Registered Nº: 2366777

Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014

Registered office
Pentwyn Road
Nelson
Treharris
Mid Glamorgan
CF46 6LY

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Foreword

These financial statements for Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig cover the year to 31 March 2014. The company's immediate parent company is Dŵr Cymru (Holdings) Limited. The entire share capital of Dŵr Cymru (Holdings) Limited is owned by Glas Cymru (Securities) Cyfyngedig. The ultimate holding company and controlling party is Glas Cymru Cyfyngedig, a company registered in England and Wales.

Full details and analysis of the operational performance of Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig during the year to 31 March 2014 is included in the published report and financial statements for Glas Cymru Cyfyngedig.

Directors and advisers

Directors

Robert Ayling	Chairman
Chris Jones	Chief Executive Officer
Peter Perry	Chief Operating Officer
John Bryant	Non-executive Director
James Strachan	Non-executive Director
Prof Stephen Palmer	Non-executive Director
Menna Richards	Non-executive Director
Anna Walker	Non-executive Director
John Warren	Non-executive Director
Graham Edwards	Non-executive Director (appointed 1 October 2013)
Nigel Annett	Managing Director (resigned as a Director on 1 September 2013)

Company Secretary
Nicola Williams

Independent auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Cardiff

Solicitors
Linklaters LLP
London

Principal bankers
National Westminster Bank Plc
Brecon

Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report to the owner, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014 on pages 10 to 43.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the supply of water and the treatment and disposal of waste water under the Instrument of Appointment made by the Secretary of State for Wales under the Water Act 1989.

Financial results

Dŵr Cymru's revenue in the year to 31 March 2014 was £737 million (2013: £695 million) – an increase of 3%. The increase primarily reflects the price rise of 2.6% in the year partially offset by the impact of as well as customers switching to metered charging. The number of customers switching to metered charging in the year rose slightly to 17,000 (2013: 15,000), whilst some 6,000 new customers (2013: 5,000 customers) were added during the year, all of whose supplies are metered.

The net interest charge for the year was £154 million (2013: £134 million) and the average cost of net debt during the year was 6.3% (2013: 5.0%). In 2013-14, £7.9 million of borrowing costs have been capitalised in accordance with the revisions to IAS 23, bringing the net interest charge in the income statement down to £146 million. In addition, a non-cash profit of £65 million was recognised in the income statement for the movement in the fair value of derivative financial instruments (2013: loss of £35 million).

Profit for the year was £128 million (2013: £16 million).

The total taxation credit for the year is £13 million, compared to a 'normalised' taxation charge of £26 million (based on the profit before tax of £115 million at the corporation tax rate in force for the year of 23%). The principal variances relate to a £34 million deferred tax credit due to the corporation tax rate reduction from 23% to 20% and a prior year tax credit of £8m.

The company has tax trading losses carried forward of approximately £300 million which it believes should be sufficient to eliminate tax on trading profits in the remainder of the regulatory period ending 31 March 2015, subject to any changes in tax law.

Directors and employees

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are listed on page 3.

A key part in delivering continuous improvement in the performance of the business and the level of service received by Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig's customers is our ongoing investment in our people at all levels. We are committed to equality of opportunity and aim to treat all employees fairly in every aspect of employment, including recruitment, training, career development and promotion. Those who seek employment with Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig are considered solely on their skills and abilities. We believe all employees should have the opportunity to maximise their potential and individual training and development needs are assessed as part of an annual development review that applies to all our employees.

At 31 March 2014 Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig had 2,492 employees. Our success is dependent upon our having a highly committed and motivated work force, we are engaging with employees and developing the talent and core-competence of the business.

Directors and employees cont'd

The group is committed to employment policies, which follow best practice, based on equal opportunities for all employees, irrespective of sex, race, colour, disability or marital status. The group gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment for disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate arrangements are made for the continued employment and training, career development and promotion of disabled persons employed by the group. If members of staff become disabled the group continues employment, either in the same or an alternative position, with appropriate retraining if necessary.

Occupational health and safety

We are committed to high standards of occupational health and safety and detail of our health and safety strategy and performance is provided in our 2014 Occupational Health and Safety Report which is available on our website.

Research and development

Our Research and Development work has focused on two main areas, developing and deploying new technology, and understanding our impact on the environment and how best to mitigate this. Our Independent Environmental Advisory Panel made up of regulators, academics and environmental stakeholders continues to advise the business on research and environmental matters. The Panel has also been instrumental is assisting us with the design of our research proposals for the next investment period. The panel has also assisted us both to tap into the expertise and resources available in such bodies and build our relationships with them, so as to leverage funding and expertise into our research. More generally, we have driven elements of the national research and development agenda by participation in water industry research initiatives, most notably through membership of UK Water Industry Research Limited which manages and coordinates the research interests of UK water companies. We have also held two annual innovation workshops, involving a wide range of Universities, technology companies, suppliers and others to develop our 25-year innovation strategies for water, wastewater and customer services.

Greenhouse gases

The release of greenhouse gases (GHG) has an impact on climate change which, either directly or indirectly, presents considerable risks both to the business and the environment. The Group seeks to reduce its releases of greenhouse gases were possible. In 2007, as part of its Strategic Direction statement Welsh Water set itself the targets of reducing operational carbon emissions by 25% by 2015 and by 50% by 2025 from the 2007/08 levels. Our energy use (mainly from Grid electricity) accounts for around 85% of operational carbon emissions and is our second largest operating cost (after people). Almost all of this comes from the operational businesses. Our entire offices and transport fleet account for less than 5% of the annual total emissions between them.

Corporate Social Responsibility

We have a firm commitment to environmental responsibility and to being a good neighbour and a trusted partner in the communities we serve. To earn this trust we have to show that we behave fairly and responsibly in the interests of customers, that we use resources wisely, and that we make am appropriate contribution to community. Examples from 2013-14 include our education centres, Rainscape and Stop the Block campaigns, also a wide range of ecological and biodiversity related projects such as work to regenerate upland peat bogs, and protect the quality of our raw water sources,

Directors' report cont'd

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in debt market prices, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs.

Dividend

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2013: nil).

The Board has prepared a Strategic Report which provides a summary of the development and performance of the company's business in the year ahead, 31 March 2014 and causes likely future developments.

Welsh Language Scheme

We welcome dealing with customers and other stakeholders in Welsh or English and aim to provide an equally effective standard of service in both languages. We operate an approved Welsh Language Scheme under the provisions of the Wales Language Act 1993.

Regulatory accounts

Condition F of the Instrument of Appointment, under which Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig operates, requires that Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig publish additional financial information as an 'appointed business'. A copy of this information will be published on Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig's website or will otherwise be available on request from the Company Secretary after 15 July 2014.

Disclosure of information to auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP acted as auditors to Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig for the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014. As part of the audit process each director has confirmed, as at the date of the financial statements, that as far as the director is aware (a) there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and (b) they have taken steps to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have expressed their willingness to continue as auditors and a resolution for their reappointment will be considered at the 2014 annual general meeting.

By order of the Board

N Williams
Company Secretary

12 June 2014

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

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

By order of the Board

N Williams
Company Secretary

12 June 2014

Independent auditors' report to the members of Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig

Our opinion
In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2014 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;

- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and

- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The opinion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of this report.

What we have audited
The financial statements, which are prepared by Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig, comprise:

- balance sheet as at 31 March 2014;
- income statement and statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- cash flow statement for the year then ended;
- statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the accounting policies; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.
In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

What an audit of financial statements involves
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report") to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception
Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig cont'd

Directors' remuneration
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit
Our responsibilities and those of the directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.
Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.
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.

