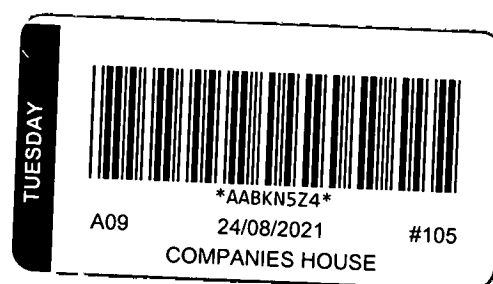


Registered no: 02403744 (England & Wales)

Thames Water Utilities Finance plc

**Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2021**



Contents

Directors and advisors	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	7
Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and financial statements	10
Independent auditors' report to the members of Thames Water Utilities Finance plc	12
Income statement	19
Statement of financial position	20
Statement of changes in equity	21
Statement of cash flows	22
Accounting policies	23
Notes to the financial statements	29

Directors and advisors

Directors

T Bolton
M Bamford
D Manuelpillai

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
3 Forbury Place
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Berkshire
RG1 3JH
United Kingdom

Company secretary & registered office

D Hughes
S Billett
Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8DB
United Kingdom

Strategic Report

The Directors present their Strategic Report for Thames Water Utilities Finance plc ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Review of the business and strategy

The Company was established to act as a financing company to its immediate parent company, Thames Water Utilities Limited ("TWUL"). TWUL alongside the Company represent the "TWUL Group". TWUL is the main trading subsidiary of the Kemble Water Holdings Limited ("KWH") group of companies ("the Group"). This remains unchanged from the previous year. The Group's principal activity is the appointed supply of water and wastewater services to customers in London, the Thames Valley and surrounding area, delivered through TWUL in accordance with its licence of appointment.

The major transactions of the Company constitute the raising of finance and subsequent lending of debt to TWUL, the Company's immediate parent company. The proceeds from external debt issued by the Company including the impact of associated derivatives are passed onto TWUL through intercompany loans with a margin charged, although a small minority of external transactions are not perfectly matched with intercompany transactions.

The Company is also part of a Securitisation Group of companies ("the Securitisation Group"). This arrangement comprises the Company, its immediate parent and the parent of its immediate parent as follows:

- Thames Water Utilities Limited;
- Thames Water Utilities Holdings Limited.

The payment of all amounts owing in respect of the external debt issued by any company in the TWUL Group is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by all remaining companies within the Securitisation Group. The guaranteed debt within the TWUL Group as at 31 March 2021 was £12,933.4 million (2020: £13,112.2 million).

Credit rating

We retain investment grade credit ratings for TWUL Group, that allow us to access efficiently priced debt to fund our investment programme, whilst keeping bills affordable for our customers.

In April 2021, Moody's reaffirmed the Corporate Family Rating ("CFR") for TWUL as Baa2 with a stable outlook (2020: Baa2 with stable outlook). Moody's also reaffirmed our securitisation group companies' senior secured (Class A) debt rating as Baa1 with stable outlook (2020: Baa1 with stable outlook) and subordinated (Class B) debt rating as Ba1 with stable outlook (2020: Ba1 with stable outlook).

In January 2021, S&P reaffirmed our securitisation group companies' credit rating of BBB+ and BBB- (2020: BBB+ & BBB-) in respect of our senior secured (Class A) debt and our subordinated (Class B) debt respectively, with negative outlook (2020: negative outlook).

Strategic Report (continued)

Gearing and interest cover

As part of the Whole Business Securitisation agreement with our secured creditors, we are required to keep gearing and interest cover within the Securitisation Group within certain limits. Under these covenant conditions, a number of financial ratios are tested and a senior gearing level above 85.0%, a Class A gearing level above 75%, a senior interest cover ratio of below 1.1x or a Class A interest cover ratio of below 1.3x would impose certain conditions, including a restriction on distributions from TWUL.

The Securitisation Group's investments are funded by a combination of equity from shareholders and from borrowings under long term secured financing arrangements including bank loans and bonds. The Securitisation Group is required to comply with certain financial covenants. Its gearing is 83.2% (2020: 82.3%), measured by comparing the sum of the Securitisation Group's net debt (covenant basis) of £12,497.1 million (2020: £12,124.0 million) against TWUL's stated Regulatory Capital Value ("RCV") of £15,025.3 million (2020: £14,729.3 million). Interest cover measures the ratio of operating cashflow to net interest expense. As at 31 March 2021, this ratio was 1.7x (2020: 1.8x) versus a covenant level of 1.1x (2020: 1.1x).

Results and performance

During the financial year ended 31 March 2021, finance income increased to £432.3 million (2020: £396.1 million) mainly reflecting interest received on swaps and finance expense decreased to £380.1 million (2020: £381.4 million).

