INTERTEK FINANCE PLC ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020





COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors F M Evans

J Timmis

(Appointed 12 April 2021)

J Hedley

(Appointed 12 April 2021)

Company number 03226960

Registered office Academy Place

1-9 Brook Street Brentwood Essex CM14 5NQ

Independent Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

1 Embankment Place

London WC2N 6RH

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors of Intertek Finance plc (the "Company") present the Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Review of the business

The results for the year and the state of affairs of the Company at 31 December 2020 are shown in the financial statements on pages 9 to 34.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are closely aligned with those discussed in the Intertek Group Plc's (the "Group") annual report, which is publicly available from the Group Company Secretary, Intertek Group plc, 33 Cavendish Square, London, W1G OPS or on the website www.intertek.com. Risks relating specifically to the Company are as follows:

Financial risk management

Market risk

At 31 December 2020, the Company had investments in Group companies of £904,000 (2019: £904,000) and amounts due from Group companies of £2,145,166,000 (2019: £2,685,736,000). A sustained period of economic recession could impact the operating results and financial position of these Group companies and impact their carrying value and ability to repay the amounts due to the Company.

Covid-19 has impacted on economies worldwide and the Group has not been immune to the impact of the virus; the Group's 2020 performance has been impacted by the disruption to the supply chains of clients and the impact on global trade activities. The Directors have considered the latest forecasts of the counterparty and its subsidiaries' performance, which include the impact of Covid-19, when reviewing the carrying value of investments in Group companies and amounts due from Group companies.

Foreign exchange risk

The amounts payable to, and receivable from, Group undertakings include amounts denominated in currencies other than sterling; therefore, fluctuations in currency exchange rates will impact the results and financial position of the Company.

An analysis of key treasury management risks has been set out within the directors' report on page 2.

Key performance indicators

As a Company which provides funding to other Group companies, performance is monitored by a review of the ability of the underlying Group companies to repay their debts due to the Company.

Environment

The Company is committed to complying with relevant environmental legislation and preventing any adverse impact on the environment as a result of its operations. Where an adverse environmental impact is identified, a practicable, timely and environmentally sympathetic solution will be implemented. If a serious risk to the environment is identified, that activity will be halted and appropriate remedial action taken to eliminate the risk.

\$172(1) statement and stakeholder engagement

The Directors have acted in a way that they consider, in good faith, to be most likely to promote the long-term success of the Company for the benefit of the shareholders as a whole while having regard for all stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement is managed in accordance with Group policies and procedures which are discussed on pages 64 to 70 of the annual report of Intertek Group plc, which does not form part of this report.

Employees

The Company employed no people on average in 2020 (2019: none).

On behalf of the Board

J Hedley

Director

29 June 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company continued to be that of managing the funding, exchange and interest rate risks of the Intertek Group. The Company is not engaged in speculative financial transactions.

Derivative financial instruments are used where there is exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. No significant changes in the Company's activities are expected in the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

Income from shares in Group undertakings of £4,511,000 (2019: £Nil) was received in the year.

Dividends of £Nil (2019: £Nil) were paid in the year. The Directors do not propose the payment of any further dividends in respect of the year.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements are as follows:

F M Evans

R McCluskey (Resigned 12 April 2021)
N A Hare (Resigned 12 April 2021)
J Timmis (Appointed 12 April 2021)
J Hedley (Appointed 12 April 2021)

Financial instruments

Liquidity risk

The management of operational liquidity risk is aimed primarily at ensuring that the Company always has a liquidity buffer that is able, in the short term, to absorb both the net effects of transactions made and expected changes in liquidity under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Interest rate risk

The Company's objective is to manage the risk to the business from movements in interest rates, and to provide stability and predictability of the near term (12-month horizon) interest expense. Under the Company's treasury policy, management may fix the interest rates on up to 80% of the Company's debt portfolio for the period of the current financial year. The Company's debt portfolio beyond this period is to be managed within the range of a 20% - 60% fixed to floating rate ratio. To do this the Company uses derivative financial instruments where considered appropriate. A cash flow derivative financial instrument is in place in respect of a borrowing that is repayable in 2020.

Exchange risk

The Company's principal foreign currency exposures arise from trading with overseas companies. Company policy permits but does not demand that derivative financial instruments be used in order to fix the cost in sterling. This involves the use of foreign exchange forward contracts.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Financial instruments (Continued)

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to derivative financial instruments and bank accounts. Transactions involving derivative financial instruments are with counterparties who have sound credit ratings. The Company also ensures that bank accounts are held with financial institutions with sound credit ratings. Given this, the directors do not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations. At the balance sheet date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Market risk

The trading activity of Group companies and their financial position may be adversely impacted by downturns in general economic conditions or during periods of economic recession which could impact their ability to repay amounts loaned to them by the company.

Future developments

The Company will continue to be a holding Company for its subsidiary company for the foreseeable future. The entity continues to operate as a going concern as discussed within note 1 on page 14.

Independent Auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to independent auditors

So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's independent auditors are unaware. Additionally, the Directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's independent auditors are aware of that information.

Going concern

The Directors have considered the impact of Covid-19 on the Company and have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue as part of Intertek Group plc's current banking arrangements.

The Company has secured financing agreements to allow the Group to acquire SAI Global Assurance should the transaction complete within the going concern assessment period. The acquisition is currently undergoing regulatory clearance and the drawdown of the loans is contingent on the acquisition being completed.

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Company purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors. No qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors were made during the year.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 34 were approved by the Board of Directors on and signed on its behalf by

J Hedley

Director

29 June 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERTEK FINANCE PLC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Intertek Finance plc's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020; the profit and loss account and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERTEK FINANCE PLC

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERTEK FINANCE PLC

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to fraud and indirect and direct tax laws, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate or fictitious journal entries to manipulate the financial performance or financial position of the Company and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiry of management, those charged with governance and the Group's legal counsel around actual and potential fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, testing accounting estimates (because of the risk of management bias), and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.
- Enquiry of Group's staff in tax and compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Obtaining and understanding the results of whistleblowing procedures and assessing any related investigations.
- Enquiry of the Group's Head of Internal Audit and reviewing internal audit reports.
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERTEK FINANCE PLC

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Sotiris Kroustis (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

29 June 2021

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£'000	£'000
Administrative expenses		(148)	(90)
Net impairment gains/(losses) on financial assets		5,829	(91,401)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	5,681	(91,491)
Income from shares in group undertakings	6	4,511	-
Interest receivable from group undertakings	6	98,192	122,522
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	60	63
Interest payable to group undertakings	7	(3,512)	(5,035)
Other interest payable and similar expenses	7	(37,298)	(30,169)
Other gains and losses	8	594	(169)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		68,228	(4,279)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	(9,742)	(7,212)
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income/			
(expense) for the financial year		58,486	(11,491)
		·	

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fixed Assets			
Investment in associates	10	904	904
Westment in associates	10		
Current assets			
Derivative financial instruments		1,413	324
Debtors falling due after more than one year	12	327,764	1,958,732
Debtors falling due within one year	12	1,817,795	727,398
Cash at bank and in hand		5,92 7	11,044
		2,152,899	2,697,498
Creditors due within one year		•	
Loans and overdrafts	14	(32,366)	(236,771)
Creditors	16	(1,130,295)	(1,210,272)
Derivative financial instruments		(404)	(4,383)
		(1,163,065)	(1,451,426)
Net current assets		989,834	1,246,072
Total assets less current liabilities		990,738	1,246,976
Creditors falling due after more than one year			
Loans and overdrafts	14	(629,576)	(944,300)
Net assets		361,162 =======	302,676
Comited and recoming			
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	19	1,922	1,922
Share premium account	13	185,350	185,350
Profit and loss reserves		173,890	115,404
			
Total equity		361,162	302,676
			

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The notes to the financial statements on pages 13 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 June 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

J Hedley

Director

Company Registration No. 03226960

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	1,922	185,350	126,895	314,167
Year ended 31 December 2019: Loss and total comprehensive expense for the				
financial year	-	-	(11,491)	(11,491)
Balance at 31 December 2019	1,922	185,350	115,404	302,676
Year ended 31 December 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the			<u></u>	
financial year	-	-	58,486	58,486
Balance at 31 December 2020	1,922	185,350	173,890	361,162
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Intertek Finance plc (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office address is Academy Place, 1-9 Brook Street, Brentwood, Essex, CM14 5NQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. In preparing these financial statements, the Company applied the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRS"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and derivative financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently, other than where new policies have been adopted.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64 (o)(ii), B64 (p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Intertek Group plc in which the entity is consolidated;
- the requirements of paragraph 33 (c) of IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment (iii) paragraph 118 (e) of IAS 38 Intangibles Assets, (iv) paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property and (v) paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 39 to 40,111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- · the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17, 18(a) of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, business combinations, discontinued operations and related party transactions.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the Group financial statements of Intertek Group plc. The Group financial statements of Intertek Group plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 21.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements. The financial statements present information about the Company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Intertek Finance plc is a wholly owned subsidiary of Intertek Group plc, the ultimate parent undertaking, and the results of Intertek Finance plc are included in the consolidated financial statements of Intertek Group plc which are available from 33 Cavendish Square, London, W1G OPS or on the website www.intertek.com.

1.2 Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Directors' Report on pages 2 and 3. The Company generated a profit of £58,486,000 (2019: a loss of £11,491,000) in the year and has net assets of £361,162,000 (2019: £302,676,000) as at 31 December 2020. The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries.

Note 14 includes full details of the Company's borrowings and debt maturity. The Directors have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

The Directors have considered the impact of Covid-19 on the Company and have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue as part of the Group's current banking arrangements.

The Company has secured financing agreements to allow the Group to acquire SAI Global Assurance should the transaction complete within the going concern assessment period. The acquisition is currently undergoing regulatory clearance and the drawdown of the loans is contingent on the acquisition being completed.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the Company holds a long-term interest and where the Company has significant influence. The Company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

1.4 Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The Company is exempt under FRS 101 from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13. There was no impact on the Company from the adoption of IFRS 13.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables. Loans and receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost less impairment losses (including bad debt provision).

Trade receivables and other receivables comprise of amounts due from related group companies. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at the amounts considered recoverable (amortised cost). Estimates are used in determining the level of receivables that will not, in the opinion of the Directors, be collected. The Company applies either the 12-month expected credit loss model or the lifetime expected credit loss model, depending on the terms of the loan and the Company's assessment of the counterparty.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.7 Non-derivative financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at their amortised cost. Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Net financing costs

Net financing costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, facility fees, interest receivable on funds invested, net foreign exchange gains or losses and gains and losses on derivative financial instrument that are recognised in the profit and loss account. Interest income and interest expense are recognised as they accrue using the effective interest rate method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

1.9 Derivatives

The Company has not applied hedge accounting, and all derivatives are measured at fair value through profit and loss. In accordance with its treasury policy, the Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are classified as current.

The fair value of cross currency interest rate swaps is estimated using the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

The fair value of foreign currency forwards is estimated using present value of future cash flows based on the forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded to the Company's functional currency, Sterling, using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

1.12 Dividends on shares presented within shareholders' funds

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the Company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Critical judgements

Recoverability of debtors

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are recognised initially at the value of the invoice or loan raised and subsequently at the amounts considered recoverable (amortised cost). Estimates are used in determining the level of receivables that will not, in the opinion of the Directors, be collected. The Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. The provision calculations are based on a review of all receivables to see if there are specific circumstances which would render the receivable irrecoverable and therefore require a specific provision.

3 Operating profit/(loss)

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the Company's independent auditors for the audit of the		
Company's financial statements	6	6
Impairment (reversal)/loss recognised on financial assets	(5,829)	91,401

Amounts disclosed above reflect services provided by the Company's auditors in respect of auditing these financial statements. These amounts, however, have been paid by the ultimate parent company, Intertek Group plc.

4 Employees

The Company had no employees in the year (2019: None).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5 Directors' remuneration

None of the Directors were remunerated directly by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (2019: none). The Directors of the Company are remunerated by Group companies, due to no qualifying services being provided to Intertek Finance plc during the year.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020	2019
•	£'000	£'000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	5	8
Interest receivable from Group companies	98,192	122,522
Total interest revenue	98,197	122,530
Unwinding of fair value discount on loans receivable	55	55
Income from fixed asset investments		
Income from shares in Group undertakings	4,511	-
		
Total income	102,763	122,585

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

interest payable and similar expenses		
•	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	3,113	9,332
Interest on convertible loan notes	15,878	15,803
Facility fees and others	2,274	2,603
Interest payable to Group undertakings	3,512	5,035
	24,777	32,773
Interest on other financial liabilities:		
Interest on financial liabilities measured at fair value	1,448	1,278
Total interest expense	26,225	34,051
Other finance costs:		
Exchange differences on fair value of long term loans	99	148
Exchange differences on financing transactions	14,486	1,005
Total finance costs	40,810	35,204
		=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Other gains and losses		
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Loans due to/(from) fellow Group undertakings written off	594	(169)
Tax on profit/(loss)		
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current year	9,101	12,300
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(85)	(7,635)
Total UK current tax	9,016	4,665
Foreign taxes and reliefs	726	1,150
Taxation charge	9,742	5,815
	<u> </u>	
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	1,790
Changes in tax rates		(188)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	(205)
		
	-	1,397
	====	====
Total tax charge	9,742	7,212

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced the main rate of UK corporation tax would remain at 19% until April 2023 when it will increase to 25%. The proposed increase in the rate of UK corporation tax is expected to be enacted in Finance Act 2021. As the rate change has not been substantively enacted, it has not been taken account of in computing the UK deferred tax assets and liabilities. The rate change is expected to be substantively enacted during 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

9	Tax on profit/(loss)	(C	ontinued)
	The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit/(loss) per the profit and loss a	account as follows:	
		2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	Profit/(loss) before taxation	68,228 	(4,279) ———
	Expected tax charge/(credit) based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2019:		
	19.00%)	12,963	(813)
	Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	(802)	17,660
	Income not taxable	(981)	-
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(85)	(7,842)
	Effect of change in UK corporation tax rate	-	(188)
	Effect of overseas tax rates	-	27
	Transfer pricing adjustment	-	12
	Effects of group relief/ other reliefs	(1,353)	(1,644)
	Taxation charge for the year	9,742	7,212
10	Investments		
		Non-current	
		2020	2019
		£'000	£'000
	Investments in associates	904	904
		904	904

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10	Investments	(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments	
		Shares in group
		undertakings and
		participating
		interests
		£'000
	Cost or valuation	
	At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020	904
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2020	904
		=====
	At 31 December 2019	904

327,764

1,958,732

727,398

11 Associates

12

Details of the Company's associates as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest (%)	Class of shares	Address	
Intertek Overseas Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	13.00%	Ordinary shares	Academy Place, 1- Street, Brentwood 5NQ	
Debtors					
		Due with	in one year	Due after on	e year
		202	0 2019	2020	2019
		£'00	000'£	£'000	£'000
Other receivables		38	3 394	-	-
VAT recoverable		1	0 -	.	-
Amounts due from fellow Gro	oup undertakings	1,817,40	2 727,004	327,764	1,958,732

Credit risk 13

Credit risk arises in relation to loans receivable from other Group entities.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

1,817,795

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

13 Credit risk (Continued)

The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover this credit risk.

Past due and impaired financial asset investments

A credit loss assessment was made under IFRS 9 for all current receivables. It was determined, based on an assessment of current liquidity and the availability of future operating cash flows, that amounts due from Group undertakings should be reported net of accumulated impairment provisions of £90,262,000 (2019: £96,091,000).

14 Loans and overdrafts

Analysis of net debt

The components of net debt are outlined below:

	01 January 2020	Cash flow	Exchange adjustments	31 December 2020
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net cash	(1,530)	(14,471)	-	(16,001)
Borrowings:				
Revolving credit facility US\$800m 2021	(285,474)	285,502	(28)	-
Revolving credit facility US\$850m 2025	-	(130,271)	(5,195)	(135,466)
Senior notes US\$150m 2020	(114,696)	111,441	3,255	-
Senior notes US\$15m 2021	(11,471)	-	361	(11,110)
Senior notes US\$140m 2022	(107,049)	-	3,369	(103,680)
Senior notes US\$160m 2023	(30,585)	(89,787)	1,880	(118,492)
Senior notes US\$125m 2024	(95,581)	-	3,008	(92,573)
Senior notes US\$120m 2025	(30,585)	(59,858)	1,575	(88,868)
Senior notes US\$75m 2026	(57,349)	-	1,805	(55,544)
Other	(110,000)	110,000	-	-
Total borrowings	(842,790)	227,027	10,030	(605,733)
Total net debt	(844,320)	212,556	10,030	(621,734)
				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

14	Loans and overdrafts				(Continued)
		01 January 2019	Cash flow	Exchange adjustments	31 December 2019
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Net cash	13,929	(15,459)	-	(1,530)
					
