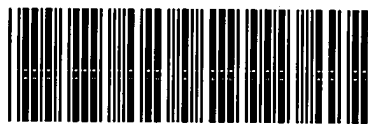


Registered Number: SC633398

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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COMPANIES HOUSE

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

D G Mitchell
T M Allan
A T Kerr (appointed 8 February 2023)
P K Rushton (appointed 8 February 2023)
DJ Thomson (appointed 8 February 2023)
C I Welsh (appointed 8 February 2023)
R J Macgregor (resigned 8 February 2023)
J A Macgregor (resigned 8 February 2023)
G J Farmer (resigned 8 February 2023)
I Cobban (resigned 8 February 2023)

Company secretary

Blackwood Partners LLP

Registered number

SC633398

Registered office

Blackwood House
Union Grove Lane
Aberdeen
AB10 6XU

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Introduction

The principal activity of the Group, is the offering of engineering, offshore construction, repair and fabrication solutions to the international energy market.

Business review

The business has a significant track record in the integrated EPC market for the oil and gas sector, whilst also offering bespoke equipment for the renewables sectors.

The business continued to experience increased levels of activity in its customer base as OPEX spend continued to be high post COVID-19, with significant catchup in work scopes required from the exceptional low period of activity that COVID-19 caused. This, coupled with additional diversified activity in alternative markets, resulted in strong activity for the Business in the financial year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

General/financial

The Group has financial exposure through its considerable investment in facilities and a staff based workforce to perform work. As the oil price affects decisions on capital projects, the Group must prudently manage its cost base and successfully diversify into other end markets. The Group has been successful in previous oil cycles and must continue to be dynamic in its business decision making. The Group has positioned itself well for future workload in the alternative energy markets, whilst maintaining activity within the oil and gas market — as well as pursuing international opportunities in oil and gas. Financial risks can be sub divided as follows:

Liquidity risk

The Group policy is to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet the foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably. Liquidity is achieved by revolving credit facility and other long term bank facilities.

Credit risk

The Group's policy is to minimise exposure to losses of defaulting customers. Credit terms are only granted to customers who satisfy credit worthiness procedures and in certain market sectors where appropriate credit insurance can be obtained. Credit limits are reviewed by finance department staff on a regular basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history.

Financial key performance indicators

The directors use the following KPIs to monitor the delivery of strategic targets:

Gross Profit (%) – 16.7% (2022 – 15.7%)

EBITDA (%) – 7% (2022 – 4.7%)

Free Cash Flow - £1.4m (2022 - £(1.9m))

Days Sales Outstanding – 81 (2022- 61)

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Group

The Directors have acted in accordance with their duties codified in law, which include their duty to act in the way in which they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the group for the benefit of its shareholders as a whole, having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

Section 172 considerations are embedded in decision making at board level with the directors holding themselves and each other to a high standard of business conduct. The directors ensure long term consequences of all key decisions are considered in detail as part of the decision making process. We have set out in the strategic report, our vision, purpose and values we also detail the risks facing our organisation and our responses to these. Information about our employee involvement is included within the Directors' report.

Business relationships with key stakeholders such as suppliers and customers are fundamental to the business and the directors look to ensure all decisions made at board level gives due consideration to the needs of these groups to ensure that any outcome will have mutual benefit for ourselves and our stakeholders.

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



T M Allan
Director

Date: 29/9/23

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £4,324,000 (2022 - £4,189,000).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D G Mitchell
T M Allan
A T Kerr (appointed 8 February 2023)
P K Rushton (appointed 8 February 2023)
DJ Thomson (appointed 8 February 2023)
C I Welsh (appointed 8 February 2023)
R J Macgregor (resigned 8 February 2023)
J A Macgregor (resigned 8 February 2023)
G J Farmer (resigned 8 February 2023)
I Cobban (resigned 8 February 2023)

Future developments

The directors forecast a period of low capital spend in the Oil and Gas market and a tightening of spend in general in the UK North Sea sector driven by a challenging political environment regarding the windfall taxation. The ability to resource labour across the industry continues to be a challenge and the business have acted accordingly to introduce a new resourcing strategy to mitigate this risk. Despite, a backdrop of a challenging political environment, OPEX spend continues to be stable.

