

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J. J. Grant S. Grant R. Moss R. E. Williams D. J. Worrall M. G. Jones
Registered number	06510420
Registered office	350/352 West Derby Road Liverpool L13 7HG
Independent auditors	Langtons Professional Services Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors The Plaza 100 Old Hall Street Liverpool L3 9QJ

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

Business review

As Directors it is our aim to present a balanced and detailed review of the development and performance of the company during the year and its position at year end. Our review is appropriate with the size and non-complex nature of the business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties faced by the company.

The period to end July 2023 was happily without any pandemic influences but as can be expected in the harsh economic world there were two major events which impacted upon the UK economy. Firstly, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the war inflicted upon the inhabitants created a significant uplift in the cost of energy resources and feeding into supplier charges. Secondly inflation rose to levels not seen for many years also impacting upon the costs of supply and significant pressures upon wages/salaries. The directors believe that the consolidated group performance is satisfactory taking into account the economic circumstance. Sales performance was strong and further growth is expected in the year to July 2024.

Challenges around recruitment remain and the company continue to maximise apprenticeship opportunities throughout our branch network. Geographically take up has been mixed with some branches finding recruitment easier than others but strategy remains in order to drive growth as confidence in retail and construction restores. It is anticipated that pressures will be ongoing upon recruitment.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As ever the Board are aware that the company is subject to any number of risks and economic uncertainties that may have an effect on our customers, and our own plans for the future may be subject to unforeseen events outside of our control. Political and economic uncertainty around the world is constantly headline issues and continue to impact upon the UK economy. There appears to be some light ahead with inflation falling significantly and energy prices more stable although significantly higher than 2 years ago. We have sought over recent years to reduce these risks by spreading sales across several categories and in particular have seen our National Replacement Service go from strength to strength. We will continue to work with our increasing customer base to maintain our unrivalled service levels.

The biggest uncertainty for the company lies with any future economic and world-wide politic decisions both outside the control of the company. The experience gained from the economic challenges of recent years allows the Directors to face the future with confidence and manage the unknown

Financial key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPI's is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. Performance of individual contracts are monitored closely to ensure our costings are reasonably accurate, wastage is minimised, and profits are maximised.

This report was approved by the board on 17 April 2024 and signed on its behalf.

S. Grant
Director

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

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.

Principal activity

The company is a fully national emergency glazier and one of the UK's leading contract glazing specialists providing clients with a complete glass and glazing solution.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £793,822 (2022 - £823,453).

Dividends amounting to £648,089 (2022 - £352,201) have been paid in the period. The directors do not recommend any further dividends for the period ended 31 July 2023.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

J. J. Grant
S. Grant
R. Moss
R. E. Williams
D. J. Worrall
R. J. Worrall (resigned 31 March 2024)
M. G. Jones

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

Future developments

The directors wish to focus on developing our recent acquisitions to fulfil their potential, especially in the midlands and the north east. This is likely to include investment in machinery and staff. Commercial Aluminium has become a key internal manufacturer of aluminium systems for the wider branch network but more can be done in terms of external sales, and investment is needed to maximise potential.

The group remains interested in further acquisitions should the opportunity arise in key geographical locations. Failing this the establishment of new branches is still a viable option.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

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

Auditors

The auditors, Langtons Professional Services Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 17 April 2024 and signed on its behalf.

S. Grant
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GG Glass and Glazing Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 July 2023, which comprise the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Company Statement of Financial Position, 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 July 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 Auditors' 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 2, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 Group 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:

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are:

- to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud;
- to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and
- to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006), the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK and the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management. Through consideration of the results of our audit procedures we were able to either corroborate or provide contrary evidence which was then followed up.
- Based on our understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations. Our procedures involved:

enquiries of management; and

journal entry testing, with a focus on manual consolidation journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where it considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We also considered performance targets and their propensity to influence efforts made by management to manage revenue and earnings. Where the risk was considered to be higher, including areas impacting key performance indicators or management remuneration, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk or other risk of material misstatement. These procedures included those on revenue recognition detailed above, the assessment of items identified by management as non-recurring and testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from material fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 Auditors' 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 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.