KEFinn

Katharine Finn (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Cardiff
12 June 2014

Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2014

Continuing activities	Note	£m	2014 £m	£m	As restated 2013 £m
Revenue			**736.5**		716.4
Operating costs:					
- Operational expenditure	3	**(296.4)**		(297.7)	
- Infrastructure renewals expenditure	3	**(71.8)**		(79.4)	
- Depreciation and amortisation	3	**(163.7)**		(158.7)	
			(531.9)		(535.8)
Operating profit			**204.6**		180.6
Financing costs:					
- Interest payable and similar charges	4a	**(160.7)**		(141.3)	
- Interest receivable	4a	**6.3**		7.0	
- Fair value losses on derivative financial instruments	4b	**64.8**		(34.9)	
			(89.6)		(169.2)
Profit before taxation	3		**115.0**		11.4
Taxation	5		**13.0**		5.1
Profit for the year			**128.0**		16.5

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Note	2014 £m	As restated 2013 £m
Profitfor the year		**128.0**	16.5
Actuarial gain recognised in the pension scheme	21	**24.7**	5.0
Movement on deferred tax asset relating to pension scheme	6	**(5.8)**	(1.5)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**146.9**	20.0

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Share capital £m	Capital redemption reserve £m	Retained earnings £m	Total equity £m
At 1 April 2012	309.9	166.2	(80.6)	395.5
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	20.0	20.0
At 31 March 2013	309.9	166.2	(60.6)	415.5
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	146.9	146.9
At 31 March 2014	**309.9**	**166.2**	**86.3**	**562.4**

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Balance sheet as at 31 March 2014

	Note	2014 £m	2013 £m
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	**3,442.3**	3,336.1
Intangible assets	8	**83.9**	66.1
Investments	9	**1.6**	1.6
Trade and other receivables	10	**320.5**	320.5
		3,848.3	3,724.3
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	**525.6**	526.1
Inventories		**2.2**	1.6
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**91.6**	154.6
		619.4	682.3
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	**(538.7)**	(546.3)
Financial liabilities:			
- borrowings	13	**(30.0)**	(28.3)
- derivative financial instruments	14	**(21.9)**	(26.3)
Provisions	16	**(4.5)**	(10.4)
		(595.1)	(611.3)
Net current assets		**24.3**	71.0
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	**(80.3)**	(67.9)
Financial liabilities:			
- borrowings	13	**(2,880.1)**	(2,866.8)
- derivative financial instruments	14	**(109.1)**	(169.5)
Provisions	16	**(11.9)**	(11.9)
Retirement benefit obligations	21	**(2.8)**	(32.8)
		(3,084.2)	(3,148.9)
Net assets before deferred tax		**788.4**	646.4
Deferred tax - net	6	**(226.0)**	(230.9)
Net assets		**562.4**	415.5
Equity			
Called-up share capital	17	**309.9**	309.9
Capital redemption reserve		**166.2**	166.2
Retained earnings/(expenses)		**86.3**	(60.6)
Total equity		**562.4**	415.5

The financial statements on pages 10 to 45 were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 June 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:

C A Jones
Chief Executive Officer

P D Perry
Chief Operating Officer

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Note	**2014** **£m**	2013 £m
Cash flow from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	18	**351.8**	325.8
Interest received		**6.3**	7.3
Interest paid		**(174.7)**	(124.5)
Tax received		**-**	4.2
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**183.4**	212.8
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(283.0)**	(253.7)
Grants and contributions received		**14.6**	13.8
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(268.4)**	(239.8)
Net cash (used)/generated before financing activities (outflow)/inflow		**(85.0)**	(27.1)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan received from group undertaking		**75.0**	-
Term loan repayments		**(13.5)**	(13.5)
Capital element of finance lease payments		**(39.4)**	(103.6)
Other loan repayments		**(0.2)**	(0.3)
Net cash (used)/generated in financing activities		**21.9**	(117.4)
Decrease in net cash	19b	**(63.1)**	(144.5)
Net cash at 1 April		**154.6**	299.1
Net cash at 31 March	11	**91.5**	154.5

Principal accounting policies

1. Accounting policies, financing risk management and accounting estimates

Accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2014

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

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations as adopted by the European Union and those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

As described in the financing risk management section the group meets its day to day working capital requirement through its bank facilities. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty over the level of demand for the group's services; and the availability of bank finance for the foreseeable future. The group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that it should be able to operate within its current facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue operational existence for the foreseeable future. The group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in perparing its financial statements.

IAS 19 (revised) amends the accounting for employment benefits. The group has applied the standard retrospectively in accordance with the transition provisions of the standard. The impact on the group has been in the following areas;

- The standard requires past service cost to be recognised immediately in profit or loss
- The standard replaces the interest cost on the defined benefit obligation and the expected return on plan assets with a net interest cost based on the net defined benefit asset or liability and the discount rate, measured at the beginning of the year. There is no change to determining the discount rate; this continues to reflect the yield on high-quality corporate bonds. This has increased the income statement charge as the discount rate applied to assets is lower than the expected return on assets. This has no effect on total comprehensive income as the increased charge in profit or loss is offset by a credit in other comprehensive income.
- There is a new term 'remeasurements'. This made up of actuarial gains and losses, the difference between actual investment returns and the return implied by the net interest cost.
- 'Retirement benefit obligations' as previously reported have been restated at the reporting dates to reflect the effect of the above. The effect of the change in accounting policy on the statements of cash flows was immaterial.

IFRS 10 'Consolidated financial statements'

The group has early adopted IFRS 10. Under IFRS 10 subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity where the group has power over an entity, is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect these returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. The group has applied IFRS 10 retrospectively in accordance with the transition provisions of IFRS 10.

IFRS 13 'Fair value measurement'

IFRS 13 'Fair value movement' applies to annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2013. It provides a single framework for measuring fair values and required additional disclosures about fair value measurements.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and inpretations are effective for annual periods beignning after January 2013, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statement. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, except the following set out below.

1. Accounting policies, financing risk management and accounting estimates cont'd

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to produce consolidated financial statements, as it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Glas Cymru Cyfyngedig.

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the income receivable in the ordinary course of business for services provided, excluding value added tax. Where services have been provided, but for which no invoice has been raised at the year-end, an estimate of the value is included in revenue (see the critical accounting estimates section for further details). Revenue recognised reflects the actual charges levied on customers in the year. Where customers have made payments in advance as at the year end, this is recognised as deferred income.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the steering committee that makes strategic decisions.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are included at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost reflects purchase price together with any expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset into use, including directly attributable internal costs and borrowing costs, in respect of capital projects commenced after 1 April 2009, borrowing costs in accordance with IAS 23.

Property, plant and equipment comprise:

(i) infrastructure assets (being mains and sewers, impounding and pumped raw water storage reservoirs, dams, sludge pipelines and sea outfalls); and

(ii) other assets (including properties, overground operational structures and equipment, and fixtures and fittings).

The carrying value of assets is reviewed for impairment if circumstances dictate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Asset lives and residual values are reviewed annually.

1 Infrastructure assets

Infrastructure assets comprise principally impounding reservoirs and a network of underground water and wastewater systems. For accounting purposes, the water system is segmented into components representing categories of asset classes with similar characteristics and asset lives. The wastewater system is segmented into components representing geographical operating areas, reflecting the way the group operates its wastewater activities.

Expenditure on infrastructure assets relating to increases in capacity, enhancements or material replacements of network components is treated as additions, which are included at cost. Expenditure incurred in repairing and maintaining the operating capability of individual infrastructure components, "infrastructure renewals expenditure", is expensed in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The depreciation charge for infrastructure assets is determined for each component of the network and is based on each component's cost, estimated residual value and the expected remaining average useful life. The useful average economic lives of the infrastructure components range principally from 60 to 150 years.

2 Other assets

Other assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful economic lives, which are as follows:

Freehold buildings	60 years
Operational structures	5 – 80 years
Fixed plant	8 – 40 years
Vehicles, mobile plant, equipment and computer hardware and software	3 – 16 years

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated until commissioned.

1. Accounting policies, financing risk management and accounting estimates cont'd

Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which comprise principally computer software and system developments, are included at cost less accumulated amortisation. Cost reflects purchase price together with any expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset into use, including directly attributable internal costs. Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs incurred on development projects are recognised as intengible assets when the relevant recognition criteria are met (as per IAS 38). Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful economic lives, which range between 3 and 20 years. These asset lives are reviewed annually. The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances dictate the carrying value may not be recovered.

Leased assets

Where assets are financed by leasing arrangements, which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the lessee (finance leases), the assets are capitalised and included in "property, plant and equipment" with the corresponding liability to the lessor included within "financial liabilities – borrowings". Leasing payments are treated as consisting of a capital element and a finance charge, the capital element reducing the obligation to the lessor with the finance charge being recognised over the period of the lease based on its implicit rate so as to give a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Rental costs arising under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Grants and customer contributions

Grants and customer contributions in respect of expenditure on property, plant and equipment have been offset against these assets. Grants in respect of revenue expenditure are credited to the income statement over the same period as the related expenditure is incurred.

Capital expenditure programme incentive payments

The company's agreements with its construction partners involved in delivering capital expenditure programmes incorporate incentive bonuses payable after completion of the programmes. The cost of property, plant and equipment additions includes an accrual for incentive bonuses earned to date, relating to projects substantially completed at the year-end, where the likelihood of making the incentive payment is considered probable. Amounts recoverable from contract partners relating to targets not being achieved are only recognised on completed projects.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. They are first assessed individually for impairment, or collectively where the receivables are not individually significant. Where there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individual receivable, it is included in a group of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and these are assessed collectively for impairment based on their ageing. Movements in the provision for impairment are recorded in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Such investments are normally those with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition and typically include cash in hand and deposits with banks or other financial institutions, less any overdrafts.

1. Accounting policies, financing risk management and accounting estimates cont'd

Pension costs

i) Defined benefit scheme

The group operates a defined benefit pension scheme, which is funded by both employer's and employees' contributions. Actuarial valuations of the scheme are carried out at intervals of not more than three years. Contribution rates are based on the advice of a professionally qualified actuary.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of the plans assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charges or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

ii) Defined contribution scheme

The company also operates a defined contribution scheme for those employees who are not members of the defined benefit scheme. Obligations for contributions to the scheme are recognised as an expense in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Financial liabilities

Debt is initially measured at fair value, which is the amount of the net proceeds after deduction of directly attributable issue costs, with subsequent measurement at amortised cost. Debt issue costs are recognised in the income statement over the expected term of such instruments at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods/services acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year, or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Derivative instruments utilised by the company are interest rate and inflation swaps. Derivative instruments are used for hedging purposes to alter the risk profile of existing underlying exposures within the group. Derivatives are recognised initially and subsequently re-measured at fair value (based on market price data from relevant counterparties). During the year to 31 March 2014, none of the group's derivatives qualified for hedge accounting under IAS 39 (2013: none). These instruments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised immediately in the income statement.

Deferred taxation

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Principal accounting policies cont'd

Accounting policies, financing risk management and accounting estimates cont'd

Deferred income tax has been recognised in relation to rolled over gains except for where reinvestment has been made in certain operational assets which the company plans to use until the end of their useful economic life. The company anticipates that these assets will then be scrapped for negligible proceeds, or proceeds less than their tax base, and therefore no chargeable gain is expected to arise in the future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs, dilapidations, uninsured losses and losses on swap closure are recognised when: the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been estimated reliably. Restructuring provisions comprise employee severance and pension fund top-up costs. Where the group receives claims that are either not covered by insurance or where there is an element of the claim for which insurance cover is not available, a provision is made for the expected future liabilities. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there is a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligation may be small.

Estimates

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

In preparing these financial statements, the significant judgements made by management in applying the group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2014, with the exception of changes in estimates that were required in determining the provision for income taxes and disclosure of exceptional items.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those significant items which are disclosed separately by virtue of their size and/or nature to enable a true understanding of the company's financial performance.

1. Accounting policies, financing risk management and accounting estimates cont'd

Treasury activities are managed within a formal set of treasury policies and objectives, which are reviewed regularly and approved by the Board. The policy specifically prohibits any transactions of a speculative nature and the use of complex financial instruments. Certain detailed policies for managing interest rate, currency and inflation risk and that for managing liquidity risk are approved by the Board and may only be changed with the consent of Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig's security trustee (the "Security Trustee"). The risk is further mitigated by limiting exposure to any one counterparty. The company uses financial instruments; these principally include listed bonds, finance leases, bank loan facilities and derivatives, to raise finance and manage operational risk.

Credit risk

The group has a prudent policy for investing cash and short term bank deposits, set by the bond documentation within the Common Terms Agreement. Deposits of up to one year can be placed with counterparties that have a minimum short-term rating of A1/P1/F1 from Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings respectively or are short-term deposits with the account bank (Natwest). Deposits of over one year should be placed with counterparties that have a minimum rating of AA-/Aa3/AA-.

In practice, the group has adopted a more prudent approach to cash management and deposits are placed for a maximum of six months with banks subject to minimum short-term rating criteria of A1/P1/F1. Bond and commercial paper purchases of up to one year can be placed with certain AAA supranationals, and purchases of up to three months can be placed with certain Board approved institutions with a minimum long-term rating of AA-/Aa3/AA-. The maximum cash investment with a single counterparty was £25m (2013: £60m).

Interest rate risk

The group hedges at least 85% of its total outstanding financial liabilities, including finance leases, into either index-linked or fixed rate obligations. For this purpose floating rate interest liabilities are hedged through a combination of derivative instruments and cash balances. The regulatory framework under which revenues and the regulatory asset value are indexed also exposes the company to inflation risk. Subject to market constraints and Board approval, the group therefore may seek to raise new debt through index-linked instruments or to enter into appropriate hedging transactions.

The company analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing and hedging. Of total group borrowings of £2,910m as at 31 March 2014 (2013: £2,895m), none related to floating rate debt (2013: none). The company therefore considers overall interest rate exposure at the balance sheet date to be minimal.

As at 31 March 2014, 100% (2013: 100%) of the group's gross debt was at fixed or index-linked ("RPI") rates of interest after taking into account interest rate and RPI swaps. The "hedges" established to manage interest rate risks are economic in nature, but do not satisfy the specific requirements of IAS 39 in order to be treated as hedges for accounting purposes. Accordingly, all movements in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are reflected in the income statement. This has resulted in a net liability of £265 million in the balance sheet at 31 March 2014 (2013: £359m) but, assuming that the swaps are held to maturity, this will ultimately reduce to nil.

Power price hedges

The company has entered into contracts which fix the price of a proportion of future power purchases in order to reduce the impact of power price variances. The company has forward-purchased around 73% of the estimated power requirement of the business for the remainder of the regulatory period to 31 March 2015. These contracts neither qualify as financial instruments under IAS 39 nor as onerous contracts under IAS 37 and consequently are not included within the financial statements until the contracts are effective.

Refinancing risk

Refinancing risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of borrowings across a range of instruments, type and maturities. Our policy is to ensure that the maturity profile does not impose an excessive strain on our ability to repay loans. Under this policy, no more than 20% of the principal of group borrowings of £2,910m (2013: £2,895m) can fall due in any 24 month period.

1. Financing risk management objectives and policies cont'd

Liquidity risk

The group maintains committed banking facilities in order to provide flexibility in the management of its group's liquidity. Under the Common Terms Agreement which governs obligations to its bond holders and other financial creditors, the group is required to have cash available to fund operations for 12 months. As at 31 March 2014, the group had committed undrawn borrowing facilities of £140m (2013: £215m) and cash and cash equivalents (excluding debt service payments account) of £73m (2013: £238m).

The group has revolving credit facilities totalling £140m with a group of six banks. £30m of these facilities will expire in May 2014, £20m is available to be drawn until May 2016, with the balance of £90m until May 2017. There is also a £10m overdraft facility (2013: £10m).

As at 31 March 2014, there was also a special liquidity facility of £135m (2013: £135m); this is required in order to meet certain interest and other obligations that cannot be funded through operating cashflow in the event of a standstill being declared by the Security Trustee, following an event of default under the group's debt financing covenants. The facility is renewable on an annual basis.

Capital risk management

The company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern. Given the regulatory environment in which the group operates, the group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This is calculated as net debt (as defined in the group's borrowing covenants) as a proportion of its Regulatory Capital Value (RCV) as linked to movements in the Retail Price Index and determined by Ofwat. As at 31 March 2014 gearing was 63% (2013: 63%).

In respect of the risks detailed above, further quantitative disclosures are provided in note 15.

1. Accounting policies, financing risk management and accounting estimates cont'd

The preparation of financial statements which conform to IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

Provision for impairment of trade receivables

Individual impairment losses on customer debts are calculated based on an individual assessment of the cash flows that are expected. Collective impairment losses on receivables with similar credit risk are calculated using a statistical model. The key assumption in the model is the probability of a failure to recover amounts when they fall into arrears. The probability of failing to recover is determined by past experience, adjusted for changes in external factors. The accuracy of the impairment calculation would therefore be affected by unexpected changes to the economic situation, and to changes in customer behaviour. To the extent that the failure to recover debts in arrears alters by 1%, the provision for impairment would increase or decrease by £0.7 million (2013: £0.6 million).