	Borrowings:				
	Revolving credit facility US\$800m 2021	(384,814)	89,999	9,341	(285,474)
	Senior notes US\$20m 2019	(15,818)	15,538	280	-
	Senior notes US\$150m 2020	(118,633)	-	3,937	(114,696)
	Senior notes US\$15m 2021	(11,864)	-	393	(11,471)
	Senior notes US\$140m 2022	(110,724)	-	3,675	(107,049)
	Senior notes US\$40m 2023	(31,635)	-	1,050	(30,585)
	Senior notes US\$125m 2024	(98,861)	-	3,280	(95,581)
	Senior notes US\$40m 2025	(31,635)	-	1,050	(30,585)
	Senior notes US\$75m 2026	(59,318)	-	1,969	(57,349)
,	Other	(118,633)	5,075	3,558	(110,000)
	Total borrowings	(981,935)	110,612	28,533	(842,790)
	Total net debt	(968,006)	95,153	28,533	(844,320)
					
	Analysis of net cash			2020	2019
				£'000	£'000
	Cash and cash equivalents			5,927	11,044
	Bank overdrafts		•	(21,928)	(12,574)
	Net cash			(16,001)	(1,530)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

14 Loans and overdrafts (Continued)

Analysis of loans and overdrafts

Borrowings are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Due within one year liabilities	32,366	236,771
Due after one year liabilities	629,576	944,300
	661,942	1,181,071
Less: liabilities that do not form part of external borrowings:		
Loans from fellow Group undertakings	(36,734)	(326,395)
Facility fees	2,453	688
Bank overdrafts (forms part of net cash balance)	(21,928)	(12,574)
Total external borrowings	605,733	842,790
Borrowings falling due after more than five years included above:		
Amounts payable other than by instalments	55,544	87,932
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

14 Loans and overdrafts (Continued)

Description of borrowings

Total undrawn committed borrowing facilities as at 31 December 2020, were £494.0m (2019: £326.2m).

US\$850m revolving credit facility

In January 2020, the US\$800m multi-currency revolving credit facility was refinanced with a US\$850m revolving credit facility maturing in 2025 which is the Group's principal bank facility. Advances under the facility bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR, or their local currency equivalent, plus a margin, depending on the Group's leverage. Drawings under this facility at 31 December 2020 were £135.5m (2019: £285.5m under previous facility).

In January 2021, US\$850m of the facility was extended to 2026, the impact of this would be a transfer of £135.5m from borrowing due to be repaid between two and five years to borrowings due to be repaid in over five years.

Private placement bonds

In December 2010 the Group issued US\$250m of senior notes. These notes were issued in two tranches with US \$100m repaid on 15 December 2017 at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.2% and US\$150m repaid on 15 December 2020 at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.91%.

In October 2011 the Group issued US\$265m of senior notes. These notes were issued in three tranches with US \$20m repaid on 18 January 2019 at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.0%, US\$140m repayable on 18 January 2022 at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.75% and US\$105m repayable on 18 January 2024 at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.85%.

In February 2013 the Group issued US\$80m of senior notes. These notes were issued in two tranches with US\$40m repayable on 14 February 2023 at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.10% and US\$40m repayable on 14 February 2025 at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.25%.

In July 2014 the Group issued US\$110m of senior notes. These notes were issued in four tranches with US\$15m repayable on 31 July 2021 at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.37%, US\$20m repayable on 31 July 2024 at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.86%, US\$60m repayable on 31 October 2026 at a fixed annual interest rate of 4.05% and US \$15m repayable on 31 December 2026 at a fixed annual interest rate of 4.10%.

In December 2020 the Group issued U\$\$200m of senior notes. These notes were issued in two tranches with U\$ \$120m repayable on 2 December 2023 at a fixed annual interest rate of 1.97% and U\$\$80m repayable on 2 December 2025 at a fixed annual interest rate of 2.08%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

15 Fair values

Except as detailed below, the Directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
		represented*		represented*
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	5,927	11,044	5,927	11,044
Amounts due from Group companies	2,144,915	2,685,736	2,144,915	2,685,736
Foreign currency forwards**	1,009	324	1,009	324
Total financial assets	2,151,851	2,697,104	2,151,851	2,697,104
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	605,733	842,790	624,032	851,430
Amounts owed to Group companies	1,151,730	1,517,273	1,151,730	1,517,273
Cross currency interest rate swaps**	-	4,383	-	4,383
Total financial liabilities	1,757,463	2,364,446	1,775,762	2,373,086
iotal ilitalicial liabilitues	1,737,403	2,304,440		2,373,080

Determining the fair value of financial liabilities

16 Creditors

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to fellow Group undertakings	1,114,996	1,191,168
Social security and other taxation	10,035	13,194
Other creditors	5,264	5,910
·		
	1,130,295	1,210,272

Amounts owed to Group undertakings have no fixed date of repayment and carry interest based on the denomination of the borrowing currency. Other payables includes external interest and commitment fees.

