

Company registration number: 1700765



BECT Building Contractors Limited

Financial statements

30 June 2022

BECT Building Contractors Limited

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BECT Building Contractors Limited

Strategic report Year ended 30 June 2022

Business Strategy and Objectives

The financial year ended June 2022 brought another year of consolidation for the business as a regional contractor in South Wales and the South West. During the year we maintained our focus on providing a high-quality service to both existing and new clients. In pursuit of this goal, we continue to recognise the importance of our staff and workforce. As a result, their training and development is a key element of our business plan. We believe that this investment coupled with an emphasis on operational improvements through more efficient processes will keep the business on a sound footing for the challenges ahead.

Review of Business

This year brought another solid commercial performance in line with expectations despite a number of headwinds for the industry. Whilst revenue remained steady at around £42m, further marginal improvements in gross and net profit were achieved. Gross Profit increased from 7.7% to 7.9% resulting in a profit before taxation of 4.5% compared to 4% in the previous financial year.

Operational and commercial performance at site level remained robust with good progress continuing to be made on our largest scheme, Holburne Park in Bath. In addition to this Practical Completion was achieved on our other significant project, The Parkgate Hotel. With Holburne Park continuing to run for another few years and the commencement of Landore Court in Cardiff we are well placed to maintain turnover levels at or above those achieved in recent years.

Environmental matters

The company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities and accepts that concern for the environment and all employees is an integral and fundamental part of its corporate business strategy. The company monitors its impact on the environment and endeavours to design and implement policies and processes to reduce any damage that might be caused by the company's activities. Initiatives include the safe disposal of commercial waste, the minimisation of waste going to landfill, reducing energy consumption and the use of renewables where possible.

Principle Risks and Uncertainties

We continue to operate with a broad range of clients within a variety of work sectors. We remain successful in securing a significant proportion of our workload through repeat business relationships. Our order book for the coming period remains strong with over £75m of future work under contract. As a result of this the business plan for the coming year has been set at £50m with steady incremental growth for the subsequent years. Against this plan we therefore have 100% of anticipated workload under contract for the coming financial year to the end of June 23 and 40% for the year to the end of June 24. Despite the relative strength of this position, we remain focused on a sustainable business strategy that reduces risk, eliminates uncertainty and is built on reliable income streams and strong client relationships.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 12 January 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:



J T Coombs
Director

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Directors report Year ended 30 June 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

J T Coombs
N A Holmes
UTC Holdings Limited

Dividends

Dividends in the year are as note 9 in the financial statements.

Future developments

We continue to work closely with our current client base on our long-term business strategy. This coupled with the strategic selection of new clients that share our company values will enable us to maintain, and build on, our recent financial performance levels. This view and approach are borne out by a strong order book for the coming trading periods.

Financial instruments

The directors are of the opinion that there is no material risk concerning the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit and loss of the company.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report.

The company has included a strategic report in the financial statements as required by Schedule 7 of the Large and Medium sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Directors report (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 12 January 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:



J T Coombs
Director

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of BECT Building Contractors Limited Year ended 30 June 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BECT Building Contractors Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Profit and loss, Balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other Information

The 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. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
BECT Building Contractors Limited (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and the returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

BECT Building Contractors Limited

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
BECT Building Contractors Limited (continued)**
Year ended 30 June 2022

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of UK regulatory principles, such as the Health and Safety at Work Act and other areas regulated by the Health and Safety Executive such as the Construction Design and Management Regulations and the Site Waste Management Regulations and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial performance and misappropriation of assets. Audit procedures performed included:

- * Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- * Reviewing the company's accident book and key correspondence arising from it;
- * Reviewing key correspondence with the Health and Safety Executive in relation to compliance with laws and regulations;
- * Reviewing relevant minutes of management meetings;
- * Identifying and reviewing relevant journal entries to ensure that we understood the reasoning behind them and agreed that they were appropriate;
- * Selecting a sample of transactions and tracing to documentation to establish that they are bona fide business transactions; and
- * Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located in the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities and this description forms part of our auditor's report.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. we also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
BECT Building Contractors Limited (continued)**
Year ended 30 June 2022

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Timothy Robinson BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
CHP Accountants Limited
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Clifton House
Four Elms Road
Cardiff
CF24 1LE

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Profit and loss
Year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£	£
Turnover	4	41,770,101	41,981,129
Cost of sales		(38,472,946)	(38,750,765)
Gross profit		3,297,155	3,230,364
Distribution costs		(68,418)	(49,075)
Administrative expenses		(1,210,993)	(1,556,696)
Other operating income	5	-	46,926
Operating profit	6	2,017,744	1,671,519
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	3,488	15
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(110,741)	-
Profit before taxation		1,910,491	1,671,534
Tax on profit	11	(409,535)	(340,457)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		1,500,956	1,331,077

