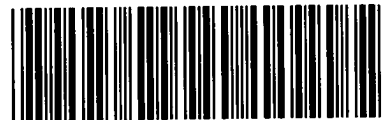


Company registration number SC152713 (Scotland)

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

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GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Hunter G Cairns C Sibbald
Secretary	S Hunter
Company number	SC152713
Registered office	Belgrave Court Rosehall Road Bellshill Lanarkshire ML4 3NR
Auditor	Wylie & Bisset (Audit) Limited Chartered Accountants 168 Bath Street Glasgow G2 4TP
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland 62 Hamilton Road Motherwell ML1 3DA
Solicitors	MacDonald Henderson Solicitors Standard Buildings 94 Hope Street Glasgow G2 6PH

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

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GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 August 2022.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company is that of a commercial interior refurbishment and fit out contractor.

The year to August 2022 improved following recovery post-Covid. The business enjoyed turnover growth of 57% and maintained profitability before tax. A one-off bad debt was recognised in the 2022 accounts.

We continue to target our core sector of commercial interiors and have enjoyed growth from this and our public sector frameworks. We expect further growth in 2023 together with strengthening of the balance sheet, all in line with the directors' long term plans for GHI.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £329,491 (2021 - £450,805).

Dividends of £nil (2021 - £nil) were paid to the parent company GHI Contracts Holdings Limited.

Future developments

The company will continue to seek business outside its current client base, whilst continuing to maintain the high standards that our existing clients have come to expect.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The business has secured a very strong increase in workflow for the coming year and together with pro-active and robust operating procedures will result in the business achieving a further increase in turnover and profitability. Our business plan is to ensure appropriate market share in our core sectors, develop new opportunities and secure further medium-term contracts to those already in place.

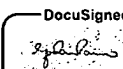
Financial key performance indicators

The board of directors meet monthly to review the detailed monthly management accounts, develop our future strategies, and review performance against key performance indicators.

Disabled employees

The company recognises its obligations towards disabled persons and endeavours to provide as many employment, training, and career opportunities as the demands of the company's operations and the abilities of the disabled persons allow.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

8519C2E3F8734F5...
G Cairns
Director

20 March 2023

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a commercial interior refurbishment and fit out contractor.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

S Hunter
G Cairns
C Sibbald

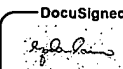
Auditor

During the year Azets Audit Services resigned as auditors and Wylie & Bisset (Audit) Limited were appointed. In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution that the auditors, Wylie & Bisset (Audit) Limited, will be proposed for reappointment at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

8519C2E3F8734F5...
G Cairns
Director

20 March 2023

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022***

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 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.

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GHI Contracts Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 August 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 August 2022 and of its profit 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 UK, including the FRC'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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report and financial statements. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

We identify and assess risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, responding appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit process. This includes obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The primary responsibility however for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with those charged with governance and executive management of the entity.

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and noncompliance with laws and regulations, we have considered the following:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the entity. We determined the most significant are those relating to the financial reporting framework (namely the Companies Act 2006, UK GAAP and the application of FRS102), HMRC tax compliance in the UK and EU General Data Protection Regulation.
- We developed an understanding of how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of executive management. We corroborated our enquiries through review of Board minutes and correspondence with third party entities where relevant and available.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, at the planning stage of the audit by meeting with executive management and those charged with governance to understand where they considered there to be fraud risk and susceptibility. We also reviewed budgeted projections and actual outturn against prior year budget to determine if there were any anomalies. Where we considered audit risk to be higher we undertook tests to mitigate each identified risk.
- We assessed the internal control environment established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. In addition to this we evaluated compliance with laws and regulations and made enquiries of any non-compliance.
- With regards to detecting and responding to fraud we made enquiries of those charged with governance and executive management as to whether there was any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We undertook discussions amongst the audit engagement team with respect to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and what the likely indicators would be.

As a result of the procedures noted above we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud to be in the following areas;

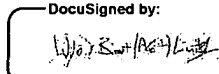
- posting of unusual journals; and
- management override on internal controls.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's 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 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.