^{*} represented to show foreign currency forwards as a financial asset.

^{**} Cross currency interest rate swaps and foreign currency forwards are categorised as Level 2, under which the fair value is measured using inputs other than quoted prices observable for the liability, either directly or indirectly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

17 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The Company's policy is to:

- ensure sufficient liquidity is available to Group companies in the amounts, currencies and locations
- required to support the Group's operations;
- ensure the Group has adequate available sources of funding to protect against unforeseen internal and external events; and
- avoid excess liquidity which restricts growth and impacts the cost of financing.

To ensure this policy is met, the Group Treasury monitors cash balances on a daily basis, projects cash requirements on a rolling basis and funds itself using debt instruments with a range of maturities.

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for the Company's financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

17	Liquidity risk							(Continued)
	At 31 December 2020	Carrying Amount	Six months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Contractual Cash flows
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Non-derivative financial liabilities							
	Senior term loans and notes	605,733	7,824	19,074	115,263	454,723	57,369	654,253
	Other Loans	605,733	7,824	19,074	115,263	454,723	57,369	654,253
		====		-				
	Derivative financial liabilities/(assets)							
	Forward exchange contracts:							
	Outflow		621,273	-	-	-	-	621,273
	Inflow	(1,413)	(622,282)	-	-	-	-	(622,282)
	Cross currency interest rate swaps:							
	Outflow	404	-	-	-	-	•	-
		(1,009)	(1,009)	•	•	-	•	(1,009)
	Total	604,724	6,815	19,074	115,263	454,723	57,369	653,244
							====	20171

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Liquidity risk							(Continued
At 31 December 2019	Carrying Amount	Six months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Contractual Cash flow
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Senior term loans and notes	732,790	10,615	125,123	311,314	259,408	92,311	798,77
Other loans	110,000	110,128	-	-	•	-	110,12
	842,790	120,743	125,123	311,314	259,408	92,311	908,89
	=====	=====	=====	=====	233,408	======	=====
Derivative financial liabilities/(assets)							
Forward exchange contracts:							
Outflow	-	566,182	-	-	-	-	566,18
Inflow	(324)	(566,506)	-	-	-	-	(566,50
Cross currency interest rate swaps:		-	-	-	-	-	
Outflow	4,383	838	80,983	-	-	-	81,82
Inflow	-	(1,495)	(77,959)	-	• -	-	(79,45
	4,059	(981)	3,024				2,04
Total	846,849	119,762	128,147	311,314	259,408	92,311	910,94

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

18 Market risk

Market risk management

Foreign exchange risk

The Company enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge certain firm commitments denominated in foreign currencies.

The table below summarises by major currency the contractual amounts of the Company's forward exchange contracts in sterling. The "buy" amounts represent the sterling equivalent of commitments to purchase foreign currency, and the "sell" amounts represent the sterling equivalent of commitment to sell foreign currencies.

	2020 Buy £'000	2020 Sell £'000	2019 Buy £'000	2019 Sell £'000
US dollar	132,489	74,013	128,957	96,261
Euro	91,103	23,789	79,790	19,872
Others	398,690	523,471	357,759	450,049
				
	622,282	621,273	566,506	566,182
		-		

The following table presents information regarding the forward exchange contract amounts in sterling equivalent and the estimated fair value (net cost of closing the contracts) of the Company's forward contracts with a fair value (assets) and a negative fair value (liabilities).

	2020 Contract amount	2020 Fair Value	2019 Contract amount	2019 Fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets	430,698	1,413	241,866	947
Liabilities	(190,171)	(404)	(72,163)	(623)
			-	
Net (liabilities)/assets	240,527	1,009	169,703	324
		====		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

18 Market risk (Continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company's objective is to manage the risk to the business from movements in interest rates, and to provide stability and predictability of the near term (12-month horizon) interest expense. Under the Group's Treasury policy, management may fix the interest rates on up to 80% of the Company's debt portfolio for the period of the current and succeeding financial year. The Company's debt portfolio beyond this period is to be managed within the range of a 20% – 60% fixed to floating rate ratio. To do this the Company uses derivative financial instruments where considered appropriate.

Liabilities 2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026+ Car	rying amount
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Floating rate							
(USD)	-	-	-	-	135,466	-	135,466
Average interest rate	-	-	-	-	0.42%	-	-
Fixed rate (USD)	11,110	103,680	118,492	92,573	88,868	55,544	470,267
Average interest rate	3.37%	3.75%	2.25%	3.85%	2.47%	4.06%	-
Total	11,110	103,680	118,492	92,573	224,334	55,544	605,733
	===	===	===	===	====	====	====
Makillata 2000	2020	2024	2022	2022	2024	2025 . 6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Liabilities 2019 (represented*)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025+ Cari	rying amount
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Floating rate							
(USD)	110,000	285,474	-	-	-	-	395,474
Average interest rate	1.35%	1.50%	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed rate (USD)	114,696	11,471	107,049	30,585	95,581	87,934	447,316
Average interest rate	3.91%	3.37%	3.75%	3.10%	3.85%	3.80%	-
Total	224,696	296,945	107,049	30,585	95,581	87,934	842,790
			===				

^{* 2019} represented to for the ageing of the fixed average interest rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

18 Market risk (Continued)

Credit risk

Credit risks arise mainly from the possibility that group companies may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. The company monitors the creditworthiness of group companies on an ongoing basis. The credit risk is diversified due to the Company's loan receivables portfolio comprising of multiple group companies which operate across a range of industries and regions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Counterparty risk

Cash and cash equivalents and available borrowing facilities are at risk in the event that the counterparty is not able to meet its obligations in regards to the cash held or facilities available to the company. The company also enters into transactions with counterparties in relation to derivative financial instruments. If the counterparty was not able to meet its obligations, the company may be exposed to additional foreign currency or interest rate risk.

The company, wherever possible, enters into arrangements with counterparties who have robust credit standing, which the company defines as a financial institution with a credit rating of at least A-. The company has existing banking relationships with a number of 'relationship banks' that meet this criterion, and seeks to use their services wherever possible while avoiding excessive concentration of credit risk. Given the diverse geographic nature of the company's activities, it is not always possible to use a relationship bank. Therefore, the company has set limits on the level of deposits to be held at non-relationship banks to minimise the risk to the company. It is also Group Treasury policy to remit any excess funds from local entities back to the company in the UK. Given the controls in place, and based on a current assessment of our banking relationships, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

19	Share capital	2020	2019
		£'000	£'000
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,922,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,922	1,922
		= · · · ·	

20 Contingent liabilities

The Company is a member of a group of UK companies that are a part of a composite banking cross-guarantee arrangement. This is a joint and several guarantee given by all members of the Intertek UK cash pool guaranteeing the total gross liability position of the pool which was £3,957,000 at 31 December 2020 (2019: £2,806,000). The Company has also guaranteed the lease obligations of a fellow Group company.

The Company has arranged guarantees, letters of credit and performance bonds amounting to £16,878,000 (2019: £17,767,000) on behalf of other Group undertakings.

From time to time, in the normal course of business, the Company may give guarantees in respect of certain liabilities of other Group undertakings. In this respect, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

21 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Intertek Testing Services Holdings Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Intertek Group plc, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Intertek Group plc's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Group Company Secretary at 33 Cavendish Square, London, W1G OPS or on the website www.intertek.com.

22 Related party transactions

Other transactions with related parties

During the year the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Interest income		Interest payable	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£'000	£,000	£'000	£'000
Other related parties	171	165	(11)	(365)
		===	===	===
The following amounts were outstanding at the repo	rting end date:			
			Amounts owed	to related parties
			2020	2019
			£'000	£'000
Other related parties			(2,928)	(29,452)
			==	===
The following amounts were outstanding at the repo	rting end date:			
			Amounts ow	ed by related parties
			2020	2019
			£'000	£'000
Other related parties			9,381	4,331
			===	===

Other related parties constitute entities that are not fully owned by the Intertek Group. Amounts have been reviewed for impairment by reviewing the net assets of those entities from which balances are due. No impairment of balances was deemed necessary.