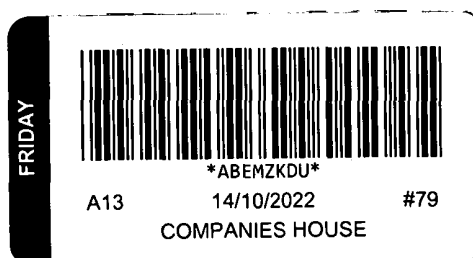


DBW MANAGERS LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022



**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
MARCH 2022**

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OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

G Thorley
M Owen
N Maguinness
D Staziker
R Hunter

SECRETARY

J Oates

REGISTERED OFFICE

Unit J
Yale Business Village
Ellice Way
Wrexham
LL13 7YL

BANKERS

Barclays Bank Plc
PO Box 69
Queen Street
Cardiff
CF10 1SG

AUDITOR

Mazars LLP
Statutory Auditor
30 Old Bailey
London
EC4M 7AU

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their Annual Report and the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company will act as an intermediate holding company for all the companies in the Group that operate as fund managers. Accordingly, the Company issued shares to the Development Bank of Wales plc as consideration for the purchase of these Group company shares. The Company will act as a conduit between the Development Bank of Wales plc and the fund management companies. A list of the subsidiary companies can be found in Note 6.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have made an assessment of going concern, taking into account both current performance and the Company's outlook which considered the impact of the Russian Forces entering Ukraine, Covid-19 pandemic and the UK's exit from the European Union. As part of the assessment of going concern the Directors made enquiries and reviewed forecasts for the Company including considering the recoverability of the outstanding loan investments, undrawn funding commitments and investment repayments made, and the Directors believe there are no material uncertainties that lead to significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue in business over the next 12 months at least.

The going concern assessment for the Group covers all its subsidiaries so all inputs and assumptions used to support our conclusion can be found within the publicly available Group financial statements of Development Bank of Wales. The going concern assessment period covers the period to 30 September 2023, 12 months subsequent to signing the Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

As a result of this assessment, the Directors consider that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company and Consolidated Financial Statements.

RUSSIAN FORCES ENTERING UKRAINE

On 24 February 2022 Russian forces entered Ukraine, resulting in Western Nation reactions including announcements of sanctions against Russia and Russian interests worldwide and an economic ripple effect on the global economy. The directors have carried out an assessment of the potential impact of Russian forces entering Ukraine on the business, including the impact of mitigation measures and uncertainties, and have concluded that the greatest impact is expected to be from the economic ripple effect on the global economy, but it is not currently possible to determine the amount of potential impairment to investments.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company, who served throughout the financial year and subsequently to the date of this report unless stated otherwise, are as shown on page 1.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of all directors. These were in force during the financial year and remained in force at the date of approval of the financial statements.

POLITICAL DONATIONS

The company made no political donations during 2022 (2021: nil)

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events to report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIVIDENDS

The directors have not declared a dividend in the current or prior year.

AUDITOR

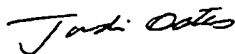
In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the Company at the date when this report is approved:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Development Bank of Wales plc (the "Group") of which the Company is a subsidiary, undertook a procurement exercise for external audit services during the 2022 financial year and Mazars LLP were subsequently appointed.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board,



J Oates

Company Secretary

30 September 2022

STRATEGIC REPORT

BUSINESS MODEL

The company operates as an intermediate holding company for the DBW Group. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Development Bank of Wales plc and owns the share capital of group subsidiaries that operate as fund managers and subsidiaries that act as either general or limited partners in funds which include third-party funding.

The Company receives returns from its investments by way of dividends from its subsidiaries, which will depend on their performance and profitability. From time to time, the Company pays dividends to its parent company.

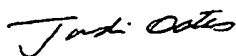
PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The key risks faced by the company are in relation to the uncertainty of the performance of its subsidiaries. For more details on these risks and how they are managed, please refer to the Risk Management and Internal Control section of the 2022 Development Bank of Wales Annual Report and Financial Statements. See Note 10 for further information on where copies of the financial statements can be obtained.

ANNUAL RESULTS

For the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company's loss before tax was £7,500 (2021: loss - £6,000).

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board,



J Oates

Company Secretary

30 September 2022

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
DBW MANAGERS LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DBW Managers Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework."

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 loss 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 TO THE MEMBERS OF
DBW MANAGERS 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 the audit:

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
DBW MANAGERS LIMITED**

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation and anti-money laundering regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
DBW MANAGERS LIMITED**

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation, pension legislation and the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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

Use of the audit 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.



Pauline Pélissier

(Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

30 Old Bailey

London

EC4M 7AU

30 September 2022

DBW MANAGERS LIMITED**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
TURNOVER		-	-
Other administrative expenses	3	<u>(7,500)</u>	<u>(6,000)</u>
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(7,500)	(6,000)
Tax on loss	5	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNER OF THE COMPANY		<u><u>(7,500)</u></u>	<u><u>(6,000)</u></u>

All activities derive from continuing operations.

There have been no recognised gains for the current or prior financial year other than as stated in the profit and loss account. Accordingly, no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income is presented.