For the financial year ended 31 March 2021, the Company made a loss before tax of £110.5 million (2020: profit before tax of £97.8 million) principally due to £162.7 million net losses on financial instruments (2020: net gain of £83.1 million) mainly reflecting higher RPI expectations and interest rate expectations as compared to 31 March 2020 expectations. Net liabilities of the Company at 31 March 2021 were £10.1 million (2020: net assets of £94.6 million) mainly reflecting year-on-year non-cash movement in derivative fair values. On this basis the Company's performance is in line with expectations and the Directors have no significant concerns regarding the performance or position of the Company.

The Company uses derivatives to manage inflation risk and foreign currency risk and these are held at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of the derivatives is dependent upon expected future inflation rates, interest rates and spot foreign currency rates. This can result in large movements in the income statement within net gains/(losses) on financial instruments relating to changes in fair value of the derivatives. The external borrowings and intercompany loans with TWUL are held at amortised cost.

The Company does not recharge the year-on-year movement in derivative fair values to TWUL as the derivatives are in relation to debt obligations which the Company expects to hold to maturity. The cash flows of the derivatives are recharged to TWUL via the matching terms of intercompany loans from the Company to TWUL, with the exception of swaps restructured, where the terms of the relevant intercompany loans are yet to be amended, and any swaps which are not linked to external debt.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is a financing subsidiary of TWUL and is part of the Securitisation Group. All financing transactions and obligations are passed on to TWUL by way of intercompany loans except for derivatives, where the impact of accretion and foreign exchange movement are passed on. Details of principal risks and uncertainties applicable to the Securitisation Group have been included in the TWUL Group's annual report and financial statements.

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of capital and financial risks. The Group's treasury operations are managed centrally, by a specialist team, operating with delegated authority of, and under policies approved by, the Group's Board of Directors, therefore risks are managed on a Group wide basis.

The operation of the treasury function is governed by specific policies and procedures that set out specific guidelines for the management of liquidity, credit and market risks associated with the financing activities of the Group. The treasury policies and procedures are incorporated in the TWUL Group's annual report and financial statements.

Copies of the TWUL Group's annual report and financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary's Office at the address included in note 15.

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Capital risk management

Capital risk relates to whether the Company is adequately capitalised and financially solvent. The key objectives of the funding strategy are to retain the Company's investment grade credit rating and provide liquidity sufficient to fund ongoing obligations. The Board reviews the Company's exposure to these risks and actively oversees the treasury activities, reviewing treasury policy and approving the treasury strategy and funding plan on an annual basis.

The capital structure of the Company consists of borrowings and equity. Quantitative information in relation to the capital structure is included in 'Note 10 Financial Instruments' on page 38.

The Company is part of a Securitisation Group of companies. The Securitisation Group is required to comply with certain financial and non-financial covenants. The financial covenants include interest cover ratios and RCV to net debt ratios. The Securitisation Group complied with these ratios throughout the financial year.

The Group's funding policy is to ensure that it has adequate funding at all times to meet the Group's short term and long term requirements. The Group maintains a broad portfolio of debt (diversified by source and maturity) and maintains sufficient liquidity to fund the operations of the business for a minimum of a 15-month forward period on an on-going basis. Derivative financial instruments are used to manage interest rate risk, inflation risk and foreign exchange risk. No open or speculative positions are taken.

The Company has access to £1,646.3 million (31 March 2020: £1,646.3 million) Revolving Credit Facility (RCF). As at 31 March 2021, £1,432.0 million (31 March 2020: £232.0 million) was undrawn. The Company also has £550.0 million of undrawn liquidity facilities which can only be drawn in limited circumstances.

Financial risk management

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market variables, such as inflation, foreign currency rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Financial instruments entered into by the Company include fixed rate debt, floating rate debt, RPI-linked debt and swaps. Fixed rate borrowings are exposed to a risk of change in their fair value due to changes in interest rates. RPI-linked instruments are exposed to future movements in the RPI index and real rates. All debt raised by the Company is lent to TWUL, a regulated water company with RPI-linked revenue which forms a partial economic hedge for RPI linked borrowings.

The Company's foreign currency risk exposure results from debt raised in currencies other than Sterling. The Company uses cross currency interest rate swaps to hedge the foreign currency exposure of bonds issued in a foreign currency. All foreign currency hedges are undertaken for commercial reasons with the objective of minimising the impact of exchange rate and foreign currency interest rate fluctuations. Further disclosures regarding financial instruments can be found in note 10.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's loans to its immediate parent entity Thames Water Utilities Limited and cash flows receivable from counterparties to its derivative financial instruments. Credit control policies and procedures are in place to minimise the risk of bad debt arising from receivables from TWUL including, where appropriate, a review of TWUL's budget and forecasts. Additionally, payment of all amounts owing in respect of the external debt issued by the Company is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by all companies within the Securitisation Group.

Under the terms of the Whole Business Securitisation agreement, counterparties to the Company's derivative transactions have to meet minimum credit rating criteria as assigned by both Moody's and S&P. In respect of the derivative counterparties there is also a mechanism for the counterparty to post collateral when the counterparty fails to meet the necessary credit rating criteria and amounts due to the Company under outstanding derivative contracts exceed a contractually agreed threshold amount.

