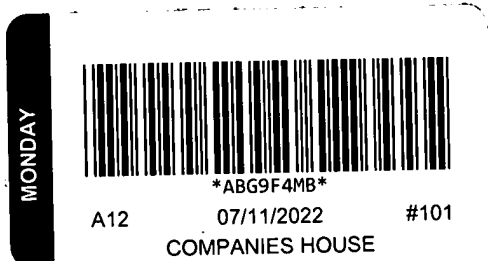


Registered number: 03539600

WATER UK
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022



WATER UK
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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WATER UK
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03539600

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	149	167
		<u>149</u>	<u>167</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	936	1,093
Cash at bank and in hand		2,421	1,413
		<u>3,357</u>	<u>2,506</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,810)	(1,328)
		<u>1,547</u>	<u>1,178</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>1,696</u>	<u>1,345</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
Provisions for liabilities			
Dilapidation provision	7	(115)	(115)
		<u>(115)</u>	<u>(115)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,581</u>	<u>1,230</u>
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		1,581	1,230
		<u>1,581</u>	<u>1,230</u>

WATER UK

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03539600

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

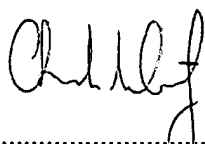
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
Christine McGourty
Director

Date: 26 October 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Water UK (the Company) is a private company, limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 36 Broadway, Westminster, London, SW1H 0BH.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Technically under the Companies Act 2006, Resolving Water Disputes Limited could be deemed to be a subsidiary of Water UK. Water UK have the right to appoint the majority of the Directors of Resolving Water Disputes Limited.

Notwithstanding this, the Company operates in practice through a consensus of the whole of the UK Water industry. For this reason, it is not considered appropriate to prepare consolidated accounts.

The Financial Statements are prepared in British Pound Sterling (£), the functional and presentational currency, rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Company is a members organisation which is funded entirely by its membership. Management prepare budgets and forecasts to ensure that income received is sufficient to cover all costs incurred. On this basis, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The accounts are therefore prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

- subscription income is recognised on an accruals basis in the period to which it relates;
- project income is matched against related project expenditure over the term of the project; and
- Other income is recognised when the related performance criteria have been met.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property improvements	- Straight line over the remainder of the lease term
Fixtures and fittings	- 4-7 years straight line
Office equipment	- 4 years straight line

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

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

2.6 Debtors

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

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at transaction price, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is British Pound Sterling (£).

Transactions and balances

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

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, excluding directors, during the year was 19 (2021 - 15).

WATER UK
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold property improvements £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Office equipment £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	605	91	57	753
Additions	-	35	-	35
At 31 March 2022	605	126	57	788
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	441	88	57	586
Charge for the year	50	3	-	53
At 31 March 2022	491	91	57	639
Net book value				
At 31 March 2022	114	35	-	149
At 31 March 2021	164	3	-	167

5. Debtors

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Trade debtors	347	550
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	92
Other debtors	65	93
Tax recoverable	208	191
Prepayments and accrued income	316	167
	936	1,093

WATER UK
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	149	208
Corporation tax	106	-
Other taxation and social security	58	56
Other creditors	37	92
Accruals and deferred income	1,460	972
	1,810	1,328

7. Provisions

	Dilapidation provision £000
At 1 April 2021	115
At 31 March 2022	115

The dilapidations provision is the directors' best estimate of the Company's financial obligations arising from the need to restore the short leasehold property to the required condition at the end of the lease period.

8. Company status

Water UK is a Company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. Membership is open, subject to the Board's approval, to organisations engaged in the supply and treatment of water in the UK. Members are currently required to meet the expenditure arising from ordinary activities of the Company by subscriptions, and in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association the members are obliged to make good any deficit upon cessation of the Company.

9. Commitments under operating leases

The total leasing commitments at 31 March 2022 was £197,000 (2021: £418,000).

10. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 4 November 2022 by Martin Ramsey BSc (Hons) FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson.