and historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Disclosure exemptions

The company has taken the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures 33.7.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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 profit and loss account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.4 Revenue

Turnover on construction services is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable and ascertained in a manner appropriate to the stage of completion and the anticipated final value of the contract.

All turnover is stated net of trade discounts and VAT.

2.5 Work in progress/construction contracts

Turnover and profit on construction is ascertained in a manner appropriate to the stage of completion of the contract, and credit taken for profit earned when the outcome of work under the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. Stage of completion is measured by completing surveys of work done. All foreseeable losses are provided in full.

Work in progress represent the value of surveyed work of these projects at the balance sheet date.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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 balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 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, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

2.11 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet.

2.12 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, intercompany loan and loans to related parties.

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 profit and loss account.

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

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet 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.

2.13 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

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

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Provisions for liabilities

A provision is recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Construction Contract/Work in progress

Recognition of turnover and profit on construction contracts requires management judgement regarding the anticipated final outcome of individual contracts taking into account expected future costs and the proportion of works completed at the balance sheet date. Management undertakes detailed reviews on a monthly basis in order to exercise judgement over the outcome of each contract and the associated risks and opportunities. Profit is recognised when the outcome of work under the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

The value of work completed at the balance sheet date is assessed by external valuations. Regular management reviews of contract progress include a comparison of internal valuations on each element of work in progress to the applications for payment made by supply chain partners and to external valuations completed on behalf of customers.

The age, nature and recoverability of all debtors and amounts recoverable on construction contracts are reviewed regularly by management and provisions made where appropriate.

Consistent procedures and management tools are in place to ensure that estimates are applied and results determined on a consistent basis.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Sales - UK	37,430,053	35,209,470
	<u>37,430,053</u>	<u>35,209,470</u>

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2023 £	2022 £
United Kingdom	37,430,053	35,209,470
	<u>37,430,053</u>	<u>35,209,470</u>

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2023 £	2022 £
Exchange differences	255,082	(40,791)
	<u>255,082</u>	<u>(40,791)</u>

6. Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements totalled £13,500 (2022 - £13,500).

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	4,010,781	4,400,148
Social security costs	524,568	545,394
Cost of defined contribution scheme	186,509	232,432
	<u>4,721,858</u>	<u>5,177,974</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Direct Labour	49	49
Administration	2	4
	<u>51</u>	<u>53</u>

No director was paid during the year from the company. All directors are remunerated by another group company.

8. Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax arising on losses carried forward	63,373	8,780
Other short term timing differences	(2,284)	7,772
Total deferred tax	<u>61,089</u>	<u>16,552</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>61,089</u>	<u>16,552</u>

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2022 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	50,066	128,693
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%)	9,513	24,452
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,736	(8,587)
Deferred tax reversed	63,373	8,780
Other short term timing differences	(2,284)	7,772
Tax losses (utilised)	(11,249)	(15,865)
Total tax charge for the year	61,089	16,552

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. These changes were not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and hence have not been reflected in the financial statements.

9. Stock

	2023 £	2022 £
Work in progress	1,868,841	9,334,966
	1,868,841	9,334,966

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

10. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	8,452,970
Deferred taxation	30,515	91,604
	<u>30,515</u>	<u>8,544,574</u>

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,041,059	8,202,123
	<u>2,041,059</u>	<u>8,202,123</u>

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors and provisions	3,148,709	19,782,983
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	376,244
Other taxation and social security	644,242	1,534,074
Other creditors	22,717	23,630
Accruals	63,857	4,292,819
	<u>3,879,525</u>	<u>26,009,750</u>

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

13. Financial instruments

	2023 £	2022 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,041,059	16,655,093
	<u>2,041,059</u>	<u>16,655,093</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	3,235,283	24,475,676
	<u>3,235,283</u>	<u>24,475,676</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of amounts owed by group undertakings and cash at bank and in hand.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade and other creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals.

14. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
Deferred tax as at 31 March	30,515
At end of year	<u>30,515</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Tax losses carried forward	24,836	88,209
Other short term timing differences	5,679	3,395
	<u>30,515</u>	<u>91,604</u>

15. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2022 - 1) Ordinary Shares share of £1.00	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

BENNETT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTORS (GB) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

16. Reserves

Profit & loss account

The profits and loss account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised in the profit and loss account, net of transfers to/from other reserves and dividend paid.

17. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the year end.

18. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption contained in FRS 102 Related Party Transactions in respect of transactions with fellow group undertakings which are wholly owned subsidiaries and where the consolidated financial statements in which the subsidiary is included are publicly available. The financial statements of the Parent undertaking are available for inspection at its Registered Office.

19. Post balance sheet events

There were no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

20. Controlling party

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Strassen Malta Limited, a company incorporated in Malta. The registered office of Strassen Malta Limited is Soho Office, Office 17 Savoy Gardens, J. Block, Rue D' Argens, Gzira, GZR 1362, Malta.

Directors and secretary's shareholders interests

The director's and secretary's interests in the issued share capital of the ultimate parent undertaking are as follows:

	Ordinary shares of €1 each 31/03/2023	Ordinary shares of €1 each 01/04/2022
Jim Bennett	47,250	47,250
Stephen Bennett	47,250	47,250
	<u>94,500</u>	<u>94,500</u>

No other director held any direct interests in the company or the parent company.