Pension benefits

The present value of the pension obligations is dependent on the actuarial calculation, which includes a number of assumptions. These assumptions include the discount rate, which is used to calculate the present value of the estimated future cash outflows that will be required to meet the pension obligations. In determining the discount rate to use, the company considers market yields of high quality corporate bonds, denominated in sterling, that have times to maturity approximating the terms of the pension liability. Were this discount rate to reduce or increase by 0.1%, the carrying value of the pension obligations as at 31 March 2014 would increase or reduce by £6.8 million (2013: £8.0 million).

Measured income accrual

Revenue includes an accrual for unbilled charges at the year-end. The accrual is estimated using a defined methodology based upon the weighted average water consumption by tariff, which is calculated using historical billing information adjusted for changes in external factors, such as weather. A 1% change in actual consumption from that estimated would have the effect of increasing or decreasing the accrual by £0.7 million (2013: £0.7 million).

Fair value estimation

In accordance with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement trading and treasury derivatives of the group are categorised into different levels;

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

All of the group's trading and treasury derivatives are categorised at Level 2 and as at 31 March 2014 were valued as follows:

Assets: Trading derivatives £0.0m, Treasury derivatives £3.7m. (March 2013: Trading derivatives £0.8m, Treasury derivatives £4.4m).

Liabilities: Trading derivatives £7.7m, Treasury derivatives £268.6m. (March 2013: Trading derivatives £1.9m, Treasury derivatives £363.6m).

1. Accounting policies, financing risk management and accounting estimates cont'd

Trading derivatives relate to power price hedges and are not recorded on the balance sheet. Treasury derivatives relate to interest rate swap contracts and are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. These have all been assessed as Level 2.

The power price hedging contracts have been fair valued using rates that are quoted in an active market. While interest rate swaps are fair valued using forward interest rates extracted from observable yield curves. The effects of discounting are generally insignificant for Level 2 derivatives.

Level 2 debt investments are valued using a discounted cash flow approach, which discounts the contractual cash flows using discount rates derived from observable market prices of other quoted debt instruments of the counterparties.

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

2. Segmental information

The directors consider that there is only one operating segment, being the operation of water and sewerage business in the UK. As the company has only domestic activities there is also only one geographical segment; therefore, the disclosures for this segment have also already been given in these financial statements.

3. Profit before taxation

The following items have been included in arriving at the profit before taxation:

	Total 2014 £m	Restated Total 2013 £m
Operations		
Power	**42.6**	38.8
Chemicals	**8.6**	8.4
Materials and equipment	**4.9**	2.7
Vehicles and plant	**7.3**	7.1
Office expenses	**4.8**	5.2
Property costs	**4.3**	4.1
Insurances	**5.6**	7.2
Sewerage contractors	**17.4**	17.4
Water costs	**2.0**	2.0
Customer service agreements	**19.2**	18.1
Laboratories and analytical services	**1.2**	3.2
Collection commissions	**4.0**	3.9
IT Contracts	**18.1**	17.8
Other bought in services	**22.1**	27.4
	162.1	163.3
Employee costs (note 20)	**103.0**	97.4
Staff costs capitalised	**(43.5)**	(35.9)
	59.5	61.5
Research and development expenditure	**0.4**	0.5
Trade receivables impairment	**28.5**	27.3
Rates	**29.7**	29.3
Environment Agency charges	**16.0**	15.6
Fees payable to auditors	**0.2**	0.2
Total operational expenditure	**296.4**	297.7
Infrastructure renewals expenditure	**71.8**	79.4
Depreciation and amortisation		
- Owned assets	**118.0**	112.0
- Under finance leases	**33.9**	33.9
- Amortisation of intangible assets	**12.5**	13.0
- Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(0.7)**	(0.2)
	163.7	158.7
	531.9	535.8

3. Profit before taxation cont'd

Services provided by the company's auditors

During the year the company obtained the following services from its auditors as detailed below:

	2014 £000	2013 £000
Audit fees		
Statutory audit of parent company and consolidated financial statements	**13**	12
Statutory audit of subsidiary companies	**91**	87
Total statutory audit fees	**104**	99
Audit-related fees		
Review of interim financial statements	**23**	23
Regulatory audit services pursuant to legislation	**28**	41
Regulatory price review assurance work	**49**	-
Investor reviews	**8**	9
Total audit and audit-related fees	**212**	171
Other services		
Replacement billings systems project assurance work	**74**	
Other	**27**	24
Total other services	**101**	24
Total cost of services provided by the company's auditors	**313**	195

Regulatory audit services include work on the Regulatory Accounts, June Return and Principal Statement.

In addition to the above services, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP acted as auditors to the Dŵr Cymru Pension Scheme. The appointment of auditors to the pension scheme and the fees paid in respect of the audit are agreed by the trustees of the scheme, who act independently from the management of the group. The fees paid in respect of audit services to the pension scheme during the year were £18,000 (2013: £18,000).

The Board has adopted a formal policy with respect to services received from external auditors. The external auditors will not be used for internal audit services and all non-audit work above a threshold of £25,000 is subject to prior competitive tendering and approval by the Audit Committee.

4. Financing costs

a) Net interest before fair value losses on derivative financial instruments

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Interest payable on loans	**(137.2)**	(136.2)
Interest payable on finance leases (including swaps to RPI)	**(27.7)**	(28.1)
Net interest charge on pension scheme liabilities	**(1.3)**	(1.5)
Other interest payable and finance costs	**(2.4)**	(2.1)
Capitalisation of interest under IAS 23 (note 1) (2014: 5.7%, 2013: 4.9%)	**7.9**	6.5
Accounting profit on lease termination	**-**	20.1
Interest payable	**(160.7)**	(141.3)
Interest receivable	**6.3**	7.0
Net interest payable before fair value adjustments	**(154.4)**	(134.3)

Included within interest payable are amounts payable to group undertakings of £131.7m (2013: £132.8m).

b) Fair value losses on derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are held for economic hedging purposes although they do not qualify as accounting hedges under IAS 39. Consequently, the company's interest rate and currency swaps are fair valued at each balance sheet date with the movement (net loss or gain) disclosed in the income statement. Over the life of these swaps, if held to maturity, these fair value adjustments will reverse and reduce to zero. (See note 14 in respect of derivative financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet.)

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Fair value gains on interest rate swaps	**-**	0.4
Fair value gains/(losses) on index-linked swaps	**64.8**	(35.3)
Total fair value gains/(losses) on derivative financial instruments	**64.8**	(34.9)

5. Taxation

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Current tax		
- Current year	**0.9**	-
- Adjustment in respect of prior years	**1.5**	0.4
	2.4	0.4
Deferred tax		
- Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(35.3)**	(6.2)
- Adjustment in respect of prior years	**6.2**	(0.6)
- Effect of tax rate change	**33.9**	10.0
Total deferred tax (note 6)	**4.8**	3.2
Total taxation credit	**7.2**	3.6
Analysed as:		
Total credit to Income Statement	**13.0**	5.1
Charge to Statement of Comprehensive Income	**(5.8)**	(1.5)
	7.2	3.6

5. Taxation cont'd

Tax trading losses carried forward as at 31 March 2014 are circa £300m (2013: £400m).

The effective rate of tax for the year is lower (2013: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23% (2013: 24%). The differences are explained below:

	2014	2013
	£m	£m
Profit before tax	**115.0**	11.4
Profit/(loss)/before tax multiplied by the corporation tax rate in the UK of 23% (2013: 24%)	**26.5**	2.7
Effect of:		
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(7.8)**	0.2
Other permanent differences	**2.1**	2.4
Effect of tax rate change	**(33.8)**	(10.4)
Movement on deferred tax asset relating to pension scheme	**5.8**	1.5
Total taxation credit	**(7.2)**	(3.6)

6. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 20% (2013: 23%).

The movement in the deferred tax provision is as shown below:

	2014	2013
	£m	£m
At 1 April	**230.9**	234.1
Credit to Income Statement	**(10.7)**	(4.7)
Charge/(credit) to Statement of Comprehensive Income	**5.8**	1.5
At 31 March	**226.0**	230.9

	2014	2013
	£m	£m
Effect of:		
Tax allowances in excess of depreciation	**311.5**	391.0
Capital gains rolled over	**3.2**	3.7
Deferred tax liability	**314.7**	394.7
Deferred tax on tax losses carried forward	**(60.8)**	(109.0)
Deferred tax on losses on derivative financial instruments	**(26.2)**	(45.0)
Pensions	**(0.2)**	(7.6)
Other tax differences	**(1.5)**	(2.2)
Deferred tax asset	**(88.7)**	(163.8)
Net provision for deferred tax	**226.0**	230.9

Deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of all tax losses and other temporary differences giving rise to deferred tax assets because it is probable that these assets will be recovered. Under the current tax regime, trading tax losses carried forward will be available to offset trading profits in future periods.