Simon Whalley (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Langtons Professional Services Limited

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditors

The Plaza

100 Old Hall Street

Liverpool

L3 9QJ

17 April 2024

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	4	24,706,501	21,935,984
Cost of sales		(16,700,791)	(15,047,890)
Gross profit		8,005,710	6,888,094
Administrative expenses		(6,969,179)	(5,866,448)
Other operating income	5	34,876	54,041
Operating profit	6	1,071,407	1,075,687
Interest receivable and similar income	10	421	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(63,168)	(46,760)
Profit before taxation		1,008,660	1,028,927
Tax on profit	12	(214,838)	(205,474)
Profit for the financial year		793,822	823,453
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent Company		793,822	823,453
		793,822	823,453
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent Company		793,822	823,453
		793,822	823,453

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

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022:£NIL).

The notes on pages 18 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06510420

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 JULY 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	14	145,110	191,517
Tangible assets	15	1,191,186	1,288,980
		1,336,296	1,480,497
Current assets			
Stocks	17	1,089,713	982,985
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	6,281,214	7,156,919
Cash at bank and in hand	19	982,302	772,148
		8,353,229	8,912,052
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(4,163,174)	(4,733,261)
Net current assets		4,190,055	4,178,791
Total assets less current liabilities		5,526,351	5,659,288
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	(534,790)	(756,694)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	25	(128,413)	(185,186)
		(128,413)	(185,186)
Net assets		4,863,148	4,717,408
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	26	3,618	3,611
Share premium account	27	105,500	105,500
Capital redemption reserve	27	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	27	4,753,030	4,607,297
Equity attributable to owners of the parent Company		4,863,148	4,717,408

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06510420

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JULY 2023

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 17 April 2024.

S. Grant
Director

The notes on pages 18 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06510420

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 JULY 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	14	145,110	211,467
Tangible assets	15	1,171,934	1,258,575
Investments	16	115,207	115,207
		1,432,251	1,585,249
Current assets			
Stocks	17	1,074,489	953,125
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	5,961,468	6,918,309
Cash at bank and in hand	19	759,990	653,068
		7,795,947	8,524,502
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(3,927,333)	(4,535,402)
Net current assets		3,868,614	3,989,100
Total assets less current liabilities		5,300,865	5,574,349
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	(534,790)	(756,694)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	25	(124,282)	(177,733)
		(124,282)	(177,733)
Net assets		4,641,793	4,639,922
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	26	3,618	3,611
Share premium account	27	105,500	105,500
Capital redemption reserve	27	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account brought forward		4,529,811	4,112,301
Profit for the year		649,953	769,711
Other changes in the profit and loss account		(648,089)	(352,201)
		4,531,675	4,529,811
Profit and loss account carried forward		4,641,793	4,639,922

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06510420

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JULY 2023

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 17 April 2024.

S. Grant
Director

The notes on pages 18 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 August 2021	3,611	105,500	1,000	4,136,045	4,246,156
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	823,453	823,453
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	823,453	823,453
Contributions by and distributions to owners					
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(352,201)	(352,201)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(352,201)	(352,201)
At 1 August 2022	3,611	105,500	1,000	4,607,297	4,717,408
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	793,822	793,822
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	793,822	793,822
Contributions by and distributions to owners					
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(648,089)	(648,089)
Shares issued during the year	8	-	-	-	8
Total transactions with owners	8	-	-	(648,089)	(648,081)
At 31 July 2023	3,619	105,500	1,000	4,753,030	4,863,149

The notes on pages 18 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 August 2021	3,611	105,500	1,000	4,112,301	4,222,412
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	769,711	769,711
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	769,711	769,711
Contributions by and distributions to owners					
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(352,201)	(352,201)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(352,201)	(352,201)
At 1 August 2022	3,611	105,500	1,000	4,529,811	4,639,922
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	649,953	649,953
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	649,953	649,953
Contributions by and distributions to owners					
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(648,089)	(648,089)
Shares issued during the year	8	-	-	-	8
Total transactions with owners	8	-	-	(648,089)	(648,081)
At 31 July 2023	3,619	105,500	1,000	4,531,675	4,641,794