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Balance sheet
30 June 2022

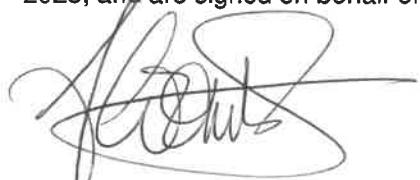
		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	<u>128,971</u>	<u>111,629</u>
		128,971	111,629
Current assets			
Debtors	14	11,159,141	8,737,154
Investments	15	567,601	-
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,872,908</u>	<u>5,185,672</u>
		14,599,650	13,922,826
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	<u>(8,803,069)</u>	<u>(8,369,554)</u>
Net current assets		<u>5,796,581</u>	<u>5,553,272</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>5,925,552</u>	<u>5,664,901</u>
 Provisions for liabilities	 17	 (24,505)	 (21,210)
 Net assets	 <u>5,901,047</u>	 <u>5,643,691</u>	
 Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	21	48	48
Capital redemption reserve		12	12
Profit and loss account		<u>5,900,987</u>	<u>5,643,631</u>
Shareholders funds		<u>5,901,047</u>	<u>5,643,691</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Balance sheet (continued)
30 June 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 January 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



J T Coombs
Director



N A Holmes
Director

Company registration number: 1700765

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 30 June 2022

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2020	48	12	4,656,079	4,656,139
Profit for the year			1,331,077	1,331,077
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,331,077	1,331,077
Dividends paid and payable			(343,525)	(343,525)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	-	(343,525)	(343,525)
At 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	48	12	5,643,631	5,643,691
Profit for the year			1,500,956	1,500,956
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,500,956	1,500,956
Dividends paid and payable			(1,243,600)	(1,243,600)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	-	(1,243,600)	(1,243,600)
At 30 June 2022	48	12	5,900,987	5,901,047

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements
Year ended 30 June 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Unit 22 Waterside Business Park, Lamby Way, Rumney, Cardiff, CF3 2ET.

The principal activity of the company continues to be building contractors.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

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

The requirements of section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, is in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Retentions

In the construction industry it is a common feature of construction contracts for the customer to retain part of the contract fee over a maintenance period pending the satisfactory completion of any remedial work required by the contractor. Retentions are included within debtors and turnover. Provisions for remedial work is included within creditors.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2022

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Where the outcome of construction contracts can be reliably estimated, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at the period end.

If the outcome of construction contracts cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable these will be recoverable, and contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

The entity uses the percentage of completion method to determine the amounts to be recognised in the period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred for work performed to date do not include costs relating to future activity, such as for materials or prepayments.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2022

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 15%	reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 15%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25%	reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the Balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2022

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Construction contracts	41,770,101	41,981,129

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

5. Other operating income

	2022	2021
	£	£
HMRC Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	-	46,926
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	21,654	24,525
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	113	-
Operating lease rentals	3,603	7,069
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	16,000	12,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Construction staff	49	38
Management and administrative staff	15	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	64	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,500,190	2,400,641
Social security costs	270,395	255,894
Other pension costs	312,739	294,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,083,324	2,951,335
	<hr/>	<hr/>

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

8. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration	28,391	59,678
Company contributions to pension schemes in respect of qualifying services	80,000	80,000
	<hr/> <hr/> 108,391	<hr/> <hr/> 139,678

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans was as follows:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Defined contribution plans	2	2

9. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank deposits	8	1
Other interest receivable and similar income	3,480	14
	<hr/> <hr/> 3,488	<hr/> <hr/> 15

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss on fair value adjustment of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	110,681	-
Other interest payable and similar expenses	60	-
	<hr/> <hr/> 110,741	<hr/> <hr/> -

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

11. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	406,240	338,609
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	3,295	1,848
Tax on profit	409,535	340,457

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is higher than (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%).

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit before taxation		
	1,910,491	1,671,534
Profit multiplied by rate of tax		
	362,993	317,591
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	46,542	22,866
Tax on profit	409,535	340,457

12. Dividends

Equity dividends

	2022	2021
	£	£
Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year)		
	1,243,600	343,525

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

13. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2021	10,915	127,277	191,377	329,569
Additions	-	9,548	37,679	47,227
Disposals	-	-	(46,165)	(46,165)
At 30 June 2022	10,915	136,825	182,891	330,631
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2021	10,915	62,018	145,007	217,940
Charge for the year	-	10,549	11,105	21,654
Disposals	-	-	(37,934)	(37,934)
At 30 June 2022	10,915	72,567	118,178	201,660
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2022	-	64,258	64,713	128,971
At 30 June 2021	-	65,259	46,370	111,629

14. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	6,544,652	3,909,322
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,455,486	4,455,486
Amounts owed by customers on construction contracts	114,848	124,217
Directors loan accounts	-	42,765
Prepayments and accrued income	39,155	28,527
Other debtors	5,000	176,837
	11,159,141	8,737,154

15. Investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Other investments	567,601	-

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,655,154	5,007,633
Accruals and deferred income	16,475	20,560
Social security and other taxes	677,123	1,825,148
Construction contracts credit balances	3,454,317	1,499,159
Other creditors	-	17,054
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,803,069	8,369,554
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following charges are registered with Barclays Bank PLC

- (a) Debenture dated 26 September 1989 over all the company's assets
- (b) Debenture and cross guarantee dated 25 June 2019 between Bect Building Contractors Limited and UTC Holdings Limited.
- (c) Fixed and floating charge over all the property and undertaking dated 25 June 2019.
- (d) Fixed and floating charge over credit balances dated 3 July 2020.

17. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 18)	Total
	£	£
At 1 July 2021	21,210	21,210
Charges against provisions	3,295	3,295
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2022	24,505	24,505
	<hr/>	<hr/>

18. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the Balance sheet is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 17)	24,505	21,210
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	24,505	21,210
	<hr/>	<hr/>

19. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was £250,621 (2021: £294,800).

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

20. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed investments	567,601	-
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Trade debtors	6,544,652	3,909,322
Other debtors	4,614,489	4,827,832
Cash at bank and in hand	2,872,908	5,185,672
	14,032,049	13,922,826
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors	4,655,154	5,007,633
Other creditors	4,147,915	3,361,921
	8,803,069	8,369,554

21. Called up share capital
Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	48	48	48	48

The shares rank pari passu in all respects.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

22. Operating leases

The company as lessee

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	40,770	46,036
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	133,182	132,328
Later than 5 years	118,250	151,250
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	292,202	329,614
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

23. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2022		
	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
J T Coombs	21,008	(21,008)	-
N A Holmes	21,758	(21,758)	-
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	42,766	(42,766)	-
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

	2021		
	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
J T Coombs	-	21,008	21,008
N A Holmes	-	21,758	21,758
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	42,766	42,766	42,766
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

24. Controlling party

The company is controlled by UTC Holdings Limited, a company situated in the United Kingdom who owns all the issued share capital of BECT Building Contractors Limited.

The directors regard UTC Group Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom as the group's ultimate parent since 6 April 2021. The address of the registered office is Unit 22 Waterside Business Park, Lamby Way, Cardiff CF3 2ET.

The ultimate controlling parties are J T & S Coombs, N A & Z Holmes, J D & R Pugh.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Detailed income statement
Year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover		
Sales	41,770,101	41,981,129
Cost of sales		
Materials and direct costs	3,800,147	5,332,125
Professional fees	1,094,006	914,744
Wages and salaries	2,551,544	2,318,671
Redundancy payments	-	42,472
Subcontract labour	30,035,642	28,843,754
Site management	1,196	280,734
Hire of plant and machinery	832,817	895,666
Insurances and guarantees	126,129	81,918
Mileage claims	31,465	40,681
	<hr/> (38,472,946)	<hr/> (38,750,765)
Gross profit	3,297,155	3,230,364
Overheads		
Distribution costs	68,418	49,075
Administrative expenses	1,210,993	1,556,696
	<hr/> (1,279,411)	<hr/> (1,605,771)
Other operating income		
Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme	-	46,926
Operating profit	2,017,744	1,671,519
Other interest receivable and similar income	3,488	15
Interest payable and similar expenses	(110,741)	-
Profit before taxation	<hr/> 1,910,491	<hr/> 1,671,534

BECT Building Contractors Limited

Detailed income statement (continued)
Year ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Overheads		
Distribution costs		
Motor running expenses	32,264	34,901
Motor vehicle leasing	3,603	7,069
Entertaining and staff welfare	32,551	7,105
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	68,418	49,075
<hr/>		
Administrative expenses		
Management and admin salaries	237,759	143,792
Directors remuneration	25,140	51,285
Employer's social security contributions	18,261	20,240
Directors pension costs	80,000	80,000
Staff pension costs	170,621	214,800
Management salaries	-	31,425
Redundancy	-	48,650
Management expenses	-	394,266
Rent and service charges payable	33,421	48,095
Rates	9,031	7,702
Insurance	381,654	281,652
Light and heat	3,132	1,114
Cleaning	4,555	4,740
Repairs, maintenance and security	2,562	4,239
Printing, postage and stationery	4,399	6,293
Telephone	12,962	17,680
Computer costs	72,768	46,258
Hire of equipment	15,691	12,338
Mileage claims	-	4,450
Legal and professional	3,080	16,758
Accountancy fees	590	9,000
Auditors remuneration	16,000	12,000
Bank charges	1,585	1,330
Protective clothing and training	75,197	52,433
General expenses	7,383	5,695
Subscriptions and donations	13,435	15,936
Depreciation of tangible assets	21,654	24,525
Gain/loss on disposal of tangible assets	113	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,210,993	1,556,696