In Finance Act 2014 the Government enacted reductions in the rate of corporation tax to 21% and 20% from 1 April 2014 and 1 April 2015 respectively. The reduction in the rate of corporation tax to 20% has been used to calculate deferred taxation in these financial statements

7. Property, plant and equipment

Current year	Freehold land and buildings £m	Infrastructure assets £m	Operational structures £m	Plant, equipment, computer hardware £m	Total £m
Cost					
At 1 April 2013	35.7	1,680.3	3,117.4	238.8	5,072.2
Additions net of grants and contributions	1.1	55.5	189.9	14.0	260.5
At 31 March 2014	**36.8**	**1,735.8**	**3,307.3**	**252.8**	**5,332.7**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2013	18.3	236.6	1,246.1	235.1	1,736.1
Charge for the year	0.4	26.0	117.3	10.6	154.3
At 31 March 2014	**18.7**	**262.6**	**1,363.4**	**245.7**	**1,890.4**
Net book value					
At 31 March 2014	**18.1**	**1,473.2**	**1,943.9**	**7.1**	**3,442.3**

The net book value of property, plant and equipment includes £126m in respect of assets in the course of construction (2013: £140.1m).

The net book value of property, plant and equipment includes £28.8m of borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with IAS 23 (2013: £20.2m), of which £7.2m were additions in the year (2013: £6.2m).

On 1 October 2011 Dwr Cymru Cyfyngedig assumed responsibility for managing the private sewers network in its operational area. The transfer of an estimated 17,000km of private drains and sewers has increased the size of the network significantly. Little information is available to judge the condition of those sewers – and any attributable value – but they are typically expected to be poor and below the standard of assets that the industry is generally required to operate. In light of this, and the fact that they do not generate an increase in the regulatory capital value of the business, a value of £nil has been attributed to these assets in the financial statements as at 31 March 2014 (2013: nil).

Included within the above are assets held under finance leases, as analysed below:

Current year	Infrastructure assets £m	Operational structures £m	Total £m
At 31 March 2014			
Cost	**611.8**	**275.5**	**887.3**
Accumulated depreciation	**(90.2)**	**(155.2)**	**(245.4)**
Net book value	**521.6**	**120.3**	**641.9**

7. Property, plant and equipment cont'd

Prior year	Freehold land & buildings £m	Infrastructure assets £m	Operational structures £m	Plant, equipment, computer hardware £m	Total £m
Cost					
At 1 April 2012	35.1	1,627.1	2,920.7	237.4	4,820.3
Additions net of grants and contributions	0.6	53.2	196.7	1.4	251.9
At 31 March 2013	35.7	1,680.3	3,117.4	238.8	5,072.2
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2012	17.9	212.3	1,132.8	225.4	1,588.4
Charge for the year	0.4	24.3	113.3	9.7	147.7
At 31 March 2013	18.3	236.6	1,246.1	235.1	1,736.1
Net book value					
At 31 March 2012	17.2	1,414.8	1,787.7	12.0	3,231.7
At 31 March 2013	17.4	1,443.7	1,871.3	3.7	3,336.1

Included within the above are assets held under finance leases, as analysed below:

Prior year	Infrastructure assets £m	Operational assets £m	Total £m
At 31 March 2013			
Cost	611.8	307.7	919.5
Accumulated depreciation	(82.4)	(170.0)	(252.4)
Net book value	529.4	137.7	667.1

8. Intangible assets

Current year	Cost £m	Amortisation £m	Net book value £m
At 1 April 2013	**154.7**	**(88.6)**	**66.1**
Additions/(charge) for year	**30.3**	**(12.5)**	**17.8**
At 31 March 2014	**185.0**	**(101.1)**	**83.9**

Prior year	Cost £m	Amortisation £m	Net book value £m
At 1 April 2012	142.2	(75.6)	66.6
Additions/(charge) for year	12.5	(13.0)	(0.5)
At 31 March 2013	154.7	(88.6)	66.1

Intangible fixed assets comprise computer software and related system developments.

The net book value of intangible assets includes £2.0m in respect of assets in the course of construction (2013: £13.0m).

The net book value of intangible assets includes £1.1m of borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with IAS 23 (2013: £1.1m) of which £0.3m were additions in the year (2013: £0.3m).

9. Investments

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Cost and net book value		
At 1 April and 31 March	**1.6**	1.6

Equity of less than 10% is held in the following unlisted company:

	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Holding
Water Research Centre (1989) plc	Water research	England and Wales	"B" Ordinary Shares of £1

In addition, the company holds 5% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 2014 at a cost of £23,326 in Water Research Centre (1989) plc. This was redeemed on 31 March 2014.

In addition, the company holds Ordinary shares of £1 each in the following subsidiary:

	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Holding
Welsh Water Utilities Finance plc	Raising finance	England and Wales	100%
Dŵr Cymru Customer Services Ltd	Billing and income	England and Wales	100%

10. Trade and other receivables

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Current		
Trade receivables	**502.8**	498.5
Less provision for impairment of receivables	**(65.9)**	(61.4)
Trade receivables - net	**436.9**	437.1
Prepayments and accrued income	**67.2**	72.0
Corporation tax	**-**	-
Other receivables	**21.6**	17.0
	525.6	526.1
Non-current		
Amounts receivable from group undertakings	**320.5**	320.5
	320.5	320.5
Total trade and other receivables	**846.1**	846.6

All non-current receivables are due within five years from the balance sheet date.

As at 31 March 2014, based on a review of collection rates it was considered that £65.9m of trade receivables were impaired and these have therefore been provided for (2013: £61.46m). The impaired receivables relate mainly to the supply of measured and unmeasured water supply receivables.

The ageing of these receivables was as follows:

Current year Trade receivables	**Total £m**	**Provided for £m**	**Net £m**
Billings in advance	**387.6**	**-**	**387.6**
Under one month	**11.2**	**(5.3)**	**5.8**
Between one and six months	**27.7**	**(13.5)**	**14.2**
Between six months and one year	**25.8**	**(12.7)**	**13.1**
Between one and two years	**27.1**	**(19.5)**	**7.6**
Between two and three years	**19.1**	**(14.1)**	**5.0**
Over three years	**4.3**	**(0.8)**	**3.5**
	502.8	**(65.9)**	**436.9**

Prior year Trade receivables	**Total £m**	**Provided for £m**	**Net £m**
Billings in advance	389.9	-	389.9
Under one month	16.8	(4.2)	12.6
Between one and six months	31.1	(13.1)	18.0
Between six months and one year	22.6	(10.9)	11.7
Between one and two years	22.3	(18.7)	3.6
Between two and three years	14.5	(14.2)	0.3
Over three years	1.3	(0.3)	1.0
	498.5	(61.4)	437.1

The maximum exposure to credit risks at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The company does not hold any collateral as security.

10. Trade and other receivables cont'd

Movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2014	2013
	£m	£m
At 1 April	**61.4**	54.6
Charge to Income Statement	**27.9**	26.7
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	**(23.4)**	(19.9)
At 31 March	**65.9**	61.4

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in operational expenditure.

The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets. All trade and other receivables are denominated in sterling.

During the year the company has written off £24.0m of debt which had been provided for in full (2013: £19.9m).

The maximum exposure to credit risks at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The group does not hold any collateral as security.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2014	2013
	£m	£m
Cash at bank and in hand	**4.6**	(13.2)
Short-term deposits	**87.0**	167.8
	91.6	154.6

The effective interest rate on short-term deposits as at 31 March 2014 was 0.5% (2013: 0.4%) and these deposits had an average maturity of 5 days (2013: 12 days). All cash and cash equivalents were held in sterling.

Cash at bank and in hand as at 31 March 2014 includes the effect of uncleared cheque and BACS payments.