The notes on pages 18 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	793,822	823,453
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	58,455	97,808
Depreciation of tangible assets	305,598	284,326
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	(26,764)	(5,138)
Government grants	-	(27,714)
Interest paid	63,169	46,760
Interest received	(421)	-
Taxation charge	214,838	205,474
(Increase) in stocks	(106,728)	(204,401)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	875,711	(2,215,673)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(357,564)	751,800
Corporation tax (paid)/received	(274,090)	14,743
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,546,026	(228,562)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(12,047)	15,879
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(149,255)	(120,844)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	28,750	37,300
Interest received	421	-
HP interest paid	(25,972)	(15,638)
Net cash from investing activities	(158,103)	(83,303)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(200,000)	(200,000)
Repayment of/new finance leases	(149,034)	(104,430)
Dividends paid	(648,089)	(352,201)
Interest paid	(37,197)	(31,122)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,034,320)	(687,753)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	353,603	(999,618)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	582,897	1,582,515
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	936,500	582,897
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	982,302	772,148
Bank overdrafts	(45,802)	(189,251)
	<u>936,500</u>	<u>582,897</u>

The notes on pages 18 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

	At 1 August 2022 £	Cash flows £	New finance leases £	At 31 July 2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	772,148	210,154	-	982,302
Bank overdrafts	(189,251)	143,449	-	(45,802)
Debt due after 1 year	(566,666)	200,000	-	(366,666)
Debt due within 1 year	(213,300)	13,300	-	(200,000)
Finance leases	(334,666)	149,034	(60,534)	(246,166)
	<u>(531,735)</u>	<u>715,937</u>	<u>(60,534)</u>	<u>123,668</u>

The notes on pages 18 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

GG Glass and Glazing Limited is a private limited liability company, limited by shares registered in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The registered office is 350/352 West Derby Road, Liverpool, L13 7HG and company number is 06510420.

The company is a fully national emergency glazier and one of the UK's leading contract glazing specialists providing clients with a complete glass and glazing solution.

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 Statement of financial position, 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.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the Group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 01 February 2014.

2.3 Going concern

The company has cash resources and external funding in the form of a bank loan, overdraft facility and credit cards. Current forecasts indicate that the company expects to be able to operate within these facilities for the whole of the foreseeable future and accordingly the directors have a high expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. They continue to believe the going concern basis of accounting appropriate in preparing the annual financial statements.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2% and 10% straight line
S/Term Leasehold Property	- 10% straight line
Plant & machinery	- 10% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% straight line
Fixtures & fittings	- 20% straight line

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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

The Group has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 August 2021 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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 Statement of financial position 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

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

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 risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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.

2.14 Government grants

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

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

2.15 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.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.17 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 Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

2.18 Interest income

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

2.19 Borrowing costs

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.21 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 reporting 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 reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.22 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.

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

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

The directors have made judgements regarding the depreciation of fixed assets, the value of work in progress and provision for bad debts.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the company's principal activity.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other operating income	59,901	26,327
Government grants receivable	(25,025)	27,714
	34,876	54,041

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other operating lease rentals	1,080,046	929,814

7. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Group obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the consolidated and parent Company's financial statements	24,500	23,250
Fees payable to the Company's auditors in respect of:		
Taxation compliance services	6,550	6,250
All non-audit services not included above	9,700	11,000

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

8. Employees

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

	Group 2023 £	<i>Group 2022 £</i>	Company 2023 £	<i>Company 2022 £</i>
Wages and salaries	7,283,154	6,436,388	6,877,645	6,345,195
Social security costs	783,242	694,069	737,252	660,724
Cost of defined contribution scheme	327,106	216,574	315,492	203,943
	<u>8,393,502</u>	<u>7,347,031</u>	<u>7,930,389</u>	<u>7,209,862</u>