DBW MANAGERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET As at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments	6	19,820,758	19,820,758
		<u>19,820,758</u>	<u>19,820,758</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and Other Receivables	7	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents		29,075	29,075
		<u>29,076</u>	<u>29,076</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES	8	(41,640)	(34,140)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>(12,564)</u>	<u>(5,064)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES, BEING NET ASSETS		<u>19,808,194</u>	<u>19,815,694</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	9	155,012	155,012
Public Equity		19,665,747	19,665,747
Profit and loss account		(12,565)	(5,065)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>19,808,194</u>	<u>19,815,694</u>

The financial statements of DBW Managers Limited, registered number 10964943, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2022.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



M Owen
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

	Called up share capital £	Public Equity £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2020	155,012	19,665,747	935	19,821,694
Total comprehensive expenditure for the year	-	-	(6,000)	(6,000)
Balance at 31 March 2021	<u>155,012</u>	<u>19,665,747</u>	<u>(5,065)</u>	<u>19,815,694</u>
Total comprehensive expenditure for the year	-	-	(7,500)	(7,500)
Balance at 31 March 2022	<u>155,012</u>	<u>19,665,747</u>	<u>(12,565)</u>	<u>19,808,194</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 March 2022**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior financial year.

Basis of accounting

DBW Managers Limited is a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The Company is a private Company limited by shares and is registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report on page 2.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) '*Reduced Disclosure Framework*' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£). This is the functional currency of the entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and on a going concern basis as discussed in the Director's report on page 2. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The company is exempt from the preparation of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group financial statements of Development Bank of Wales plc. Details of the parent in whose consolidated financial statements the company is included are shown in Note 10 to the financial statements.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to business combinations, presentation of a statement of cash flows, standards not yet effective, financial instruments and related party transactions. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the Group financial statements of Development Bank of Wales plc. The Group financial statements of Development Bank of Wales plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in Note 10.

Taxation***Current tax***

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Turnover

Dividend income from subsidiary undertakings is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Dividend income is recognised within revenue in the statement of profit and loss.

Investments

Investments are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the relevant instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities

Debt instruments are classified as financial liabilities according to the substance of the contractual arrangements.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Related party transactions

In accordance with the exemption conferred by paragraph 8 (j) of FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" the Company has not disclosed transactions with other Group Companies, where 100% of the voting rights are controlled by the group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Public equity

The Welsh Ministers, acting through the Welsh Government, have from time to time provided funds for investment purposes. Some of this Welsh Government funding was originally made as Public Dividend Capital (PDC) whilst the remainder is classified as Grant in Aid or Core Funding for Investment purposes.

This non-repayable funding is to invest in the long-term sustainability of Development Bank of Wales and within the Welsh Minister's own accounting arrangements the funds are regarded as being an investment.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 1 above, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following is the critical judgement, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred Tax

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised on the basis that there is insufficient certainty over the evidence of the recovery of these tax losses in future.

If deferred tax assets were recognised in full this would amount to an asset of £10,410 (2021: £6,487) being recognised before any potential liabilities are taken into account.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future, or other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. OPERATING LOSS

Operating loss has been arrived at after charging portfolio advisory fees of £7,500 (2021: £6,000).

The fees payable to the Company's auditor for the statutory audit of the Company's annual financial statements of £7,000 (2021: £7,000) have been paid by Development Bank of Wales plc and were not recharged.

The fees payable of £nil (2021: £820) for tax compliance services have been paid by Development Bank of Wales plc and were not recharged.

4. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

None of the directors received any emoluments from the Company in the current or prior financial year. It is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between their services as directors of this Company and other Group companies. Further details of directors' remuneration are presented in the financial statements of Development Bank of Wales plc and DBW FM Limited.

The directors were the only employees of the Company during the current and prior financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 March 2022

5. TAX

	2022 £	2021 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax charge for the year	-	-
The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss in the profit and loss account as follows:		
	£	£
Loss before tax	(7,500)	(6,000)
Tax on loss at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2021: 19%)	(1,425)	(1,140)
Effects of:		
Amounts not recognised	1,425	1,140
Income not taxable	-	-
Total taxation charge	-	-

The main rate of corporation tax is 19%. From 1 April 2023 the main rate of corporation tax will be 25% and this rate has been used to calculate deferred tax in these financial statements.

6. INVESTMENTS

	2022 £	2021 £
At 1 April	19,820,758	19,820,758
At 31 March	19,820,758	19,820,758

The Company's investments in Group subsidiaries are held at cost which equates to net book value and relate to:

Subsidiaries

DBW FM Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
FW Capital Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
N W Loans Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
TVUPB Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
North West Loans Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
FW Development Capital (North West) GP Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
FWC Loans (North West) Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
FWC Loans (TVC) Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
North West Loans NPIF GP Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
TVC Loans NPIF GP Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
Management Succession GP Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£1 ordinary shares
North East Property GP Limited	United Kingdom	100%	£2 ordinary shares

The registered offices of the subsidiaries noted above is Unit J, Yale Business Village, Ellice Way, Wrexham, LL13 7YL.

The activities of the subsidiaries consist of the provision of financial services to small and medium sized enterprises and fund management activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 March 2022

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade and other receivables		
Current assets:		
Amounts due from parent company	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade and other payables		
Current Liabilities		
Amounts owed to other Group companies	41,640	34,140
	<u>41,640</u>	<u>34,140</u>

The Company's financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost. The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade creditors approximates their fair value.

9. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2022 £	2021 £
Authorised and allotted		
155,012 ordinary shares of £1 each	155,012	155,012
	<u>155,012</u>	<u>155,012</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
155,012 ordinary shares of £1 each	155,012	155,012
	<u>155,012</u>	<u>155,012</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary share which carries no right to fixed income.

10. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Development Bank of Wales plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Development Bank of Wales plc is the smallest group within which the Company is a member, and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. Welsh Ministers is the largest group within which the Group results are consolidated. The registered office address of Development Bank of Wales plc is Unit J, Yale Business Village, Ellice Way, Wrexham, LL13 7YL. Copies of the Group financial statements of Development Bank of Wales plc are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF14 3UZ. The consolidated financial statements of Welsh Ministers may be obtained from its registered address, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ.

Development Bank of Wales plc regards the Welsh Ministers, acting through the Welsh Government, as the ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party.