DocuSigned by:



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Scott Gillon BA(Hons) FCCA CA

Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of Wylie & Bisset (Audit) Limited

20 March 2023

Accountants

Statutory Auditor

168 Bath Street
Glasgow
G2 4TP

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	21,091,583	13,431,578
Cost of sales		(18,886,421)	(11,659,732)
Gross profit		2,205,162	1,771,846
Administrative expenses		(1,903,914)	(1,531,692)
Other operating income		51,190	85,539
Operating profit	4	352,438	325,693
Interest receivable and similar income	8	1,975	144
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(24,922)	(22,610)
Profit before taxation		329,491	303,227
Tax on profit	10	-	147,578
Profit for the financial year		329,491	450,805

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

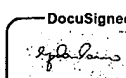
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit for the year	329,491	450,805
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	329,491	450,805

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		52,824		57,058
Current assets					
Debtors	12	6,521,831		5,240,430	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,048,651		1,656,611	
		<u>8,570,482</u>		<u>6,897,041</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(5,845,173)</u>		<u>(4,761,441)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,725,309</u>		<u>2,135,600</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,778,133</u>		<u>2,192,658</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		<u>(946,866)</u>		<u>(690,882)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>1,831,267</u></u>		<u><u>1,501,776</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		850,002		850,002
Profit and loss reserves			<u>981,265</u>		<u>651,774</u>
Total equity			<u><u>1,831,267</u></u>		<u><u>1,501,776</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 8519C2E3F8734F5...
 G Cairns
 Director

Company Registration No. SC152713

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022**

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 September 2020	850,002	200,969	1,050,971
Year ended 31 August 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	450,805	450,805
Balance at 31 August 2021	850,002	651,774	1,501,776
Year ended 31 August 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	329,491	329,491
Balance at 31 August 2022	<u>850,002</u>	<u>981,265</u>	<u>1,831,267</u>

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

GHI Contracts Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Belgrave Court, Rosehall Road, Bellshill, Lanarkshire, ML4 3NR.

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.

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 £.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of GHI Contracts Holdings Limited as at 31 August 2022. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Belgrave Court, Rosehall Road, Bellshill, ML4 3NR.

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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computers	25% reducing balance
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 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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.

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including Investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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.

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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.

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors are satisfied that the accounting policies are appropriate and applied consistently. Key sources of estimation have been applied to depreciation rates which have been deemed appropriate for the class of asset and the valuation of work in progress based on surveyors' valuations of work performed at the end of each accounting period.

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Refurbishment work sales	21,091,583	13,431,578

	2022 £	2021 £
Other revenue		
Interest income	1,975	144
Grants received	35,179	68,990
Other operating income	16,011	16,549

4 Operating profit

	2022 £	2021 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants	(35,179)	(68,990)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	18,136	19,901
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(5,035)	(3,821)
Operating lease charges	86,686	86,686

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	9,995	7,544
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	1,950	2,310
All other non-audit services	3,150	6,958
	5,100	9,268

6 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Administration staff	21	18
Direct labour	30	26
Total	51	44

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022**6 Employees (Continued)**

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,999,607	1,621,514
Social security costs	220,398	168,434
Pension costs	65,027	63,979
	<u>2,285,032</u>	<u>1,853,927</u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	285,509	239,620
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	23,613	14,853
	<u>309,122</u>	<u>254,473</u>

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	100,873	95,427
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	10,938	6,975
	<u>111,811</u>	<u>102,402</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2021 - 3)

The social security cost relating to the directors for the year was £30,494 (2021 - £29,101).

The directors of the company are regarded as the key management personnel.

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	1,975	144
	<u>1,975</u>	<u>144</u>
Investment income includes the following:		
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,975	144
	<u>1,975</u>	<u>144</u>

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022****9 Interest payable and similar expenses**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	22,307	18,102
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,615	3,672
Other interest	-	836
	<u>24,922</u>	<u>22,610</u>

10 Taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	60,065
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(207,643)
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>(147,578)</u>

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit before taxation	<u>329,491</u>	<u>303,227</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	62,603	57,613
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,368	1,067
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(3,042)	-
Gains not taxable	(957)	-
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	1,385
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(207,643)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(12,496)	-
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	3,446	-
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(5,856)	-
Brought forward trading losses utilised	(44,691)	-
Non-trade loan relationship credits	(375)	-
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(147,578)</u>

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022****11 Tangible fixed assets**

