

**Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022
for
CRB HOLDINGS LIMITED**

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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CRB HOLDINGS LIMITED

**Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022**

DIRECTORS:

Mr D Matthews
Mr S J Williams
Mr I Greenhill
Mr M Casey

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Bruce Road
Swansea West Business Park
Fforestfach
Swansea
SA5 4HS

REGISTERED NUMBER:

05458139 (United Kingdom)

AUDITORS:

Advantage Accountancy & Advisory Ltd
Chartered Certified Accountants
and Statutory Auditors
Avalon House
5-7 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9HA

**Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of a holding company.

DIVIDENDS

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 December 2022 will be £ 142,500 .

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of this report.

Mr D Matthews
Mr S J Williams
Mr I Greenhill
Mr M Casey

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

**Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022**

AUDITORS

The auditors, Advantage Accountancy & Advisory Ltd, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mr D Matthews - Director

29 June 2023

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of CRB Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CRB Holdings Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of CRB Holdings Limited

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 Report of the Directors.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 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.

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 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:

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- We obtained understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and the sector in which they operate. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: The Companies Act 2006 , UK corporate taxation laws, employment legislation and health and safety legislation.
- We obtained an understanding of how the company are complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making inquiries to management. We corroborated our inquiries through our review of legal correspondence.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatements, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
CRB Holdings Limited**

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
- understanding how those charged with governance considered and addressed the potential for override of controls or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates;
- identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations; and
- assessing the extent of compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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 Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Stephen John Bickerton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Advantage Accountancy & Advisory Ltd
Chartered Certified Accountants
and Statutory Auditors
Avalon House
5-7 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9HA

29 June 2023

**Statement of Comprehensive
Income
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
TURNOVER		-	-
OPERATING PROFIT		-	-
Income from shares in group undertakings		142,500	140,000
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		142,500	140,000
Tax on profit	4	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		142,500	140,000
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		142,500	140,000

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet
31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Investments	6		1,149,000		1,149,000
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	7	40,000		40,000	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>940,000</u>		<u>940,000</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(900,000)</u>		<u>(900,000)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>249,000</u>		<u>249,000</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	9		69,000		69,000
Capital redemption reserve			<u>180,000</u>		<u>180,000</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>249,000</u>		<u>249,000</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 June 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Matthews - Director

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Capital redemption reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2021	69,000	-	180,000	249,000
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(140,000)	-	(140,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	140,000	-	140,000
Balance at 31 December 2021	69,000	-	180,000	249,000
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(142,500)	-	(142,500)
Total comprehensive income	-	142,500	-	142,500
Balance at 31 December 2022	69,000	-	180,000	249,000

The notes form part of these financial statements

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

CRB Holdings Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

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

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirement of paragraph 33.7.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about CRB Holdings Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Comcen Technology Ltd, Bruce Road, Swansea West Business Park, Fforestfach, Swansea, SA5 4HS.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Financial instruments

Recognition and measurement

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

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

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**Impairment**

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

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

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

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of person employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 4 (2021 - 4)

4. TAXATION**Analysis of the tax charge**

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 December 2022 nor for the year ended 31 December 2021.

5. DIVIDENDS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interim dividend	<u>142,500</u>	<u>140,000</u>

6. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
At 1 January 2022	
and 31 December 2022	<u>1,149,000</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,149,000</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,149,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>940,000</u>	<u>940,000</u>

9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2022	2021
			£	£
69,000	Ordinary	£1	<u>69,000</u>	<u>69,000</u>

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In the opinion of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party.

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

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.