

YTL Utilities (UK) Limited Group
CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

For the year to 30 June 2009

Registered number 04341837

WEDNESDAY



L14

LV9WHG1J

23/12/2009

185

COMPANIES HOUSE

Contents

Directors' report	1
Statement of directors' responsibilities	12
Report of the independent auditors to the members of YTL Utilities (UK) Limited	13
Consolidated profit and loss account	14
Consolidated balance sheet	15
Company balance sheet	16
Statements of total recognised gains and losses and movements in shareholders' funds	17
Notes to the accounts	18

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company's principal activity is that of a holding company.

The company's principal subsidiary Wessex Water Ltd, a holding company, owns 100% of the share capital of Wessex Water Services Ltd (WWSL), a regulated company licensed for the supply of clean water and treatment and disposal of waste water, operating in a region of 10,000 square kilometres in the south west of England. WWSL is the major trading entity in the group, and produces non statutory regulatory accounts for the industry regulator OFWAT for the 12 months to 31 March each year. Many of the operating statistics are also measured annually to March.

In addition to WWSL, Wessex Water Enterprises Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, undertakes unregulated water and waste water activities in the Wessex Water region and SC Technology GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary company in Switzerland, installs and operates sludge drying equipment with two major contracts in Holland.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL REVIEW

WESSEX WATER SERVICES LTD

In the past year WWSL achieved record levels of quality, compliance and customer service; but the year was also financially very challenging.

Highlights:

- the highest-ever OPA score of 428 points, 98% of the maximum
- meeting all outputs required under the monitoring plan
- topping Ofwat's telephone satisfaction survey
- 96% of customers who contacted us rated our service as either good or very good
- improving the resilience of our asset network, in particular reducing the number of customers served by single sources and further cutting those at risk of sewage flooding
- holding leakage at 72Ml/d, despite the coldest winter in 15 years which led to a major increase in bursts
- commissioning the new water treatment works at Maundown, the largest single project in our AMP4 investment programme
- consulting customers on their aspirations for the 2009 Price Review and final business plan, setting out how we will deliver those aspirations in a long-term, sustainable context
- receiving a number of awards, in particular we are the first utility and private company in the UK to be awarded the government standard Customer Service Excellence award and the Queens Award for Enterprise in the Sustainable Development category
- we remain the only UK water company to have achieved accreditation to PAS55, the internationally recognised standard for asset management.

OUR LONG-TERM PLAN

During the past year we developed our business plan for the five years starting in April 2010 and in doing so we:

- established what our customers and other stakeholders want
- considered what priority to give these objectives through a willingness to pay and cost benefit assessment
- published and reviewed a draft plan
- modified the draft plan in the light of feedback, new obligations and the changing economic climate.

The majority of customers want to see:

- delivery of basic services in a secure sustainable way
- no bill increases in real terms over the next five years, and
- no price cuts if they are to increase subsequently.

Customers are willing to pay for reductions in leakage, improvements in security of supply and a reduction in our greenhouse gas emissions. They are also willing to pay for improvements in drinking water quality and to reduce the risk of sewage flooding. As far as possible we have tried to reflect these views in our plan.

Our draft business plan proposed maintaining average bills in real terms at the 2009 level until 2015 and, rather than using our past efficiencies to cut prices, we proposed to invest a total of £1,140m to make a substantial start in delivering the long-term aspirations of customers and other stakeholders.

This plan was well received by customers and stakeholders. Research by Ofwat and the Consumer Council for Water showed that three-quarters of customers who had an opinion supported the plan.

In our own follow-up research there was strong support both for the balance of improvements and for our commitment not to increase bills faster than inflation.

However, new obligations and taxes, and the worsening economic climate, now make it difficult to deliver all the planned outputs without price increases. In particular:

- revenues are being reduced by the recession
- there are strong indications that bad debt is rising
- the government requires companies to pay higher business rates and take responsibility for private sewers
- the cost of new finance has increased significantly.

So we have refined our plan to constrain price increases and to deliver the improvements that matter most to customers. To do this we have:

- deferred some maintenance investment and targeted further efficiencies without taking excessive risk with service or quality
- deferred quality and environmental investment where the benefits are outweighed by the costs
- asked regulators to pay directly for the costs of environmental investigations
- challenged some of the new costs and accounting changes.

The plan published in April proposed:

- metering on change of ownership combined with new tariffs designed to encourage a more sustainable use of water and improve affordability
- integration of our water supply assets to improve security of supply, deal with deteriorating raw water quality and improve river flows
- a 5% reduction in leakage
- improvements in drinking water quality
- further reductions in the risk of flooding to properties
- improvements to comply with the Bathing Water, Urban Waste Water and Shellfish Directives
- a further reduction in our carbon footprint by increasing the use of sewage sludge to generate renewable energy.

The final plan requires:

- an investment programme reduced to £1,040m
- a cumulative K factor of 12.4% over five years
- average bills in 2015 6.2% higher than at present.

OFWAT response

In August 2009 Ofwat announced its response to the plan submitted by the company in the form of a draft determination of prices. In the draft determination Ofwat has assumed:

- an investment programme of £958m
- a cumulative K factor of 0.6% over five years
- average bills in 2015 2.0% lower than at present.

The company will make a formal response to the draft determination, and the final determination will be announced by Ofwat in November 2009.

While we remain focused on the price review and developments in regulation and competition, we also need to successfully complete our AMP4 programme, to continue to improve service and efficiency, to make it as easy as possible for customers to pay their bills and to maintain a strong credit rating to permit ready access to the capital markets.

Longer term challenges

The issues faced by the industry are considerable. Collectively we must:

- continue to improve customer service and environmental standards against a background of climate change, population growth and growing affordability concerns
- raise substantial amounts of new capital in the most difficult economic circumstances for decades
- deliver services in an ever more sustainable way.

We can only rise to these challenges through innovation – be that technical, financial or service – and innovation will only occur if there is the right balance of incentives and regulation.

The water industry has tended to rely on the latter as the spur for improvement and in future much greater use must be made of incentives. To that end market forces should be used to supplement a reformed regulatory regime and we believe the Cave Review opens up the potential for these reforms. Specifically we welcome proposals to:

- separate wholesale and retail activities with a view to empowering the retailer to deliver a better and more sustainable service to customers. We particularly welcome proposals for negotiated settlements with local consumer representatives
- increase the trading of abstraction licences and treated water between companies at prices which reflect social and environmental costs
- review the threshold for merger references to the Competition Commission and require Ofwat to publish an assessment of the value of comparators
- allow companies to earn the same return on operating cost solutions as they do on capital
- reform the current water supply licensing regime.

Regulation has a major role to play in promoting innovation and encouraging market forces to work efficiently and we see the need for a specific focus on:

- setting network access prices in a way which promotes sustainable outcomes, while still attracting capital at the lowest possible cost
- developing mechanisms that reward the delivery of improved customer service and sustainable solutions
- setting separate price controls for each part of the network to promote efficient delivery of services
- developing robust institutional arrangements which will allow effective consumer representation at a local level.

All the above must be combined with tariffs which encourage sustainable use and ensure water is affordable for all.

These reforms will require considerable effort on the part of companies and regulators over the next two to three years and we have already begun the process. Our existing joint venture with Bristol Water, Bristol Wessex Billing Services, provides an excellent base for a retail business. We have also started business separation at the other end of the value chain.

In April 2009 we formed a new business unit, GENeco, to deliver focused waste to energy services. With clear service levels and energy generation targets, it is already delivering savings and more innovative ways of working.

OUR CUSTOMERS

Customer service

Wessex Water continues to deliver some of the highest standards of customer service in the water industry and we remain at the top of Ofwat's independent survey of customer satisfaction with our telephone service.

Of the 2,000 customers surveyed in our own monthly satisfaction survey last year, 96% rated our service as either good or very good.

This year we became the first utility and private company in the UK to be awarded the government standard Customer Service Excellence award, for our approach to customer services.

We are continuing work to improve customer service including joining with Ofwat to develop new consumer experience measures. Across our business we are raising awareness of customer expectations and are using new work and asset management systems. These include a customer contact application that will give more information to enable us to deliver significant improvements in customer service. It will allow a one-stop-shop approach with up front scheduling and the ability to solve more issues in one call and at first contact.

