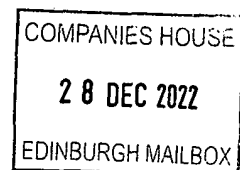


Registered number: SC633398



GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**



GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D G Mitchell R J MacGregor J A MacGregor G J Farmer T M Allan I Cobban (resigned 20 July 2021)
Company secretary	Stronachs Secretaries Limited
Registered number	SC633398
Registered office	13 Henderson Road Inverness IV1 1SN

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC633398

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	9,246	-
Tangible assets	5	892	-
Investments	6	498	459
		<u>10,636</u>	<u>459</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	20,084	452
		<u>20,084</u>	<u>452</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(26,040)	(618)
		<u>(5,956)</u>	<u>(166)</u>
Net current liabilities			
		<u>(5,956)</u>	<u>(166)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,680</u>	<u>293</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(200)	(186)
Deferred tax	10	(221)	-
		<u>(221)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u>4,259</u>	<u>107</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Share premium account		106	106
Profit and loss account		4,152	-
		<u>4,259</u>	<u>107</u>

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC633398

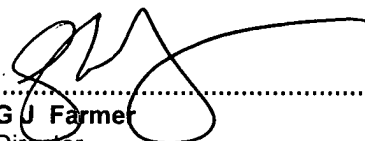
**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

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:


.....
G J Farmer
Director

Date: 23/12/2022

The notes on pages 4 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

1. General information

Global Energy (Engineering & Construction) 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 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from 13 Henderson Road, Inverness, IV1 1SN.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The Directors have obtained confirmation from a fellow group undertaking that it will provide the necessary support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due. This confirmation is valid for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The funding of the Company is also dependent upon the overall funding position of the GEG (Holdings) Limited ("The Group").

The Group regularly monitors its funding position throughout the year to ensure that it has access to sufficient funds to meet its forecast cash requirements. Forecasts are regularly produced to give management's best estimates of forward liquidity, leverage and forecast covenant compliance as defined in the Group's loan documentation. This is done to identify risks to liquidity and covenant compliance and to enable management to formulate appropriate and timely mitigation strategies.

At the year end the Group has a strong liquidity position and has headroom under its financial covenants which form a part of these facilities. The Directors have reviewed the most recent projections and forecasts as prepared as part of its budgeting and strategic planning process, along with assessing severe but plausible downside sensitivity scenarios and their potential impacts on Group profitability and cash generation over the same period. By completing this analysis, these projections indicate that the Group's liquidity and covenant headroom is adequate. Therefore, the directors are confident that the Group has sufficient covenant headroom as well as adequate cash resources to meet all its liabilities as they fall due over the next 12 months. For these reasons the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the Company's financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.8 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.

2.9 Borrowing costs

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

2.10 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.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

2.12 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.13 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

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.

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.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

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:

Buildings	- 4% - 25%
Plant and machinery	- 12.5% - 33%
Motor vehicles	- 20% - 25%
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% - 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.

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.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 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.

2.20 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.

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 Statement of comprehensive income.

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 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 238 (2021 - 0).

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

4. Intangible assets

	Software development £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
Cost			
Additions	1,277	8,000	9,277
At 31 March 2022	1,277	8,000	9,277
Amortisation			
Charge for the year on owned assets	31	-	31
At 31 March 2022	31	-	31
Net book value			
At 31 March 2022	1,246	8,000	9,246
At 31 March 2021	-	-	-

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £000	Plant and machinery £000	Motor vehicles £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation					
Additions	612	130	9	248	999
At 31 March 2022	612	130	9	248	999
Depreciation					
Charge for the year on owned assets	49	27	4	27	107
At 31 March 2022	49	27	4	27	107
Net book value					
At 31 March 2022	563	103	5	221	892
At 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-	-

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

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Leasehold	563	-

6. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2021	459
Additions	39
At 31 March 2022	498

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

6. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Magma Products Limited	13 Henderson Road, Inverness, United Kingdom, IV1 1SN	Ordinary	100%

7. Debtors

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Trade debtors	5,993	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,770	346
Other debtors	1,017	106
Prepayments and accrued income	3,357	-
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	7,947	-
	<u>20,084</u>	<u>452</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bank overdrafts	1,807	-
Trade creditors	6,017	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,131	593
Corporation tax	1,089	-
Other taxation and social security	765	-
Other creditors	1,022	25
Accruals and deferred income	7,209	-
	<u>26,040</u>	<u>618</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Other creditors	<u>200</u>	<u>186</u>

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

10. Deferred taxation

	2022 £000
Charged to profit or loss	221
At end of year	221

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	253	-
Short term timing differences	(32)	-
	(221)	-

11. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
810 (2021 - 860) A Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	810	860
190 (2021 - 140) B Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	190	140
	1,000	1,000

During the year, 50 A Ordinary shares of £1 each were redesignated to 50 B Ordinary shares of £1 each.

12. Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to a group composite guarantee. At 31 March 2022, the aggregate borrowings by the group amounted to £18,787,000 (2021 - £7,881,000).

13. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions 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 £179,000 (2021 - £NIL). Contributions totalling £129,000 (2021 - £NIL) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

14. 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 2022, with non-wholly owned group companies are as follows:

	Sales £000	Purchases £000	Year end balance £000
Entities under common control	7,151	3,286	(8,389)

Included within other debtors are amounts totaling £136,000 (2021 - £91,000) due from 2 directors. No interest is charged on these amounts and the period end balance represents the highest amounts outstanding during the period.

15. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Global Energy (Group) Limited, a company registered in Scotland.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is GEG Capital Investments Limited, a company registered in Scotland.

The smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared which include Global Energy (Engineering & Construction) Limited is that of GEG (Holdings) Limited. The largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is that of GEG Capital Investments Limited.

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

16. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 23/12/22 by Graeme Penman (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP.