

# Annual Performance Report 2022/23

## Part 1 – Regulatory financial reporting

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## Foreword

References to “the Company”, “Dŵr Cymru” and “Welsh Water” in the Annual Performance Report Parts 1 to 11 inclusive relate to Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig, the sole operating company in the whole business securitisation formed by the Glas Cymru Anghyfyngedig group. References to “Glas Cymru” and “the Group” refer, respectively, to Glas Cymru Holdings Cyfyngedig and the group of which it is the parent.

## Statement of Directors’ responsibilities for regulatory information

The following confirmations from our Directors are provided to comply with the requirements of Condition F of our Licence, which requires that accounting statements are prepared in accordance with the Regulatory Accounting Guidelines issued by Ofwat. In particular, Regulatory Accounting Guideline 3.14 issued in April 2023 requires the following statements to be made by our Directors:

- statement on executive pay and performance;
- statement on disclosure of information to auditors;
- statement on dividend policy for the appointed business;
- accounting policy note for price control units;
- a note on revenue recognition;
- a note on capitalisation policy;
- a note on bad debt policy;
- ring fencing certificate;
- tax strategy for the appointed business;
- statement on differences between statutory and RAG definitions;
- statement on long term viability;
- statement explaining out/under performance of the return on regulatory equity (Financial Flows and RORE);
- statement on variance on infrastructure network reinforcement charges; and
- statement on innovation competition.



## **Statement of Directors' responsibilities for regulatory information (continued)**

### **Statement on Directors' pay and standards of performance**

The Company is required under s35A of the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a statement that the remuneration paid to Executive Directors is linked to standards of performance. This Statement is provided within the Directors' Remuneration Report which can be found within the Group's 2023 Annual Report and Accounts which are available at [www.dwrcymru.com](http://www.dwrcymru.com).

### **Statement on disclosure of information to auditors**

In the case of each of the persons who are Directors at the time when the Annual Performance Report is approved under Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006 the following applies:

- a) so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- b) he/she has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of the information.

### **Statement on dividend policy**

Glas Cymru Holdings Cyfyngedig is a company limited by guarantee and does not have share capital, therefore no dividends are paid outside the Group. Our not-for shareholder constitution means that value created in the business is used for the benefit of customers to support social tariffs and to increase investment in assets to provide our essential services.

#### **DŴR CYMRU CYFYNGEDIG – APPOINTED BUSINESS**

In March 2016 the Glas Board approved a dividend policy to permit up to £100 million of funds to be distributed within the Group, but outside the regulatory ringfence, to facilitate the funding of commercial projects.

In line with this Policy, intra-Group dividends totalling £30.2 million were paid in 2016-2017. No further intra-Group dividends have been paid since then and none are expected to be paid in the foreseeable future.

In the event that the Board considers such dividends in the future, it has confirmed that it will take into account the extent to which the appointed company is achieving its performance commitments for service delivery to customers and other regulatory obligations, and its other commitments at PR19 in respect of issues to be taken into account in making any decision to pay a dividend. A revised Dividend Policy was approved by the Board in February 2022 and by Ofwat in April 2022. See [dwrcymru.com/dividend-policy](http://dwrcymru.com/dividend-policy).



## **Statement of Directors' responsibilities for regulatory information (continued)**

### **Accounting policy note for price control segments**

The financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with RAG2 – Guidance for classification of costs across the price control. An accounting policy note for price control units is disclosed in part 2 of this Annual Performance Report. The tables presented in parts 2 and 4 to 11 inclusive have been prepared in accordance with our Accounting Methodology Statement which can be found at [www.dwrcymru.com](http://www.dwrcymru.com).

### **Revenue recognition note**

The revenue recognition note is included in the accounting policies note in appendix 1 of parts 4 to 11.

### **Capitalisation policy note**

The capitalisation policy note is included in the accounting policies note in appendix 1 of parts 4 to 11.

### **Bad debt policy note**

The bad debt policy note is included in the accounting policies note in appendix 1 of parts 4 to 11.

### **Statement on sufficiency of non-financial resources**

Under paragraph P14 of Condition P of the Licence, the Company is at all times required to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that if a special administration order were made, the Company would have available to it sufficient rights and assets (other than financial resources) to enable the special administrator to manage the affairs, business and property of the Company.

### **Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources for a period of at least 12 months from the date of their approval and that there are no material uncertainties to disclose.

In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern basis of accounting the Directors have reviewed the resources available to the Company in the form of cash and committed bank facilities as well as consideration of the Company's capital adequacy.



## Statement of Directors' responsibilities for regulatory information (continued)

### Going concern (continued)

The Directors have considered the magnitude of potential impacts resulting from uncertain future events or changes in conditions, and the likely effectiveness of mitigating actions that the directors would consider undertaking. The financial plan has been subjected to a number of severe but plausible downside scenarios in order to assess the group's ability to operate within existing covenants and facilities. These scenarios consider: the potential impacts of increased totex costs, including a significant one-off totex impact arising in the assessment period; low and high inflation environments; elevated levels of bad debt; outcome delivery incentive penalties; and the impact of these factors materialising on a combined basis. Mitigating actions were considered to include: deferral of capital expenditure; a reduction in other discretionary totex spend; and an extension of revolving credit facilities. The Directors have also assessed the potential impacts resulting from the cost-of-living crisis and interest rates presently affecting the UK, and although they generate a negative on our financials, none of these factors pose a significant concern to disclose in relation to the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reduced cash flows would impact on key financial metrics, in particular interest cover ratios. In the extreme downside scenario, gearing and interest covers retain headroom within the trigger levels specified in borrowing covenants; and whilst the reduced cash flows weaken our financial metrics, they remain within the investment grade credit rating and in compliance with our borrowing covenants.

Having considered these matters, the Directors do not believe there are any material uncertainties to disclose in relation to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.



## **Statement of Directors' responsibilities for regulatory information (continued)**

### **Statement on ring fencing certificate**

The Directors have resolved that a Certificate required under Condition P9 be issued to the Water Services Regulation Authority confirming that in the opinion of the Directors:

- a) the Company will have available to it sufficient financial resources and facilities to enable it to carry out, for at least the next 12 months, the regulated activities (including the investment programme necessary to fulfil the Company's obligations under the Instrument of Appointment); and
- b) the Company will, for at least the next 12 months, have available to it management resources and systems of planning and internal control which are sufficient to enable it to carry out those functions.
- c) the Company has available to it sufficient rights and resources other than financial resources
- d) all contracts entered into between the Company and any Associated Company include the necessary provisions and requirements in respect of the standard of service to be supplied to the Company, to ensure that it is able to carry out the Regulated Activities

### **Statement on sufficiency of financial resources and facilities**

In providing this Certificate, the Directors have taken into account:

- a) the Company's Licence, which is in place on a rolling 25-year basis;
- b) the certainty on customer tariffs to March 2024 provided by the 2019 Final Determination of prices by Ofwat, following its acceptance by the Board;
- c) the financial strength of the Company and the management and other resources available to the Company as recorded in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023;
- d) the bond programme of financing implemented by Dŵr Cymru (Financing) UK Plc, an associate Company, inter alia, to provide future financing for the Company (including the investment programme necessary to fulfil the Company's obligations under the Instrument of Appointment);
- e) the strong credit rating of the Company's bonds;



## Statement of Directors' responsibilities for regulatory information (continued)

### Statement on sufficiency of financial resources and facilities (continued)

f) the results from the ongoing monitoring of financial, operational and compliance controls and the risk management process reported to the Board eight formal committees; the Audit Committee; the Remuneration Committee; the Nomination Committee; the Quality and Safety Committee; the Technology Committee; the Finance Committee; Cwm Taf Project Committee; and the Environment, Social and Governance Committee.. The Group's internal audit function has carried out a programme of work, which incorporates a review of the control environment;

g) the annual review of the effectiveness of internal controls in compliance with the requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code;

h) the Company's formal risk and governance arrangements which are monitored by the Audit Committee and Board;

i) the Company's employment policies and strategy;

j) the Company's plans for the AMP7 regulatory period; and

k) the undertaking that Glas Cymru Holdings Cyfyngedig ("Glas Cymru") has given following the acquisition of the Company, in which Glas Cymru confirms that it (and each of its subsidiaries other than the Company) will:

- provide the Company with all such information as may be necessary to enable the Company to comply with the requirements of the conditions of Appointments, or such additional information as the Director may reasonably require about their activities and the financing of them;
- refrain from any action which would or may cause the Company to breach any of its obligations under the Act or conditions of Appointments;
- ensure that at all times the Board of the Company contains a majority of Non-Executive Directors;
- comply with the Principles of Good Governance outlined in the current UK Corporate Governance Code published by the Financial Reporting Council (or any successor document having a similar purpose or intent) as may from time to time be appended to or approved for the purposes of the Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority; and
- not make any changes to their respective Memorandum and Articles of Association without the consent of Ofwat.

This Directors' Certificate also confirms that in the opinion of the Directors all contracts entered into with any associated company include all necessary provisions and requirements concerning the standard of service to the Company, to ensure that it is able to meet all its obligations as a water and sewerage undertaker.





## **Statement of Directors' responsibilities for regulatory information (continued)**

### **Statement on sufficiency of financial resources and facilities (continued)**

Section P35 of Licence Condition P requires our independent auditors to produce a report that sets out:

- any inconsistencies between the Director's Certificate and either the statements under licence conditions F6.1 or any information which were obtained in the course of their work as the Company's auditors.

The independent auditors' report can be found on page 12.

### **Licence Condition P26 – maintaining an investment grade rating**

The Directors confirm that throughout 2022/23 the Company, or an associated company as issuer of debt on its behalf, has ensured that it has maintained at all times an issuer credit rating which is an investment grade rating. Dŵr Cymru has amongst the strongest credit ratings in the water sector, reflecting the Company's high level of creditworthiness. The ratings of the Company's Class A debt at 31 March 2023 were AA, A1 and A and those of Class B debt were A-/negative, A3 and A (all with stable outlook) from Standard and Poor, Moody's and Fitch Ratings. (The Class A bonds are guaranteed by Assured Guaranty UK Ltd (AA/A1/not rated). Moody's and S&P therefore revert to the higher AG credit rating but Fitch reflects the underlying rating of the bonds.

### **Tax strategy note**

As required by RAG 3.14 the tax strategy note is included within this Annual Performance Report, in the accounting policies note in appendix 1 of part 4 to 11, and covers the following key areas:

- the Company's approach to risk management and governance arrangements;
- the Company's attitude towards tax planning;
- the level of risk that the Group is prepared to accept; and
- the Company's approach towards its dealings with HMRC.

### **Statement on differences between statutory and RAG definitions**

Tables 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D all have a column to report any resulting differences between statutory and regulatory definitions on a line by line basis. An analysis of the differences is shown at the end of each table with a narrative explanation of any material movements included in appendix 1 of part 4 to 11. A reconciliation between total borrowings included in the statutory financial statements and borrowings in the regulatory accounts is provided alongside table 1C.



## Statement of Directors' responsibilities for regulatory information (continued)

### Long term viability statement

- Our customers need to know they can rely on the services we provide over the long term. Ensuring the long-term resilience of our business, including financial resilience, is therefore a key area of focus for us. Ofwat expects companies to confirm that they are financially viable over the longer term. Our approach to doing this complies with Provision 31 of the UK Corporate Governance Code.
- As a result of our assessment, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period to March 2030. The Long Term Viability Statement is available in the 2023 Glas Cymru Annual Report and Accounts which are available at [www.dwrcymru.com](http://www.dwrcymru.com).
- **Statement explaining out/under performance of the return on regulated equity (RORE)**
- The movement in RORE compared to the base RORE set at the last price review is reported in appendix 1 of parts 4 to 11. This identifies and quantifies the key components of the out/under performance as required by RAG 3.14.
- **Statement on variance in infrastructure network reinforcement charges**
- This statement applies to English Companies where revenue from infrastructure charges is aligned to costs over a period of time. These rules do not apply in Wales as the infrastructure charges which are set in accordance with the terms of our licence are not directly aligned to costs; as a result we have not shown any variance in table 2K.
- **Statement on innovation competition**
- The revenue received from customers in 2022/23 for the purposes of innovation competition will not be used for business as usual activities funded through totex. The breakdown of the cash balance between the innovation competition and other appointed activities is shown alongside table 1C.
- **Licence Condition P19 – trading with associate companies at arm's length**
- We have an obligation to ensure that every transaction between the appointed business and any associated company is at arm's length so neither gives to nor receives from the other any cross-subsidy. There were no material transactions with associated companies except for:



## Statement of Directors' responsibilities for regulatory information (continued)

### Licence Condition P19 – trading with associate companies at arm's length (continued)

- the Directors of Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig (DCC) are also directors of other companies within the Glas Cymru Group. However, the emoluments of the Directors are paid in full by DCC as their activities are predominantly related to the regulated water and sewerage business. During the year the Directors' emoluments amounted to £1,695,000 (2022: £1,821,000);
- no dividends were paid or received by the Company during the year;
- Welsh Water Infrastructure Limited (WWIL) intercompany balance at 31.03.2023 was £3,560 (2022: £13,350) ; this value has been included in the Company's balance sheet as an intercompany balance;
- Welsh Water Organic Energy Limited (WWOE) intercompany balance at 31.03.2023 was £13,655 (2022: £1,153,352); this value has been included in the Company's balance sheet as an intercompany balance;
- Welsh Water Organic Energy (Cardiff) Limited (WOEC) intercompany balance at 31.03.2023 was £2,098,786 (2022: £1,153,352); the net increase of £945,434 relates to costs recharged to WOEC that have not yet been reimbursed. This value has been included in the Company's balance sheet as an intercompany balance;
- Welsh Water Organic Waste Limited (WWOW) intercompany balance at 31.03.2023 was £480,661 (2022: £55,131); the net increase of £425,530 relates to costs recharged to WWOW. This value has been included in the Company's balance sheet as an intercompany balance;
- £74,290 (2022: £18,901) of Glas Cymru Holdings Cyfyngedig (CGHC) costs remain outstanding. This value has been included in the Company's balance sheet as an intercompany balance;
- £8,481 (2022: £8,481) of Glas Cymru Anghyfyngedig costs remain outstanding. This value has been included in the Company's balance sheet as an intercompany balance;
- Cambrian Utilities Limited intercompany balance at 31.03.2023 was £25,419 (2022: £20,239); this increase relates to recharge of audit fees. This value has been included in the Company's balance sheet as an intercompany balance;
- £1,971,000 (2022: £1,971,000) from Glas Cymru Anghyfyngedig remains outstanding and is included in the Company's balance sheet as an intercompany balance;
- an intercompany loan of £2,812,458 (2022: £2,812,458) from Dŵr Cymru Holdings Limited remains outstanding and is included in the Company's balance sheet as an intercompany loan;



## Statement of Directors' responsibilities for regulatory information (continued)

### Licence Condition P19 – trading with associate companies at arm's length (continued)

- intercompany interest payable to the Group's financing company Dŵr Cymru (Financing) UK Plc (DCF), totalled £223,724,000 (2022: £128,361,000 as well as £187,352,000 (2022: £93,554,000) for bond swap indexation. As at 31 March 2023 the balance outstanding on the intercompany loan from DCF which includes loan interest stood at £3,227,917,886 (2022: £3,085,276,653). In addition the bond swap indexation outstanding on the bonds owed to DCF amount to £344,653,844 (2022: £157,301,954). All borrowings raised by DCF are immediately on-lent to DCC on an arm's length basis. The intercompany loan agreement is subject to the terms and conditions of the whole business securitisation structure of Glas Cymru Anghyfngedig and its subsidiaries. DCC, in its capacity as debtor, repays such principal and interest as is due on each borrowing on the due date plus a margin of 0.01%;
- recharge of costs paid on behalf of Welsh Water Organic Energy (Cardiff) Limited and Welsh Water Organic Waste Limited of £780,000 and £280,500 respectively;
- services provided by the associated companies to the Company was £452,065 for supply of power from Welsh Water Organic Energy (Cardiff) Limited of which £nil remained outstanding at 31.03.2023 ; the contract was at arms length; and
- the Company received rent of £72,500 for two sites at Nash and Eign from Welsh Water Organic Waste Limited; the contract was at arms length.

For a complete list please see the accounting policies note in appendix 1 of parts 4 to 11.