12. Trade and other payables

	2014	2013
	£m	£m
Current		
Trade payables	**47.0**	49.4
Capital payables	**30.2**	33.9
Amounts due to group undertakings	**5.0**	5.3
Other taxation and social security	**3.5**	3.1
Accruals and deferred income	**453.1**	454.6
	538.8	546.3

	2014	2013
	£m	£m
Non-current		
Deferred income	**80.3**	67.9

13. Financial liabilities – borrowings

Current	2014 £m	2013 £m
Interest accruals	**0.3**	0.2
Loans due to group undertakings	**16.2**	13.5
Other unsecured loans	**0.3**	0.3
Finance lease obligations	**13.2**	14.3
	30.0	28.3

Non-current	2014 £m	2013 £m
Interest accruals	**49.2**	38.5
Loans due to group undertakings	**2,237.0**	2,190.3
Term loan (KfW)	**35.0**	35.0
Other unsecured loans	**0.8**	1.0
Finance lease obligations	**558.1**	602.0
	2,880.1	2,866.8

A security package was granted by Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig (DCC), as part of the group's bond programme for the benefit of holders of senior bonds, finance lessors and other senior financial creditors.

The obligations of DCC are guaranteed by the company, Glas Cymru (Securities) Cyfyngedig and Dŵr Cymru (Holdings) Limited. The main elements of the security package are:

i) a first fixed and floating security over all of DCC's assets and undertaking, to the extent permitted by the Water Industry Act, other applicable law and its licence; and

ii) a fixed and floating security given by the guarantors referred to above which are accrued on each of these companies' assets including, in the case of Dŵr Cymru (Holdings) Limited, a first fixed charge over its shares in DCC.

The group's Class A Bonds of £988.8m (2013: £969.5m) benefit from a guarantee from MBIA UK Insurance Limited ("MBIA"). MBIA's credit rating has been reduced to B3 and BBB+ by Moody's and S&P respectively, and is no longer rated by Fitch. The credit rating of the Class A bonds has therefore defaulted to the higher underlying rating of these bonds, of A3/A/A from Moody's, S&P and Fitch respectively. The underlying rating reflects the standalone credit quality of these bonds without the benefit of the MBIA guarantee, and is the same as the credit ratings of the group's Class B bonds of £988.1m (2013: £968.9m).

14. Derivative financial instruments

All derivative financial instruments are held for economic hedging purposes although they do not qualify as accounting hedges under IAS 39 and movements in their fair values are taken to the income statement (see note 4b). The fair values of all derivative financial instruments held by the company are the result of mark-to-market pricing by the issuing counterparties and as such fall within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy set out in IFRS 7.

2014	**Fair values**	
	Assets £m	**Liabilities £m**
Current		
Index-linked swaps	-	**(20.5)**
Interest rate swaps	-	**(1.4)**
	-	**(21.9)**
Non-current		
Index-linked swaps	-	**(107.6)**
Interest rate swaps	-	**(1.5)**
	-	**(109.1)**
Total	-	**(130.9)**

14. Derivative financial instruments cont'd

2013	Fair values Assets £m	Liabilities £m
Current		
Index-linked swaps	-	(24.8)
Interest rate swaps	-	(1.5)
	-	(26.3)
Non-current		
Index-linked swaps	-	(165.9)
Interest rate swaps	-	(3.9)
	-	(169.8)
Total	-	(196.1)

In accordance with IAS 39, 'Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement', Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig has reviewed all contracts for embedded derivatives that are required to be accounted for separately if they do not meet certain requirements set out in the standard. Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig has no such embedded derivatives as per IAS 39.

Interest rate swaps
The mark to market value of these swaps is wholly included in current liabilities. These swaps are matched against the same liabilities as £436m (2013: £426m) of the finance lease index-linked swaps noted below.

£48m (2013: £50m) of finance lease liabilities have been swapped from a floating to a fixed rate of 3.57% until 31 March 2017. The notional amount of the swap is £48m (2013: £50m).

Index-linked swaps
The index-linked swaps have the effect of fixing the interest rate on £436m (2013: £439m) of finance lease liabilities and £173.8m (2013: £181.3) of intra-group indebtedness by reference to the retail price index ("RPI").

The notional amount of index-linked swaps allocated to finance leases as at 31 March 2014 is £440m (2013: £441m), representing the average balance on the finance leases subject to floating interest rates for the year to 31 March 2014. The notional amount amortises over the life of the swaps to match the average floating rate balances of the leases.

The notional amount of the index-linked swaps allocated to intra-group indebtedness as at 31 March 2014 is £173.8m (2013: £181.3m). This notional amount amortises over the 13 year life of the swap.

The principal terms of the index-linked swaps are as follows:

Notional amount	£440m amortising (2013: £441m amortising)
Average swap maturity	23 years (2013: 24 years)
Average interest rate	1.63% fixed plus RPI (2013: 1.63% fixed plus RPI)

15. Financial risk management

The policies of the company in respect of financial risk management are included in the accounting policies note on page 19. The numerical financial instrument disclosures as required by IFRS 7 are set out below.

a) Interest rate risk
The effective interest rates at the balance sheet dates were as follows:

	2014	2013
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**0.5%**	0.4%
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**12.0%**	12.0%
Liabilities:		
Intercompany loans	**4.7%**	4.7%
Term loans	**1.2%**	1.2%
Other unsecured loans	**5.1%**	6.0%
Finance lease obligations	**2.0%**	1.2%

15. Financial risk management cont'd

Trade and other receivables and payables are non interest bearing.

Interest due on the intercompany loan of £45.1m (2012: £44.6m) has been waived by the company during the year. The effective interest rates ignore the effect of the index-linked swaps set out in note 14.

b) Liquidity risk

2014	Within 1 year £m	1 - 2 years £m	2 - 5 years £m	> 5 years £m	Total £m
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	91.6	-	-	-	91.6
Trade and other receivables	525.6	-	-	-	525.6
	617.2	-	-	-	617.2
Liabilities:					
Intercompany loan	16.2	11.8	92.1	2,133.1	2,253.2
Term loan (KfW)	-	-	35.0	-	35.0
Other unsecured loans	0.3	0.3	0.5	-	1.1
Finance lease obligations	13.2	14.2	86.9	456.9	571.2
Trade and other payables	557.4	2.8	5.6	54.0	619.8
	587.1	29.1	220.1	2,644.0	3,480.3

2013	Within 1 year £m	1 - 2 years £m	2 - 5 years £m	> 5 years £m	Total £m
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	154.6	-	-	-	154.6
Trade and other receivables	525.8	-	-	-	525.8
	680.4	-	-	-	680.4
Liabilities:					
Intercompany loan	13.5	16.0	53.5	2,120.8	2,203.8
Term loan (KfW)	-	-	35.0	-	35.0
Other unsecured loans	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3
Finance lease obligations	14.3	43.3	83.8	474.9	616.3
Trade and other payables	546.3	1.8	4.7	52.5	605.3
	574.4	61.4	177.3	2,648.6	3,461.7

The minimum payments under finance leases fall due as follows:

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Gross finance lease liabilities		
Within one year	18.9	21.1
Between two and five years	123.4	153.9
After five years	514.2	542.4
	656.5	717.4
Future interest	(85.3)	(101.1)
Net finance lease liabilities	571.2	616.3
Net finance lease liabilities are repayable as follows:		
Within one year (note 13)	13.2	14.3
Between two and five years	101.1	127.1
After five years	456.9	474.9
Total over one year (note 13)	558.0	602.0

15. Financial risk management cont'd

c) Fair values

The fair values of the company's derivative financial instruments are set out in note 14. The fair value of the intercompany loan is £2,312.6m (2013: £2,709.7m). The fair values of the company's other non-derivative financial instruments are equal to the book values.

d) Borrowing facilities

As at 31 March 2014, there were committed facilities for operating cash within the group of £140m (2013: £215m) expiring as set out below.

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Expiring within one year:		
- Intercompany term loan facility	30	75
Expiring in more than one year:		
- Intercompany revolving credit facilities	110	140
	140	215

Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig also has a £10m overdraft facility renewable on an annual basis.

The group has undrawn revolving credit facilities of £140m of which £30m is available to be drawn until May 14, £20m until May 2016 and the balance of £90m until May 2017.

At 31 March 2014, Dŵr Cymru (Financing) Limited ("Financing") also had a special liquidity facility of £135m (2013: £135m) which it is required to maintain in order to meet certain group interest and other obligations that cannot be funded through operating cash flow of the group, in the event of a standstill being declared by the Security Trustee. A standstill would occur in the event that Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig defaults on its debt financing covenants. No such covenant default has arisen during the year. The facility is renewable on an annual basis.