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

	Group 2023 No.	<i>Group 2022 No.</i>	Company 2023 No.	<i>Company 2022 No.</i>
Direct	112	102	107	101
Office and management	86	79	80	77
	<u>198</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>178</u>

9. Directors' remuneration

	2023 £	<i>2022 £</i>
Directors' emoluments	140,155	202,975
Group contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	44,784	43,596
	<u>184,939</u>	<u>246,571</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 directors (2022 - 4) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

10. Interest receivable

	2023 £	2022 £
Other interest receivable	421	-
	<u>421</u>	<u>-</u>

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank interest payable	29,844	23,948
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	25,972	15,638
Other interest payable	7,352	7,174
	<u>63,168</u>	<u>46,760</u>

12. Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	271,611	185,618
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	1,066
	<u>271,611</u>	<u>186,684</u>
Total current tax		
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(56,773)	16,228
Changes to tax rates	-	2,637
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(75)
	<u>(56,773)</u>	<u>18,790</u>
Total deferred tax		
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>214,838</u>	<u>205,474</u>

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2022 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21% (2022 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>1,008,659</u>	<u>1,028,927</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21% (2022 - 19%)	211,818	195,496
Effects of:		
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment	(4,122)	218
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	5,813	2,004
Fixed asset differences	10,412	1,263
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	1,066
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	-	(75)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(9,062)	6,532
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(21)	(1,030)
Total tax charge for the year	<u><u>214,838</u></u>	<u><u>205,474</u></u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

13. Dividends

	2023 £	2022 £
A Ordinary shares	379,000	127,701
B Ordinary shares	269,089	224,500
	<u><u>648,089</u></u>	<u><u>352,201</u></u>

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

14. Intangible assets

Group

	Software £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 August 2022	261,814	811,442	1,073,256
Additions	12,047	-	12,047
At 31 July 2023	<u>273,861</u>	<u>811,442</u>	<u>1,085,303</u>
Amortisation			
At 1 August 2022	102,068	779,671	881,739
Charge for the year on owned assets	26,683	31,771	58,454
At 31 July 2023	<u>128,751</u>	<u>811,442</u>	<u>940,193</u>
Net book value			
At 31 July 2023	<u>145,110</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>145,110</u>
<i>At 31 July 2022</i>	<u>159,746</u>	<u>31,771</u>	<u>191,517</u>

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

14. Intangible assets (continued)

Company

	Software £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 August 2022	261,814	557,015	818,829
Additions	12,047	-	12,047
At 31 July 2023	<u>273,861</u>	<u>557,015</u>	<u>830,876</u>
Amortisation			
At 1 August 2022	102,068	505,294	607,362
Charge for the year	26,683	51,721	78,404
At 31 July 2023	<u>128,751</u>	<u>557,015</u>	<u>685,766</u>
Net book value			
At 31 July 2023	<u>145,110</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>145,110</u>
<i>At 31 July 2022</i>	<u>159,746</u>	<u>51,721</u>	<u>211,467</u>

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

15. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Freehold property £	S/Term Leasehold Property £	Plant, machinery & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 August 2022	317,541	149,161	1,553,661	800,710	2,821,073
Additions	23,500	1,465	66,290	118,534	209,789
Disposals	-	-	-	(64,564)	(64,564)
At 31 July 2023	<u>341,041</u>	<u>150,626</u>	<u>1,619,951</u>	<u>854,680</u>	<u>2,966,298</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2022	49,720	69,232	985,761	427,380	1,532,093
Charge for the year on owned assets	11,168	14,075	137,433	43,491	206,167
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	-	-	99,431	99,431
Disposals	-	-	-	(62,579)	(62,579)
At 31 July 2023	<u>60,888</u>	<u>83,307</u>	<u>1,123,194</u>	<u>507,723</u>	<u>1,775,112</u>
Net book value					
At 31 July 2023	<u>280,153</u>	<u>67,319</u>	<u>496,757</u>	<u>346,957</u>	<u>1,191,186</u>
At 31 July 2022	<u>267,820</u>	<u>79,929</u>	<u>567,900</u>	<u>373,331</u>	<u>1,288,980</u>