## Independent auditors' report to the Water Services Regulation Authority (the WSRA) and Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig ("the Company)

### Opinion

We have audited the tables within Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig's Annual Performance Report for the year ended 31 March 2023 ("the Regulatory Accounting Statements") which comprise:

- the regulatory financial reporting tables comprising the income statement (table 1A), the statement of comprehensive income (table 1B), the statement of financial position (table 1C), the statement of cash flows (table 1D), the net debt analysis (table 1E), the financial flows (table 1F) and the related notes; and
- the regulatory price review and other segmental reporting tables comprising the segmental income statement (table 2A), the totex analysis for wholesale water and wastewater (table 2B), the operating cost analysis for retail (table 2C), the historical cost analysis of fixed assets for wholesale and retail (table 2D), the analysis of grants and contributions for wholesale (table 2E), the residential retail revenue (table 2F), the non-household water revenues by customer type (table 2G), the non-household wastewater revenues by customer type (table 2H), the revenue analysis & wholesale control reconciliation (table 2I), the infrastructure network reinforcement costs (table 2J), the infrastructure charges reconciliation (table 2K), the analysis of land sales (table 2L), the revenue reconciliation for wholesale (table 2M), residential retail social tariffs (table 2N) and historical cost analysis of intangible assets for wholesale and retail (table 2O) and the related notes.

We have not audited the outcome performance tables (3A to 3I) and the additional regulatory information in tables 4A to 4W, 5A to 5B, 6A to 6F, 7A to 7F, 8A to 8D, 9A, 10A to 10E and 11A.

In our opinion, Dwr Cymru Cyfyngedig's Regulatory Accounting Statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Condition F of the Regulatory Accounting Guidelines issued by the WSRA (RAG 1.09, RAG 2.08, RAG 2.09, RAG 3.14, RAG 4.11 and RAG 5.07) and the accounting policies (including the Company's published accounting methodology statement(s), as defined in RAG 3.14, appendix 2.



## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (“ISAs (UK)”), including ISA (UK) 800 except as stated in the section on Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the Regulatory Accounting Statements within the Annual Performance Report below, and having regard to the guidance contained in ICAEW Technical Release Tech 02/16 AAF (Revised) ‘Reporting to Regulators on Regulatory Accounts’ issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales.

## **Independent auditors’ report to the Water Services Regulation Authority (the WSRA) and Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig (“the Company”) (continued)**

Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the Regulatory Accounting Statements within the Annual Performance Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit, including the Financial Reporting Council’s (FRC’s) Ethical Standard as applied to other entities of public interest, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## **Emphasis of matter – special purpose basis of preparation**

We draw attention to the fact that the Regulatory Accounting Statements have been prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework, Condition F, the Regulatory Accounting Guidelines, the accounting policies (including the Company’s published accounting methodology statement(s), as defined in RAG 3.14, appendix 2) set out in the statement of accounting policies and under the historical cost convention.

The nature, form and content of the Regulatory Accounting Statements are determined by the WSRA. As a result, the Regulatory Accounting Statements may not be suitable for another purpose. It is not appropriate for us to assess whether the nature of the information being reported upon is suitable or appropriate for the WSRA’s purposes. Accordingly, we make no such assessment. In addition, we are not required to assess whether the methods of cost allocation set out in the accounting methodology statement are appropriate to the circumstances of the Company or whether they meet the requirements of the WSRA.

The Regulatory Accounting Statements are separate from the statutory financial statements of the Company and have not been prepared under the basis of United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards (“UK IASs”). Financial information other than that prepared on the basis of UK IASs does not necessarily represent a true and fair view of the financial performance or financial position of a Company as shown in statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The Regulatory Accounting Statements in parts 1 and 2 have been drawn up in accordance with Regulatory Accounting Guidelines with a number of departures from UK IASs. A summary of the effect of these departures in the Company’s statutory financial statements is included in the tables within part 1. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



## Independent auditors' report to the Water Services Regulation Authority (the WSRA) and Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig ("the Company") (continued)

### Conclusions relating to going concern

The directors have prepared the Regulatory Accounting Statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the Regulatory Accounting Statements ("the going concern period").

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Regulatory Accounting Statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

### Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

#### *Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud*

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud.

Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors, the audit committee, internal audit and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board/ audit committee minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management/ directors including the AVPS and LTVPS target for management remuneration.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.



## **Independent auditors' report to the Water Services Regulation Authority (the WSRA) and Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig ("the Company") (continued)**

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that Company management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because of the regulated nature of the revenues recognized and limited opportunity or incentive for management to manipulate these revenues.

We also identified a fraud risk related to the inappropriate accounting treatment of pension benefit increases in response to possible impacts on covenant compliance.

We performed procedures including:

- Challenging the accounting treatment of the pension benefit increases by considering the requirements of IAS 19;
- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included fixed asset, borrowings and cash entries made to unrelated accounts;
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

### *Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations*

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies' legislation), distributable profits legislation, taxation legislation, pension legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.





## **Independent auditors' report to the Water Services Regulation Authority (the WSRA) and Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig ("the Company") (continued)**

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Company's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: compliance with Ofwat regulatory legislation, Environment Agency, Drinking Water Inspectorate, National Rivers Authority, Natural Resources Wales, Wales Act, health and safety, GDPR and employment law recognising the financial and regulated nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

For the leakage and per capita consumption reporting matter discussed in note 17 of the Glas Cymru Report and Accounts we assessed accounting treatment and disclosures against our understanding from regulator correspondence and independent third-party reports.

### *Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation*

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

### **Other information**

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Performance Report other than the Regulatory Accounting Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the Regulatory Accounting Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Regulatory Accounting Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Regulatory Accounting 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 Regulatory Accounting 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.



## **Independent auditors' report to the Water Services Regulation Authority (the WSRA) and Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig ("the Company") (continued)**

We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

### **Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Performance Report**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the Annual Performance Report in accordance with Condition F, the Regulatory Accounting Guidelines issued by the WSRA and the Company's accounting policies (including the Company's published accounting methodology statement(s), as defined in RAG 3.14, appendix 2).

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the Annual Performance Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Regulatory Accounting Statements within the Annual Performance Report**

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Regulatory Accounting Statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report, except for the following:

The nature, form and content of the Regulatory Accounting Statements are determined by the WSRA. It is not appropriate for us to assess whether the nature of the information being reported upon is suitable or appropriate for the WSRA's purposes. Accordingly we make no such assessment. In addition, the Company has presented the allocation of operating costs and assets in accordance with the accounting policy for price control segments set out in table 2A and its accounting methodology statement. We are not required to assess whether the methods of cost allocation set out in the accounting methodology statement are appropriate to the circumstances of the Company or whether they meet the requirements of the WSRA, which would have been required if we were to express an audit opinion under ISAs (UK).



## **Independent auditors' report to the Water Services Regulation Authority (the WSRA) and Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig ("the Company") (continued)**

We have not assessed whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the circumstances of the Company where these are laid down by Condition F. Where Condition F does not give specific guidance on the accounting policies to be followed, our audit includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies adopted in respect of the transactions and balances required to be included in the Regulatory Accounting Statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the statutory financial statements of the Company.

### **Use of this report**

This report is made, on terms that have been agreed, solely to the Company and the WSRA in order to meet the requirements of Condition F of the Instrument of Appointment granted by the Secretary of State for the Environment to the Company as a water and sewage undertaker under the Water Industry Act 1991 ("Condition F"). Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company and the WSRA those matters that we have agreed to state to them in our report, in order (a) to assist the Company to meet its obligation under Condition F to procure such a report and (b) to facilitate the carrying out by the WSRA of its regulatory functions, and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the WSRA, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

Our opinion on the Regulatory Accounting Statements is separate from our opinion on the statutory financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023 on which we reported on 16 June 2023, which are prepared for a different purpose. Our audit report in relation to the statutory financial statements of the Company (our "Statutory audit") was made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our Statutory audit work was undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a statutory audit report and for no other purpose. In these circumstances, to the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom our Statutory audit report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

James Ledward  
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
3 Assembly Square  
Britannia Quay  
Cardiff  
CF10 4AX  
6 July 2023

# Annual Performance Report 2022/23



## 1A – Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Ref	Statutory £m	Adjustments		Total adjustment £m	Total appointed £m
			RAG differences <sup>1</sup> £m	Non- appointed <sup>2</sup> £m		
Revenue	2A	841.317	(5.441)	6.674	(12.115)	829.202
Operating costs	2A	(848.006)	(18.935)	(7.915)	(11.020)	(859.026)
Other operating income	2A	0.358	-	-	-	0.358
<b>Operating profit</b>	1D, 2A	<b>(6.331)</b>	<b>(24.376)</b>	<b>(1.241)</b>	<b>(23.135)</b>	<b>(29.466)</b>
Other income		-	31.552	-	31.552	31.552
Interest income		14.733	-	0.900	(0.900)	13.833
Interest expense <sup>3</sup>		(506.139)	(26.088)	-	(26.088)	(532.227)
Other interest expense <sup>4</sup>		-	(2.212)	-	(2.212)	(2.212)
<b>Loss before tax and fair value movements</b>		<b>(497.737)</b>	<b>(21.124)</b>	<b>(0.341)</b>	<b>(20.783)</b>	<b>(518.520)</b>
Fair value gains on financial instruments		115.364	-	-	-	115.364
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(382.373)</b>	<b>(21.124)</b>	<b>(0.341)</b>	<b>(20.783)</b>	<b>(403.156)</b>
UK corporation tax		0.054	-	-	-	0.054
Deferred tax		83.009	5.281	0.086	5.195	88.204
<b>Loss for the year</b>	1B	<b>(299.310)</b>	<b>(15.843)</b>	<b>(0.255)</b>	<b>(15.588)</b>	<b>(314.898)</b>
<b>Dividends</b>		-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Differences arising from statutory IFRS and RAG definitions are shown in the table on page 21.

<sup>2</sup> See accounting policies note in appendix 1 of parts 4 to 11 (appointed and non-appointed business) for a description of the Company's non-appointed activities.

<sup>3</sup> Interest expense consists of interest payable on:

	£m
External borrowings	(46.674)
Intra group borrowings	(416.732)
Amortisation of:	
Debt issuance cost	(1.452)
Debt premiums	0.756
Lease liabilities	(66.682)
Other loans	(1.443)
	<b>(532.227)</b>

<sup>4</sup> Other interest expense relates to interest paid on pension scheme liabilities.



## 1A – Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

### Tax analysis

	Statutory £m	Adjustments		Total adjustments £m	Total appointed £m
		RAG differences <sup>1</sup> £m	Non- appointed <sup>2</sup> £m		
Current year	0.103	-	-	-	0.103
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(0.157)	-	-	-	(0.157)
<b>UK Corporation tax</b>	<b>(0.054)</b>	-	-	-	<b>(0.054)</b>

<sup>2</sup> See accounting policies note in parts 4 to 11 (appointed and non-appointed business) for a description of the Company's non-appointed activities.

### Analysis of non-appointed revenue

	Non- appointed <sup>2</sup> £m
Imported sludge	-
Tankered waste	2.143
Other non-appointed revenue	4.531
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>6.674</b>

<sup>1</sup> Differences arising from statutory IFRS and RAG definitions are shown in the table on page 21.



## 1A – Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

The differences arising from statutory IFRS and RAG definitions are summarised below:

	Revenue recognition - measured income accrual adjustment £m	Removal of interest capitalisation and related depreciation £m	Deferred income release moved from depreciation to other income £m	Infrastructure renewal income moved from operating costs to other income £m	New connection income moved from revenue to other income £m	Searches income moved from revenue to other income £m	Pension interest moved from interest expense to other interest £m	Innovation fund accrual removed from operating expenditure £m	Tax charge relating to measured income accrual and capitalisation of interest £m	Total £m
Revenue	0.3	-	-	-	(4.7)	(1.0)	-	-	-	(5.4)
Operating costs	-	4.4	(12.4)	(13.4)	-	-	-	2.5	-	(18.9)
Other operating income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	12.4	13.4	4.7	1.0	-	-	-	31.5
Interest expense	-	(28.3)	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	(26.1)
Other interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.2)	-	-	(2.2)
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3
Loss for the year	0.3	(23.9)	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	5.3	(15.8)



## 1B – Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Ref	Statutory £m	Adjustments		Total adjustments £m	Total appointed £m
			RAG differences <sup>1</sup> £m	Non- appointed <sup>2</sup> £m		
<b>Loss for the year</b>	1A	<b>(299.310)</b>	(15.843)	(0.255)	<b>(15.588)</b>	<b>(314.898)</b>
Actuarial losses on post-employment plans		93.362	-	-	-	93.362
Other comprehensive income <sup>3</sup>		445.050	-	-	-	445.050
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>239.102</b>	<b>(15.843)</b>	<b>(0.255)</b>	<b>(15.588)</b>	<b>223.514</b>

<sup>2</sup> See accounting policies note in appendix 1 in parts 4 to 11 (appointed and non-appointed business) for a description of the Company's non-appointed activities.

<sup>3</sup> Further details are provided in the statement of changes in equity; in the accounting policies note in appendix 1 in parts 4 to 11.

## 1C – Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023

<sup>1</sup> Differences in the income for the year arising from statutory IFRS and RAG definitions are shown in the table on page 21.

# Annual Performance Report 2022/23



	Ref	Statutory £m	RAG differences <sup>1</sup> £m	Non- appointed <sup>2</sup> £m	Total adjustments £m	Total appointed activities £m
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Fixed assets	2D	6,959.189	(118.376)	-	(118.376)	6,840.813
Intangible assets		202.200	(12.602)	-	(12.602)	189.598
Investments - loans to group companies		-	-	-	-	-
Investments - other		-	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments		11.100	-	-	-	11.100
Retirement benefit assets		12.010	-	-	-	12.010
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>7,184.499</b>	<b>(130.978)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(130.978)</b>	<b>7,053.521</b>
<b>Current assets</b>						
Inventories		5.298	-	-	-	5.298
Trade and other receivables		646.820	4.300	-	4.300	651.120
Financial instruments		12.700	-	-	-	12.700
Cash and cash equivalents <sup>4</sup>	1E	362.632	-	42.316	(42.316)	320.316
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,027.450</b>	<b>4.300</b>	<b>42.316</b>	<b>(38.016)</b>	<b>989.434</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables		(628.892)	(10.672)	-	(10.672)	(639.564)
Capex creditor		(56.138)	-	-	-	(56.138)
Borrowings <sup>3</sup>		(94.516)	30.262	-	30.262	(64.254)
Financial instruments		(15.600)	-	-	-	(15.600)
Provisions		(17.800)	(12.357)	-	(12.357)	(30.157)
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>(812.946)</b>	<b>7.233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.233</b>	<b>(805.713)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>214.504</b>	<b>11.533</b>	<b>42.316</b>	<b>(30.783)</b>	<b>183.721</b>

<sup>2</sup> See accounting policies note in appendix 1 of parts 4 to 11 (appointed and non-appointed business) for a description of the Company's non-appointed activities.

<sup>3</sup> A reconciliation between borrowings in statutory accounts and regulatory accounts is shown on page 25.

<sup>4</sup> Cash and cash equivalent value for total appointed activities of £320.316m consists of £4.551m cash balances for innovation competition and £315.765m cash balances for other appointed activities.

<sup>1</sup> Differences arising from statutory IFRS and RAG definitions are shown in the table on page 25.





## 1C – Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022 (continued)

	Adjustments			Total adjustments £m	Total appointed activities £m
	Statutory £m	RAG differences <sup>1</sup> £m	Non-appointed <sup>2</sup> £m		
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	(540.735)	520.738	-	520.738	(19.997)
Borrowings <sup>3</sup>	(4,438.569)	20.066	-	20.066	(4,418.503)
Financial instruments	(74.919)	-	-	-	(74.919)
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	(5.859)	-	-	-	(5.859)
Deferred income – grants and contributions	-	0.003	-	0.003	0.003
Deferred income – adopted assets	-	(540.808)	-	(540.808)	(540.808)
Deferred tax	(793.433)	29.915	0.267	29.648	(763.785)
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>(5,853.515)</b>	<b>29.914</b>	<b>0.267</b>	<b>29.647</b>	<b>(5,823.868)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>1,545.488</b>	<b>(89.531)</b>	<b>42.583</b>	<b>(132.114)</b>	<b>1,413.374</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Called-up share capital	309.900	-	-	-	309.900
Retained earnings and other reserves	1,235.588	(89.531)	42.583	(132.114)	1,103.474
<b>Total equity<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1,545.488</b>	<b>(89.531)</b>	<b>42.583</b>	<b>(132.114)</b>	<b>1,413.374</b>

<sup>1</sup> Differences arising from statutory IFRS and RAG definitions are shown in the table on page 25.