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

(iii) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Securitisation Group manages long-term liquidity by maintaining continuity of funding through access to different market and debt instruments, raising funds in the capital markets and ensuring that diverse debt maturity profiles are maintained. The Company matches the majority of its financial obligations with receivables due from its parent.

Details of the Company's borrowings and other financial instruments are disclosed in notes 9 and 10 respectively.

As stated in the accounting policies to these financial statements, the Directors are satisfied that the Company has sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, a period of not less than 12 months from the date of this report. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

s172 reporting

The Directors of the Company must act in accordance with the duties contained in s172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 as follows:

"A Director of a company must act in the way he considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- (a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- (b) the interests of the Company's employees;
- (c) the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- (d) the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- (e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- (f) the need to act fairly as between members of the company."

On appointment, as part of their induction on becoming a Director, each Director is briefed on their duties and the availability of professional advice from either the Company Secretary or, if they consider it necessary, from an independent adviser. The Directors of the Company have access to the resources provided to the Directors of the Group's main trading company, Thames Water Utilities Limited.

During the year, the Company has continued to act as a financing company within the Kemble Water Holdings Limited Group. Day-to-day running of the Company is managed by the Company's management team, consisting of employees from the Group's main trading company, Thames Water Utilities Limited. During the year, the Board of Directors have approved the entering in to new debt facilities, renewal of revolving credit facilities, updates of debt issuance programme documentation, the entering in to intercompany loans and the approval of the Company's annual report and financial statements. The Company had no employees during the year, or as at the date of this report, nor did it have any external customers or trading arrangements with suppliers.

Strategic Report (continued)

s172 reporting (continued)

Likely consequences of decisions in the long term

The Board's decision to extend revolving credit facilities and to enter into new loan facilities and debt issues were consistent with the purpose of the Company acting as a financing vehicle for its parent, and the on-loan of external borrowings drawn down under debt facilities also enabled the Company to earn a margin on these activities.

Stakeholder management

The Company's stakeholders are considered to be external debt investors and other companies within the Kemble Water Holdings group with whom intercompany loan relationships exists. The Company places considerable importance on communication with investors and through a Group-wide approach, regularly engages with them on a wide range of topics. The Group's Head of Corporate Finance is responsible for facilitating communication with investors and analysts and maintains an active investor relations programme. Wider stakeholder engagement occurs regularly throughout the year, both formally and informally. During the year several debt investor update calls took place involving TWUL CEO and CFO. Many individual debt investor queries have been responded to by phone or email and regular update meetings have taken place throughout the year with external shareholder representatives.

Community and Environment

In raising funding for other Group companies, the Board supports the Group-wide commitment to seeking to continually improve the delivery of water and wastewater services in the most sustainable way, which means complying with regulation, delivering public value and leaving the environment in a better state than we found it at the end of each regulatory period. The Board of Directors manage the Group and the Company and further details of how they have carried out their duties is disclosed in the financial statements of the ultimate controlling party Kemble Water Holdings Limited. The Group's annual report is available from the address shown in note 15 on page 48.

The Board of Directors of the Company consider, both individually and together, that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s172(1)(a-f) of the Companies Act 2006.

Future outlook

It is expected that the Company will continue with its current business model for the foreseeable future, with the proceeds of the Company's debt raising activities (including impact of associated derivatives) on lent to TWUL with a margin charged in addition to the underlying external costs.

This Strategic Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 5 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



T Bolton
Director

Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8DB

Directors' report

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021. The Directors consider that the annual report and financial statements, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance and strategy.

The registered number of the Company is 02403744.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

T Bolton
M Bamford
D Manuelpillai

During the year under review, none of the Directors had significant contracts with the Company or any other body corporate other than their contracts of service (2020: none).

Future outlook

The future outlook of the Company is discussed in the Strategic Report.

Going concern

The Directors have considered the nature of the business and don't expect this to significantly change over the next 12 month period. In light of COVID-19 risk on the Securitisation Group, the Directors have sought a letter of support from the Company's immediate parent company, TWUL, to support the going concern basis.

The Directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements having given due consideration to the net liabilities of the Company and the ongoing support from TWUL. This is based upon a review of TWUL's (and that of the Securitisation Group's) budget, business plan, cash and committed borrowing facilities available and TWUL Group's basis of preparation, see page 24 for more information.

The Directors believe, after due and careful enquiry, and taking into account the support of the parent company, as well as the ultimate parent company, that the Company has sufficient resources for its present requirements and is able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future. For this purpose the foreseeable future is taken to mean a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing of these financial statements. Further details on the going concern and long term viability has been included within the financial statements of TWUL.

Copies of TWUL's annual report and financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary's Office at the address included in note 15.

Dividends

The Company did not pay any dividends in the year (2020: £nil). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2020: £nil).

Directors' report (continued)

Financial risk management

During the year, the Company had access to the Executive Team of TWUL, who also manage the wider Kemble Water Holdings Limited Group on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Directors of individual group companies. They receive regular reports from all areas of the business. This enables prompt identification of financial and other risks so that appropriate action can be taken in the relevant group companies.

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks which are described in the Strategic Report on pages 4 to 5.

Corporate Governance

As noted above, the Company has full access to the Executive Team of TWUL, including access to the risk management and internal control systems. Their system of risk management and internal control aims to ensure that every effort is made to manage risk appropriately, rather than eliminate risk completely, and can only provide reasonable, rather than complete, assurance against material impact. Management of risk supports this through a number of key company level internal controls and responses:

- Business planning, budgeting and forecasting. These activities support resilient operations and sustainable and robust finances. The annual budgeting exercise includes a detailed budget for the year and a view for remainder of the asset management plan ("AMP");
- Performance reporting – the Company's Board and Group shareholders receive monthly Group management reports, including an overview of key performance metrics;
- System of delegated authority – delegated levels of decision making authority are reviewed and approved by the Board;
- Insurance – insurance programme and insurance team in place. The Board review and approve the strategic approach being taken to level and type of cover;
- Company policies, standards, guidelines and procedures – relevant governance documentation is reviewed regularly and is intended to manage our inherent risk; and
- Code of conduct and Whistleblower hotline – code of conduct and confidential whistleblowing processes are in place to be investigated by a dedicated team.

The Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Audit teams also provide reporting and assurance over our management of key business risks.

Further details relating to Corporate Governance are incorporated in the Group's annual report and financial statements.

Research and development

The Company undertakes no research and development activity, this remains unchanged from the prior year.

Political and charitable donations

No political or charitable donations were made by the Company during the year (2020: £nil).

Disclosure of information to the auditor

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

Directors' report (continued)

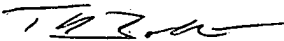
Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors (which extend to the performance of any duties as Director of any associated company) and these remain in force at the date of this report.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

The Directors' report was approved by the Board of Directors on 5 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



T Bolton
Director

Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8DB

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the 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 international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The company has also prepared financial statements in accordance with and international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union.

Under company law, 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 international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union 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 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 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's financial statements published on the ultimate parent company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' confirmations

Each of the directors, whose names and functions are listed in Directors' report confirm that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the company financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of the company; and
- the Strategic report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.


In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)

- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 5 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



T Bolton
Director

Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8DB

Independent auditors' report to the members of Thames Water Utilities Finance plc

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Thames Water Utilities Finance plc's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021; the Income statement, the Statement of cash flows and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; the Accounting Policies; and the notes to the financial statements.

Our opinion is consistent with our reporting to the Audit, Risk and Reporting committee of Thames Water Utilities Limited.

Separate opinion in relation to international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union

As explained in the accounting policies to the financial statements, the company, in addition to applying international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, has also applied international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union.

In our opinion, the company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union.

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, as applicable to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided.

Other than those disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements, we have provided no non-audit services to the company in the period under audit.

Our audit approach

Overview

Audit scope

- As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matters

- Valuation of financial derivatives
- Impact of COVID-19

Materiality

- Overall materiality: £125.9 m (2020: £128.6m) based on 1% of total assets.
- Performance materiality: £94.4m.

The scope of our audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in the auditors' professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by the auditors, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures thereon, were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

The key audit matters below are consistent with last year.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of financial derivatives</p> <p>As at 31 March 2021 the fair value of derivatives in an asset position was £60.8m (2020: £137.5m) and in a liability position was £532.6m (2020: £358.3m). The net fair value of the derivatives was a liability of £471.8m (2020: £220.8m). The valuation of derivatives has been designated as a significant risk as the total fair value of the derivative contracts are material, the valuation methodology can be judgemental and some of the contracts are unusual, complex and long dated which can cause additional complexities. Refer to note 10 of the financial statements.</p>	<p>Our procedures included: Obtaining independent confirmations from the external counterparties and contracts to confirm the existence and terms of all derivative contracts held. Engaging with our valuations team who have performed independent testing of the pre-credit risk adjusted valuations for a sample of the derivative population. Performing procedures to assess the validity of assumptions and calculations management have made in performing the credit risk component of fair value. Performing an analysis of the directional movement in the derivative position relative to movements in inflation, exchange rates and interest rates. Testing management controls in operation to reconcile the derivative valuations to those provided by the external counterparties. Overall, we consider that the valuation methodology and judgements management have used are reasonable and the fair values recorded at the balance sheet date are appropriate.</p>

<p>Impact of COVID-19</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted all companies. Thames Water Utilities Finance plc (TWUF) along with its direct parent Thames Water Utilities Limited ('TWUL') and TWULs immediate parent Thames Water Utilities Holdings Limited form a securitisation group.</p> <p>TWUF's ability to repay and refinance its external debt obligations is therefore dependent on the ability of the securitised group to remain compliant with its financial covenants, which are largely reliant upon the financial performance and forecasts of TWUL.</p> <p>Relative to companies in other industries the impact to TWUL whilst significant, has not resulted in a shutdown of operations as it continued to fulfil its primary responsibility to provide water and wastewater services (aided by its employees being deemed essential workers) throughout the year.</p> <p>It has also not made direct use of any COVID-19 relief schemes. COVID-19 has had an impact on TWULs cash flows (receivables from household customers having a significant impact) specifically in relation to variances in consumption levels compared to pre pandemic levels with increased demand from householders as its customers worked from home, and decreased demand in its Non-household business as offices and retailers closed or operated at reduced capacity for much of the financial year.</p> <p>The pandemic has also seen increased pressure on customers' ability to pay their bills and operational cost changes as the company responded to geographical changes in demand, with increased pressure on water treatment sites outside of London as demand patterns changed. Considering the above the specific areas of the financial statements where we have assessed the impact of COVID-19 are as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Going concern basis of preparation - Recoverability of intercompany loan receivables. Refer to note 10 of the financial statements. 	<p>We have considered the impact of COVID-19 on various areas of the Annual report and performed procedures to address the risk around the impact of COVID-19. We have set out our responses to the risk in respective areas of the financial statements as below:</p> <p>Going concern - Refer below to our work on going concern</p> <p>Recoverability of intercompany loan receivables - all receivables are due from TWUL and primarily arise from TWUF obtaining external funding and passing this on to TWUL via intercompany arrangements on a back to back basis. As such intercompany debt is repaid as external debt falls due to facilitate the timely repayment of the external debt. TWUL currently holds an investment grade credit rating.</p> <p>As part of the assessment of TWUL's ability to be a going concern we have considered the ability of the consolidated TWUL group, which includes Thames Water Utilities Finance plc, to meet its liabilities as they fall due and have not identified any issues- please see specific going concern section of our opinion below for further information.</p> <p>In addition, TWUL has performed a long term forecast as part of its long term viability statement, looking at a 10 year period. Whilst this assessment suggests that in certain severe circumstances where TWUL may not be able to comply with its covenants, which in turn may impact its ability to repay intercompany amounts, management do not forecast this until a period outside of the going concern assessment window and have assessed that there is adequate time and ability to take mitigating actions to avoid this. We have understood the nature of these potential mitigating actions and consider that they are reasonable and that there is history of management performing similar actions. From these procedures we have obtained reasonable assurance over the recoverability on intercompany loan receivables at year end.</p> <p>We have further considered other impacts of COVID-19 on the Company and specifically the increased level of remote working, on the Group's internal control environment, including fraud risk, business process control activities, IT general controls and cyber risk. We performed all of our standard walkthrough procedures via video conference. Based on the inquiries performed and the results of our audit procedures, we did not identify any evidence of a significant deterioration of the control environment.</p> <p>Overall, we consider management's assessment and disclosure of the impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements to be reasonable.</p>
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How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which it operates.

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Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

<i>Overall company materiality</i>	£125.9m (2020: £128.6m).
<i>How we determined it</i>	1% of total assets
<i>Rationale for benchmark applied</i>	The entity functions to service group financing requirements. Therefore, using total assets as a benchmark is appropriate.

We use performance materiality to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds overall materiality. Specifically, we use performance materiality in determining the scope of our audit and the nature and extent of our testing of account balances, classes of transactions and disclosures, for example in determining sample sizes. Our performance materiality was 75% of overall materiality, amounting to £94.4m for the company financial statements.

In determining the performance materiality, we considered a number of factors - the history of misstatements, risk assessment and aggregation risk and the effectiveness of controls - and concluded that an amount at the upper end of our normal range was appropriate.

We agreed with the Audit, Risk and Reporting committee of Thames Water Utilities Limited. that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £12.5m (2020: £12.9m) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- assessing the ability of management to rely on the letter of support it has obtained from TWUL through assessing the ability of the TWUL group to remain compliant with the various financial covenants that the group is subject to and meet its liabilities as they fall due. In addition, we have assessed what financial support the wider group headed by the ultimate parent Kemble Water Holdings may require, and to what extent resources from TWUL would be required to provide this support and whether this would impact TWUL's ability to support TWUF.
- assessing the disclosure given in the financial statements in respect of going concern and whether it gives a fair and balanced view.

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.

With respect to the Strategic report and 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.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2021 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 Strategic report and 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 annual report and financial statements as set out on page 10, 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 so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 listing rules and tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of journal entries to manipulate the financial results in the year, specifically journals to conceal the misappropriation of cash. We have also considered the risk of management bias in forming its significant accounting judgements or estimates and in the related disclosures. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions and inquiries of the TWUL group; management, internal audit function and legal counsel, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Challenging assumptions made by management in determining significant accounting estimates and judgments in particular in relation to the valuation of financial derivatives Key Audit Matter as set out in our report. We have tested significant accounting estimates and judgements to supporting documentation, considering alternative information where appropriate along with considering the appropriateness of the related disclosures in the financial statements;
- Identifying and testing a sample of journal entries throughout the whole year, which met our pre-determined fraud risk criteria;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports.

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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

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.

Appointment

Following the recommendation of the Audit, Risk and Reporting committee of Thames Water Utilities Limited., we were appointed by the directors on 27 June 2018 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is 3 years, covering the years ended 31 March 2019 to 31 March 2021.

Handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'KE FM'.

Katharine Finn (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Reading

5 July 2021

Income statement

For the year ended 31 March

	Note	2021 £m	2020 £m
Finance income	4	432.3	396.1
Finance expense	5	(380.1)	(381.4)
Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments	6	(162.7)	83.1
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(110.5)	97.8
Tax credit/(charge) on (loss)/profit	7	5.8	(7.7)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(104.7)	90.1

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There is no other comprehensive income for the current or prior year.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March

	Note	2021 £m	2020 £m
Non-current assets			
Intercompany loans receivable	8	11,237.9	10,815.8
Derivative financial assets	10	48.5	137.5
Deferred tax asset	11	48.7	31.2
Prepayments and other assets		5.7	-
Other financial assets		-	6.0
		11,340.8	10,990.5
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		2.4	2.6
Intercompany loans receivable	8	1,174.7	1,856.6
Derivative financial assets	10	12.3	-
Prepayments and other assets		1.7	-
Other financial assets		54.1	12.2
		1,245.2	1,871.4
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	9	(1,040.7)	(1,800.6)
Derivative financial liabilities	10	-	(15.0)
Group relief payable		(14.9)	(3.2)
Other financial liabilities		(2.1)	(2.4)
		(1,057.7)	(1,821.2)
Net current assets		187.5	50.2
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	9	(11,000.0)	(10,596.8)
Derivative financial liabilities	10	(532.6)	(343.3)
Other financial liabilities		(5.8)	(6.0)
		(11,538.4)	(10,946.1)
Net (liabilities)/assets		(10.1)	94.6
Equity			
Called up share capital	12	0.1	0.1
Other reserves	12	207.7	207.7
Accumulated losses		(217.9)	(113.2)
Total equity		(10.1)	94.6

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



T Bolton
Director

Registered number: 02403744 (England & Wales)

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March

	Called up share capital £m	Share premium £m	Other reserves £m	Accumulated losses £m	Total equity £m
At 1 April 2019	0.1	-	207.7	(203.3)	4.5
Profit for the year	-	-	-	90.1	90.1
At 31 March 2020	0.1	-	207.7	(113.2)	94.6
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(104.7)	(104.7)
At 31 March 2021	0.1	-	207.7	(217.9)	(10.1)

Other reserves comprise a capital reduction undertaken by the Company in 2018 reducing share premium account by £207.7 million.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit for the year	(104.7)	90.1
Less finance income	(432.3)	(396.1)
Add finance expense	380.1	381.4
Net losses/(gains) on financial instruments	162.7	(83.1)
Tax (credit)/charge on (loss)/profit	(5.8)	7.7
Movement in other receivable	(43.4)	-
Net cash generated by operating activities	(43.4)	-
Investing activities		
Interest received	405.9	352.8
Loans to group companies	(1,575.3)	(2,789.5)
Loans repaid by group companies	1,830.4	1,496.2
Fees received	8.6	9.2
Net cash generated by investing activities	669.6	(931.3)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from new loans	1,574.3	2,779.1
Repayment of borrowings	(1,830.0)	(1,448.9)
Derivative accretion settlement ¹	(15.3)	(47.3)
Interest paid	(347.6)	(342.8)
Fees paid	(7.8)	(8.5)
Net cash outflow used in financing activities	(626.4)	931.6
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	(0.2)	0.3
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2.6	2.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2.4	2.6

¹ Derivative accretion settlement of £15.3 million (2020: £47.3 million) relates to index-linked swaps where accretion is payable periodically.

Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. They have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material, except as noted below:

General information

Thames Water Utilities Finance plc (the "Company") is a public limited company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The trading address and address of the registered office is Clearwater Court, Vastern Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 8DB.

The Company was established to act as a financing company to its immediate parent company, Thames Water Utilities Limited ("TWUL"). TWUL alongside the Company represent the "TWUL Group". TWUL is the main trading subsidiary of the Kemble Water Holdings Limited ("KWH") group of companies ("the Group"). This remains unchanged from the previous year.

Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The policies applied in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 are based on the IFRS, International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations issued and effective and ratified by the EU as of 5 July 2021, the date that the Board of Directors approved these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using IFRS and international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, set out on pages 19 to 48, have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, and in compliance with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules ("DTR") issued by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Certain cash flows related to the Company are transacted by fellow group companies on behalf of the Company. The directors have assessed that the Company is the principal in these transactions and the group's role is for administrative purposes only. As such the Company presents all cash flows related to the Company in these financial statements in line with IAS 7.

Going concern

Company

The Directors have considered the nature of the business and don't expect this to significantly change over the next 12 month period. In light of COVID-19 and the current situation, the Directors have sought a letter of support from the Company's immediate parent company, TWUL, to support the going concern basis.

The Directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements having given due consideration to the net liabilities of the Company and the requirement for ongoing support from TWUL. This is based upon a review of TWUL's (and that of the Securitisation Group's) budget, business plan, cash and committed borrowing facilities available and TWUL Group's basis of preparation, see below "TWUL Group" section for more information.

TWUL has confirmed that it will provide support to the Company to enable it to meet its liabilities for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

Going concern (continued)

TWUL Group

In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern basis, the TWUL Directors have considered the following factors.

The TWUL Group's liquidity position, covenant compliance and cashflow projections are closely monitored and updated regularly. Mitigating measures are also continually reviewed and actioned where appropriate. The TWUL Group has significant financial resources in the form of cash and committed bank facilities. Furthermore during the pandemic, the TWUL Group has continued to efficiently access capital markets. The potential impact of Covid-19 on the TWUL Group's financial performance has been assessed with a particular focus on operational cashflows and capital expenditure.

Various scenarios, including a severe but plausible scenario, have been assessed, all of which show the TWUL Group having significant liquidity headroom and compliant with covenants for a period of at least 12 months from the signing of these financial statements.

Based on the above, the TWUL Board is satisfied that the TWUL Group has adequate resources, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, to continue operations and discharge its obligations as they fall due. For this reason, the TWUL Board considers it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Accounting policies (continued)

New accounting policies and financial reporting changes

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

Future standards and amendments

IBOR reform

Following the financial crisis, the reform and replacement of benchmark interest rates such as the London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR") and other interbank offered rates ("IBORs") has become a priority for global regulators. There is currently uncertainty around the timing and precise nature of these changes in some of the various jurisdictions affected, although the UK FCA has announced the timetable for the cessation of all LIBORs.

We cannot rely on GBP LIBOR being published after the end of 2021 and the industry-led Working Group on Sterling Risk-Free Reference Rates is supporting the transition from GBP LIBOR to SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average). There are key differences between GBP LIBOR and SONIA. GBP LIBOR is a 'term rate', which means that it is published for a borrowing period (such as 3 months), and it is 'forward-looking', because it is published at the beginning of the borrowing period. SONIA is a 'backward-looking' rate; it is based on overnight rates from actual transactions, and it is published at the end of the overnight borrowing period. Furthermore, GBP LIBOR includes a credit spread over the risk-free rate, which SONIA does not explicitly incorporate. To transition existing contracts and agreements that reference GBP LIBOR to SONIA, adjustments for term differences and credit differences might need to be applied to SONIA, to enable the two benchmark rates to be economically equivalent on transition.

Industry working groups have published documentation regarding methodologies for calculating adjustments between GBP LIBOR and SONIA.

The Company has established a project to oversee the GBP LIBOR transition plan. This transition project will include changes to systems, processes, risk and valuation models, as well as managing related tax and accounting implications. The Company currently anticipates that the areas of greatest change will be amendments to the contractual terms of GBP LIBOR-referenced floating-rate debt and swaps, both for external and intercompany contracts, which it plans to implement prior to the end of 2021.

The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") has issued amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 in September 2019 that provide temporary relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform. As at 31 March 2021, the Company had no designated hedge relationship and hedge accounting was not applied.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16) is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and addresses issues that might affect financial reporting during the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationships arising from the replacement of an interest rate benchmark. We have not early adopted the standard for the current year.

Finance income and finance expense

Finance income represents the recharge to TWUL of costs and interest incurred in respect of the raising of finance on that company's behalf (including 0.10% margin as applicable), recognised as it falls due, and amortisation of fair value related to intercompany receivables acquired on 31 August 2018. All interest and debt servicing costs are recharged to TWUL.

The Company's finance expense represents the interest costs on borrowings, amortisation of borrowings related to issuance costs and amortisation of fair value related to borrowings acquired on 31 August 2018, recognised on an accruals basis.

Accounting policies (continued)

Non-derivative financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity. Non-derivative financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, intercompany loans receivable and borrowings.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, short-term deposits held with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Interest bearing loans to other group companies

Interest bearing loans issued to other group companies are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment. The amortisation is included within finance income in the income statement and is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Interest bearing borrowings

Interest bearing borrowings are financial liabilities recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortisation is included within finance costs in the income statement and is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets include amounts owed by immediate parent company TWUL and is recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include amounts owed to immediate parent company TWUL and bondholders and is recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are used to manage exposure to movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and inflation. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value, with transaction costs being taken to the income statement. Derivatives are measured at fair value at each financial reporting date, using the methodology described in note 10.

Gains or losses on remeasurement to fair value are recognised immediately in the income statement within Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments. and exclude any interest income on swaps which is recognised within Finance income.

Embedded derivatives

Where a contract includes terms that cause some of its cash flows to vary in a similar way to a derivative financial instrument, that part of the contract is considered to be an embedded derivative. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and measured at fair value with gains and losses taken to the income statement if:

- the risks and characteristics of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract; and
- the contract is not carried at fair value with gains and losses reported in the income statement.

In all other cases embedded derivatives are accounted for in line with the accounting policy for the contract as a whole.

Accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, at fair value at each financial reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received in selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value reflects the non-performance risk.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if there is currently an enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Financial guarantees

The Company raises debt in external debt markets through the issuance of secured bonds, loans and private placements. Thames Water Utilities Holdings Limited and TWUL have guaranteed the principal and interest payments due under the terms of the Company's debt. Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company considers these to be insurance arrangements and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee and the amount can be reliably measured.

Impairment of financial assets

There is an annual impairment review for intercompany receivables which assesses the ability of the entity to pay them based on a multi-factor analysis including the counterparty credit score, past history of default, current financial performance of the counterparty and potential future changes to the counterparty.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement.

Current taxation

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Taxable profit differs from the profit on ordinary activities before tax as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. This includes the effect of tax allowances and further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts 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 is measured on a non-discounted basis using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and that are expected to apply in the period when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off tax assets against 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.

Accounting policies (continued)

Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of annual financial statements requires the Company to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial reporting date used in preparing these financial statements are as follows:

Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability. The techniques for determining the fair value of financial instruments are classified under the hierarchy defined in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement which categorises inputs to valuation techniques into levels 1-3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable. All of the Company's inputs to valuation techniques are level 2 – the fair value is determined from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. This technique uses discounted future cash flows to value the financial assets and liabilities. The future cash flows are estimated based on observable forward interest rates and inflation rates and are discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of the Company and counterparties. Foreign currency values are then translated at spot rate. In case where unobservable inputs are used and such use does not significantly impact the result, the relevant derivative instruments are classified as level two

The restructure of a derivative measured at fair value may result in a change to the observed fair value on the restructure date. Changes in the fair value may be attributable to both observable and unobservable factors. IFRS 9 does not permit the recognition of a restructure date fair value change on the income statement unless it relates to factors that are fully observable in the market. In cases where, due to unobservable factors, it is not possible to reliably identify the actual fair value movement, the whole of the observed fair value movement is capitalised and recognised in the income statement over the maturity period of the relevant restructured derivative. During the prior year, two index-linked swaps were restructured. At the restructuring date the fair value of these instruments, as indicated by their fair value immediately prior to the restructuring, could not be supported by observable inputs alone. In management's view the reduction in value of £22.2 million at the restructuring date is supported by unobservable factors including the counterparty's credit, capital, funding and trading charges. Therefore, such movement was deferred on the balance sheet in compliance with IFRS 9 and is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the life of the underlying derivative instrument. As at 31 March 2021, £20.6 million (31 March 2020: £21.8 million) remained capitalised and £1.2 million had been recognised in the income statement (31 March 2020: £0.4 million). See note 10 "Financial Instruments" for more information.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Auditors' remuneration

The auditors', PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (2020: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP), remuneration was borne by Thames Water Limited in both the current and preceding financial year. The total amount payable relating to the Company was:

	2021 £	2020 £
<i>Fees payable to the auditors</i>		
Statutory audit fees	94,000	108,110
<i>Fees payable to the auditors for other services</i>		
Other assurance related services	53,250	31,000
	147,250	139,110

Other assurance services in both the current and preceding financial year includes amounts payable for the review of the Company's interim financial statements.

2. Employees and Directors

Employees

The Company had no employees during the year (2020: none).

Directors

The Directors received no remuneration in respect of their services to the Company, as none were qualifying services, in both the current and preceding financial year. There were no retirement benefits accruing in either the current or preceding financial year.

3. Segmental analysis

The Company's income and results arise solely in the United Kingdom and are attributable to one principal activity of the Company, being the raising of finance and subsequent lending of debt to TWUL. Consequently the Directors review the financial information of the Company as a whole and therefore have not included segmental analysis within these financial statements.

4. Finance income

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Interest income on intercompany loans receivable	376.1	376.1
Interest income on swaps	56.2	20.0
	432.3	396.1

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Finance expense

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Interest expense	379.1	381.9
Fees ¹	1.0	(0.5)
	380.1	381.4

¹ For the prior year ended 31 March 2020, fees of £0.3 million and a credit of £0.8 million related to a reversal of fee accrual was disclosed separately, on the table above a net amount of £0.5 million has been disclosed.

6. Net (losses)/gains on financial instruments

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Net exchange gains/(losses) on foreign currency borrowings and intercompany loans receivables	99.8	(29.3)
Net (losses)/gains arising on swaps where hedge accounting is not applied ¹	(262.5)	112.4
	(162.7)	83.1

¹ Net losses arising on swaps where hedge accounting is not applied primarily reflects higher RPI and interest rate expectations. This excludes accrued interest which is disclosed in Note 4 Finance income.

7. Tax (credit)/charge on (loss)/profit

As at 31 March	2021 £m	2020 £m
<i>Current tax:</i>		
Amounts in respect of group relief	11.7	3.2
Amounts in respect of prior periods – group relief	-	0.1
Total current tax	11.7	3.3
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences in current period	(17.5)	4.5
Adjustment in respect of prior period	-	(0.1)
Total deferred tax	(17.5)	4.4
Tax (credit)/charge on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(5.8)	7.7