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

15. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Plant and machinery	-	181,505
Motor vehicles	291,560	290,748
	291,560	472,253

Company

	Freehold property £	S/Term Leasehold Property £	Plant, machinery & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 August 2022	317,541	133,425	1,514,590	718,025	2,683,581
Additions	23,500	1,465	62,758	118,534	206,257
Disposals	-	-	-	(64,564)	(64,564)
	341,041	134,890	1,577,348	771,995	2,825,274
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2022	49,720	59,463	955,828	359,995	1,425,006
Charge for the year on owned assets	11,168	13,440	135,893	43,491	203,992
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	-	-	86,921	86,921
Disposals	-	-	-	(62,579)	(62,579)
	60,888	72,903	1,091,721	427,828	1,653,340
Net book value					
At 31 July 2023	280,153	61,987	485,627	344,167	1,171,934
<i>At 31 July 2022</i>	267,820	73,963	558,762	358,030	1,258,575

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

15. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Plant and machinery	-	181,505
Motor vehicles	291,560	275,447
	291,560	456,952
	291,560	456,952

16. Fixed asset investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 August 2022	115,207
	115,207
At 31 July 2023	115,207

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding
1st Call Glazing Limited	Ordinary	100%
Belmax Limited	Ordinary	100%
Commercial Aluminium Services Limited	Ordinary	100%
GG Glass and Glazing (Scotland) Limited	Ordinary	100%
Wadds Limited	Ordinary	100%
Express Glazing Contractors Limited	Ordinary	100%

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

17. Stocks

	Group 2023 £	<i>Group 2022 £</i>	Company 2023 £	<i>Company 2022 £</i>
Raw materials and consumables	408,847	443,534	406,947	442,052
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	680,866	539,451	667,542	511,073
	<u>1,089,713</u>	<u>982,985</u>	<u>1,074,489</u>	<u>953,125</u>

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

18. Debtors

	Group 2023 £	<i>Group 2022 £</i>	Company 2023 £	<i>Company 2022 £</i>
Trade debtors	5,741,186	6,477,187	5,481,563	6,207,627
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	13,278	63,278
Other debtors	100,024	12,780	55,600	12,780
Prepayments and accrued income	440,004	666,952	411,027	634,624
	<u>6,281,214</u>	<u>7,156,919</u>	<u>5,961,468</u>	<u>6,918,309</u>

Included within other debtors due within one year is a loan to D. J. Worrall, a director, amounting to £49,157 (2022 - £NIL). The loan is interest free with no fixed repayment date.

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2023 £	<i>Group 2022 £</i>	Company 2023 £	<i>Company 2022 £</i>
Cash at bank and in hand	982,302	772,148	759,990	653,068
Less: bank overdrafts	(45,802)	(189,251)	(45,802)	(189,251)
	<u>936,500</u>	<u>582,897</u>	<u>714,188</u>	<u>463,817</u>

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

20. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2023 £	<i>Group 2022 £</i>	Company 2023 £	<i>Company 2022 £</i>
Bank overdrafts	45,802	189,251	45,802	189,251
Bank loans	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Trade creditors	2,186,959	2,398,063	2,103,370	2,293,311
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	29,103	29,103
Corporation tax	481,888	484,367	422,442	460,834
Other taxation and social security	391,933	522,972	372,516	500,862
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	78,042	144,638	78,042	130,019
Other creditors	90,411	113,554	88,196	110,870
Accruals and deferred income	688,139	680,416	587,862	621,152
	<u>4,163,174</u>	<u>4,733,261</u>	<u>3,927,333</u>	<u>4,535,402</u>

Bank loans are secured by a debenture over all the assets of the company.

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets concerned.