<sup>2</sup> See accounting policies note in appendix 1 of parts 4 to 11 (appointed and non-appointed business) for a description of the Company's non-appointed activities.

<sup>3</sup> A reconciliation between borrowings in statutory accounts and regulatory accounts is shown on page 25.

<sup>4</sup> A statement of changes in equity has been provided in the accounting policy note in appendix 1 of parts 4 to 11 to enable reconciliation between tables 1B and 1C.



## 1C – Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023 (continued)

The differences arising from statutory IFRS and RAG definitions are summarised below:

	Revenue recognition - measured income accrual adjustment £m	Accrued interest moved from borrowings to trade payables £m	Deferred income £m	Capitalisation of interest removed £m	Tax charge relating to changes £m	Removal of innovation fund provision £m	Overdraft moved from borrowings to trade payables £m	Total £m
Fixed assets	-	-	-	(118.4)	-	-	-	(118.4)
Intangible assets	-	-	-	(12.6)	-	-	-	(12.6)
<b>Current assets</b>								-
Trade and other receivables	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3
<b>Current liabilities</b>								-
Trade and other payables	-	(30.3)	12.4	-	-	7.3	-	(10.6)
Borrowings	-	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	30.3
Provisions	-	-	(12.4)	-	-	-	-	(12.4)
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>								-
Trade and other payables	-	(20.1)	540.8	-	-	-	-	520.7
Borrowings	-	20.1	-	-	-	-	-	20.1
Deferred income - adopted assets	-	-	(540.8)	-	-	-	-	(540.8)
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	29.9	-	-	29.9
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(131.0)</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(89.5)</b>
<b>Equity</b>								
Retained earnings	4.3	-	-	(131.0)	29.9	7.3	-	(89.5)
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(131.0)</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(89.5)</b>

## Reconciliation between total borrowings in Statutory Accounts and Regulatory Accounting Statements

	£m
Borrowings per Statutory Financial Statements	4,533.1
Accrued interest reclassified as trade and other payables	(50.3)
<b>Borrowings per Regulatory Accounting Statements</b>	<b>4,482.8</b>



# Annual Performance Report 2022/23

## 1D – Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

Statement of cash flows	Ref	Statutory £m	Adjustments			Total appointed £m
			RAG differences <sup>1</sup> £m	Non- appointed £m	Total adjustments £m	
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1A</b>	<b>(6.331)</b>	(24.376)	(1.241)	<b>(23.135)</b>	<b>(29.466)</b>
Other income		-	19.136	-	<b>19.136</b>	<b>19.136</b>
Depreciation <sup>2</sup>		<b>358.033</b>	(4.420)	-	<b>(4.420)</b>	<b>353.613</b>
Amortisation – grants and		<b>(12.416)</b>	12.416	-	<b>12.416</b>	-
Pension contributions		<b>29.600</b>	-	-	-	<b>29.600</b>
Movement in provisions		<b>14.600</b>	-	-	-	<b>14.600</b>
Profit on sale of fixed assets		<b>(0.358)</b>	-	-	-	<b>(0.358)</b>
Changes in working capital	<b>1D</b>	<b>(5.676)</b>	(2.756)	-	<b>(2.756)</b>	<b>(8.432)</b>
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>377.452</b>	-	(1.241)	<b>1.241</b>	<b>378.693</b>
Net interest paid		<b>(136.457)</b>	-	0.900	<b>(0.900)</b>	<b>(137.357)</b>
Tax rebate		<b>0.561</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.561</b>
<b>Net cash generated from operating</b>		<b>241.556</b>	-	(0.341)	<b>0.341</b>	<b>241.897</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>						
Capital expenditure		<b>(335.145)</b>	-	-	-	<b>(335.145)</b>
Grants and contributions		<b>30.531</b>	-	-	-	<b>30.531</b>
Disposal of fixed assets		<b>0.400</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.400</b>
<b>Net cash used in investing</b>		<b>(304.214)</b>	-	-	-	<b>(304.214)</b>
<b>Net cash flow before financing</b>		<b>(62.658)</b>	-	(0.341)	<b>0.341</b>	<b>(62.317)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing</b>						
Net loans repaid		<b>(78.427)</b>	-	-	-	<b>(78.427)</b>
<b>Net cash flow from financing</b>		<b>(78.427)</b>	-	-	-	<b>(78.427)</b>
<b>Decrease in net cash</b>		<b>(141.085)</b>	-	(0.341)	<b>0.341</b>	<b>(140.744)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Differences arising from statutory IFRS and RAG definitions; for further details see table on page 27.

<sup>2</sup> Reconciliation to table 2A:

Depreciation of:	£m
Tangible fixed assets (2D)	315.098
Intangible fixed assets (2O)	38.515
	<b>353.613</b>



## 1D – Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

The differences arising from statutory IFRS and RAG definitions are summarised below:

	Revenue recognition: measured income accrual adjustment £m	Reversal of interest capitalisation £m	Deferred income £m	IRE income moved from operating costs to other income £m	New connections income moved from revenue to other income £m	Searches income moved from revenue to other income £m	Removal of innovation fund provision £m	Total £m
Operating profit	0.3	4.4	(12.4)	(13.4)	(4.7)	2.5	(1.0)	(24.3)
Other income	-	-	-	13.4	4.7	-	1.0	19.1
Depreciation	-	(4.4)	-	-	-	-	-	(4.4)
Amortisation – grants and contributions	-	-	12.4	-	-	-	-	12.4
Changes in working capital	(0.3)	-	-	-	-	(2.5)	-	(2.8)
<b>Movement in net cash</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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## 1E – Net debt analysis (appointed activities) as at 31 March 2023

	Interest rate risk profile			
	Fixed rate £m	Floating rate £m	Index-Linked RPI £m	Total appointed £m
Borrowings (excluding preference shares)	495.012	178.244	3,819.316	4,492.572
Preference share capital				-
<b>Total borrowings<sup>2</sup></b>				<b>4,492.572</b>
Cash				(26.351)
Short term deposits				(293.965)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents<sup>1</sup></b>				<b>(320.316)</b>
<b>Net debt</b>				<b>4,172.256</b>
Gearing				58.267%
Adjusted gearing <sup>1</sup>				58.330%
Full year equivalent nominal interest cost	20.104	10.277	593.323	623.704
Full year equivalent cash interest payment	20.104	10.276	73.713	104.093
<b>Indicative interest rates</b>				
Indicative weighted average nominal interest rate	4.061%	5.766%	15.535%	13.883%
Indicative weighted average cash interest rate	4.061%	5.765%	1.930%	2.317%
Weighted average years to maturity	9.648	4.705	10.391	10.084

<sup>1</sup>The gearing ratio used by the Company includes accrued interest as well as all cash held within the whole business securitisation structure.

The Ofwat measure of gearing excludes accrued interest and uses cash allocated to the appointed business only:

	Net debt £m	RCV £m	Gearing %
Gearing	4,172	7,161	58.27%
Accrued interest	50		
Loan from parent	(3)		
Non-appointed cash	(42)		
	5		
Adjusted gearing	4,177	7,161	58.33%

<sup>2</sup>Reconciliation between total borrowings in 1C to 1E:

	Net debt £m
Borrowings per Statement of Financial Position – 1C	4,482.8
Bond issue premium	9.8
Total borrowings per net debt analysis – 1E	4,492.6

