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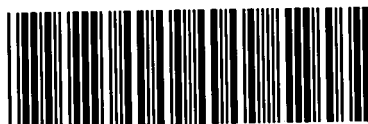
**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	L Sanz Villares F Mesegue A Fort M McKillop C Rovira Caroz (appointed 1 January 2022)
<b>Company secretary</b>	H Arnold
<b>Registered number</b>	04578079
<b>Registered office</b>	Building 58 East Moors Road Cardiff CF24 5NN
<b>Independent auditors</b>	Ernst & Young LLP Statutory Auditor The Paragon Counterslip Bristol BS1 6BX

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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

**Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the financial statements, the directors are required to consider whether the company can continue in operational existence for the period of at least 12 months and considered through the period 31 December 2024.

In June 2023, the parent company Celsa (UK) Holdings Limited (the parent) renewed its Term Loan and Asset Based Lending (ABL) facilities. As a result, both facilities are committed until June 2028. The company is part of the guaranteeing group for these facilities and therefore the directors have considered going concern from a group-wide perspective. The financial covenants linked to debt facilities are managed at the parent level.

The directors have assessed the funding requirements of Celsa (UK) Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (the groups). The assessment included a detailed review of financial forecasts, covenants and cash flow projections over the period to December 2024. Having undertaken this work, the directors are of the opinion that the parent has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period of at least 12 months and considered through the period 31 December 2024. The company benefits from a letter of support from Celsa (UK) Holdings Ltd being provided from the date of signing the financial statements through to June 2024. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report.

**Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

L Sanz Villares  
F Mesegue  
A Fort  
M McKillop  
C Rovira Caroz (appointed 1 January 2022)

**Qualifying third party indemnity provisions**

The company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

**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.

**Auditors**

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

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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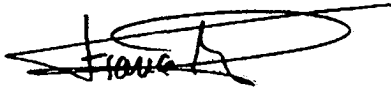
**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**Small companies note**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'F Mesegue', is written over a horizontal line.

F Mesegue  
Director

Date: 28 June 2023

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and 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 for the company's financial statements 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Directors' Reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CELSA (WALES) LIMITED

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Celsa (Wales) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 13 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 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 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 up until 31 December 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### 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 this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CELSA (WALES) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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### 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 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.

### 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 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' exemptions 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 set out on page 3, 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 these financial statements.

### Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. 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. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and compliance with the relevant direct and indirect tax regulation in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Company has to comply with operational and employment laws and regulations, including health & safety, and general data protection regulation (GDPR).

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CELSA (WALES) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries with management and those charged with governance to understand how the Company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas. We understood any controls put in place by management to reduce the opportunities of fraudulent transactions. We corroborated our enquiries through the review of the following documentation or completion of the following procedures:
  - Review of all minutes of board meeting held during the year and through to the most recent meeting held prior to the approval of these financial statements
  - Reviewed accounting policies and completed a disclosure checklist to ensure compliance with FRS 102 and Company Law requirements
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur through internal team conversations and enquiry of management. Through these procedures we determined there to be a risk of management override and a fraud risk in relation to revenue recognition and the valuation of provisions and accruals due to the judgements and estimates involved in calculating these liabilities:
  - In performing our work over revenue, we considered there to be specific risks relating to manual journals around period end. We used a lower testing threshold to test manual journals posted around the period-end
  - In performing our work relating to valuation of provisions and accruals, we performed analytical review procedures to identify any unexpected fluctuations, used a lower testing threshold in performing our detailed testing, obtained management's assessment of the liabilities, and challenged and validated the assumptions used in the calculations.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved making enquiries of key management, reviewing key policies, and reading Board meeting minutes. We also completed procedures to conclude on the compliance of significant disclosures in the financial statements with the requirements of the relevant accounting standards and UK legislation.

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

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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.

DocuSigned by:

*Ernst & Young LLP*

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Eleri James (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP Statutory Auditor

Bristol, UK

29 June 2023

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	4	273	349
Depreciation	8	(192)	(192)
Other operating and external charges		(822)	(349)
<b>Operating loss</b>		<u>(741)</u>	<u>(192)</u>
Tax on loss	7	104	-
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		<u><u>(637)</u></u>	<u><u>(192)</u></u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:04578079**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	20,416	19,322
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	9	393	122
Cash at bank and in hand		321	179
		<u>714</u>	<u>301</u>
Creditors	10	<u>(10,799)</u>	<u>(8,655)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<b>(10,085)</b>	<b>(8,354)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b><u>10,331</u></b>	<b><u>10,968</u></b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	11	7,500	7,500
Revaluation reserve		1,976	2,058
Profit and loss account		855	1,410
		<u>10,331</u>	<u>10,968</u>

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28 June 2023.

  
**C Rovira Caroz**  
 Director

  
**F Mesegue**  
 Director

  
**A Fort**  
 Director

  
**M McKillop**  
 Director

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**


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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**


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	Called up share capital £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
<b>At 1 January 2021</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>11,160</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	(192)	(192)
Transfer in respect of depreciation on revalued land and buildings	-	(82)	82	-
<b>At 1 January 2022</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>10,968</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	(637)	(637)
Transfer in respect of depreciation on revalued land and buildings	-	(82)	82	-
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>10,331</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**1. General information**

Celsa (Wales) Limited ('the company') is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in Wales. The address of its registered office is Building 58, East Moors Road, Cardiff, CF24 5NN.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 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 the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d).

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Celsa (UK) Holdings Limited as at 31 December 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from Building 58, East Moors Road, Cardiff, CF24 5NN.

