Registered number: 10113211

CREDIT ADVISORY SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors M J Cowan

P Ali A Jones

Company secretary L K Botha

Registered number 10113211

Registered officeThe Pavilions
Bridgwater Road

Bristol Avon

BS13-8AE

Independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

2 Glass Wharf Temple Quay Bristol BS2 OFR

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also 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.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Credit Advisory Services Limited "the Company" was the provision of legal services, but has now ceased to do this and is only in existence to cover the warranty period.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £NIL (2022 - loss £1 thousand).

The directors do not propose a final dividend to be paid, nor was an interim dividend paid in the year.

At the end of the year, the Statement of Financial Position showed total assets of £479 thousand (2022 - £459 thousand). Total shareholders' funds were £429 thousand (2022 - £429 thousand).

Directors

The directors of the company who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

M J Cowan P Ali A Jones

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Political contributions

The Company made no contributions for political purposes in the year ended 30 June 2023 (2022: £Nil).

Future developments

Although the Company has ceased operating it is expected to continue in existence for a number of years due to the timeline of existing client contracts and the potential future developments related to these. Please see separate Going Concern paragraph.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

Going concern

An assessment has been made of the Company's ability to meet its obligations as they fall due over a 12 month period from the date of signing (of the financial statements) which included plausible downside scenarios including allowance for the current uncertainty in the global economy and the high inflation environment. This assessment supports the fact that, even under these downside scenarios, the Company has the ability to meet those obligations through its current assets.

The company will have to remain for the duration of the warranty period. For these reasons, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

No matters to report.

Independent Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

The Company has taken advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

This report was approved by the board of directors on 29 November 2023 and signed on its behalf.

P Ali

Director

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Credit Advisory Services Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of its result for the year then
 ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023; the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CREDIT ADVISORY SERVICES LIMITED

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2023 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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 industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of inappropriate journal entries. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiries with senior management and compliance function including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, and fraud;
- Evaluation of entity level controls put in place by management to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identification of journal entries for testing via the application of fraud risk criteria, including journal entries posted by senior management; and
- Incorporating unpredictability into the nature, timing and/or extent of our testing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CREDIT ADVISORY SERVICES LIMITED

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Haytham Abdel Sattar (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Glasgow

29 November 2023

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Administrative expenses		.	(1)
Operating result/(loss)		-	(1)
Tax on result/(loss)	5	-	-
Result/(loss) for the financial year	=	-	(1)
Total comprehensive income for the year	_		(1)

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

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

CREDIT ADVISORY SERVICES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 10113211

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note		2023 £000		2022 £000
Fixed assets Current assets					
Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	6	479 -		50 409	
		479		459	
Creditors	7	(50)		(30)	
Net current assets			429		429
Total assets less current liabilities			429		429
Net assets			429	_	429
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss account			329		329
•		·	429		429
				. =	

The financial statements on pages 7 to 16 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf on 29 November 2023.

P Ali Director

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity
At 1 July 2021	100	330	430
Comprehensive expense for the year Loss for the financial year	~.	(1)	(1)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	÷	(1)	(1)
At 30 June 2022	100	329	429
Result and total comprehensive expense for the Year	•		-
At 30 June 2023	100	329	429

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1. General information

Credit Advisory Services Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company limited by shares and incorporated in England in the United Kingdom. The Company is domiciled in England in the United Kingdom and its registered office is The Pavilions, Bridgwater Road, Bristol, Avon, BS13 8AE.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently:

2.3 Going concern

An assessment has been made of the Company's ability to meet its obligations as they fall due over a 12 month period from the date of signing (of the financial statements) which included plausible downside scenarios including allowance for the current uncertainty in the global economy and the high inflation environment. This assessment supports the fact that, even under these downside scenarios, the Company has the ability to meet those obligations through its current assets.

The company will have to remain for the duration of the warranty period. For these reasons, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the financial statements.

2.4 Trade and other receivables

Short term receivables are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either fair value or amortised cost, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) for trade receivables and amounts due on contracts with customers. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Financial liabilities

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities which are neither contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

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

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

3. Auditors' remuneration

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates for the audit	40	•
of the Company's annual financial statements		8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

4. Directors' remuneration

The highest paid director received remuneration of £Nil (2022 - £Nil).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £Nil (2022 - £Nil).

The emoluments of A Jones are paid by Homeloan Management Limited which makes no recharge to the company. A Jones is also a director of a number of other companies in the Computershare Group and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of his emoluments in respect of each of these companies.

M Cowan is not remunerated for his role as a director of Credit Advisory Services Limited.

The emoluments of P Ali are paid by Computershare Investor Services PLC which makes no recharge to the company. He is also a director of a number of other companies in the Computershare Group and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of his emoluments in respect of each of the companies.

Accordingly, the above details include no emoluments in respect of these directors. Their total emoluments are included in the aggregate of directors' emoluments disclosed in the financial statements of Homeloan Management Limited, Computershare Services Limited and Computershare Investor Services PLC respectively.

5. Tax on result/(loss)

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	-	-
Taxation on result/(loss)	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

5. Tax on result/(loss) (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2022 - 10000) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.5% (2022 - 19.00%) as set out below:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Result/(loss) before tax		(1)
Effects of:		
Total tax charge for the year	<u>.</u>	

The Company has claimed tax losses of £Nil (2022: £Nil), with a tax effect of £NIL (2022: £Nil) from fellow subsidiary undertakings for no payment.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Following the enactment of Finance Act 2021 the standard UK corporation tax rate remained at 19% before increasing to 25% from 1 April 2023.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

6. Trade and other receivables

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	427	-
Other debtors	16	-
Prepayments	36	50
	479	50

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and are repayable on demand with interest receivable at a rate of UK Daily Sterling Overnight Index Average plus 1.05% per annum.

7. Creditors

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	33	19
Other taxation and social security	-	1
Accruals and deferred income	17	10
	50	30

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and are repayable on demand with interest payable at a rate of UK Daily Sterling Overnight Index Average plus 1.05% per annum.

8. Called up share capital

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100,000 (2022: 100,000) ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

9. Related party transactions

The Company undertook no transactions with related parties other than parties 100% owned within the Group and are therefore exempt from disclosure under FRS101.

10. Post balance sheet events

No matters to report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

11. Controlling party

Credit Advisory Services Limited is controlled and 100% owned by Computershare Investments (UK) (No.3) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is Computershare Limited ("Computershare Limited (Australia)"), a company incorporated in Australia under ACN 005485825, which ultimately holds 100% of the share capital in Credit Advisory Services Limited and Computershare Investments (UK) (No.3) Limited.

The smallest and largest group in which Credit Advisory Services Limited is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up is the Computershare Limited (Australia) group. The consolidated financial statements of this group can be obtained from Computershare Limited, 452 Johnston Street, Abbotsford, Victoria 3067, Australia. These may also be found at Computershare's website www.computershare.com.