Company registration number 04925163 (England and Wales) GRT NOTTINGHAM LIFT COMPANY LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 UHU Hacker Young

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors S P Tipping

L A Dadge A N Duck P J Harding

M W Grinonneau

(Appointed 1 October 2022) (Appointed 1 October 2021)

Secretary M Duggan

Company number 04925163

Registered office Unit G1 Ash Tree Court

Nottingham Business Park

Nottingham NG8 6PY

Auditor UHY Hacker Young

Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square

London E1W 1YW

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 18

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to provide management services to its subsidiaries, GRT Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No.1) Limited and GRT Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No.2) Limited.

Results and dividends

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £5,266,600 (2021; £1,343,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

S P Tipping

C S E Douglass (Resigned 1 October 2022)

L A Dadge

R J Coates (Resigned 30 September 2021)

A N Duck

P J Harding (Appointed 1 October 2022)
M W Grinonneau (Appointed 1 October 2021)

GRT Nottingham LIFT Company Limited has adopted Articles of Association, the provisions of which do not require the directors to retire by rotation or to retire at the first Annual General Meeting after their appointment.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The directors of GRT Nottingham LIFT Company Limited have qualifying third party indemnity provisions put in place through the company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Going concern

The company has net assets of £819,000 (2021: £508,000) and net current assets of £818,000 (2021: £507,000), including cash of £1,075,000 (2021: £785,000) at 31 March 2022.

The directors have considered the available funding facilities, cash flow forecasts and financial projections that are agreed as part of the twenty-five-year business plan model agreed at each financial close. In addition, the company has in place SWAP arrangements with the funders that protect against Retail Price Index and interest rate fluctuations. After considering these matters and in the light of the recent forecasts of the company, the directors consider it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The directors have considered the potential impact to the business from the effects of the current economic climate and have put in place plans to mitigate the currently known, and potential risks to business continuity. As income is guaranteed through the 25 year Lease Plus Agreements, and the content of a Government Procurement Policy Note indicates that public bodies will continue to pay their suppliers, the directors do not believe that there is any material risk to income or cashflows.

On this basis, the directors anticipate that the company will continue to be able to meet its business obligations as they fall due over the coming twelve months, the directors therefore consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Auditor

The auditor, UHY Hacker Young, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

P J Harding **Director**

30 March 2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GRT NOTTINGHAM LIFT COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GRT Nottingham LIFT Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF GRT NOTTINGHAM LIFT COMPANY LIMITED

Other information

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; 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 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, 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 returns; or
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the
 requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF GRT NOTTINGHAM LIFT COMPANY LIMITED

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.

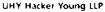
Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting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

Based on our understanding of the company and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the company, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, 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 preparation of 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 inflated revenue and profit.

Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, review of correspondence with and reports to Nottinghamshire County Council, including correspondence with legal advisors, enquiries of management and review of the financial model and related audit reports in so far as they relate to the financial statements, and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF GRT NOTTINGHAM LIFT COMPANY LIMITED

Use of our report

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

Marc Waterman (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

30 March 2023

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£000	£000
Turnover	2	941	871
Cost of sales		(463)	(325)
Gross profit		478	546
Administrative expenses		(95)	(237)
Operating profit		383	309
Interest receivable and similar income	6	5,268	1,105
Profit hefore taxation		5,651	1,414
Tax on profit	7	(73)	-
Profit for the financial year		5,578	1,414

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2022		2021	
	Notes	£000	£000	000£	€000	
Fixed assets						
Investments	9		1		I	
Current assets						
Debtors	11	397		234		
Cash at bank and in hand		1,075		785		
		1,472		1,019		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	e					
year	12	(654)		(512)		
Net current assets			818		507	
Net assets			819		508	
- 100 433613			===			
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	13		19		19	
Profit and loss reserves			800		489	
Total equity			819		508	

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

P J Harding Director

Company Registration No. 04925163

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Share capital Profit and loss reserves		Total	
	Notes	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2020		19	418	437
Year ended 31 March 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,414	1,414
Dividends	8		(1,343)	(1,343)
Balance at 31 March 2021		19	489	508
Year ended 31 March 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	5,578	5,578
Dividends	8		(5,267)	(5,267)
Balance at 31 March 2022		19	800	819

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

GRT Nottingham LIFT Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit G1 Ash Tree Court, Nottingham Business Park, Nottingham, NG8 6PY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The company has net assets of £819,000 (2021: £508,000) and net current assets of £818,000 (2021: £507,000), including cash of £1,075,000 (2021: £785,000) at 31 March 2022.