The Directors recognise and believe that there is a need and opportunity to diversify the portfolio with increased opportunity in alternative energy markets of which the Business is actively working in and continues to grow.

The Business continues to manage its cost base and continues to develop and seek innovative solutions within the digital space to provide a unique offering to the market to go alongside its track record in delivery.

Engagement with employees

Employee involvement continues to form a crucial part of our approach to employee engagement throughout the Group.

The voice of the employee plays an integral part in our decision making therefore we hold regular engagements throughout the year to gauge what is working well and areas for continual improvement. The benefits seen in the Business' through the regular engagement with its employees are improved motivation, promotion of greater health and wellbeing, improved employee experiences and a sense of common goals.

The Business introduced a new initiative in the year specifically targeted at the development and growth of its employees to support career development.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action

This is the first year Global Energy (Engineering & Construction) Limited has been required to report greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions in the Directors' report in line with the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018.

Our GHG emissions are reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (TCO2e), and the first submission covers the period 1st April 2022 – 31st March 2023.

Methodology/Reporting

Our approach to reporting is based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. In line with the guidance on SECR, we have included the energy and emissions for the buildings we own and operate (those within our financial control boundary) and those where we lease facilities and are responsible for the energy consumption (but which are outside our financial control).

We have also included emissions from vehicles that Global Energy (Engineering & Construction) Limited are obliged to report.

UK energy use

The following gross emissions / intensity ratios are noted below:

	Energy Consumption (kWh)	CO2 Emissions (t CO2e)	t CO2e per £1m turnover	t CO2 per manhour
Scope 1		94.670	0.95	0.000052
Scope 2	822822.90	69.572	0.70	0.000038
		164.242	1.66	0.000091

Scope 1 - Direct emissions from burning gases used in welding and fuel in the fleet of vehicles.

Scope 2 - Indirect emissions from purchased electricity *

* The company uses 100% Renewable Electricity and has certificates from the supplier covering 01/10/2022 to 31/03/2023, resulting in a reduction in emissions.

Energy efficiency action

The company is committed to energy efficiency and have several policies to decrease energy usage where possible. This includes the installation of upgraded LED lighting with timed/auto on/off switches in offices and restrooms, staff environmental sustainability awareness training, use of electric forklifts as alternatives to gas and diesel (where appropriate), and additional insulation and double glazing in refurbished offices and workshops. Alternative fuels and fuel efficiency will be considered when renewing fleet vehicles and EV charging points have been installed at offices.

The company will maintain its commitment to using 100% renewable electricity.

The directors acknowledge that they have a significant journey ahead in reducing the company's carbon footprint and are committed to looking for improvements in how we run the business day to day.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

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

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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



T M Allan
Director

Date: 29/9/23

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group strategic report, the Directors' report and the consolidated 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 the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group'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 Group 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 the Group 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Global Energy (Engineering & Construction) Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of the Group's 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 Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's or the parent 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.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Group 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 Group strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group 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 by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company 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 set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the parent 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 Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006 and Taxation legislation.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities including fraud to be:

- Management override of controls to manipulate the company's key performance indicators to meet targets.
- Timing and completeness of revenue recognition.
- Compliance with relevant laws and regulations which directly impact the financial statements and those that the company needs to comply with for the purpose of trading

Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included:

- Testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness.
- Reviewing judgements made by management in their calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias.
- Enquiries of management about litigation and claims and inspection of relevant correspondence.
- Reviewing legal and professional fees to identify indications of actual or potential litigation, claims and any non-compliance with laws and regulations.