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## 1F – Financial Flows

Year ended 31 March 2023

	Notional returns and notional regulatory equity	Actual returns and notional regulatory equity	Actual returns and actual regulatory equity	Notional returns and notional regulatory equity	Actual returns and notional regulatory equity	Actual returns and actual regulatory equity
		%	%	£m	£m	£m
<b>Regulatory equity</b>	2352.939	2352.939	2205.875			
<b>Return on regulatory equity</b>	3.83%	3.59%	3.83%	90.102	84.471	84.471
<b>Financing</b>						
Impact of movement from		0.24%	(0.08%)		5.632	(1.871)
Gearing benefits sharing		0.00%	0.00%		0.000	0.000
Variance in corporation tax		2.42%	2.58%		56.968	56.968
Group relief		0.00%	0.00%		0.000	0.000
Cost of debt		(0.24%)	(0.16%)		(5.538)	(3.549)
Hedging instruments		(2.29%)	(2.44%)		(53.808)	(53.808)
<b>Return on regulatory equity including financing adjustments</b>	3.83%	3.73%	3.73%	90.102	87.724	82.211
<b>Operational performance</b>						
Totex out/(under) performance		(2.94%)	(3.13%)		(69.070)	(69.070)
ODI out/(under)performance		(0.87%)	(0.93%)		(20.433)	(20.433)
C-Mex out/(under)performance		0.06%	0.07%		1.492	1.492
D-Mex out/(under)performance		(0.01%)	(0.01%)		(0.129)	(0.129)
Retail out/(under)performance		(1.21%)	(1.29%)		(28.552)	(28.552)
Other exceptional items		0.00%	0.00%		0.000	0.000
<b>Operational performance total</b>		(4.96%)	(5.29%)		(116.692)	(116.692)
<b>RoRE</b>	<b>3.83%</b>	(1.23)%	(1.56)%	90.102	(28.968)	(34.481)
RCV growth	10.73%	10.73%	10.73%	252.470	252.470	236.690
Voluntary sharing arrangements		(0.44%)	(0.47%)		(10.444)	(10.444)
<b>Total shareholder return</b>	<b>14.56%</b>	<b>9.05%</b>	<b>8.69%</b>	<b>342.572</b>	<b>213.058</b>	<b>191.765</b>
Gross dividend	3.00%	0.00%	0.00%	70.588	0.000	
Interest received on intercompany loans		0.00%	0.00%		0.000	
<b>Retained Value</b>	<b>11.56%</b>	<b>9.05%</b>	<b>8.69%</b>	<b>271.984</b>	<b>213.058</b>	<b>191.765</b>
Totex out/(under) performance		0.22%	0.23%		5.065	5.065
ODI out/(under) performance		0.00%	0.00%		0.019	0.019
<b>Total out/(under) performance</b>		<b>0.22%</b>	<b>0.23%</b>		<b>5.084</b>	<b>5.084</b>

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	Notional returns and notional regulatory equity	Actual returns and notional regulatory equity	Actual returns and actual regulatory equity	Notional returns and notional regulatory equity	Actual returns and notional regulatory equity	Actual returns and actual regulatory equity
		%	%	£m	£m	£m
<b>Regulatory equity</b>	2312.455	2312.455	2249.274			
<b>Return on regulatory equity</b>	3.81%	3.71%	3.81%	88.105	85.697	85.697
<b>Financing</b>						
Gearing		0.10%	(0.04%)		2.407	(0.956)
Gearing benefits sharing		0.00%	0.00%		0.000	0.000
Variance in corporation tax		0.88%	0.94%		20.663	20.663
Group relief		0.00%	0.00%		0.000	0.000
Cost of debt		0.85%	0.93%		19.959	20.513
Hedging instruments		(1.68%)	(1.79%)		(39.457)	(39.457)
<b>Return on regulatory equity including financing adjustments</b>	3.81%	3.86%	3.84%	88.105	89.270	86.460
<b>Operational performance</b>						
Totex out/(under) performance		(1.91%)	(2.03%)		(44.879)	(44.879)
ODI out/(under)performance		(0.54%)	(0.58%)		(12.771)	(12.771)
C-Mex out/(under)performance		0.05%	0.05%		1.169	1.169
D-Mex out/(under)performance		(0.01%)	(0.01%)		(0.161)	(0.161)
Retail out/(under)performance		(1.07%)	(1.14%)		(25.179)	(25.179)
Other exceptional items		0.00%	0.00%		0.000	0.000
<b>Operational performance total</b>		(3.48%)	(3.71%)		(81.821)	(81.821)
<b>RoRE</b>	<b>3.81%</b>	<b>0.38%</b>	<b>0.14%</b>	<b>88.105</b>	<b>7.449</b>	<b>4.639</b>
RCV growth	6.73%	6.73%	6.73%	147.303	147.303	143.279
Voluntary sharing arrangements		(0.47%)	(0.49%)		(10.969)	(10.969)
<b>Total shareholder return</b>	<b>10.18%</b>	<b>6.28%</b>	<b>6.02%</b>	<b>235.408</b>	<b>143.783</b>	<b>136.949</b>
Gross dividend	3.00%	0.00%	0.00%	69.374	0.000	0.000
Interest received on intercompany loans		0.00%	0.00%		0.000	0.000
<b>Retained value</b>	<b>7.18%</b>	<b>6.28%</b>	<b>6.02%</b>	<b>166.034</b>	<b>143.783</b>	<b>136.949</b>
Totex out/(under) performance		0.22%	0.23%		5.065	5.065
ODI out/(under) performance		0.00%	0.00%		0.019	0.019
<b>Total out/(under) performance</b>		<b>0.22%</b>	<b>0.23%</b>		<b>5.084</b>	<b>5.084</b>



## 1F – Financial flows for the year ended 31 March 2023: commentary

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: WHAT DOES THE TABLE TELL US?

During the year to 31 March 2023 the total shareholder returns (returns to equity) for Welsh Water totalled 9.98%, after inflation; lower than the 15.85% assumed by Ofwat, line 1F.20. The principal factors contributing to this lower return are an overall Totex (-3.13%), ODI (-0.93%) and Retail (-1.29%) underperformance against our PR19 Final Determination (FD19) targets, as well as negative returns on hedging instruments as a result of macroeconomic environment impacts on inflation, offset by a favourable variance in corporation tax.

### Gearing and cost of debt

Our gearing is marginally lower than Ofwat's assumed 60% for a notional company. This reduces our return on regulatory equity as there is therefore more equity in the business than assumed in FD19 for a notional company. In practice, of course, the Glas group does not have shareholders and all returns are reinvested into the business or returned to customers. Our cost of debt, excluding the impact of hedging instruments, slightly underperforms the FD19 assumptions. The impact of our hedging instruments, while providing cost certainty and stability, has further increased our cost of debt. Overall our cost of debt has been higher than the FD19 assumptions, reducing the returns to equity.

### Cost and operational performance

Totex over/(under) spend reports an underperformance of £69m for 2022/23 and £134m for AMP to date of which £42.232m for 2022/23 and £100.958m for AMP to date is due to 'disallowable costs' which has been included following updated guidance from Ofwat; this is explained in more detail in the explanatory note to line 10 below. The remaining underperformance is a result of increased chemical and power costs; increased wholesale electricity prices, additional consumption, tankering and leakage costs as a result of the severe weather events are the main reason for the increase. Retail underperformance of £29m in the year is a result of a higher bad debt charge within retail costs than was allowed in FD19, a one off atypical pension charge, cost of living, inflationary pressures and depreciation not allowed in the FD. Our ODI profile reflects an underperformance during the year contributed by our water quality compliance (CRI), water supply interruptions and leakage.

### Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid during the year. Dividends paid by Welsh Water do not represent payments to shareholders in the traditional sense. Our group structure is based on a not-for-shareholder business model and Glas Cymru Holdings Cyfyngedig, the ultimate parent Company, has no shareholders. All retained earnings are used for the benefit of customers; in recent years we have used these to reduce the bills of vulnerable customers, to improve service to customers and to bring down the level of gearing to reduce the cost of new debt.





## DETAILED TABLE PREPARATION COMMENTARY

### Introduction

Welsh Water shares Ofwat's vision for the water sector in England and Wales: one where customers, the environment and wider society have trust and confidence in vital public water and wastewater services. Ofwat intends table 1F to improve the transparency concerning financial flows to investors, providing a comparison in the annual performance reports (APR) between the financial flows to investors on the basis of the actual capital structures of water companies and what they would have been under a notional structure.

In order to support the goal of providing clarity and comparability, we have set out below details of the calculations underpinning each input as well as narrative to explain variances against the PR19 Final Determination.

### Line 1 – Regulatory equity

This line reports notional regulatory equity per Ofwat's Regulatory Capital Values publication.

Actual regulatory equity is calculated as the average of the opening and closing RCV, less average net debt (using the opening and closing balance for the reporting period as reported in table 1E).

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<b>Actual regulatory equity</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>Average 2020-25</b>		
<u>Average of the opening and closing RCV (in 2017-18 year average CPIH prices)</u>						
<i>Opening RCV</i>						
Opening RCV per Ofwat's Regulatory Capital Values (2020-21 year-end prices)	5,967.031	6,151.973	6,437.426			
Outturn CPIH	109.700	116.500	126.800			
2017-18 year-average CPIH	104.217	104.217	104.217			
Opening RCV deflated	5,668.770	5,503.332	5,290.907			
<i>Closing RCV</i>						
Closing RCV per Ofwat's Regulatory Capital Values (2020-21 year-end prices)	6,009.929	6,460.303	7,160.606			
Outturn CPIH	109.700	116.500	126.800			
2017-18 year-average CPIH	104.217	104.217	104.217			
Closing RCV deflated	5,709.524	5,779.152	5,885.288			
Average RCV	5,689.147	5,641.242	5,588.098			
<u>Less: average net debt (using opening and closing values in Table 1E, in 2017-18 year average CPIH prices)</u>						
<i>Opening net debt</i>						
Table 1E prior year outturn	3,510.947	3,616.980	3,728.384			
Outturn CPIH	108.600	109.700	116.500			
2017-18 year-average CPIH	104.217	104.217	104.217			
Table 1E prior year deflated	3,369.238	3,436.186	3,335.277			
<i>Closing net debt</i>						
Table 1E current year outturn	3,616.980	3,728.384	4,172.256			
Outturn CPIH	109.700	116.500	126.800			
2017-18 year-average CPIH	104.217	104.217	104.217			
Table 1E current year deflated	3,436.186	3,335.277	3,429.169			
Average net debt	3,402.712	3,385.731	3,382.223			
<b>Actual regulatory equity</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>3DP</b>	<b>2,286.435</b>	<b>2,255.511</b>	<b>2,205.875</b>	<b>2,249.274</b>



## Line 2 – Return on regulatory equity

This line reports the allowed equity return per Ofwat’s Financial Flows Data Source model.

## Line 3 – Gearing

This line reports the impact of having a different level of gearing from that assumed in Ofwat’s notional company structure. Our gearing is slightly lower than Ofwat’s notional company level of 60% hence, as we would expect, “shareholder returns” are also slightly lower than allowed in the PR19 Final Determination, although in practice, of course, the Glas group does not have shareholders and all returns are invested back into the business or returned to customers.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Average 2020-25		
a) Notional gearing	60.00%	60.00%	60.00%			
Actual average gearing						
Table 1E prior year (opening)	59.64%	60.18%	57.71%			
Table 1E current year (closing)	60.18%	57.71%	58.27%			
Actual average gearing	59.91%	58.95%	57.99%			
Difference	(0.09%)	(1.05%)	(2.01%)			
b)						
Adjusted allowed return on regulatory equity - base (Line 1 calculation)	3.78%	3.81%	3.83%			
Allowed cost of debt (CPIH adjusted) per Ofwat's Financial Flows Data Source model	2.42%	2.24%	2.16%			
	1.36%	1.56%	1.67%			
c)						
a) multiplied by b)	(0.00%)	(0.02%)	(0.03%)			
d)						
Average RCV (Line 2 calculation)	5,689.147	5,641.242	5,588.098			
Gearing	£m	3DP	(0.068)	(0.928)	(1.871)	(0.956)



## Line 4 – Gearing benefits sharing

The value reported on this line is zero as actual gearing is lower than that for the notional company (see Line 3 calculation, above) and therefore there is no outperformance to share.

## Line 5 – Variance in corporation tax

The variance in corporation tax is the difference between the level of corporation tax allowed in the Final Determination and actual corporation tax. The guidance states that we should deduct from the Determination allowance *“the tax payable at the standard rate of corporation tax of the profit/(loss) on appointed activities only and before fair value adjustments, plus or minus any adjustment for accelerated or deferred capital allowances, except in relation to green recovery expenditure which should be excluded, plus or minus any amounts for prior year adjustments plus or minus other Final Determination adjustments to accounting profit”*. We have reflected this guidance in the table below, the data having been drawn from the tax calculations underpinning the corporation tax value reported in table 1A.

Compared to the PR19 corporation tax allowance, the table reports a positive variance in 2022/23 (i.e. our tax charge was lower than the allowance).

<b>Variance in corporation tax</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>Average 2020-25</b>
Corporation tax allowance per Ofwat's Financial Flows Data Source model	1.384	1.494	1.531	
Less: tax payable at the standard rate of corporation tax on the profit/(loss) on appointed activities only, before any fair value adjustments:				
Loss on appointed activities before tax and fair value movements (table 1A)	(130.012)	(207.179)	(518.520)	
Standard rate of corporation tax	19.00%	19.00%	19.00%	
Corporation tax credit	(24.702)	(39.364)	(98.519)	
Plus or minus: any adjustment for accelerated or deferred capital allowances	25.672	36.715	33.226	
Plus or minus any amounts for prior year adjustments	(0.453)	(0.212)	(0.157)	
Plus or minus other final determination adjustments to accounting profit	-	-	-	
Total corporation tax - outturn prices	0.517	(2.861)	(64.451)	
Outturn year-average CPIH	109.108	113.117	123.042	
2017/18 year-average CPIH	104.217	104.217	104.217	
Total corporation tax - 2017/18 prices	0.494	(2.632)	(55.437)	
<b>Variance in corporation tax</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>3DP</b>	<b>0.890</b>	<b>4.130</b>
			<b>56.968</b>	<b>20.663</b>



## Line 6 – Group relief

The value reported on this line is zero as no group relief has been utilised during the reporting period.

## Line 7 – Cost of debt

Our cost of debt, excluding the impact of hedging instruments, is higher than the allowance in Ofwat’s PR19 Final Determination. High level of RPI inflation is the primary reason for the recent increases in our cost of debt as we hold a high proportion of index linked debt.

<b>Cost of debt</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>
a) Net actual interest paid per income statement (table 1A)			
Interest income	(4.650)	(4.045)	(13.883)
Interest expense	148.267	295.704	532.227
Net interest	143.617	291.659	518.394
b) Divided by average net debt			
Opening net debt			
Table 1E opening outturn	3,510.947	3,616.980	3728.384
Closing net debt			
Table 1E closing outturn	3,616.980	3,728.384	4172.256
Average net debt	3,563.964	3,672.682	3,950.320
Divided by b)	4.03%	7.94%	13.12%
c) Less:			
Movement in CPIH for the reporting period			
CPIH at outturn year-end	109.700	116.500	126.800
CPIH at outturn year-end	108.600	109.700	116.500
Movement in CPIH for the reporting period	1.01%	6.20%	8.84%
Use Fisher equation to remove CPIH movement	2.99%	1.63%	3.93%
Less: allowed cost of debt per Ofwat's Financial Flows Source Data model	2.42%	2.24%	2.16%
<b>Cost of debt underperformance</b>	<b>(0.57%)</b>	<b>0.60%</b>	<b>(1.77%)</b>



## Line 7 – Cost of debt (continued)

	<b>Actual/ Notional 2022/23</b>	<b>Actual/ actual 2022/23</b>
d) Multiplying c) by the average RCV for the period		
Average RCV (Line 2 calculation)	5,588.098	5,588.098
c) multiplied by average RCV	(98.909)	(98.909)
e) Multiplying d) by the notional gearing ratio		
Notional/actual gearing ratio	60.00%	57.99%
Cost of debt including impact of hedging instruments	(59.346)	(57.357)
Exclude hedging instruments (Line 8 calculation)	53.808	53.808
Cost of debt - unadjusted for hedging instruments	(5.538)	(3.549)

  

<b>Cost of debt</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>3DP</b>	<b>(5.538)</b>	<b>(3.549)</b>
<b>Cost of debt (average 2020-25)</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>3DP</b>	<b>19.959</b>	<b>20.513</b>

## Line 8 – Hedging instruments

We have determined the £ impact of the hedging instruments as the report year cash cost (within income statement interest) of those instruments. As in prior years, we have excluded from this line the effect of instruments held in our financing Company, Dŵr Cymru (Financing) UK Plc, which swap floating rate bond liabilities to an RPI indexed rate. The reason for their exclusion is that the bonds and related swaps are on-lent to the appointee as a single instrument; their impact is therefore taken into account in Line 7, Cost of debt. The swap payment data has been taken from our internal management accounts.

	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>Average 2020-25</b>
<b>Hedging instruments</b>				
Floating to RPI swaps	(8.245)	(40.010)	(57.068)	
Floating to fixed swap	(10.492)	(10.643)	(6.459)	
Total - outturn prices	(18.736)	(50.653)	(65.527)	
2020/21 year-average CPIH	109.108	113.117	123.042	
2017/18 year-average CPIH	104.217	104.217	104.217	

  

<b>Total - 2017/18 prices</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>3DP</b>	<b>(17.896)</b>	<b>(46.667)</b>	<b>(53.808)</b>	<b>(39.457)</b>
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## Line 10 – Totex out/(under)performance

This line reports the difference between actual totex performance and the amount allowed in the published Final Determination for the reporting period, adjusted for timing differences and the company sharing ratio with customers. The values reported on this line are taken from table 4C, Lines 13, 14, , 23 and 24 and converted from outturn prices into 2017/18 CPIH prices. Please refer to that table and commentary for a breakdown of the elements of the overall totex overspend.

This line has been restated for 2020/21 and 2021/22 due to three changes:

- We have included £16m for 2020/21 and 2021/22 as ‘disallowable’ costs in table 4C as part of our redress to customer for our leakage reporting errors. We have committed not to recover £32m of leakage expenditure through the PR19 cost sharing mechanism.
- The inclusion of disallowable costs in line 4C.23 of totex not subject to cost sharing following the updated guidance in RAG4.11.
- We have updated our treatment of income offset for the cost sharing mechanism; further information is available in line 4C.2.

Totex over/(under) spend reports an underperformance of £69m for 2022/23 and £134m for AMP to date of which £42.232m for 2022/23 and £100.958m for AMP to date is due to ‘disallowable costs’. The table provides a breakdown of the disallowable costs. ‘Return of value’ of £44m for the AMP to date is discretionary expenditure for the benefit of customers as a result of our not-for-shareholder model. Our 2022-23 APR includes an exceptional item for pensions, this item represents the award of a pension increase under the ‘best endeavours’ clause in our pension scheme rules where full RPI increases are awarded if certain criteria are met. This has been expensed through the profit and loss account in line with IAS 19 ‘pensions’ and has been treated as a disallowable cost as it does not closely reflect day-to-day operating expenditure and customers should not incur a proportion of the costs through the cost sharing mechanism.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	AMP to date
£m outturn				
Return of value	18.925	13.824	11.789	44.538
Leakage redress	16.000	16.000	-	32.000
Pension exceptional item	-	-	24.420	24.420
Customer compensation and fines		1.429	6.023	7.452
<b>Total disallowable costs</b>	<b>34.925</b>	<b>31.253</b>	<b>42.232</b>	<b>100.958</b>



## Line 10 – Totex out/(under)performance (continued)

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Average 2020-25
<b>Totex out/(under)performance</b>				
<u>Company share of totex out/(under)performance (table 4c Lines 13, 14, 21 23 and 24)</u>				
Water resources	2.681	8.071	(2.740)	
Water network plus	(20.995)	(23.880)	(59.376)	
Wastewater network plus	(8.567)	(11.270)	(16.251)	
Bioresources	(16.406)	0.790	(3.180)	
Additional Control	-	-	-	
Total - outturn prices	(43.286)	(26.289)	(81.547)	
Outturn year-average CPIH	109.108	113.117	123.042	
2017/18 year-average CPIH	104.217	104.217	104.217	
<b>Total - 2017/18 prices</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>3DP</b>	<b>(41.346)</b>	<b>(24.220)</b>
			<b>(69.070)</b>	<b>(44.879)</b>

## Line 11 – ODI out/(under) performance

This line reports the overall financial value of the ODI out/(under)performance in respect of the reporting period.

The data feeding into this line have been taken from table 3A, wherein a full commentary can be found.

ODI out/(under)performance	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
<u>Table 3A</u>			
Water quality compliance (CRI)	(1.059)	(3.660)	(1.659)
Water supply interruptions	(2.796)	(6.139)	(10.370)
Leakage	0.114	-	(4.486)
Per capita consumption	(1.310)	-	-
Mains repairs	(0.133)	-	(2.152)
Unplanned outage	-	-	-
Acceptability of drinking water	(1.107)	(0.891)	(1.059)
Lead pipes replaced	-	-	-





## Line 11 – ODI out/(under) performance(continued)

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Average 2020-25
<b>ODI out/(under)performance (continued)</b>				
Business customer satisfaction	(0.125)	(0.125)	(0.125)	
Unbilled properties	(0.340)	0.052	(0.601)	
Visitors to recreational facilities	(0.530)	0.168	0.019	
Delivery of our reservoirs enhancement programme	-	-	-	
Delivery of our water network improvement programme	-	-	-	
Delivery of our South Wales Grid water supply resilience scheme	-	-	-	
Delivery of our new visitor centre	-	-	-	
Cwm Taf Water Supply Strategy Scheme (Underperformance)	-	-	-	
Cwm Taf Water Supply Strategy Scheme (Outperformance)	-	-	-	
<b>Total - 2017/18 prices</b>	<b>(7.285)</b>	<b>(10.594)</b>	<b>(20.433)</b>	

<b>Total - 2017/18 prices</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>3DP</b>	<b>(7.285)</b>	<b>(10.594)</b>	<b>(20.433)</b>	<b>(12.771)</b>
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## Line 12 – C-Mex out/(under) performance

This line reports the C-Mex out/(under) performance disclosed in Ofwat's Final determination of Dŵr Cymru's in-period outcome delivery incentives for 2021-22 document, accounted for on an accrual basis.

## Line 13 – D-Mex out/(under) performance

This line reports the D-Mex out/(under) performance disclosed in Ofwat's Final determination of Dŵr Cymru's in-period outcome delivery incentives for 2021-22 document, accounted for on an accrual basis.



## Line 14 – Retail out/(under) performance

This line reports the difference between the FD19 allowed retail operating costs (excluding margin) compared to the actual costs reported in table 2C.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Average 2020/25
<b>Retail out/(under)performance</b>				
Allowed retail operating costs per Ofwat's Financial Flows Data Source model	38.218	37.281	34.664	
Actual retail operating costs (table 2C, line 21) - outturn prices	71.043	59.293	74.635	
Outturn year-average CPIH	109.108	113.117	123.042	
2017/18 year-average CPIH	104.217	104.217	104.217	
Actual retail operating costs - 2017/18 prices	67.858	54.628	63.216	
<b>Retail out/(under)performance</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>3DP</b>	<b>(29.640)</b>	<b>(17.346)</b>
			<b>(28.552)</b>	<b>(25.179)</b>

## Line 15 – Other exceptional items

A zero value has been reported on this line as all exceptional (Covid-related) and atypical (weather-related) expenditure has been included within totex and to report on this line would be duplication. There have been no proceeds from land sales during the reporting year.

## Line 18 – RCV growth from inflation

The values used in this calculation are included in Ofwat's published Regulatory Capital Values.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Average 2020/25
<b>RCV growth from inflation</b>				
<a href="#">Data from Ofwat's Regulatory Capital Values</a>				
<b>Actual performance adjustment 2015-20</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2DP</b>	<b>1.05%</b>	<b>7.32%</b>
			<b>10.73%</b>	<b>6.37%</b>



## Line 19 – Voluntary sharing arrangements

This line reports the value of any payment associated with voluntary sharing arrangements or similar schemes as set out in Ofwat’s published document, PR19 final determination: aligning risk and return technical appendix. In the case of Welsh Water, our voluntary sharing relates to the company’s contribution to the cost of providing more affordable social tariffs during 2022/23 (we incur this ‘cost’ by billing less than Ofwat allows us to and so our total revenues are lower).

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Average 2020/25
<b>Voluntary sharing arrangements</b>				
Company contribution to social tariffs	(11.724)	(12.228)	(12.330)	
Outturn year-average CPIH	109.108	113.100	123.042	
2017/18 year-average CPIH	104.217	104.217	104.217	
<b>Voluntary sharing arrangements</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>3DP</b>	<b>(11.198)</b>	<b>(11.267)</b>
			<b>(10.444)</b>	<b>(10.969)</b>

## Line 21 – Gross dividend

This line reports the total amount of dividends paid during the period for the appointee business only. The value has been obtained from Ofwat’s financial flows, line 37, per prior years query log instructions.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
<b>Notional</b>			
<b>Gross dividend</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2DP</b>	<b>3.00%</b>
			<b>3.00%</b>
			<b>3.00%</b>
<b>Actual</b>			
<b>Gross dividend</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2DP</b>	<b>-%</b>
			<b>-%</b>
			<b>-%</b>

## Line 24 – Totex out/(under) performance

This line reports the end of period performance adjustments from the previous AMP. The value has been obtained from Ofwat’s financial flows model.

## Line 25 – ODI out/(under) performance



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This line reports the end of period performance adjustments from the previous AMP. The value has been obtained from Ofwat’s financial flows model.