Through our Wessex Water Promise we continue to provide customer guarantees and compensation well in excess of the statutory guaranteed standards scheme and overall we have the best package of guarantees in the industry.

We have also formed partnerships with local authorities and the Environment Agency (EA) to provide a forum for discussing and resolving wider water and environmental issues. These partnerships have proved particularly fruitful in the case of flooding where a number of bodies have responsibilities and where working in partnership can deliver better solutions than working in isolation.

Customer Service Excellence award

The Customer Service Excellence award tests in depth areas that research has indicated are a priority for customers, with particular focus on delivery, timeliness, information, professionalism and staff attitude. Emphasis is also placed on developing customer insight, understanding the user's experience and robust measurement of service satisfaction.

An independent assessor for the award scheme reported that Wessex Water had, "a deep understanding and commitment to customer service".

The assessor spent time analysing the way Wessex Water dealt with customers and concluded that we had grasped the principles underlying the Customer Service Excellence standard and go out of our way to meet customer needs with friendly and helpful staff who exhibit good customer service in everything they do.

Wessex Water was praised for communicating effectively with people with affordability issues by setting up support for debt management advice with voluntary and charitable organisations.

Affordability, tariffs and debt recovery

During the year we saw a marked deterioration in forward looking debt recovery indicators. Day sales outstanding increased, collection rates reduced and bankruptcies increased. The deterioration in these lead indicators suggests a growing affordability problem and worsening bad debt position.

In response we are introducing a new debt recovery system with segmentation of our customer base which will enable us to more accurately target debt recovery measures and advice.

Around 5,000 customers have already benefited from our Assist tariff aimed at enabling those with the greatest difficulty in paying to make a modest contribution towards the costs of water and sewerage services. By encouraging customers to adopt an affordable payment routine we have increased cash collection by 30% despite cutting charges by around 50% for these customers.

Our Restart schemes, which are designed to get customers who are having difficulty paying back on track, continue to work well and evidence suggests that 14 out of 15 people on the schemes do not fall into arrears again.

Community involvement

The Wessex Water Partnership is our community partnership programme and brings together all our community involvement including our Restart schemes, our package of guarantees and compensation payments (Wessex Water Promise), our Wessex Watermark grant scheme and community involvement scheme for charitable donations.

Started in September 2004, our offender training programme continues to offer a new start for offenders and is now running in seven prisons. We are working with the Ministry of Justice to encourage other industry members to participate.

Our education programme continues to flourish and as well as providing information on water and sewerage through our education advisers and our schools programme, we also work with organisations like the Citizens Advice Bureau to find ways to help vulnerable customers.

Customer dividend

We have used some of the savings made in this five-year period to raise standards and have invested almost £23m improving aspects of service that matter most to customers and in providing extra help to those in financial difficulty who are struggling to pay their water bills.

OUR ENVIRONMENT

Water efficiency

Controlling leakage from our network of more than 11,400 km of mains and service pipes is one of our highest priorities. Leakage, during the year to March 2009, remained at 2Ml/d below our target of 74Ml/d, despite the impact of the coldest winter in 15 years.

During the year we implemented a range of measures to help our customers use water as efficiently as possible including:

- provision of educational information for customers through our website and various publications
- distribution of free Save-a-Flush and self audit packs
- promotion of water saving devices such as water butts
- promotion of the benefits for our commercial customers
- promotion of water meters.

During 2008-09 we trialled a new water audit service with customers on our meter tariff trial. The audit service comprises a home visit from a specially trained Wessex Water staff member who checks pipes and taps for leaks and offers advice on water efficiency in the home.

We continue to work with business customers to reduce water use and leakage on their sites. We are now offering business customers with significant water consumption a service where they can view their consumption data over the internet, enabling them to understand and manage their water usage and to minimise waste.

During the year we carried out a water efficiency trial in Bath in conjunction with Somer Community Housing Trust, the EA and Resource Futures.

Carbon management

Carbon management is a fundamental part of our central aspiration to become a genuinely sustainable water company. Our strategy for carbon management involves the first three stages of the carbon hierarchy – avoidance, efficiency, renewable energy. We continue to make progress with carbon-cutting initiatives, particularly in the areas of energy efficiency and biogas production.

Self-generated renewable electricity now amounts to 23GWh – 9% of our total electricity use. Our work to develop renewable energy was recognised in 2008 when we were awarded the South West Green Energy Award for the best large renewable energy scheme.

Bathing water

Our compliance with the EU's mandatory bathing water standards remains at 100% for the fifth year running.

Sewage discharges to rivers

Our compliance with sewage discharge consents remains consistently high at 99.6%.

The EA has acknowledged the major role we have played in the dramatic year on year improvement in river and coastal water quality over the past two decades.

Pollution incidents

We have continued to reduce the number of pollution incidents to our lowest ever level. We have been congratulated by the EA on being the first water and sewerage company in the country to have no major or significant pollutions and have achieved a dramatic reduction in the number of minor pollution incidents.

Wider sustainability initiatives

Biodiversity work continues with 91.3% of our Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) landholding in favourable or recovering status. We continue to encourage co-operation between operational staff, tenants and conservation organisations to manage SSSIs.

Working with a range of partners our biodiversity action plan supports projects that are advancing catchment management and river restoration within our region. One of these – Wiltshire Wildlife Trust's Chalk Streams Project – recently won a prize from the Wild Trout Trust for its achievements.

Deteriorating raw water quality remains a problem and our catchment management activities to tackle nitrate and pesticide pollution of our sources currently involves working with farmers in nine catchments across our region to address the issue at source, rather than by building more treatment works. The quality of the advice being given by our advisers has secured strong support for this work from farmers and other interests.

We are continuing with efforts to improve waste management and to reduce excavation waste; our critical sewers team has investigated a wide range of trenchless technology and won an award for best new worldwide product/technique at the 2009 International Society for Trenchless Technology innovation awards.

OUR ASSETS

Asset maintenance

We have a large and growing stock of assets and are committed to effectively maintaining them to ensure that our infrastructure remains in good working order, with improving services to our customers.

Over the past year our work in this area has included the renovation of 12km of our Somerset spine main affected by soil corrosion, at a cost of £11m, and the replacement of membranes at Swanage sewage treatment works to ensure the continued compliance of the works with Environment Agency requirements.

We believe it is unacceptable to have asset failures that compromise public health, impair customer service, lead to environmental damage or cause significant disruption. So we are updating our processes to enable us to develop new and more efficient methods of asset management to improve our services and our assets' resilience still further.

The upgrades we have made to our systems have been recognised with our continued accreditation to PAS55, the internationally recognised standard for asset management, we are the only UK water company to have achieved this standard.

Water supply

While our compliance with drinking water standards remains at the highest levels – more than 99.9% – we are continuing our work to improve the quality of drinking water still further.

Wherever possible we again seek to be innovative by employing sustainable solutions rather than building conventional end-of-pipe treatment works.

Mains relining/renewal

Avoiding the possibility of bursts or discoloured water continues to be a high customer priority. We are nearing the end of an extensive mains replacement programme and during the year have carried out work to reline and replace 47km of distribution mains.

Maundown water treatment works

The Maundown works is our largest and most strategic water treatment plant serving a population equivalent of 200,000 (approximately 15% of our supply area).

The scheme to rebuild the works was successfully commissioned in 2008-09. The five-year £25m project was completed on time and on budget.

The objectives of the scheme were:

- to improve treated water quality by reducing concentrations of agal geosmin in the treated water, which can cause taste and odour complaints
- to increase output. The peak output has been increased to meet peak demands in the Somerset area
- to replace life-expired assets. The original works was built in two phases in 1960 to treat water from Clatworthy reservoir and in 1977 for water from Wimbleball reservoir. Parts of the works were more than 40 years old and had reached the end of their useful life.

The project was managed directly by Wessex Water from inception in 2004 to completion in 2009, in line with our policy of delivering complex projects using in-house resources.

Sewerage and sewage treatment programme

Our compliance with sewage discharge consents remains high with an overall compliance rate of 99.6%.

Work to prevent sewer collapses and blockages is one of our main concerns and during the year to March 2009 we replaced or repaired more than 14km of major sewers.