**2.3 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the financial statements, the directors are required to consider whether the company can continue in operational existence for the period of at least 12 months and considered through the period 31 December 2024.

In May 2023, the parent company Celsa (UK) Holdings Limited (the parent) renewed its Term Loan and Asset Based Lending (ABL) facilities. As a result, both facilities are committed until June 2028. The company is part of the guaranteeing group for these facilities and therefore the directors have considered going concern from a group-wide perspective. The financial covenants linked to debt facilities are managed at the parent level.

The directors have assessed the funding requirements of Celsa (UK) Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (the groups). The assessment included a detailed review of financial forecasts, covenants and cash flow projections over the period to December 2024. Having undertaken this work, the directors are of the opinion that the parent has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the period of at least 12 months and considered through the period 31 December 2024. The company benefits from a letter of support from Celsa (UK) Holdings Ltd being provided from the date of signing the financial statements through to June 2024. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report.

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Turnover**

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, entirely represents amounts invoiced wholly within the United Kingdom and is attributable to the renting of property.

**2.5 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate.

**2.6 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

**2.7 Tangible fixed assets**

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

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Freehold buildings - 10 - 50 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.8 Basic financial instruments**

**(i) Financial assets**

Financial assets, including trade and other receivables, amounts due from group companies and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled.

**(ii) Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities, including amounts due to fellow group companies, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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

**Accruals**

Accruals are calculated using management's best estimate of the the probable future obligation, based on historical and observable internal or external information available.

**Useful life of tangible assets**

Management have determined the useful life of Tangible Assets based on the estimated life of the asset using historical experience of asset replacement. The assets' useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

**Impairment of assets**

Assets are reviewed periodically for signs of impairment and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

**4. Turnover**

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the renting of property.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

**5. Auditors' remuneration**

Audit fees are borne by another group company, Celsa Manufacturing (UK) Limited.

**6. Directors' remuneration**

The directors of this company have not received any payment from it directly. The holding company of the Group, (Celsa (UK) Holdings Ltd) has paid the remuneration to all the directors of the Group (Holdings and fellow subsidiaries).

The amount apportioned for the directors giving service to this company add up to: £22,150 (2021 – £22,711).

**7. Taxation**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Current tax on loss for the year	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-
Group taxation relief	<b>(104)</b>	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Tax credit on loss on ordinary activities</b>	<b>(104)</b>	-
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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**7. Taxation (continued)**

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	<b>(741)</b>	<b>(192)</b>
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	<b>(141)</b>	<b>(36)</b>
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Total tax credit for the year</b>	<b>(104)</b>	<b>-</b>

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

An increase in the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25% takes effect from 1 April 2023.

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**8. Tangible assets**

	Freehold Land £000	Freehold property £000	Total £000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2022	17,604	7,245	24,849
Additions	2,089	-	2,089
Disposals	-	(975)	(975)
At 31 December 2022	<u>19,693</u>	<u>6,270</u>	<u>25,963</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2022	-	5,527	5,527
Charge for the year	-	192	192
Disposals	-	(172)	(172)
At 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>5,547</u>	<u>5,547</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2022	<u>19,693</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>20,416</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>17,604</u>	<u>1,718</u>	<u>19,322</u>

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Freehold	723	1,718
	<u>723</u>	<u>1,718</u>

The Term Lenders have a fixed charged over the land and buildings.

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**8. Tangible assets (continued)**

The company applied the transitional arrangements of Section 35 of FRS 102 and used a previous valuation as the deemed cost for the freehold land and buildings. As the assets are depreciated or sold an appropriate transfer is made from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Analysis of the land and buildings valued at the date of transition to FRS 102 using the deemed cost exemption:

	<b>2022</b>	<i>2021</i>
	<b>£000</b>	<i>£000</i>
Historical cost equivalent	<b>18,440</b>	<i>17,264</i>
Revaluation	<b>1,976</b>	<i>2,058</i>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>20,416</b>	<i>19,322</i>

**9. Debtors**

	<b>2022</b>	<i>2021</i>
	<b>£000</b>	<i>£000</i>
Trade debtors	<b>46</b>	<i>-</i>
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<b>347</b>	<i>122</i>
	<b>393</b>	<i>122</i>

**10. Creditors**

	<b>2022</b>	<i>2021</i>
	<b>£000</b>	<i>£000</i>
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<b>10,741</b>	<i>8,603</i>
Other taxation and social security	<b>27</b>	<i>26</i>
Accruals and deferred income	<b>31</b>	<i>26</i>
	<b>10,799</b>	<i>8,655</i>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are non-interest bearing and payable on standard payment terms.

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**CELSA (WALES) LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**11. Share capital**

	<b>2022</b>	<i>2021</i>
	<b>£000</b>	<i>£000</i>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
7,500,000 (2021 - 7,500,000) Ordinary Shares shares of £1 each	<b>7,500</b>	<i>7,500</i>
	<u><b>7,500</b></u>	<u><i>7,500</i></u>

**12. Related party transactions**

The company has outstanding balances with related parties which are disclosed separately in notes 9 and 10.

The company is exempt from disclosing the nature and information about transactions with related parties that are wholly owned within the group.

**13. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party**

The immediate parent undertaking is Celsa (UK) Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Inversiones Pico Esapadas S.A., which is a company incorporated in Spain.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Celsa (UK) Holdings Limited, whose financial statements are available from Building 58, East Moors Road, Cardiff CF24 5NN.