

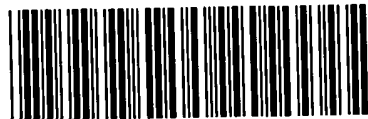
Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Registered number 04497878

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Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Directors

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C R Burniston

Registered office

Douglas House, 40 London Road, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 9QP

Company number

04497878

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP, Statutory Auditor, Hill House, London

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors, in preparing the strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors present their strategic report, together with the financial statements and auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Review of the business and future development

The principal activity of the Company is to hold and manage investments in European countries. As a result, the Company acts as a holding company of European investments. The directors expect the Company to continue acting in its current capacity for the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators

The directors consider the net asset position to be a key performance indicator. Net assets as at 31 December 2020 were €498,541,000 (2019: €498,541,000) and is in line with expectations.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company regularly assesses whether any potential risks exist and takes appropriate mitigating action.

Currently the directors consider the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company to be as follows:

Credit risk:

The Company's principal monetary assets are receivables from other group companies, and the Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to these receivables.

The credit risk on the intercompany receivable is limited because the counterparties are group companies with strong credit ratings.

Interest rate risk:

Interest bearing assets and liabilities are held at a variable rate, which is linked to LIBOR. This exposure is not hedged as the directors do not consider it to be cost effective.

COVID-19:

During 2020, the pandemic declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) caused by the coronavirus (COVID-19) has spread in the country. As a result, the National Government has taken measures in health, social and economic spheres to prevent the spread of the virus, which included restrictions on people's mobility and travel, the temporary closure of businesses and other limitations on the operation. We have experienced increased volatility in demand for some of our products as consumers adapt to the evolving environment. Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, particularly in March, demand increased in our Consumer Tissue and Personal Care business segments as consumers increased home inventory levels in response to COVID-19. The increase was followed by a period of demand softness as consumers used existing home inventories and demand returned to normal levels. Demand for our consumer tissue products was elevated throughout 2020 as more people spent time at home. Our K-C Professional business experienced volume declines throughout 2020 reflecting the reduction in away from home demand.

Kimberly-Clark U.K Operations Limited

Strategic Report (*continued*) for the year ended 31 December 2020

COVID-19 (*continued*):

We expect the ultimate significance of the impact on our financial and operational results will be dictated by the length of time that such circumstances continue, which will depend on the currently unknowable extent and duration of the COVID-19 pandemic and any governmental and public actions taken in response. COVID-19 also makes it more challenging for management to estimate future performance of our businesses, particularly over the near term. However, management estimates that these effects will not have a significant impact on the Entity's ability to continue as an ongoing one for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

As Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited is a holding company, no significant impact is expected.

Section 172(1) Statement

Engaging and building trust with key stakeholders that interact with, or are impacted by, our business is key to delivering our strategy and ensuring our success over the long term. As there are no third-party customers and vendors, the majority of the decisions pertain to the corporate organisation structure and dividend repatriation opportunities to the ultimate parent company, Kimberly-Clark Corporation.

As Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited is a holding company our key stakeholder groups are limited to engaging financing and investment activities between parent and subsidiary undertakings. Management will act decisively pending the trading and regulatory environment. For the period ended 31 December 2020, no new financing activities or dividend repatriations were required.

This report was approved by the board on 17 December 2021, and was signed on its behalf by:



C R Burniston
Director

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the audited financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Going concern

The Company remains in a net asset position which is underpinned by investments in the wider Kimberly-Clark group. Based on this the board has concluded that the Company is expected to be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. As a result, the directors believe the going concern basis continues to be appropriate in preparing the financial statements (see note 1 for further details).

Management has considered the impact of COVID-19 and do not consider it to have an effect on a conclusion to prepare the accounts on a basis of going concern. It was concluded no additional cash-flow needs or material financial impacts are expected.

Kimberly-Clark Luxembourg Finance S.à r.l., as a member of the Kimberly-Clark group has confirmed via a letter of support that it will provide adequate finance for the foreseeable future and at least for the 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are signed. In addition, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, the ultimate parent company, has confirmed via a letter of support to provide finance to Kimberly-Clark Luxembourg Finance S.à r.l. to ensure it can trade in its current form, and to meet its obligation, for at least 18 months from the 6 September 2021. Kimberly-Clark Corporation continues to perform strongly with \$782,000,000 cash from operations from the 2021 Q3 financial overview.

Future developments and other events after the balance sheet date

No significant post balance sheet events reported. Details of future developments and events that have occurred after the balance sheet date can be found in the strategic report on page 1 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Details of financial risk management objectives and policies can be found in the strategic report on page 1 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Dividends

No interim dividend was paid during the year (2019: nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2019: nil).

Directors

The directors of the Company, who served throughout the year and to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated, were:

K S Dhillon (resigned 01 October 2020)
S J Ashwell (resigned 22 May 2020)
C R Burniston (appointed 22 May 2020)
S Mir (appointed 01 October 2020)

Directors' indemnities

The Group has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors (which extend to the performance of any duties as a director of any associated company) and these remain in force at the date of this report.

Kimberly-Clark U.K Operations Limited

Directors' Report (*continued*) for the year ended 31 December 2020

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

This report was approved by the board on 17 December 2021, and was signed on its behalf by:



C R Burniston
Director

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement for the year ended 31 December 2020

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK 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 Company will continue in business.

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

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

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2020

Independent auditor's report to the members of Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its Result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity and;
- the related notes 1 to 13.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

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

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Independent auditor's report (*continued*) for the year ended 31 December 2020

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

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

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 auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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.

We considered the nature of the Company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and those charged with governance about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Independent auditor's report (*continued*) for the year ended 31 December 2020

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and those charged with governance concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; 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.

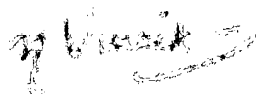
We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Independent auditor's report (*continued*) for the year ended 31 December 2020

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 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 auditor's 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.



Nipun Vinaik
(Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
17 December 2021

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €'000	2019 €'000
Result before taxation		-	-

All results relate to continuing operations.

There are no items of comprehensive income other than the profit for the financial year stated above and accordingly no statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

Registered number 04497878

	Note	2020 €'000	2019 €'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	8	496,446	496,446
		<u>496,446</u>	<u>496,446</u>
Current assets			
Debtors - due within one year	9	2,095	2,095
Net current assets		<u>2,095</u>	<u>2,095</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>498,541</u>	<u>498,541</u>
Net assets		<u>498,541</u>	<u>498,541</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	11	2	2
Share premium account	11	496,444	496,444
Profit and loss account	11	2,095	2,095
Shareholder's funds		<u>498,541</u>	<u>498,541</u>

The financial statements of Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited, company registration number 04497878, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 17 December 2021.



C R Burniston
Director

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Called-up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
At 1 January 2019		2	496,444	2,095	498,541
Result for the financial year		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019		2	496,444	2,095	498,541
Result for the financial year		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020		2	496,444	2,095	498,541

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and is registered in England. The Company's registered address is shown on the contents page. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on page 1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited is considered to be the Euro because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are also presented in Euro.

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it. Exemptions have been taken in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel. The Company is consolidated in the financial statements of its ultimate parent, Kimberly-Clark Corporation Inc. which can be obtained from PO Box 619100, Dallas, Texas, 75261-9100, USA.

The Company was, at the end of the current year, a wholly-owned subsidiary of another company incorporated outside the EEA and in accordance with section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 is exempt from consolidation.

b. Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the strategic report. The strategic report and directors' report further describes the financial position of the Company; the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company remains in a net asset position which is underpinned by investments in the wider Kimberly-Clark group. Based on this the board has concluded that the Company is expected to be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. As a result, the directors believe the going concern basis continues to be appropriate in preparing the financial statements.

Kimberly-Clark Luxembourg Finance S.à r.l., as a member of the Kimberly-Clark group has confirmed via a letter of support that it will provide adequate finance for the foreseeable future and at least for the 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are signed. In addition, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, the ultimate parent company, has confirmed via a letter of support to provide finance to Kimberly-Clark Luxembourg Finance S.à r.l. to ensure it can trade in its current form, and to meet its obligation, for at least 18 months from the 6 September 2021. Kimberly-Clark Corporation continues to perform strongly with \$782,000,000 cash provided by operations from the Q3 2021 financial overview.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Annual Report and financial statement.

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*) for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies (*continued*)

c. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs). If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current year or prior years.

Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.

Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)* for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies *(continued)*

c. Financial instruments *(continued)*

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment.

(iii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

d. Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

e. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in years different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

f. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*) for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies (*continued*)

f. Foreign currency (*continued*)

Other exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

g. Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

Critical judgements and estimates

The directors were not required to make any material judgements in the preparation of these Financial Statements.

3. Turnover

The Company had no turnover in the current or prior year.

4. Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration for the auditing of the Company's financial statement of €16,000 (2019: €15,000) was borne by a fellow group company. There were no non-audit fees incurred in the current or prior year.

5. Directors' emoluments

No director received any emoluments from the Company in either year, due to remuneration not being separately identifiable for the service performed. All emoluments were paid to a director by another group company, Kimberly-Clark Europe Limited.

6. Staff costs

There were no employees or staff costs incurred in the current or prior year.