All of the above facilities are at floating rates of interest.

e) Capital risk management

Gearing ratios (group)

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Total borrowings	(2,910)	(2,895)
Less: cash and cash equivalents	92	155
Net debt	(2,818)	(2,740)
Regulatory capital value (RCV)	4,468	4,344
Total capital	1,650	1,604
Less: unamortised bond costs	(5)	(6)
Total capital per bond covenants	1,645	1,598
Gearing ratio	63%	63%

As set out on page 19, the group monitors its capital structure based on a regulatory gearing ratio which compares its net debt with the Ofwat-determined RCV.

16. Provisions

	Restructuring provision £m	Dilapidation provision £m	Uninsured loss provision £m	Other provision £m	Provision for loss on swap closure £m	Total £m
At 1 April 2013	7.0	2.1	7.2	4.3	1.7	22.3
Charged to income statement	-	0.1	1.0	0.2	-	1.3
Utilised in year	(3.9)	-	(1.6)	(1.5)	(0.2)	(7.2)
At 31 March 2014	3.1	2.2	6.6	3.0	1.5	16.4
Split as:						
Amounts to be utilised within one year	3.1	-	1.0	1.5	(0.1)	5.5
Amounts to be utilised after more than one year	-	2.2	5.6	1.5	1.6	10.9
At 31 March 2014	3.1	2.2	6.6	3.0	1.5	16.4

	Restructuring provision £m	Dilapidation provision £m	Uninsured loss provision £m	Other provision £m	Provision for loss on swap closure £m	Total £m
At 1 April 2012	10.5	2.0	5.6	2.3	1.8	22.2
Charged to income statement	-	0.1	4.3	2.5	-	6.9
Utilised in year	(3.5)	-	(2.7)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(6.8)
At 31 March 2013	7.0	2.1	7.2	4.3	1.7	22.3
Split as:						
Amounts to be utilised within one year	7.0	-	2.0	1.5	(0.1)	10.4
Amounts to be utilised after more than one year	-	2.1	5.2	2.8	1.8	11.9
At 31 March 2013	7.0	2.1	7.2	4.3	1.7	22.3

Restructuring provision - this provides for the costs of terminating the outsourced contracts with UUOS and KWS, along with the estimated restructuring costs associated with a reduction in the headcount by some 300.

Dilapidation provision - this provision relates to estimated dilapidation costs, which will be utilised over the next five years.

Uninsured loss provision - this provision is in respect of uninsured losses and where insurance cover does not cover a deductible amount. The utilisation period is uncertain due to the nature of insurance claims but is estimated to be five years.

Other provision - this provides for certain other obligations which arise during the ordinary course of the company's business.

Provision for loss on swap closure - this provision is in respect of a liability that arose on the cancellation of certain interest rate swap contracts. These contracts were redeemed early and a loss arising on redemption was settled by setting a higher rate on another swap contract. This provision is being released to the Income Statement over the life of the revised swap, which will expire on 31 March 2031.

17. Called-up share capital

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Authorised		
501,050,000 (2013: 501,050,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	**501.1**	501.1
Allotted and fully paid		
309,876,374 (2013: 309,876,374) ordinary shares of £1 each	**309.9**	309.9

18. Cash generated from operations

Reconciliation of operating profit to cash generated from operations:	2014 £m	2013 £m
Operating profit	**204.6**	183.3
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation and amortisation	**163.7**	158.7
- Changes in working capital:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	**(0.1)**	(19.6)
Increase in trade and other payables	**(4.1)**	1.7
Pension contributions in excess of operating costs	**(10.0)**	(0.5)
Pension service charge adjustment	**-**	2.1
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	**(2.3)**	0.1
	(16.5)	(16.2)
Cash generated from operations	**351.8**	325.8

19. Analysis and reconciliation of net debt

a) Net debt at the balance sheet date may be analysed as:	2014 £m	2013 £m
Cash and cash equivalents	**91.6**	154.6
Debt owed by parent company after one year	**320.5**	320.8
	412.1	475.4
Debt due after one year	**(2,272.8)**	(2,226.3)
Debt due within one year	**(16.5)**	(13.8)
Finance leases	**(571.3)**	(616.3)
Accrued interest	**(49.5)**	(38.7)
	(2,910.1)	(2,895.1)
Net debt	**(2,498.0)**	(2,419.7)

b) The movement in net debt during the year may be summarised as:	2014 £m	2013 £m
Net debt at start of year	**(2,419.7)**	(2,370.6)
Decrease in net cash	**(63.0)**	(144.5)
(Increase)/decrease in debt	**(21.9)**	117.4
Increase in net debt arising from cash flow	**(84.9)**	(27.1)
Movement in accrued interest	**(10.8)**	2.2
Indexation of index-linked debt	**(38.5)**	(38.9)
Repayment of loan to parent company	**51.1**	-
Accounting profit on lease termination	**-**	14.4
Other non-cash movements	**4.8**	(0.1)
Movement in net debt during the year	**(78.3)**	(49.5)
Net debt at end of year	**(2,498.0)**	(2,419.7)

20. Employees and directors

a) Directors' emoluments

The aggregate emoluments of the directors of Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig for their services as directors of the company are set out below:

	2014	2013
	£'000	£'000
Salary (including benefits in kind)	**1,434**	1,151
Fees	**578**	513
	2,012	1,684
Long term incentive plan	**304**	214
Highest paid director (2014 and 2013: N C Annett)		
Aggregate emoluments	**552**	452
Accrued pension under defined benefit scheme	**151**	135
Long term incentive plan	**115**	84

Retirement benefits are accruing to three directors (2013 – three) under defined benefit schemes. None of the directors is a member of the defined contribution scheme (2013: none).

Under the new Annual Variable Pay Scheme (AVPS), payment has been made in the current year equivalent to 23.2% of base salary for performance against the corporate Performance Scorecard, 21.9% for financial performance and 4.75 – 8.5% against Strategic and Personal Objectives, making a total payment in the range of 49.85% - 53.6%. This compared to a maximum of 100%. Under the Long Term Variable Pay Scheme (LTVPS) provision has been made for a 20% staged payment of the Customer Equity element of the scheme, reflecting a strong financial performance in the first two years of the regulatory period 2010-2015, but no provision was made for a Customer Service award. (Further details are provided in the 2014 Remuneration Report which forms part of Glas Cymru's 2014 Report and financial statements.)

b) Staff costs during the year

	2014	2013
	£m	£m
Wages and salaries	**89.0**	76.8
Social security costs	**7.4**	6.6
Other pension costs	**6.6**	11.3
	103.0	94.7

Average monthly number of people (including executive directors) employed by the company	**2014 Number**	2013 Number
Regulated water and sewerage activities	**2,448**	2,210

Of the above, £43.5m (2013: £35.9m) has been capitalised.

21. Pension commitments

The company operates a funded defined benefit pension scheme for current employees (based on final pensionable salary and pensionable service), the DCWW Pension Scheme. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee administered fund.

The DCWW Pension Scheme was closed to new members from 31 December 2005 and a new defined contribution scheme, the Dŵr Cymru Defined Contribution Scheme, was introduced from 1 January 2006.

Defined benefit scheme

A full actuarial valuation of the scheme was undertaken as at 31 March 2013 by Joanne Eynon of Quantum Advisory, an independent, professionally qualified actuary, using the projected unit method. This valuation has been updated at 31 March 2014 and the principal assumptions made by the actuaries were:

	2014	2013
Discount rate	**4.4%**	4.5%
Inflation assumption	**3.4%**	3.2%
Rate of increase in pensionable salaries	**2.3%**	3.2%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	**3.2%**	3.1%
Post retirement mortality (life expectancy):		
- Current pensioners aged 65 - males	**87.1 yrs**	86.9 yrs
- Current pensioners aged 65 - females	**89.3 yrs**	89.6 yrs
- Future pensioners aged 65 (currently aged 45) - males	**88.4 yrs**	89.8 yrs
- Future pensioners aged 65 (currently aged 45) - females	**90.8 yrs**	92.5 yrs

Post retirement mortality assumptions are based on those in published actuarial tables "PA92", relevant to members' year of birth with long cohort adjustments.