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 for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Anderson Anderson and Brown Audit LLP

Graeme Penman (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor

Kingshill View

Prime Four Business Park

Kingswells

Aberdeen

AB15 8PU

Date: *29 September 2023*

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Turnover	4	101,623	32,144
Cost of sales		(84,686)	(27,103)
Gross profit		16,937	5,041
Administrative expenses		(11,567)	(3,848)
Exceptional items		-	4,400
Operating profit	5	5,370	5,593
Interest receivable and similar income	9	11	7
Interest payable and expenses	10	(97)	(87)
Profit before taxation		5,284	5,513
Tax on profit	11	(960)	(1,324)
Profit for the financial year		4,324	4,189
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent Company		4,324	4,189
		4,324	4,189

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2023 or 2022 other than those included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 19 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC633398

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets		9,593	9,670
Tangible assets	14	1,358	897
		<u>10,951</u>	<u>10,567</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	27,026	20,391
Cash at bank and in hand	17	5,649	-
		<u>32,675</u>	<u>20,391</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(35,106)	(26,378)
Net current liabilities		<u>(2,431)</u>	<u>(5,987)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>8,520</u>	<u>4,580</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	-	(200)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	21	(37)	(221)
		<u>(37)</u>	<u>(221)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>8,483</u></u>	<u><u>4,159</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	1	1
Share premium account		106	106
Profit and loss account		8,376	4,052
		<u>8,483</u>	<u>4,159</u>

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



T M Allan
Director

Date: 29/4/23

The notes on pages 19 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC633398

**COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

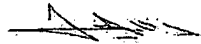
	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	9,021	9,246
Tangible assets	14	1,354	892
Investments	15	678	498
		<u>11,053</u>	<u>10,636</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	26,941	20,084
Cash at bank and in hand	17	5,374	-
		<u>32,315</u>	<u>20,084</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(34,858)	(26,040)
Net current liabilities		<u>(2,543)</u>	<u>(5,956)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>8,510</u>	<u>4,680</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	-	(200)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	21	(37)	(221)
		<u>(37)</u>	<u>(221)</u>
Net assets		<u>8,473</u>	<u>4,259</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	1	1
Share premium account		106	106
Profit and loss account brought forward		4,152	-
Profit for the year		4,214	4,152
Profit and loss account carried forward		8,366	4,152
		<u>8,473</u>	<u>4,259</u>

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC633398

**COMPANY BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

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



T. M. Allan
Director

Date: 29/9/23

The notes on pages 19 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 April 2021	1	106	(137)	(30)
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	4,189	4,189
At 1 April 2022	1	106	4,052	4,159
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	4,324	4,324
At 31 March 2023	1	106	8,376	8,483

The notes on pages 19 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 April 2021	1	106	-	107
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	4,152	4,152
At 1 April 2022	1	106	4,152	4,259
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	4,214	4,214
At 31 March 2023	1	106	8,366	8,473

The notes on pages 19 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	4,324	4,189
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	723	54
Depreciation of tangible assets	340	109
Interest paid	97	87
Interest received	(11)	(7)
Taxation charge	960	1,324
(Increase) in debtors	(6,635)	(17,794)
Increase in creditors	6,752	10,296
Corporation tax paid	(1,144)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	5,406	(1,742)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(646)	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(803)	-
Interest received	11	7
Net cash from investing activities	(1,438)	7
Cash flows from financing activities		
New loans from group companies	3,607	-
Interest paid	(97)	(87)
Net cash used in financing activities	3,510	(87)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,478	(1,822)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(1,829)	(7)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	5,649	(1,829)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	5,649	-
Bank overdrafts	-	(1,829)
	5,649	(1,829)

The notes on pages 19 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	At 1 April 2022 £000	Cash flows £000	At 31 March 2023 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	-	5,649	5,649
Bank overdrafts	(1,829)	1,829	-
	<u>(1,829)</u>	<u>7,478</u>	<u>5,649</u>

The notes on pages 19 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

1. General information

Global Energy (Engineering & Construction) Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Blackwood House, Union Grove Lane, Aberdeen, AB10 6XU.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

2.3 Going concern

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the Group has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into Sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group 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 Group 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.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Operating leases: the Group 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Interest income

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

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 Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group 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 Group in independently administered funds.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 and the Group operate and generate 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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.

2.13 Exceptional items

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

2.14 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 the Group's share 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 Consolidated 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 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 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:

Long-term leasehold property	- 10% -25%
Plant and machinery	- 20% - 50%
Motor vehicles	- 25%
Fixtures and fittings	- 19% - 33%
Office equipment	- 19% - 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.