The directors have considered the available funding facilities, cash flow forecasts and financial projections that are agreed as part of the twenty-five-year business plan model agreed at each financial close. In addition, the company has in place SWAP arrangements with the funders that protect against Retail Price Index and interest rate fluctuations. After considering these matters and in the light of the recent forecasts of the company, the directors consider it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The directors have considered the potential impact to the business from the effects of the current economic climate and have put in place plans to mitigate the currently known, and potential risks to business continuity. As income is guaranteed through the 25 year Lease Plus Agreements, and the content of a Government Procurement Policy Note indicates that public bodies will continue to pay their suppliers, the directors do not believe that there is any material risk to income or cashflows.

On this basis, the directors anticipate that the company will continue to be able to meet its business obligations as they fall due over the coming twelve months, the directors therefore consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents income received in the ordinary course of business for services provided and excludes value added tax.

Turnover is recognised over the period to which the service relates.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company. There is no requirement to pay dividends unless approved by the shareholders by way of written resolution where there is sufficient cash to meet current liabilities, and without detriment to senior debt covenants, if applicable.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Turnover		
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Cost recoveries	24 1	219
Management fee income	700	652
	941	871

3 Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee for the year for the company and its subsidiaries amounted to £11,250 (2021: £11,250).

4 Employees

The company had no employees during the current year or in the previous year.

5 Directors' remuneration

S P Tipping received a fee of £9,000 (2021: £9,000) for his services as Chairman.

The other directors did not receive any remuneration from the company for their services to the company during the year or the previous year. These directors are remunerated by the shareholding companies for their services to the group as a whole. It is not practicable to apportion their remuneration for their services to this company.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	1	1
Income from fixed asset investments		
Income from shares in group undertakings	5,267	1,104
Total income	5,268	1,105
7 Taxation		
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	73	-
	_	_

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7	Taxation	(Continued)	ì

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	and the standard rate of the dy fellows,			
			2022 £000	2021 £000
	Profit before taxation		5,651	1,414
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	ie UK of	1,074	269
	Group relief Dividend income		- (1,001)	(269)
	Taxation charge for the year		73	
8	Dividends		2022	2021
			€000	€000
	Dividends paid - £277.21 per share (2021: £70.68 per share)		5,267	1,343
9	Fixed asset investments			
		Notes	2022 £000	2021 £000
	Investments in subsidiaries	10	1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

10 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking Registered office	gistered office Nature of business Cl: sha			% Held
			Direct	Indirect
GRT Nottingham LIFTEngland & Wales Mideo (No.1) Limited	Intermediate holding company	Ordinary	100	-
GRT Nottingham LIFTEngland & Wales Midco (No.2) Limited	Intermediate holding company	Ordinary	100	-
GRT Nottingham LIFTEngland & Wales Project Company (No.1) Limited	To design, build, finance and manage premises under the Government's LIFT initiative	Ordinary	0	100
GRT Nottingham LIFTEngland & Wales Project Company (No.2) Limited	To design, build, finance and manage premises under the Government's LIFT initiative	Ordinary	0	100

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	ing Capital and reserves	
	£	income £
GRT Nottingham LIFT Midco (No.1) Limited	1	4,745,200
GRT Nottingham LIFT Midco (No.2) Limited	l	-
GRT Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No.1) Limited	(5,051,000)	127,000
GRT Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No.2) Limited	(5,740,000)	(225,000)

The registered address of the subsidiaries of the company are the same as the registered address of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

11	Debtors		
		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£000	£000
	Trade debtors	226	75
	Other debtors	52	80
	Prepayments and accrued income	119	79
		397	234
			_
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£000	£000
	Payments received on account	8	-
	Trade creditors	43	34
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	77	77
	Corporation tax	79	40
	Accruals and deferred income	447	361
		654	512
		_	_
13	Share capital		
		2022	2021
		£000	£000
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	3,800 (2021: 3,800) Ordinary "A" shares of £1 each	4	4
	3,800 (2021: 3,800) Ordinary "B" shares of £1 each	4	4
	11,400 (2021: 11,400) Ordinary "C" shares of £1 each	11	11
		19	19
			_

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

14 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Name of related party

Nature of relationship

Community Health Partnerships Limited Shareholder in GRT Nottingham LIFT Company Limited

Equitix Healthcare 2 Limited Related party

	Income		(Expense)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Community Health Partnerships Limited	-	24	24	24
Equitix Healthcare 2 Limited	=	_	36	36

Balances with related parties

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Community Health Partnerships Limited	-	8	-	-

15 Ultimate controlling party

GRT Nottingham LIFT Company Limited is owned by Primary Plus Holdings Limited (60%), Nottingham City Council (4%) and Community Health Partnerships Limited (36%), which are all registered in England and Wales.

The directors are of the opinion that there is no ultimate parent undertaking or controlling party by virtue of the company's joint ownership and control.

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.