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Taxation on result

	2020 €'000	2019 €'000
<i>Analysis of tax credit in the year:</i>		
<i>Current tax:</i>		
UK corporation tax on result for the year	-	-
Adjustment in respect of previous years	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax on result	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Factors affecting tax credit for year

The differences between the tax assessed for the year and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as follows:

	2020 €'000	2019 €'000
Result before taxation	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Result on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	-	-
Effects of:		
Adjustments to tax in respect of previous years	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax credit for the year	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance (No.2) Act 2015 reduced the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19%, effective from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% was expected to come into effect from 1 April 2020 (as enacted by Finance Act 2016 on 15 September 2016). However, legislation introduced in the Finance Act 2020 (enacted on 22 July 2020) repealed the reduction of the corporation tax, thereby maintaining the current rate of 19%. Deferred taxes on the balance sheet have been measured at 19% (2019: 17%) which represents the future corporation tax rate that was enacted at the balance sheet date.

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Taxation on result (continued)

The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included measures to support economic recovery as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. These changes were not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and hence have not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the period end. It is not anticipated that these changes will have a material impact on the Company's/group's deferred tax balances.

8. Fixed Asset Investments

Investments in
subsidiary
undertakings
€'000

Cost and net book value

At 1 January 2020 and at 31 December 2020

496,446

The Company's shareholdings (direct and indirect) are as follows:

Company	Shares held %	Class	Country of incorporation
Kimberly-Clark Noordzee Cooperatief U.A., (6717 BM), Ede, Copernicuslaan 35, Netherlands	100	Ordinary	Netherlands
Kimberly-Clark Holdings, S.r.l., Via della Rocca 49, 10123 Turin, Italy	100	Ordinary	Italy
Kimberly-Clark S.L.U. Juan Esplandiú 11-13, Madrid, 28007, Spain	* 100	Ordinary	Spain
Kimberly-Clark Cyprus, Ltd, Nice Day House, 10 Giannou Kranidioti Street, Nicosia, 1065, Cyprus	* 100	Ordinary	Cyprus
Kimberly-Clark Hellas E.P.E., Leof Kifisias 268, Chalandri 152 32, Greece	* 100	Ordinary	Greece
Kimberly-Clark, S.r.l., Via della Rocca 49, 10123 Turin, Italy	* 100	Ordinary	Italy
Kimberly-Clark, S.A.S., 55 Avenue des Champs, Pierreux, Nanterre, France	* 100	Ordinary	France
Kimberly-Clark Luxembourg Holdings S.a.r.l., 46A Avenue JF Kennedy, Luxembourg, 1855, Luxembourg	* 100	Ordinary	Luxembourg
Kimberly-Clark Luxembourg, S.a.r.l., 46A Avenue JF Kennedy, Luxembourg, 1855, Luxembourg	* 100	Ordinary	Luxembourg
Kimberly-Clark Mediterranean Finance Co. Ltd., Leicester Court, Suite 2, Edgar Bernard Street, Gzira, GZR 1702, Malta	* 100	Ordinary	Malta

(* Indirect Holdings)

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

9. Debtors

	2020 €'000	2019 €'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,095	2,095
	2,095	2,095

The total balance represents the cash held on a Current Account in Kimberly-Clark Luxembourg Finance S.à r.l. (the In-House Bank of Kimberly-Clark Group). The Current Account is used to facilitate funding and repayment of advances and loans under the financial service agreement between the Company and Kimberly-Clark Luxembourg Finance S.à r.l. The cash balance is repayable on demand. The interest rate for a positive balance on Current Account is one month EUR LIBOR - 0.50 bps, no interest income was accrued in the year.

10. Financial Instruments

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

	2020 €'000	2019 €'000
Financial assets		
Measured at undiscounted amount receivable		
- Amounts due from group undertakings (note 9)	2,095	2,095
	2,095	2,095

Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

11. Called-up share capital

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	No	No	€'000	€'000
<i>Allotted, called-up and fully paid</i>				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	2,000	2,000	2	2
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	-	-
	<u>2,001</u>	<u>2,001</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

The Company has two classes of ordinary share which carry no right to fixed income.

The Company's other reserves are as follows:

The share premium account contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares. On 3 October 2014 the Company issued 1,000 ordinary shares at a nominal value of €1 each in exchange for cash consideration of €348,500,000. On 21 December 2017, a contribution was made by the parent company of 99.99% of the issued shares owned in Kimberly-Clark Noordzee Cooperatief U.A. in exchange for the allotment and issue by Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited to Kimberly-Clark Patriot Holdings Inc. of 1000 new ordinary shares of €1 each. The value of the contribution was €147,944,000.

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

12. Related parties

Directors have taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with other wholly-owned group-members. There are no other related party transactions.

13. Ultimate holding company and controlling party

The directors regard Kimberly-Clark Patriot Holdings Inc., a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, as the immediate parent company and Kimberly-Clark Corporation Inc. a company incorporated in Delaware, United States of America, as the ultimate parent company and controlling entity. This is the smallest and largest group in which Kimberly-Clark U.K. Operations Limited is consolidated. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Kimberly-Clark Corporation Inc. can be obtained from PO Box 619100, Dallas, Texas, 75261-9100, USA.