	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 September 2021	300,048	52,226	76,703	428,977
Additions	-	20,714	-	20,714
Disposals	-	-	(18,025)	(18,025)
At 31 August 2022	300,048	72,940	58,678	431,666
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 September 2021	279,249	38,603	54,067	371,919
Depreciation charged in the year	5,200	7,676	5,260	18,136
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(11,213)	(11,213)
At 31 August 2022	284,449	46,279	48,114	378,842
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2022	15,599	26,661	10,564	52,824
At 31 August 2021	20,799	13,623	22,636	57,058

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fixtures and fittings	12,656	16,875
Motor vehicles	13,402	25,474
Computers	3,518	4,691
	29,576	47,040

The depreciation for the year includes £17,962 (2021 - £15,680) in respect of assets leased under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

12 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,837,029	1,509,569
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	352,764	884,037
Corporation tax recoverable	-	217,505
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,120,007	1,070,505
Other debtors	474,771	1,302,792
Prepayments and accrued income	22,272	10,357
	5,806,843	4,994,765

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022**12 Debtors (Continued)**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	714,988	245,665
	<u>714,988</u>	<u>245,665</u>
Total debtors	6,521,831	5,240,430
	<u>6,521,831</u>	<u>5,240,430</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
	Notes	
Bank loans and overdrafts	15	150,025
Obligations under finance leases	16	6,423
Trade creditors		1,330,083
Taxation and social security		926,779
Other creditors		458,971
Accruals and deferred income		2,972,892
		<u>5,845,173</u>
		<u>4,761,441</u>

Secured creditors due within one year total £167,385 (2021 - £147,067).

Hire purchase creditors hold security over the respective assets financed.

The bank holds a bond and floating charge over the assets and undertakings of the company. There is an unlimited inter-company guarantee between GHI Contracts Limited and GHI Contracts Holdings Limited.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
	Notes	
Bank loans and overdrafts	15	442,500
Obligations under finance leases	16	-
Other creditors		504,366
		<u>946,866</u>
		<u>690,882</u>

Secured creditors due after more than one year total £454,349 (2021 - £599,602)

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	12,500	20,000
	<u>12,500</u>	<u>20,000</u>

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022**15 Loans and overdrafts**

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	592,500	722,500
Bank overdrafts	25	-
	<u>592,525</u>	<u>722,500</u>
Payable within one year	150,025	130,000
Payable after one year	<u>442,500</u>	<u>592,500</u>

The loans are in relation to the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme. Of the above outstanding loans, £412,500 is at an interest rate of 3.25% over base and £180,000 is at an interest rate 3.39% over base. Both loans are repayable in instalments over a 6 year period.

16 Finance lease obligations

	2022 £	2021 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	6,423	17,067
In two to five years	-	7,102
	<u>6,423</u>	<u>24,169</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

17 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £	2021 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>65,027</u>	<u>63,979</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. At 31 August 2022, contributions amounting to £9,722 (2021 - £8,469) were payable to the fund and were included in creditors.

18 Share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
of 0.1p each	<u>850,001,650</u>	<u>850,001,650</u>	<u>850,002</u>	<u>850,002</u>

GHI CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

19 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	77,000	77,000
Between two and five years	121,917	263,109
	<u>198,917</u>	<u>340,109</u>

20 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Included within debtors is an amount of £1,120,007 (2021 - £1,070,505) due by GHI Contracts Holdings Limited, the parent company.

GHI Contracts Limited have provided the bank with a charge in respect of certain GHI Contracts Holdings Limited debt.

During the year the company rented office premises from GHI Contracts Holdings Limited. In the year to 31 August 2022, the rental charge for this period was £85,250 (2021 - £82,250) including service charges.

21 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £0 (2021 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £21,880 from G Cairns (2020: £21,880), £4,720 from S Hunter (2020: £4,720), £4,720 from C Sibbald (2020, £4,720) and the company owed G Holmes £555 (2020: £555). The loans are interest free, with no particular terms of repayment. The maximum balance due from directors in the year was £30,765 (2020: £30,765).

22 Ultimate controlling party

The company is wholly owned by GHI Contracts Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in Scotland under company number SC501120. The address of its registered office is Belgrave Court, Rosehall Road, Bellshill Industrial Estate, ML4 3NR.

The largest and smallest group which the results of this company are consolidated within is that headed by the ultimate parent company GHI Contracts Holdings Limited.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of GHI Contracts Holdings Limited are available from Companies House, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF

23 Performance Bonds

The company has entered into performance bonds in the normal course of business.