The major categories of plan assets, as a percentage of total assets and the expected rates of return thereon, were as follows:

		2014		2013
	Expected return	**% of total assets**	Expected return	% of total assets
Equities	**6.5%**	**54.8%**	6.5%	54.8%
Bonds	**5.0%**	**28.6%**	5.0%	28.6%
Other	**3.0%**	**6.0%**	3.0%	6.0%

21. Pension commitments cont'd

	Present value of obligation £m	Fair value of plan assets £m	Total £m
At 1 April 2013	**323.3**	**(291.2)**	**32.1**
Current service cost	9.9	-	9.9
Interest expense/income	14.7	(13.4)	1.3
Past service cost	0.2	-	0.2
Expenses	0.7	0.6	1.3
	25.5	(12.8)	12.7
Remeasurements			
Gain from change in demographic assumptions	(8.7)	-	(8.7)
Gain from change in financial assumptions	(14.6)	-	(14.6)
Experience gains	-	(1.5)	(1.5)
	(23.3)	(1.5)	(24.8)
Contributions		(16.5)	(16.5)
Benefits paid	(5.4)	5.4	-
Bulk transfer		(2.3)	(2.3)
	(5.4)	(13.4)	(18.8)
At 31 March 2014	**320.1**	**(318.9)**	**1.2**

21. Pension commitments cont'd

	Present value of obligation £m	Fair value of plan assets £m	Total £m
At 1 April 2012 (restated)	**272.8**	**(240.8)**	**32.0**
Current service cost	11.1	-	11.1
Interest expense/income	14.1	(12.5)	1.6
Past service cost	2.3	2.3	4.6
Expenses	-	0.4	0.4
	27.5	(9.8)	17.7
Remeasurements			
Gain from change in demographic assumptions	(5.1)	-	(5.1)
Loss/(gain) from change in financial assumptions	20.8	(20.7)	0.1
	15.7	(20.7)	(5.0)
Contributions	-	(11.7)	(11.7)
Benefits paid	(6.4)	6.4	-
Bulk transfer	13.7	(14.6)	(0.9)
	7.3	(19.9)	(12.6)
At 31 March 2013 (restated)	**323.3**	**(291.2)**	**32.1**

The total amount recognised in the Balance Sheet is made up as follows :

	2014 £m	2013 £m
Present value of funded obligations	**(320.1)**	(323.3)
Fair value of plan assets	**318.9**	291.2
Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(1.2)**	(32.1)
EFRBS unfunded liability	**(1.6)**	(0.7)
Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(2.8)**	(32.8)

21. Pension commitments cont'd

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Experience adjustments arising on scheme assets:					
Amount (£m)	**(2.9)**	17.9	(9.5)	(8.2)	10.0
Percentage of scheme assets	**(3%)**	(6%)	(4%)	(4%)	21%
Experience adjustments arising on scheme liabilities:					
Amount (£m)	**(5.1)**	(15.7)	(34.6)	3.6	11.5
Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	**(5%)**	(5%)	(13%)	2%	21%
Present value of scheme liabilities (£m)	**320.0**	324.0	272.8	238.4	54.8
Fair value of scheme assets (£m)	**318.8**	291.2	240.8	222.9	46.8
Deficit (£m)	**(2.8)**	(32.8)	(31.9)	(15.5)	(8.0)

The contributions paid in the year to 31 March 2014 include a special contribution of £1.2m (2013: £0.5m). A further £3.5m was paid into the scheme to augment the benefits in respect of scheme members who left the company via selective voluntary severance (2013: £0.9m) The contribution expected to be paid in line with the extant schedule of contributions during the financial year ended 31 March 2014 amounts to £1.4m

	Change in assumption	**Increase in Liabilities**
Discount rate	0.1%	£6.8m
Price inflation	0.1%	£6.5m
Life expectancy	1 year	£6.8m

The above sensitivity analysis is based on isolated changes in each assumption whilst holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and there is likely to be some level of correlation between the movements in different assumptions.

22. Impact of change in accounting policy

Adoption of IAS 19 (revised 2011)

The revised employee benefit standard introduces changes to regonition measurement, presentation and disclosure of post-employment benefits. The standard also requires net interest expense/income to be calculated as the product of the net defined benefit liability/asset and the discount rate as determined at the beginning of the year. The effect of this is to remove the previous concept of recognising an expected return on plan asstes.

The effects of the changes in accounting policies is shown in the following tables.

Impact of change on change in accounting policy on the income statement

	March 2014	Adopt IAS 19 (revised 2011)	March 2014 as presented	March 2013	Adopt IAS 19 (revised 2011)	March 2013 as presented
Revenue	736.5		736.5	716.4		716.4
Operating costs	(526.9)	(5.0)	(531.9)	(533.1)	(2.7)	(535.8)
Operating profit	209.6	(5.0)	204.6	183.3	(2.7)	180.6
Financing costs	(89.6)		(89.6)	(169.2)		(169.2)
Profit/(loss) before tax	120.0	(5.0)	115.0	14.1	(2.7)	11.4
Taxation	11.8	1.2	13.0	4.5	0.6	5.1
Profit for the year	131.8	(3.8)	128.0	18.6	(2.1)	16.5

Impact of change on change in accounting policy on the statement of comprehensive income

	March 2014	Adopt IAS 19 (revised 2011)	March 2014 as presented	March 2013	Adopt IAS 19 (revised 2011)	March 2013 as presented
Profit for the year	131.8	(3.8)	128.0	18.6	(2.1)	16.5
Actuarial gain in pension scheme	19.7	5.0	24.7	2.3	2.7	5.0
Movement on deferred tax	(4.6)	(1.2)	(5.8)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(1.5)
Total comprehensive income	146.9	-	146.9	20.0	-	20.0

The impact of change in accounting policy had no effect on the Balance Sheet.

23. Contingent liabilities

The company is liable, under its inter-company loan arrangements with Dŵr Cymru (Financing) Limited ("Financing"), for any cash liabilities that may arise to the extent that such cash liabilities are not already included in fixed interest rates under the tranches of the inter-company loan. An amount equal to such cash liabilities is recharged by Financing as fees under the inter-company loan arrangements.

On 10 May 2001, Financing had entered into £625m notional of interest rate swaps. The purpose of these interest rate swaps was to fix the interest rate on an equivalent amount of floating rate bonds issued by Financing. The floating rate borrowings and the interest rate swaps were matched and re-charged to the company as fixed interest tranches of the inter-company loan of the same date.

Financing floating rate bonds, and the related fixed interest tranches of the inter-company loan, were repaid on 31 March 2005 (£100m), 30 June 2005 (£425m) and 31 March 2006 (£100m). Financing's interest rate swaps remained in place to hedge other floating rate liabilities of the group, in accordance with the Group's hedging strategy.

The company remains liable, under the inter-company loan arrangements, for any future cash liabilities under the remaining interest rate swap of £192m (2013: £192m) notional. As at 31 March 2014, the mark to market value of this interest rate swap was £69m (2013: £92m), and the interest rate and maturity of the swap are 5.67% and 17 years (2013: 5.67% and 18 years) respectively.

Aside from the above, there were no contingent liabilities other than those arising from the ordinary course of the company's business and on these no material losses are anticipated.

24. Capital and other financial commitments

The company's business plan at 31 March 2014 shows net capital expenditure and infrastructure renewals expenditure of £340m (2013: £312m) during the next financial year. While only a portion of this amount has been formally contracted for, the company is effectively committed to the total as part of its overall capital expenditure programme approved by its regulator.

25. Related party transactions

There were no other transactions with other companies that are part of the Glas Cymru Cyfyngedig group:

Interest payable on intercompany loans to Dŵr Cymru (Financing) Limited during the year was £129.2m (2013: £131.8m).

26. Immediate and ultimate holding company

The immediate parent company is Dŵr Cymru (Holdings) Limited and the ultimate holding company and controlling party is Glas Cymru Cyfyngedig, both of which are registered in England and Wales. The largest and smallest group within which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Glas Cymru Cyfyngedig, whose consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Pentwyn Road, Nelson, Treharris, Mid Glamorgan, CF46 6LY.

27. Elan Valley Trust Fund

In 1984 Dŵr Cymru Authority entered into a conditional sale and purchase agreement with Severn Trent Water Authority for the sale of the aqueduct and associated works by which the bulk supply to Severn Trent reservoirs is conveyed.

The sum of £31.7 million, representing the consideration for the conditional sale, was invested in a trust fund. The principal function of the fund was to provide an income to Dŵr Cymru Authority, whilst preserving the capital value of the fund in real terms. Dŵr Cymru Authority's interest in this fund was vested in Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig under the provisions of the Water Act 1989.

The assets of the fund are not included in these financial statements. As at 31 March 2014 the market value of the trust fund was £103m (2013:£112m)

Interest receivable includes £5.6m (2013: £4.6m) in respect of distributions from the Elan Valley Trust Fund.