Since it started in 2005, our programme to identify and reduce misconnections to the sewerage system that cause stream pollution has ensured that more than 600 properties are no longer causing pollution.

Intermittent discharges

We have improved five unsatisfactory intermittent discharges to rivers or the sea and are currently either investigating or designing solutions for the remainder.

Our sewer project in Hotwells, Bristol, to eliminate unsatisfactory storm discharges into Bristol's Floating Harbour following heavy rainfall, has now been completed.

First-time sewerage

We have continued with our programme to provide rural communities with a proper sewerage system to replace unsatisfactory sewage disposal and we have completed schemes for six new communities.

Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive

The one remaining project in our programme of improvements under this directive for the current five-year investment period, nitrogen removal at our second largest works at Poole STW, has now been completed.

Bristol sewage sludge treatment

At our largest sewage treatment works serving the greater Bristol area we are building an advanced sludge treatment plant.

The first stage is now in operation and has increased the production of methane gas so that we now generate more renewable power from this site.

Sewage flooding

We continue to make significant reductions in the number of properties at risk of internal flooding and have reduced the number to 177 – well below our monitoring plan target of 226.

Our largest flooding relief scheme in this five-year period, an 850m long tunnel under Bristol city centre, has been successfully completed. The tunnel breakthrough took place in November 2008 and it was lined and ready to accept sewage flows in March 2009. The Bristol tunnel project was the final major scheme to bring the city's sewerage system up to a standard that meets public expectation and strict environmental regulations. It formed part of a £300m investment in the city's sewerage system over the last 50 years and cost £9m to construct.

Engineers blasted through the second strongest rock in the UK, yet despite the size of this ambitious and prestigious engineering project, all that can be seen of the project are four manhole covers. Below some of Bristol's historic buildings, including Red Lodge and the Royal Fort, a new half-mile long sewer has brought long awaited flood relief to properties in and around Denmark Street, St Augustine's Parade and Frogmore Street.

Wessex Water started work on the tunnelling in 2007 to make way for the new sewer and creating the underground passage, which runs from the St Augustine's area to Clifton, was particularly challenging for the engineers involved. The new sewer is now taking sewage safely out of the city for treatment at Bristol sewage treatment works at Avonmouth.

The Bristol tunnel project was completed on time, on budget and, despite hundreds of blasts taking place, without complaints from residents or businesses.

Meeting demands

Water supplies to customers have been provided throughout the year without restrictions and customers have now enjoyed 32 consecutive years without hosepipe or other restrictions. Despite the cold, dry winter our resources position for 2009 remains healthy with reservoir and groundwater stocks at or above average at the beginning of April.

We are continuing with our investment programme to ensure communities can be served by more than one water source in future. Other proposals for the next five years include the development of an integrated water grid to further improve resilience to changing climatic conditions, dealing with deteriorating raw water quality and using existing spare capacity to avoid developing new resources to deal with increasing demands and low river flow problems.

We have enlarged Gould's Hill service reservoir, a vital treated water storage facility for Weymouth, and this will ensure peak demands can continue to be met in the town even during the sailing Olympics in 2012.

During the year we began a trial to test the effectiveness and customer response to three different sophisticated metering tariffs. We see metering on change of ownership, with appropriate tariffs to accompany it, as the fairest means of extending metering to help meet government targets on water efficiency and reduce leakage from customers' pipes, while not putting low-income households at a disadvantage.

OUR PEOPLE

Our success as a company depends on the excellence of our employees and never more so than now as we face difficult and challenging conditions. Throughout the year our employees have once again provided outstanding service to customers.

- "Your workmen always give 100% excellent work and are always polite."
- "It was brilliant to get a helpful receptionist on my first phone call who dealt with the problem straight away."
- "Your staff were first class, they certainly knew their job and thank you for the excellent work."
- "Perfect. I would like to have it on record that Daniel was efficient, charming and correct at all times and had beautiful manners."
- "Wessex Water are fab at responding – thank you."

We believe it is important to recognise the hard work that lies behind the company's achievements and the high levels of service we maintain. So an awards evening was held last year to celebrate some of the company's most dedicated employees who went above and beyond the call of duty in their daily job.

Our people have also been recognised for their work through the government's Customer Service Excellence award, the RoSPA Gold award for health and safety and the South West Green Energy award.

The past year has seen further advances in our communications with employees, with the provision of an improved and expanded intranet, an e-newsletter replacing the paper version of our internal magazine and an online survey about our internal television network – Source TV.

Health and safety

Our commitment to health and safety remains strong and maintaining high standards is a critical measure of the successful operation of our business. Our health and safety team are responsible for determining health and safety policy, the development of company targets and monitoring compliance with company standards.

Dedicated health and safety advisers work with the management teams responsible for individual business areas, with managers and supervisors, to ensure the safety of our employees and others while also promoting and maintaining the company's standards and strategy for health and safety.

Our health and safety policy, arrangements and safety documentation are continuously reviewed to ensure they remain best practice and we will continue to support the Water UK occupational health and safety group in developing appropriate industry standards.

Wessex Water Academy

The Wessex Water Academy brings together training and development within the organisation ensuring structured communication and accessibility for all, at all levels. It is a key learning centre focused on developing operational, managerial and leadership excellence.

It aims to deliver:

- internationally recognised qualifications for managers endorsed by the Institute of Leadership and Management
- recognised vocational qualifications, such as NVQs
- youth training – including operations technicians, apprenticeships
- technical, legal and regulatory skills training
- professional qualifications
- access to Further and Higher Education
- personal development.

The academy team act as consultants within the individual businesses identifying the training needs of employees and equipping them with the skills and knowledge needed to move their business plans forward. Training takes place across all our sites and offices, including our own technical training facility and confined spaces training area in Yeovil.

WESSEX WATER ENTERPRISES LTD

The company generated turnover of £12.3m (up from £11.5m last year) from a number of unregulated activities in the Wessex Water Services Ltd region. The principal activities were treatment of organic waste, power generation, solicitors' searches and sale of industrial cooling water.

SC TECHNOLOGY GmbH

Trading under the name Swiss Combi the turnover of the company for the year was £11.3m (up from £10.2m last year). The principal subsidiary in Holland operates two sludge drying plants and has long term contracts with two major customers.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Profit after tax reduced by £15.6m from £110.0m to £94.4m. Turnover increased by £24.8m or 5.9% to £443.2m, mainly driven by the increase in the regulated turnover of WWSL.

Operational costs excluding depreciation increased by £17.7m from £128.8m to £146.5m because of the inflationary pressure on energy costs and impact of new obligations in WWSL as well a fair value adjustment on the settlement of a bond. Depreciation charges (including the infrastructure maintenance charge and the disposal of assets) have increased by £7.7m as a result of the ongoing investment programme, a loss on disposal of fixed assets and a £4.0m increase in the infrastructure maintenance charge.

Net interest charges increased by £10.4m, from £73.2m to £83.6m, because of an increase in net debt of £364.9m from £1,365.5m to £1,730.4m, and a £5.8m increase in finance costs in respect of pension accounting.

There was a tax charge in the year of £29.3m, an increase of £4.6m over £24.7m charged last year. Corporation tax reduced by £9.1m as profits declined and the rate of corporation tax reduced, whilst deferred tax moved from a £4.1m credit last year to a £9.6m charge this year.

Under FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits' the deficit of £63.5m at the start of the year has decreased to £45.9m at 30 June 2009, the reduction in the liabilities of £35.0m being greater than the £17.4m reduction in asset values.

The key performance indicators for WWSL are measured for the regulatory year to 31 March and are included in the Regulatory Accounts of WWSL that are available from Wessex Water Operations Centre, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7WW.

Group operating profit as a percentage of turnover was 46.8% (2008 – 49.7%) due to the increased cost base, and interest cover (excluding pensions finance income) reduced to 2.59 times (2008 – 2.76 times) as net interest costs increased.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The group carried out research and development in support of existing activities to improve the reliability and effectiveness of water and waste water services.

MARKET VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS

In the opinion of the directors, the market value of the land and buildings of the group exceeds the book values of these assets at 30 June 2009.

DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The directors who held office during the year and subsequently were as follows:

Tiong Lay Yeoh *
Francis Sock Ping Yeoh *
Seok Kian Yeoh *
Seok Hong Yeoh *
Sock Siong Yeoh *
Seok Kah Yeoh *
John Gareth Jones
Colin Frank Skellett

The following director has been granted ordinary share options of Malaysian Ringgit RM0.50 each in YTL Power International Berhad.

	Opening number	Exercise price RM	Grant date	Exercise date	Expiry date	Grant	Exercise	Closing number
J G Jones	800,000	1.32	13/12/2002	13/12/2005	29/11/2011	-	-	800,000

There were no shares exercised in the year. There were no other interests in shares of group companies that are disclosable in these accounts. During the year no director was materially interested in any contract with the company or with any of its subsidiaries.

* Shares held in YTL Power International Berhad and YTL Corporation Berhad are disclosed in the accounts of those companies.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group's auditors are aware of that information.

EMPLOYMENT

The group offers equal opportunities to all applicants for employment. Disabled people are considered for employment, training, career development and promotion on the basis of their aptitude and abilities, in common with all employees. Employees who become disabled whilst employed by the group are actively encouraged to find appropriate employment within the group. A high priority is given to employee communications which include team meetings, televisual communication employee newspaper, conferences and the wide availability of the company intranet.

SUSTAINABILITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

WWSL has a sustainability vision that guides its progress towards being a sustainable water company. The sustainability vision is reviewed bi-annually. The company's sustainability panel monitors progress and discusses major issues of current and future concern.

YTL Utilities (UK) group protects, conserves and improves the environment and operates in a socially responsible manner. Working practices are continually revised as improved techniques and technologies become available. The environment policy is reviewed annually.

SUPPLIER PAYMENT POLICY

The policy in respect of its suppliers is to agree the payment terms for transactions in advance and to make payments in accordance with those terms. At 30 June 2009, trade creditors in the principal trading subsidiary WWSL represented approximately 31 days trade purchases (2008 - 34 days). The group does not follow any specific external code or standard on payment policy.

POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

During the year £2,234,000 (2008 - £1,955,000) was donated to UK charities.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

WWSL is required, under Condition F of its Instrument of Appointment as a water and sewerage undertaker, to take account of the principles of good governance in the Combined Code as approved for the purposes of the Listings Rules of the Financial Services Authority. Details of compliance are shown in the annual accounts of WWSL whose registered address is Wessex Water Operations Centre, Claverton Down, Bath, BA2 7WW.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG Audit Plc will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



Seok Hong Yeoh
Director

2 Lambs Passage
London
EC1Y 8BB
17 September 2009

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the group and parent company financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and parent company and of the profit or loss for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and parent company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and parent company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

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

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF YTL UTILITIES (UK) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of YTL Utilities (UK) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009 set out on pages 14 to 35. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 12, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's web-site at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/UKNP.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 30 June 2009 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



AC Campbell-Orde
For and on behalf of KPMG Audit Plc
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
100 Temple Street
Bristol BS1 6AG

17 September 2009

Consolidated profit and loss account

For the year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 £m	2008 £m
Turnover			
Continuing operations	2	443.2	418.4
Raw materials and consumables		(31.1)	(27.7)
Staff costs	5	(41.2)	(40.2)
Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible and intangible fixed assets		(87.4)	(80.7)
Other operating charges		(74.2)	(60.9)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		(2.9)	(1.9)
Amortisation of grants and contributions		0.9	0.9
Operating profit	2	207.3	207.9
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(101.6)	(107.0)
Interest receivable	6	21.6	31.6
Other finance (charge) / income		(3.6)	2.2
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3	123.7	134.7
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(29.3)	(24.7)
Profit for the financial year	22	94.4	110.0

The turnover and operating profit were generated from continuing activities.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this profit and loss account.

Consolidated balance sheet

At 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 £m	2009 £m	2008 £m	2008 £m
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		(114.1)		(121.7)
Tangible assets	10		2,082.4		2,000.4
			<u>1,968.3</u>		<u>1,878.7</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	12	5.5		4.8	
Debtors	13	108.2		351.2	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	35.5		255.3	
			<u>149.2</u>	<u>611.3</u>	
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(357.4)</u>		<u>(460.9)</u>	
Net current (liabilities) / assets	27		<u>(208.2)</u>		<u>150.4</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,760.1</u>		<u>2,029.1</u>
Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year	16		<u>(1,526.2)</u>		<u>(1,560.0)</u>
Provisions for liabilities and charges	18		(89.8)		(81.7)
Retirement benefit obligations	19		(34.1)		(46.8)
Grants and contributions	20		(20.0)		(20.6)
Net assets	2		<u>90.0</u>		<u>320.0</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		-		-
Profit and loss account	22		90.0		320.0
Equity shareholders' funds			<u>90.0</u>		<u>320.0</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this balance sheet.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 17 September 2009 and were signed on its behalf by:


Seok Hong Yeh
Director

Company balance sheet

At 30 June 2009

	Note	2009 £m	2009 £m	2008 £m	2008 £m
Fixed assets					
Investments	11		351.3		351.3
			<u>351.3</u>		<u>351.3</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	13	0.6		242.3	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	0.1		0.1	
		<u>0.7</u>		<u>242.4</u>	
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(276.9)</u>		<u>(104.0)</u>	
Net current (liabilities) / assets	27		<u>(276.2)</u>		<u>138.4</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>75.1</u>		<u>489.7</u>
Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year	16		<u>(43.2)</u>		<u>(209.0)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>31.9</u></u>		<u><u>280.7</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		-		-
Profit and loss account	22		31.9		280.7
Equity shareholders' funds			<u><u>31.9</u></u>		<u><u>280.7</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this balance sheet.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

For the year ended 30 June 2009

	Group 2009 £m	Company 2009 £m	Group 2008 £m	Company 2008 £m
Profit for the financial year	94.4	84.6	110.0	101.0
Foreign currency adjustment	0.2	-	(0.2)	-
Actuarial gains / (losses) net of taxation	8.8	-	(18.6)	-
Total recognised gains since last annual report	103.4	84.6	91.2	101.0

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

For the year ended 30 June 2009

	Group 2009 £m	Company 2009 £m	Group 2008 £m	Company 2008 £m
Opening shareholders' funds	320.0	280.7	228.8	179.7
Profit for the financial year	94.4	84.6	110.0	101.0
Dividends (note 8)	(333.4)	(333.4)	-	-
Foreign currency adjustment	0.2	-	(0.2)	-
Actuarial gains / (losses) net of taxation	8.8	-	(18.6)	-
Closing shareholders' funds	90.0	31.9	320.0	280.7

Notes

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with last year, under the historic cost convention, in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom and, except for the treatment of certain grants and contributions (see below) in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings made up to 30 June 2009. The acquisition method of accounting has been adopted. Under this method, the results of subsidiary undertakings acquired or disposed of in the year are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal.

An associate is an undertaking in which the group has a long term interest, usually from 20% to 50% of the equity voting rights, and over which it exercises significant influence. A joint venture is an undertaking in which the group has a long term interest and over which it exercises joint control. The group's share of the profits less losses of associates and of joint ventures is included in the consolidated profit and loss account and its interest in their net assets is included in investments in the consolidated balance sheet.

Where a group company is party to a joint arrangement which is not an entity, that company accounts directly for its part of the income and expenditure, assets, liabilities and cash flows. Such arrangements are reported in the consolidated financial statements on the same basis.

Under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 the company is exempt from the requirement to present its own profit and loss account.

Negative goodwill

Negative goodwill is included within fixed assets and released to the profit and loss account in the periods in which the fair values of the non monetary assets purchased on the same acquisition are recovered, whether through depreciation or sale. On the subsequent disposal or termination of a business acquired, the profit or loss on disposal or termination is calculated after crediting the unamortised amount of any related negative goodwill.

In the company's financial statements, investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less amounts written off.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets comprise infrastructure assets and other assets.

Infrastructure assets comprise a network of systems of mains and sewers, impounding and pumped raw water storage reservoirs, dams, sludge pipelines, sea outfalls and infrastructure investigations and studies. Expenditure on infrastructure assets relating to enhancements of the network is treated as additions which are included at cost after deducting connection charges and grants.