2.16 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Group shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.17 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.

2.18 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.

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 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.

2.20 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group 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 Group 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.

2.21 Financial instruments

The Group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Group has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

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 Group after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans, other loans and loans due to fellow group companies are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Group transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Group will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Financial instruments (continued)

risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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.

Long term contracts

Profit on long-term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the year-end by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for that contract. Turnover derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year which they are first foreseen.

4. Turnover

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

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Rendering of services	101,623	32,144
	<u>101,623</u>	<u>32,144</u>

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Depreciation of tangible assets	341	109
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	723	31
Operating lease rentals	512	204
	<u>1,576</u>	<u>344</u>

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the consolidated and parent Company's financial statements	40	15
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Taxation compliance services	10	-
	<u>50</u>	<u>15</u>

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	Group 2023 £000	Group 2022 £000
Wages and salaries	28,562	7,180
Social security costs	3,626	840
Cost of defined contribution scheme	749	185
	<u>32,937</u>	<u>8,205</u>

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

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Management and administration	205	140
Production	317	139
	<u>522</u>	<u>279</u>

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

8. Directors' remuneration

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Directors' emoluments	807	184
	<u>807</u>	<u>184</u>

The highest paid director received remuneration of £258,000 (2022 - £98,000).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £NIL (2022 - £NIL).

9. Interest receivable

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Other interest receivable	11	7
	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Bank interest payable	97	87
	<u>97</u>	<u>87</u>

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

11. Taxation

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	1,097	1,097
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	47	-
	<u>1,144</u>	<u>1,097</u>
Total current tax	<u>1,144</u>	<u>1,097</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	66	227
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(250)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(184)</u>	<u>227</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>960</u>	<u>1,324</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>5,284</u>	<u>5,513</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%)	1,004	1,047
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	94	16
Fixed asset differences	49	207
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(203)	-
Adjustment to deferred tax due to change in rates	16	54
Total tax charge for the year	<u>960</u>	<u>1,324</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The March 2021 budget announced an increase to the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from April 2023. This increase in rate will have an impact on future tax charges. The deferred tax charge has been calculated based on the rate of 25%.

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

12. Exceptional items

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Business transfer	-	(4,400)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,400)</u>

The prior year exceptional item relates to income received as part of a business transfer from the company's previous parent undertaking.

13. Intangible assets

Group

	Development expenditure £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	1,277	8,469	9,746
Additions	466	180	646
At 31 March 2023	<u>1,743</u>	<u>8,649</u>	<u>10,392</u>
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2022	31	45	76
Charge for the year on owned assets	124	599	723
At 31 March 2023	<u>155</u>	<u>644</u>	<u>799</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	<u>1,588</u>	<u>8,005</u>	<u>9,593</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>1,246</u>	<u>8,424</u>	<u>9,670</u>

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

13. Intangible assets (continued)

Company

	Development expenditure £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	1,277	8,000	9,277
Additions	466	-	466
At 31 March 2023	1,743	8,000	9,743
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2022	31	-	31
Charge for the year	124	567	691
At 31 March 2023	155	567	722
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	1,588	7,433	9,021
At 31 March 2022	1,246	8,000	9,246

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

14. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Long-term leasehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Motor vehicles £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Office equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2022	612	131	30	289	137	1,199
Additions	448	84	-	268	2	802
At 31 March 2023	1,060	215	30	557	139	2,001
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2022	49	27	25	68	133	302
Charge for the year on owned assets	130	77	5	126	3	341
At 31 March 2023	179	104	30	194	136	643
Net book value						
At 31 March 2023	881	111	-	363	3	1,358
At 31 March 2022	563	104	5	221	4	897

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

14. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Company

	Long-term leasehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Motor vehicles £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2022	612	130	9	248	999
Additions	448	84	-	266	798
At 31 March 2023	1,060	214	9	514	1,797
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2022	49	27	4	27	107
Charge for the year on owned assets	130	76	5	125	336
At 31 March 2023	179	103	9	152	443
Net book value					
At 31 March 2023	881	111	-	362	1,354
At 31 March 2022	563	103	5	221	892

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

15. Fixed asset investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2022	498
Additions	180
At 31 March 2023	678

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Magma Products Limited	Blackwood House, Union Grove Lane, Aberdeen, AB10 6XU	Ordinary	100%
Torus BGP Limited	Blackwood House, Union Grove Lane, Aberdeen, Scotland, AB10 6XU	Ordinary	50%

16. Debtors

	Group 2023 £000	Group 2022 £000	Company 2023 £000	Company 2022 £000
Trade debtors	8,325	6,101	8,192	5,993
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	1,442	397	1,770
Other debtors	408	1,029	315	1,016
Prepayments and accrued income	6,120	3,872	5,864	3,358
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	12,173	7,947	12,173	7,947
	27,026	20,391	26,941	20,084

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2023 £000	Group 2022 £000	Company 2023 £000	Company 2022 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	5,649	-	5,373	-
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(1,829)	-	(1,807)
	<u>5,649</u>	<u>(1,829)</u>	<u>5,373</u>	<u>(1,807)</u>

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2023 £000	Group 2022 £000	Company 2023 £000	Company 2022 £000
Bank overdrafts	-	1,829	-	1,807
Trade creditors	8,631	6,028	8,622	6,017
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,764	8,202	13,821	8,131
Corporation tax	1,097	1,097	1,064	1,089
Other taxation and social security	1,558	768	1,471	765
Other creditors	1,110	1,023	1,113	1,022
Accruals and deferred income	8,946	7,431	8,767	7,209
	<u>35,106</u>	<u>26,378</u>	<u>34,858</u>	<u>26,040</u>

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

	Group 2023 £000	Group 2022 £000	Company 2023 £000	Company 2022 £000
Other creditors	-	200	-	200
	<u>-</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200</u>

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

20. Financial instruments

	Group 2023 £000	Group 2022 £000	Company 2023 £000	Company 2022 £000
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	5,649	-	5,373,000	-
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	8,723	8,572	8,904,000	8,779,000
	<u>14,372</u>	<u>8,572</u>	<u>14,277,000</u>	<u>8,779,000</u>
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(32,451,000)	(22,884,000)	(32,322,000)	(22,579,000)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by group companies, and other debtors.

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

21. Deferred taxation

Group

	2023 £000	2022 £000
At beginning of year	(220)	6
Charged to profit or loss	184	(227)
At end of year	<u>(36)</u>	<u>(221)</u>

GLOBAL ENERGY (ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION) LIMITED

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

21. Deferred taxation (continued)

Company

	2023 £000	2022 £000
At beginning of year	(221)	-
Charged to profit or loss	184	(221)
At end of year	(37)	(221)

	Group 2023 £000	Group 2022 £000	Company 2023 £000	Company 2022 £000
Fixed asset timing differences	(36)	(220)	(37)	(221)
	(36)	(220)	(37)	(221)

22. Share capital

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 (2022 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1	1

23. Pension commitments

The Group contributes to a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the fund and amounted to £731,000 (2022 - £185,000). Contributions totalling £297,000 (2022 - £129,000) 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 2023

24. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2023 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 2023 £000	Group 2022 £000	Company 2023 £000	Company 2022 £000
Not later than 1 year	521	768	537	768
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,377	1,591	1,386	1,591
Later than 5 years	129	371	129	371
	<u>2,027</u>	<u>2,730</u>	<u>2,052</u>	<u>2,730</u>

25. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of Section 33 of FRS 102 (Related Party Disclosures) which allows exemption from disclosure of related party transactions with wholly owned group companies.

26. Controlling party

At the start of the year, the Group operated under control of GEG (Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland, and the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party was GEG Capital Investments Limited, a company registered in Scotland.

During the year, the Group's immediate parent undertaking transferred to Jigsaw Bidco Limited, a company registered in Scotland. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party was transferred to Buchan 1 Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland. Funds managed by SCF Partners Inc are the majority shareholder of Buchan 1 Limited.

The smallest and largest group for which the consolidated financial statements are prepared which include Global Energy (Engineering & Construction) Limited is that of Buchan 1 Limited. The group financial statements can be obtained from Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF.