Registered number: SC390769

GLOBAL ENERGY NIGG LIMITED

UNAUDITED

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

R J MacGregor J D MacDonald G J Farmer

Registered number

SC390769

Registered office

13 Henderson Road

Inverness Highland IV1 1SN

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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.

GLOBAL ENERGY NIGG LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:SC390769

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note		2020 £000		2019 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		958		976
Tangible assets	6		40,667		40,647
		-	41,625	_	41,623
Current assets			41,020		11,020
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,266		3,378	
		1,266	_	3,378	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(33,800)		(36,255)	
Net current liabilities			(32,534)		(32,877)
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		_	9,091		8,746
Deferred tax	10	(1,353)		(1,115)	
	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1,353)		(1,115)
Accruals and deferred income	9		(5,612)		(5,768)
Net assets		_	2,126	_	1,863
Capital and reserves		-		_	
Called up share capital	11		1		1
Share premium account			349		349
Profit and loss account		•	1,776		1,513
		_	2,126	_	1,863
		=		=	

GLOBAL ENERGY NIGG LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: \$C390769

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

R'J MacGregor

Director

Date: 20 10112021

The notes on pages 4 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

Global Energy Nigg Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 13 Henderson Road, Inverness, IV1 1SN.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of 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 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of GEG (Holdings) Limited as at 31 March 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from 13 Henderson Road, Inverness, IV1 1SN.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is a parent Company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of its immediate parent undertaking established under the law of an EEA state and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

2.4 Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Demand for the group's products and services as well as availability of external finance have been considered in this assessment, with due consideration to the impact of covid-19 and related oil price.

Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

2.6 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.7 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

2.8 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company contributes to 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.

2.12 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Intangible assets

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.14 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - 2 - 20% straight line
Leasehold property - over the term of the lease

Plant and machinery - 10-20%
Motor vehicles - 25%
Office equipment - 33%
Computer equipment - 33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.15 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.16 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.18 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.

2.19 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

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

The preparation of financial statements, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of financial position date and the amounts reported during the year for revenue and costs. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Impairment of fixed assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there are any indications that its tangible assets are impaired. If such an indication is identified, the recoverable amount is estimated in order to quantify the amount of the impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised when the recoverable amount of the asset is lower than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher amount of fair value less costs to sell (net selling price) and value in use, with the net selling price being determined first. If this amount is higher than the carrying amount, the assets value in use will not be calculated. These values are determined using measurement methods based on discounted cash flows which are based on the Company's five year plans. The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using discount rates reflecting current market expectations for interest rates and the specific risks attached to the asset or the Company.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 19 (2019 - 15).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5. Intangible assets

	Intangible leasehold £000
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	1,115
At 31 March 2020	· 1,115
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2019	139
Charge for the year on owned assets	18
At 31 March 2020	157
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	958
	
At 31 March 2019	976
	

The brought forward comparatives have been restated to reallocate assets between intangible and tangible fixed assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Land & Buildings £000	Plant & machinery £000	Motor vehicles £000	Office equipment £000	Computer equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2019	46,441	219	136	57	147	47,000
Additions	1,022	17	29	12	2	1,082
Disposals		(3)	-		•	(3)
At 31 March 2020	47,463	233	165	69	149	48,079
Depreciation						•
At 1 April 2019	5,930	153	70	54	147	6,354
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,002	22	30	4	-	1,058
At 31 March 2020	6,932	175	100	58	147	7,412
Net book value						
At 31 March 2020	40,531	58	65	11	2	40,667
At 31 March 2019	40,512	67	65	3	•	40,647

Included within land and buildings is £1,506k (2019 - £484k) of assets under construction.

Included within land and buildings is land at cost of £4,593k (2019 - £4,593k) which is not depreciated.

The brought forward comparatives have been restated to reallocate assets between intangible and tangible fixed assets.

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	40,532	40,512
Leasehold Property	25,652 	25,116
Lancehold Doorset.	05.050	05.440
Freehold Property	14,880	15,396
	2000	£000
	2020	2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

7. Debtors

7 .	Debtors		
		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Trade debtors	589	1,023
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	22	2,102
	Other debtors	321	54
	Prepayments and accrued income	210	188
	Tax recoverable	124	11
		1,266	3,378
		 =	
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Bank overdrafts	2,533	3,941
	Trade creditors	624	629
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	29,939	29,060
	Corporation tax	- ,	1,132
	Other taxation and social security	25	109
	Other creditors	10	14
	Accruals and deferred income	669	1,370
		33,800	36,255
9.	Deferred government grants		
	· ·		2010
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Balance brought forward	5,768	5,969
	Released in year	(156)	(201)
		5,612	5,768
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

10. Deferred taxation

		2020 £000	2019 £000
	At beginning of year	(1,115)	(1,050)
	Charged to profit or loss	(238)	(65)
	At end of year	(1,353)	(1,115)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Accelerated capital allowances	(1,353)	(1,115)
		(1,353)	(1,115)
11.	Share capital	·	
		2020 £	2019 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	700 (2019 - 700) Ordinary Shares shares of £1.00 each 100 (2019 - 100) Non voting ordinary shares shares of £1.00 each	700 100	700 100
		800	800

12. Security

The bank overdraft is secured by a bond and floating charge over the assets of the Company.

13. Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to a group composite guarantee.

14. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £43k (2019 - £28k).

Contributions totaling £4k (2019 - £2k) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

15. Related party transactions

The Company is exempt from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned group companies under Section 1AC.35 of FRS 102. During the year the Company entered into transactions, in the normal course of business, with other related parties. Transactions entered into, and the balances outstanding at 31 March 2020, with non-wholly owned group companies are as follows:

	Sales £000	Purchases £000	Year end Balance £000
Entities under common control	3,105	(786)	(29,627)
Entities under the control of a close family member of a controlling party Entities with a common shareholder	- 10	(16)	(2)
Zimilos Will a common charcinotae			
	3,115	(802) ==	(29,629)

16. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is GEG Capital Limited. The controlling party of GEG Capital Limited is the MacGregor family.

GEG (Holdings) Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest groups of which Global Energy Nigg Limited is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up.

The group financial statements can be obtained from 13 Henderson Road, Inverness, IV1 1SN.