The depreciation charge for infrastructure assets is the estimated level of average annual expenditure required to maintain the operating capability of the network based upon the company's independently certified asset management plan. No other depreciation is charged on infrastructure assets because the network of systems is required to be maintained in perpetuity and therefore has no finite economic life.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of other tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Freehold buildings and operational structures	-	15 to 80 years
Plant, machinery and vehicles	-	3 to 30 years
Other assets	-	4 to 15 years

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

The assets and liabilities and profit and loss accounts of overseas subsidiary undertakings are translated at the closing exchange rates. Profit and loss accounts of such undertakings are consolidated at the average rates of exchange during the year. Gains and losses arising on these translations are taken to reserves, net of exchange differences arising on related foreign currency borrowings.

Grants and contributions

Grants and contributions in respect of specific expenditure on non infrastructure fixed assets are treated as deferred income and recognised in the profit and loss account over the expected useful economic lives of the related assets (see note 20).

Grants and contributions relating to infrastructure assets have been deducted from the cost of those assets. This is not in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 which requires assets to be stated at their purchase price or production cost, without deduction of grants and contributions which would be accounted for as deferred income. The departure from the requirements of the Act is, in the opinion of the directors, necessary to give a true and fair view. This is because infrastructure assets are not depreciated directly and accordingly the related grants and contributions would not be recognised through the profit and loss account. The effect on the value of fixed assets is disclosed in note 10.

Leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised and the outstanding future lease obligations are shown in creditors. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Post-retirement benefits

The Group operates a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group. Pension scheme assets are measured using market values. Pension scheme liabilities are measured using a projected unit method and discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term and currency to the liability. The pension scheme surplus (to the extent that it is recoverable) or deficit is recognised in full. The movement in the scheme surplus / deficit is split between operating charges, finance items and, in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, actuarial gains and losses.

The Group also operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

The parent company is not a member of either pension scheme.

Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research and development is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are stated at cost less any diminution in value.

In respect of work in progress, costs include labour, materials and attributable overheads. Long term contract turnover and profit are recognised according to the value of work done. Where amounts received are different from the turnover recognised, they are included in debtors or creditors according to the circumstances of each individual contract.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is recognised, with discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS 19.

Financial instruments

Debt is initially stated at the amount of the net proceeds after the deduction of issue costs. The carrying amount is increased by the finance costs in respect of the accounting year and reduced by payments made in that year.

Finance costs of debt are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the instrument at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Interest rate instruments are used to hedge against interest rate movements on the group's external financing. Interest payable or receivable is accounted for on an accruals basis over the life of the hedge.

Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of goods and services to third party customers. Income includes an estimate of the value of services provided between the last meter reading date and the year end. The group has chosen not to recognise as turnover the bills raised for customers who have a record of at least two years non payment.

Cash flow statement

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 (revised 1996), the group is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that a parent undertaking includes the group in its own published consolidated financial statements.

2 Segmental information

Substantially all of the turnover, operating profit and net assets are derived from activities within the United Kingdom.

	Turnover	Operating profit	Net assets	Turnover	Operating profit	Net assets
	2009	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Regulated	420.4	203.2	58.1	399.2	207.1	39.3
Unregulated	22.8	4.1	31.9	19.2	0.8	280.7
	<u>443.2</u>	<u>207.3</u>	<u>90.0</u>	<u>418.4</u>	<u>207.9</u>	<u>320.0</u>

Regulated activities arise from the trade of Wessex Water Services Ltd. Unregulated activities comprise the trade of SC Technology GmbH and Wessex Water Enterprises Ltd as well as the holding company activities of the company and Wessex Water Ltd.

Notes (continued)

3 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	2009 £m	2008 £m
<i>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging</i>		
Fees paid to the auditors	0.5	0.4
Depreciation	95.0	88.3
Hire of plant and machinery - rentals payable under operating leases	1.3	1.6
Research and development expenditure	0.1	0.1
<i>after crediting</i>		
Release of negative goodwill	7.6	7.7
	2009 £000	2008 £000
<i>Auditors' remuneration</i>		
Audit of these financial statements	24	23
Audit of financial statements of subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	185	181
Other services pursuant to legislation	35	55
All other services	281	100
	<u>525</u>	<u>359</u>

4 Remuneration of directors

Total directors' remuneration

Salary	530	507
Bonus	240	310
Benefits in kind	36	25
	<u>806</u>	<u>842</u>

The remuneration above is in respect of two executive directors (2008 – two). There were no contributions to pension schemes in respect of the directors.

Remuneration of highest paid director

Salary	380	357
Bonus	195	250
Benefits in kind	25	14
	<u>600</u>	<u>621</u>

The highest paid director had an accrued pension entitlement of £140,178 at 30 June 2009 (2008 - £293,715).

Notes (continued)

5 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the group (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees 2009	Number of employees 2008
Billing department	323	313
Other staff	1,910	1,816
	<u>2,233</u>	<u>2,129</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Wages and salaries	67.2	55.3
Social security costs	5.5	5.1
Other pension costs	8.0	7.2
	<u>80.7</u>	<u>67.6</u>

The aggregate payroll costs were charged as follows:

Capital schemes	30.9	24.6
Infrastructure renewals expenditure	5.0	5.0
Other finance charge / (income)	3.6	(2.2)
Staff costs	41.2	40.2
	<u>80.7</u>	<u>67.6</u>

6 Interest payable and similar charges

Interest payable		
On bank loans and overdrafts	84.1	86.7
On loan from parent company (note 16)	4.1	4.1
On loan from other group company (note 15)	9.4	11.6
Finance charges payable in respect of finance leases and hire purchase contracts	4.0	4.6
Interest receivable		
On loan to parent company	(13.8)	(12.3)
On short term deposits	(7.8)	(19.3)
	<u>80.0</u>	<u>75.4</u>

Interest on loan from parent company has not been paid, but has been rolled up and added to the principal. The interest rate on this loan varied between 6.7% and 11.0% (2008 – between 10.8% and 11.2%).

Notes (continued)

7 Taxation

Analysis of charge in the year	2009 £m	2009 £m	2008 £m	2008 £m
<i>Corporation tax</i>				
Current year corporation tax		22.9		29.7
Adjustments in respect of previous years		(3.2)		(0.9)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total corporation tax charge		19.7		28.8
		<hr/>		<hr/>
<i>Deferred tax – current year</i>				
Origination and reversal of timing differences	8.4		1.9	
Increase in discount	(2.2)		(6.4)	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		6.2		(4.5)
<i>Deferred tax – prior year</i>				
Origination and reversal of timing differences	3.6		1.5	
Increase in discount	(0.2)		(1.1)	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		3.4		0.4
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total deferred tax charge / (credit)		9.6		(4.1)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities		29.3		24.7
		<hr/>		<hr/>
<i>Factors affecting the tax charge for the year</i>				
		2009 £m	2008 £m	
<i>Corporation tax reconciliation</i>				
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		123.7	134.7	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
Current tax at 28.0% (2008 – 29.5%)		34.6	39.7	
<i>Effects of:</i>				
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		(1.0)	(2.6)	
Capital allowances for the year greater than depreciation		(4.4)	(0.5)	
Adjustments in respect of previous years		(3.2)	(0.9)	
Goodwill amortisation		(2.1)	(2.2)	
Lease payment		(1.8)	(1.9)	
Subsidiary company (profits) / losses		(0.4)	0.1	
Other timing differences		(2.0)	(2.9)	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total corporation tax charge (see above)		19.7	28.8	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	

The Budget Statement 2009 announced an increase to 40% of the capital allowance rate in respect of plant and machinery, which will apply for one year from 1 April 2009, and which is intended to be incorporated in the Finance Act 2009. Had this change been enacted at the balance sheet date the deferred tax provision (note 18) would have increased by £0.6m to £87.1m, and the taxation and social security liability (note 15) would have decreased by £0.7m to £12.1m.

Notes (continued)

8 Dividends

	Group 2009 £m	Company 2009 £m	Group 2008 £m	Company 2008 £m
Special dividend to the parent company YTL Utilities Holdings Ltd on 31 March 2009	333.4	333.4	-	-
	<u>333.4</u>	<u>333.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The special dividend declared and paid in the year was offset against the amount due from the immediate parent company YTL Utilities Holdings Ltd.