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

	Group 2023 £	<i>Group 2022 £</i>	Company 2023 £	<i>Company 2022 £</i>
Bank loans	366,666	566,666	366,666	566,666
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	168,124	190,028	168,124	190,028
	<u>534,790</u>	<u>756,694</u>	<u>534,790</u>	<u>756,694</u>

Bank loans are secured by a debenture over all the assets of the company.

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets concerned.

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

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

22. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	Group 2023 £	<i>Group 2022 £</i>	Company 2023 £	<i>Company 2022 £</i>
Amounts falling due within one year				
Bank loans	200,000	<i>200,000</i>	200,000	<i>200,000</i>
	200,000	<i>200,000</i>	200,000	<i>200,000</i>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years				
Bank loans	200,000	<i>200,000</i>	200,000	<i>200,000</i>
	200,000	<i>200,000</i>	200,000	<i>200,000</i>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years				
Bank loans	166,666	<i>366,666</i>	166,666	<i>366,666</i>
	166,666	<i>366,666</i>	166,666	<i>366,666</i>
	566,666	<i>766,666</i>	566,666	<i>766,666</i>

23. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	Group 2023 £	<i>Group 2022 £</i>	Company 2023 £	<i>Company 2022 £</i>
Within one year	84,593	<i>159,666</i>	84,593	<i>144,796</i>
Between 1-5 years	188,550	<i>204,985</i>	188,550	<i>204,985</i>
	273,143	<i>364,651</i>	273,143	<i>349,781</i>

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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24. Financial instruments

	Group	<i>Group</i>	Company	<i>Company</i>
	2023	<i>2022</i>	2023	<i>2022</i>
	£	<i>£</i>	£	<i>£</i>
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>982,302</u>	<u><i>772,148</i></u>	<u>759,990</u>	<u><i>653,068</i></u>

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

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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25. Deferred taxation

Group

2023
£

At beginning of year	(185,186)
Charged to profit or loss	56,773
At end of year	(128,413)

Company

2023
£

At beginning of year	(177,733)
Charged to profit or loss	53,451
At end of year	(124,282)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	Group 2023 £	<i>Group</i> <i>2022</i> £	Company 2023 £	<i>Company</i> <i>2022</i> £
Accelerated capital allowances	(150,222)	(189,711)	(145,409)	(182,109)
Short term timing differences	21,809	4,525	21,127	4,376
	(128,413)	<i>(185,186)</i>	(124,282)	<i>(177,733)</i>

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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26. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
3,590 (2022 - 3,590) A Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	3,590	3,590
282 (2022 - 207) B Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	28	21
	3,618	3,611
	3,618	3,611

During the year 75 B Ordinary shares of £0.10 each were issued for consideration of £7.

27. Reserves

Share premium account

Share premium arose as a result of share capital being purchased for consideration above par value.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve arose on a company purchase of own shares.

Profit & loss account

The profit & loss account is a sum of all retained earnings less dividends paid.

28. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund.

29. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 July 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	Group 2022	Company 2023	Company 2022
	£	£	£	£
Not later than 1 year	703,974	686,840	659,974	642,840
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	993,780	1,057,501	916,780	936,501
Later than 5 years	37,013	92,532	37,013	92,532
	1,734,767	1,836,873	1,613,767	1,671,873
	1,734,767	1,836,873	1,613,767	1,671,873

GG GLASS AND GLAZING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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30. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 and has not disclosed transactions with other wholly owned group companies.

	2023	2022
	£	£
Sales to a company under common control	36,000	2,924
Purchases from a company under common control	236,702	196,995
Management charge to a company under common control	59,901	26,327
Amounts due (to) / from a company under common control	(2,441)	(46,104)
Dividends paid to directors	648,089	352,201
Amounts due to directors	8,326	48,768

31. Controlling party

The directors are the controlling party of the company.

32. Subsidiary exemption from audit

The directors consider that the group is entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit of its subsidiary undertakings under the provisions of section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") and members have not required any of the subsidiaries to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

Express Glazing Contractors Limited, a 100% subsidiary, has claimed exemption under section 479A.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.