9 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Negative goodwill £m
Cost	
At 1 July 2008	(168.3)
Additions	-
At 30 June 2009	(168.3)
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2008	46.6
Credited in the year	7.6
At 30 June 2009	54.2
Net book value	
At 30 June 2009	(114.1)
At 30 June 2008	(121.7)

Notes (continued)

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Infrastructure assets	Plant, machinery and vehicles	Office equipment	Payments on account and assets in course of construction	Group total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Group						
<i>Cost or valuation</i>						
At 1 July 2008	548.6	952.0	692.1	67.4	195.6	2,455.7
Additions	8.8	51.7	51.9	6.7	66.2	185.3
Exchange differences	0.1	-	0.9	-	-	1.0
Transfers on commissioning	15.0	30.4	95.7	11.9	(153.0)	-
Disposals	(1.9)	-	(5.4)	(1.9)	-	(9.2)
Grants and contributions	-	(5.1)	-	-	-	(5.1)
At 30 June 2009	570.6	1,029.0	835.2	84.1	108.8	2,627.7
<i>Depreciation</i>						
At 1 July 2008	70.8	149.0	207.5	28.0	-	455.3
Charge for the year	12.7	30.7	47.9	3.7	-	95.0
Exchange differences	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4
Disposals	(0.2)	-	(3.3)	(1.9)	-	(5.4)
At 30 June 2009	83.3	179.7	252.5	29.8	-	545.3
<i>Net book value</i>						
At 30 June 2009	487.3	849.3	582.7	54.3	108.8	2,082.4
At 30 June 2008	477.8	803.0	484.6	39.4	195.6	2,000.4

Infrastructure assets comprise a network of systems of mains and sewers, impounding and pumped raw water storage reservoirs, dams, sludge pipelines, sea outfalls, and infrastructure investigations and studies.

Other assets include furniture and fittings, laboratory and other equipment.

The net book value of assets held under finance leases is £64.4m (2008 - £70.8m).

The depreciation charge for the year on assets held under finance leases is £6.4m (2008 - £6.5m).

The net book value of infrastructure assets at 30 June 2009 is stated after the deduction of grants and contributions amounting to £110.8m (2008 - £105.7m) in order to give a true and fair view (see note 1).

Included in the cost of infrastructure assets is £345.2m (2008 - £319.2m) of expenditure on maintaining the network charged to the infrastructure renewals provision in previous years, and £337.5m (2008 - £306.8m) of depreciation included in the profit and loss account as an infrastructure renewals charge in previous years.

Included in freehold land and buildings above is an amount of £10.1m (2008 - £9.7m) in respect of land which is not depreciated.

Notes (continued)

11 Fixed asset investments

	Company interests in subsidiary undertakings £m
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 July 2008	351.3
Transfer to fixed assets	-
At 30 June 2009	351.3
<i>Provisions</i>	
At 1 July 2008	-
Movement	-
At 30 June 2009	-
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 30 June 2009	351.3
At 30 June 2008	351.3

The principal undertakings, in which the group or company interest at the year end is 10% or more, are as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Class and percentage of shares held Group	Class and percentage of shares held Company
<i>Subsidiary undertakings</i>				
Wessex Water Limited	United Kingdom	Water supply and waste water services	-	60p ordinary shares, 100%
Wessex Water Services Limited	United Kingdom	Water supply and waste water services	£1 ordinary shares, 100%	-
YTL Events Limited	United Kingdom	Event promotions	-	£1 ordinary share, 100%
SC Technology GmbH	Switzerland	Waste treatment processes	CHF 1,000 ordinary shares, 100%	-
Wessex Water Services Finance Plc	United Kingdom	Issue of bonds	£1 ordinary shares, 100%	-
GENECO Limited	United Kingdom	Waste water services	£1 ordinary shares, 100%	-
Wessex Engineering & Construction Services Limited	United Kingdom	Engineering services	£1 ordinary shares, 100%	-
Wessex Water Enterprises Limited	United Kingdom	Water supply and waste water services	£1 ordinary shares, 100%	-
Wessex Promotions Limited	United Kingdom	Concert promotion	£1 ordinary shares 100%	-
<i>Joint Arrangements</i>				
Bristol Wessex Billing Services Limited	United Kingdom	Billing services	£1 ordinary A shares, 50%	-

Notes (continued)

12 Stocks

	Group 2009 £m	Group 2008 £m
Raw materials and consumables	2.6	2.0
Work in progress	2.9	2.8
	<u>5.5</u>	<u>4.8</u>

13 Debtors

	Group 2009 £m	Company 2009 £m	Group 2008 £m	Company 2008 £m
Trade debtors	43.8	-	49.7	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	0.6	241.7	242.3
Other debtors	2.7	-	5.8	-
Prepayments and accrued income	61.7	-	54.0	-
	<u>108.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>351.2</u>	<u>242.3</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings comprised a loan facility signed on 3 April 2006 with the immediate holding company YTL Utilities Holdings Ltd, for up to £350.0m, of which nil was lent at 30 June 2009 (2008 - £241.7m), and an amount due to the company from Wessex Water Ltd of £0.6m (2008 - £0.6m).

14 Cash at bank and in hand

Short-term cash deposits	29.9	-	254.8	-
Cash at bank	5.6	0.1	0.5	0.1
	<u>35.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>255.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>

£3.0m of short-term deposits mature within 1 month (2008 - £89.8m) and £26.9m within 3 months (2008 - £165.0m within 5 months).

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Bond at 5.875% repayable in March 2009	-	-	293.5	-
Loans repayable	66.4	-	5.8	-
Loan from group undertaking	169.9	169.9	-	-
Obligations under finance leases	4.9	-	4.8	-
Trade creditors	8.0	-	11.9	-
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertaking	-	99.7	-	100.3
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertaking	6.9	6.9	3.1	3.1
Amounts owed to associate companies	0.6	-	-	-
Taxation and social security	12.8	-	16.9	-
Other creditors	2.0	-	2.5	-
Accruals	85.5	-	121.8	-
	<u>357.4</u>	<u>276.9</u>	<u>460.9</u>	<u>104.0</u>

Notes (continued)

Loan from group undertaking is from YTL Utilities Finance Ltd with a principal sum of £169.9m. Interest payable of £6.9m is at LIBOR plus 0.6%, and the loan is repayable in June 2010.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2009 £m	Company 2009 £m	Group 2008 £m	Company 2008 £m
Bonds	1,091.4	-	1,072.0	-
Other loans	319.5	-	201.9	-
Obligations under finance leases	70.6	-	75.5	-
Loans from group undertakings	43.2	43.2	209.0	209.0
Other creditors	1.5	-	1.6	-
	<u>1,526.2</u>	<u>43.2</u>	<u>1,560.0</u>	<u>209.0</u>

The bonds were issued by a subsidiary company Wessex Water Services Finance Plc as follows:

Bond at 5.375% repayable in March 2028	198.0	197.9
Bond at 5.75% repayable in October 2033	345.7	345.5
<i>Index linked bonds</i>		
At 3.52% plus inflation repayable in July 2023	63.1	61.0
At 1.75% plus inflation repayable in July 2046	82.3	79.3
At 1.75% plus inflation repayable in July 2051	82.2	79.3
At 1.369% plus inflation repayable in July 2057	82.3	79.3
At 1.374% plus inflation repayable in July 2057	82.2	79.3
At 1.489% plus inflation repayable in November 2058	51.9	50.2
At 1.495% plus inflation repayable in November 2058	51.9	50.1
At 1.499% plus inflation repayable in November 2058	51.8	50.1
	<u>1,091.4</u>	<u>1,072.0</u>

Obligations under finance leases are repayable:

In more than 1 year, but no more than 2 years	5.6	4.9
In more than 2 years, but no more than 5 years	21.4	19.1
In more than 5 years	43.6	51.5
	<u>70.6</u>	<u>75.5</u>

Loans from group undertakings of £43.2m (2008 - £39.1m) is from a holding company YTL Utilities Limited and only comprises rolled up interest. Under the terms of a loan agreement, signed on 15 May 2002 for a maximum of £120m, interest is results dependent, in that whilst the interest is agreed on a quarterly basis, no interest is treated as having accrued unless on certain specified quarterly dates the company has sufficient distributable profits. To the extent that the company does have sufficient distributable profits, the interest that accrues forms a separate amount owing to YTL Utilities Limited which is payable on such date as the company elects, or to the extent then outstanding, on 31 October 2020. Interest is payable at LIBOR plus 5.0%. In the prior year there was a loan of £169.9m from YTL Utilities Finance Ltd which is now a current liability (note 15).

17 Financial instruments

Short term debtors and creditors have been excluded from the financial instrument disclosures below other than £35.5m (2008 - £255.3m) of cash in hand, nil (2008 - £241.7m) debtors due from parent company and £241.2m (2008 - £304.1m) of short term borrowings.

Notes (continued)

The group has financed its activities through a combination of short term borrowings, long term loans and leases, bonds issued by a subsidiary company Wessex Water Services Finance Plc and loans from group undertakings.

Analysis of net debt:

	Group 2009 £m	Company 2009 £m	Group 2008 £m	Company 2008 £m
Cash at bank and in hand	(35.5)	(0.1)	(255.3)	(0.1)
Loan to parent company	-	-	(241.7)	(241.7)
Due on demand, one year or less	241.2	169.9	304.1	-
Due between one and two years	80.9	-	27.2	-
Due between two and five years	25.6	-	266.9	169.9
Due in five years or more	1,418.2	43.2	1,264.3	39.1
	<u>1,730.4</u>	<u>213.0</u>	<u>1,365.5</u>	<u>(32.8)</u>

Amounts repayable in more than five years:

Loans	326.8	43.2	192.3	39.1
Bonds	1,091.4	-	1,072.0	-
	<u>1,418.2</u>	<u>43.2</u>	<u>1,264.3</u>	<u>39.1</u>

Interest rate and currency exposure:

	Fixed rate borrowings 2009 £m	Floating rate borrowings 2009 £m	Total 2009 £m	Fixed rate borrowings 2008 £m	Floating rate borrowings 2008 £m	Total 2008 £m
Sterling	<u>1,091.4</u>	<u>639.0</u>	<u>1,730.4</u>	<u>1,365.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,365.5</u>

The average interest rates and average period to maturity of the fixed rate borrowings are as follows:

	Interest rate 2009 %	Period 2009 Years	Interest rate 2008 %	Period 2008 Years
Sterling	<u>3.8</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>25.9</u>

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in an arms length transaction between willing parties, other than a forced or liquidation sale.

	Book value 2009 £m	Fair value 2009 £m	Book value 2008 £m	Fair value 2008 £m
Borrowings less than 1 year	205.7	205.7	48.8	47.0
Loan to parent company	-	-	(241.7)	(241.7)
Floating rate borrowings over 1 year	433.3	433.3	486.4	486.4
Fixed rate borrowings over 1 year	1,091.4	1,071.9	1,072.0	1,114.2
	<u>1,730.4</u>	<u>1,710.9</u>	<u>1,365.5</u>	<u>1,405.9</u>

Notes (continued)

18 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Deferred taxation £m	Restructuring costs £m	Total £m
Group			
At 1 July 2008	78.5	3.2	81.7
Provided in year	-	0.4	0.4
Utilised during year	-	(0.3)	(0.3)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	10.4	-	10.4
Increase in discount	(2.4)	-	(2.4)
	<u>86.5</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>89.8</u>
At 30 June 2009	86.5	3.3	89.8

The restructuring costs provision is in respect of S C Technology GmbH potential losses on overseas contracts and a redundancy programme announced by WWSL.

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows:

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Difference between accumulated depreciation / amortisation and capital allowances	281.9	271.3
Other timing differences	(0.8)	(0.6)
	<u>281.1</u>	<u>270.7</u>
Undiscounted provision	281.1	270.7
Discount	(194.6)	(192.2)
	<u>86.5</u>	<u>78.5</u>

19 Pension scheme

FRS 17 pension liability (see below)	45.9	63.5
FRS 17 deferred tax asset	(12.9)	(17.8)
Unfunded and compensatory added years pension	1.1	1.1
	<u>34.1</u>	<u>46.8</u>

The Wessex Water Ltd group operates the Wessex Water Pension Scheme (WWPS) providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. Contributions to the defined benefit pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives with the company. The contributions are determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of triennial valuations using the projected unit method. The latest actuarial valuation for WWPS was undertaken at 31 December 2007. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the results of a valuation are those relating to the discount rate for scheme liabilities and the rate of increase in salaries and pensions. It was assumed that the pre retirement discount rate would be 6.5% and the post retirement discount rate would be 5.5%, that salary increases would average 4.4% per annum and that present and future pensions would increase between 2.4% and 3.4% per annum. The market value of the WWPS assets as at 31 December 2007 was £307.8m which represented 83.6% of the actuarial value of the accrued benefits of £368.4m, a deficit of £60.6m. The next actuarial valuation will be at 31 December 2010.

In response to this valuation the company has agreed to pay additional annual contributions of £7.2m per annum.

Notes (continued)

The total pension cost for the year under FRS 17, including amounts set aside for early retirees and other finance income, was £12.4m (2008 - £5.6m). Actuarial gains and losses have been recognised in the period in which they occur through the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses.

Liabilities for an unfunded arrangement and a compensatory payment for added years' service are held outside the defined benefit scheme. No employees of the company are members of the group scheme.

The actuarial valuation described above was updated as at 30 June 2009 by a qualified actuary using revised assumptions that are consistent with the requirements of FRS 17. Investments have been valued, for this purpose, at fair value. The major assumptions used by the actuary in this valuation were:

	2009	2008	2007
Rate of increase in salaries	4.0%	5.4%	4.1%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	2.9%	3.9%	3.1%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment – reduced level members	2.1%	2.5%	2.3%
Discount rate	6.45%	6.7%	5.8%
Inflation assumption	3.0%	3.9%	3.1%

The mortality assumptions are based upon recent actual mortality experience of members within the scheme, and the assumptions also allow for future mortality improvements. The assumptions are that a member currently aged 60 will live, on average, for a further 25 years after retirement if they are male, and for a further 27 years if they are female. For a member who retires in 2028 at age 60 the assumptions are that they will live, on average, for a further 27 years after retirement if they are male, and a further 29 years if they are female.

The value of the assets and liabilities were as follows:

	2009 £m	2008 £m	2007 £m
Equities	97.6	124.5	145.6
Property	16.7	18.6	24.3
Government bonds	121.8	147.4	116.3
Corporate bonds	36.3	3.7	3.0
Cash	5.3	0.9	0.3
Total fair value of the assets	277.7	295.1	289.5
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(323.6)	(358.6)	(334.2)
Deficit in the scheme	(45.9)	(63.5)	(44.7)

The expected rates of returns were as follows:

	%	%	%
Equities	9.25	9.1	9.25
Property	8.25	8.1	8.25
Government bonds	4.25	5.0	5.1
Corporate bonds	6.25	5.8	5.6
Cash	1.2	5.9	6.0
	6.5	6.9	7.5

Notes (continued)

Narrative description of the basis used to determine expected value

Wessex Water Services Ltd employs a building block approach in determining the long-term rate of return on pension assets. Historical markets are studied and assets with higher volatility are assumed to generate higher returns consistent with widely accepted capital market principles. The assumed long-term rate of return of each asset class is set out within this note. The overall expected rate of return on assets is then derived by aggregating the expected return for each asset class over the actual asset allocation of the scheme as at 30 June 2009.

Analysis of profit and loss charge

	2009 £m	2008 £m
Current service cost	8.8	7.0
Past service cost	-	0.8
Interest cost	24.0	19.3
Expected return on scheme assets	(20.4)	(21.5)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expense recognised in profit and loss account	12.4	5.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Changes to the present value of defined benefit obligations during the year

Opening present value of defined benefit obligations	358.6	334.2
Current service cost	8.8	7.0
Interest cost	24.0	19.3
Contributions by scheme participants	2.7	3.0
Actuarial (gains) / losses on scheme liabilities	(57.9)	6.2
Net benefits paid out	(12.6)	(11.9)
Past service cost	-	0.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing present value of defined benefit obligations	323.6	358.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Changes to the fair value of scheme assets during the year

Opening fair value of scheme assets	295.1	289.5
Expected return on scheme assets	20.4	21.5
Actuarial losses on scheme assets	(45.7)	(19.6)
Contributions by the employer	17.8	12.6
Contributions by scheme participants	2.7	3.0
Net benefits paid out	(12.6)	(11.9)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing fair value of scheme assets	277.7	295.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Actual return on scheme assets

Expected return on scheme assets	20.4	21.5
Actuarial loss on scheme assets	(45.7)	(19.6)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Actual return on scheme assets	(25.3)	1.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Analysis of amounts recognised in Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses

Total actuarial gains / (losses)	12.2	(25.8)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cumulative amount of losses recognised	(46.8)	(59.0)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

History of asset values, defined benefit obligations, deficit in the scheme and experience gains and losses

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fair value of scheme assets	277.7	295.1	289.5	262.7	240.3
Present value of scheme liabilities	(323.6)	(358.6)	(334.2)	(333.0)	(311.7)
Deficit in scheme	(45.9)	(63.5)	(44.7)	(70.3)	(71.4)
Experience (losses) / gains on scheme assets	(45.7)	(19.6)	5.4	5.1	18.7
Experience gains / (losses) on scheme liabilities	10.5	(5.2)	(4.9)	(0.2)	(9.7)

20 Grants and contributions

	Group £m
At 1 July 2008	20.6
Received in year	0.3
Less amortisation	(0.9)
At 30 June 2009	20.0

21 Called up share capital

	2009 £	2008 £
Group and Company		
<i>Authorised</i>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

22 Profit and loss account

	Group £m	Company £m
At 1 July 2008	320.0	280.7
Retained profit for the year	94.4	84.6
Dividends (note 8)	(333.4)	(333.4)
Actuarial gains net of taxation	8.8	-
Foreign currency adjustments	0.2	-
At 30 June 2009	90.0	31.9

23 Contingent liabilities

The group has provided performance guarantees on behalf of SC Technology GmbH on the tendering for contracts, the maximum liability in respect of which at 30 June 2009 was £0.3m (2008 - £0.3m).

Notes (continued)

24 Share based payments

YTL Power International Berhad (a subsidiary of the ultimate parent company YTL Corporation Berhad) operates a share option scheme "YTL Power ESOS" under which options were granted to employees of the group. The terms of the scheme are specified under the YTL Power ESOS (UK part) known as the "UK Plan". The majority of options have been issued under terms approved by the Inland Revenue, the "Approved" scheme, but some have been issued to senior employees under an "Unapproved" scheme.

The following options were outstanding at 30 June 2008 and 2009.

Granted – Ordinary shares of RM0.50 each	Outstanding at 30.06.2008	Granted	Forfeited	Exercised	Outstanding at 30.06.2009
13/12/2002 Unapproved	13,179,250	-	(200,000)	(100,000)	12,879,250
26/12/2002 Approved	4,498,000	-	-	(108,500)	4,389,500
12/12/2003 Unapproved	1,819,000	-	(100,000)	-	1,719,000
12/12/2003 Approved	1,518,000	-	-	-	1,518,000
16/05/2005 Unapproved	3,900,000	-	-	-	3,900,000
16/05/2005 Approved	4,514,000	-	(170,000)	-	4,344,000
07/08/2006 Unapproved	900,000	-	(200,000)	-	700,000
07/08/2006 Approved	5,316,000	-	(472,000)	-	4,844,000
20/08/2007 Unapproved	900,000	-	-	-	900,000
20/08/2007 Approved	3,496,000	-	(136,000)	-	3,360,000
26/06/2008 Unapproved	90,000	-	-	-	90,000
28/11/2008 Unapproved	-	6,560,000	-	-	6,560,000
28/11/2008 Approved	-	9,696,000	(272,000)	-	9,424,000
TOTAL	40,130,250	16,256,000	(1,550,000)	(208,500)	54,627,750

Of the above options 28,749,750 were exercisable at 30 June 2009. FRS 20 did not change the profit in the either year.

The options are for ordinary shares of YTL Power International Berhad of Malaysian Ringgit RM0.50 each, and the exercise price and fair value of the ordinary shares are as follows:

Granted – Ordinary shares of RM0.50 each	Vesting date	Expiry date	Exercise price RM	Fair value RM
13/12/2002 Unapproved	13/12/2005	29/11/2011	1.32	n/a
26/12/2002 Approved	26/12/2005	29/11/2011	1.39	n/a
12/12/2003 Unapproved	12/12/2006	29/11/2011	1.53	0.51
12/12/2003 Approved	12/12/2006	29/11/2011	1.70	0.34
16/05/2005 Unapproved	16/05/2008	29/11/2011	1.82	0.04
16/05/2005 Approved	16/05/2008	29/11/2011	2.02	0.01
07/08/2006 Unapproved	07/08/2009	29/11/2011	1.74	0.07
07/08/2006 Approved	07/08/2009	29/11/2011	1.93	0.01
20/08/2007 Unapproved	20/08/2010	29/11/2011	2.04	0.03
20/08/2007 Approved	20/08/2010	29/11/2011	2.27	-
26/06/2008 Unapproved	20/08/2010	29/11/2011	1.80	0.02
28/11/2008 Unapproved	28/11/2011	29/11/2011	1.61	0.22
28/11/2008 Approved	28/11/2011	29/11/2011	1.78	0.16

Under FRS 20 equity settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value at the date of the grant, and the fair value is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period. For the options granted on 16 May 2005, 7 August 2006, 20 August 2007, 26 June 2008 and 28 November 2008 the fair value was calculated using a trinomial model. For the options granted on 12 December 2003 with an exercise date of 12 December 2006 the market price at the exercise date was used as the fair value. The options granted in 2002 did not fall within the scope of FRS 20 since they were exercisable prior to the adoption of the standard.

Notes (continued)

The assumptions used in the calculation of the fair values from the trinomial model were as follows:

Scheme	Weighted ave. share price at grant RM	Expected volatility %	Expected option life years	Risk free rate %	Dividend yield %
16/05/2005 Unapproved	2.03	3.5	5	3.15	5.6
16/05/2005 Approved	2.03	3.5	3	2.91	5.6
07/08/2006 Unapproved	1.92	3.5	4	4.10	5.8
07/08/2006 Approved	1.92	3.5	3	4.06	5.8
20/08/2007 Unapproved	2.30	3.5	4	3.63	6.9
20/08/2007 Approved	2.30	3.5	3	3.60	6.9
26/06/2008 Unapproved	1.93	3.5	3	3.43	7.8
28/11/2008 Unapproved	1.85	21.0	3	3.23	7.3
28/11/2008 Approved	1.85	21.0	3	3.23	7.3

25 Commitments

Capital commitments at the end of the financial year, for which no provision has been made, are as follows:

	Group 2009 £m	Company 2009 £m	Group 2008 £m	Company 2008 £m
Contracted	49.2	-	129.4	-

26 Related party disclosures

Inter company loan transactions are disclosed in notes 6, 13, 15 and 16 and directors remuneration in note 4.

27 Going concern

The company and group have net current liabilities at 30 June 2009. The directors have considered the financial position of the company and group and concluded that they will be able to meet their liabilities for a period of at least 12 months following the approval of these financial statements. The principal trading subsidiary Wessex Water Services Ltd has confirmed that it will have access to new funds. Wessex Water Services Ltd has a 25 year Licence to provide water and waste water services in South West England. It has a statutory obligation to provide these services and the industry regulator OFWAT has an obligation to ensure that the Licensee can continue to trade.

28 Post balance sheet event

On 7 September 2009 a subsidiary company Wessex Water Services Finance Plc issued an Index Linked Bond, the proceeds of which were £49.7m, which were lent to Wessex Water Services Ltd.

29 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group

The company is controlled by YTL Utilities Holdings Ltd, the immediate holding company. The ultimate controlling party is YTL Corporation Berhad, the ultimate holding company.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by YTL Corporation Berhad incorporated in Malaysia. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by YTL Power International Berhad, incorporated in Malaysia. The consolidated financial statements of these groups are available to the public and can be obtained from Yeoh Tiong Lay Plaza, 55 Jalan Bukit Bintang, 55100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

