

REGISTERED NUMBER 03081008

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011
FOR
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED**

Target
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
14th Floor
76 Shoe Lane
London
EC4A 3JB

MONDAY



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STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

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STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

DIRECTORS

C C Lim
K H Pung
M Torrance

SECRETARY

K H Pung

REGISTERED OFFICE

C/O The Standard Soap Company Limited
Derby Road
Ashby-De-La-Zouche
Leicestershire
LE65 2HG

REGISTERED NUMBER

03081008

AUDITORS.

Target
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
14th Floor
76 Shoe Lane
London
EC4A 3JB

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2011

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the development and manufacture of personal care products, including liquids, solid soap bars and creams

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company suffered an operating loss of £2.64 million this year compared to an operating loss £4.54 million last year. The 2011 losses include provision for impairment of fixed assets of £493,000 (2010: £1,064,000), which has been accounted for in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS).

BREAK UP BASIS

Until 30 September 2011 the company's principal activity was the development and manufacture of personal care products including liquids, solid soap bars and creams. Following the year end the directors took the decision to cease manufacturing operations. As the directors intend to liquidate the company they have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The effect of this is explained in note 1.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30 September 2011.

The results for the year are set out on page 4.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The directors consider the future of the company to be through the development of its products. It is the company's policy to take a prudent view of the expenditure incurred on research and development and so £327,629 (2010: £382,469) expended on research and development was written off in the year.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

C C Lim has held office during the whole of the period from 1 October 2010 to the date of this report.

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

K H Pung - appointed 4 October 2010
M Torrance - appointed 4 October 2010
J L Couzet - resigned 4 October 2010
E K Yeoh - resigned 4 October 2010

RISK

The company's operations are financed by specific loans from its parent company as well as an overdraft and loan facility with its bank.

The company mitigates credit risk associated with its customers' debt by applying credit verification and control procedures and by insuring trade credit balances against default or insolvency with an appropriate insurance company.

The company also carries appropriate business insurance including public and product liability.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES - continued

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.

As explained in note 1 to the financial statements, the directors do not believe the going concern basis to be appropriate and these financial statements have not been prepared on that basis.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

Target has expressed its willingness to remain in office as auditor.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD


M Torrance - Director

Date

24/11/2011

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED**

We have audited the financial statements of Standard Soap Company Limited for the year ended 30 September 2011 on pages five to twenty eight. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

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 a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2011 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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.



Simon Morrison (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Target
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
14th Floor
76 Shoe Lane
London
EC4A 3JB

Date 5/12/2011

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

	Notes	2011 £	2010 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	2	8,545,140	10,419,770
Cost of sales		<u>(8,354,434)</u>	<u>(11,197,792)</u>
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)		190,706	(778,022)
Other operating income		12,589	-
Distribution costs		(344,313)	(408,193)
Administrative expenses		<u>(2,291,914)</u>	<u>(3,356,882)</u>
OPERATING LOSS		(2,432,932)	(4,543,097)
Finance costs	4	(206,277)	(269,811)
Finance income	4	<u>10</u>	<u>326</u>
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	5	(2,639,199)	(4,812,582)
Income tax	6	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		<u>(2,639,199)</u>	<u>(4,812,582)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

	2011 £	2010 £
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(2,639,199)	(4,812,582)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Gain/(loss) defined benefit pension scheme	<u>602,000</u>	<u>(7,000)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF INCOME TAX	<u>602,000</u>	<u>(7,000)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>(2,037,199)</u>	<u>(4,819,582)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
30 SEPTEMBER 2011**

	Notes	2011 £	2010 £
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	7	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,034,491	1,243,595
Investments	9	-	100
		<u>1,034,491</u>	<u>1,243,695</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	10	1,230,678	1,920,681
Trade and other receivables	11	1,324,528	2,046,603
Cash and cash equivalents	12	300	300
		<u>2,555,506</u>	<u>3,967,584</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>3,589,997</u>	<u>5,211,279</u>
EQUITY			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	13	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other reserves	14	(2,013,231)	(2,783,231)
Retained earnings	14	(13,786,624)	(10,979,425)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>(13,799,855)</u>	<u>(11,762,656)</u>
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	-	8,710,016
Financial liabilities - borrowings		-	8,333
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	16	-	2,783,231
Pension liability	18	2,013,231	2,783,231
		<u>2,013,231</u>	<u>11,501,580</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	14,311,760	3,406,625
Financial liabilities - borrowings			
Bank overdrafts	16	1,055,655	2,032,395
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	16	9,206	33,335
		<u>15,376,621</u>	<u>5,472,355</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>17,389,852</u>	<u>16,973,935</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>3,589,997</u>	<u>5,211,279</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on its behalf by

M Torrance - Director

24/11/2011

and were signed on

The notes form part of these financial statements

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Other reserves £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 October 2009	2,000,000	(6,041,843)	(2,901,231)	(6,943,074)
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	(4,937,582)	118,000	(4,819,582)
Balance at 30 September 2010	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>(10,979,425)</u>	<u>(2,783,231)</u>	<u>(11,762,656)</u>
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	(2,807,199)	770,000	(2,037,199)
Balance at 30 September 2011	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>(13,786,624)</u>	<u>(2,013,231)</u>	<u>(13,799,855)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

		2011 £	2010 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	<u>(2,454,279)</u>	<u>(2,172,497)</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>(2,454,279)</u>	<u>(2,172,497)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(343,854)	(117,233)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		-	36,356
Interest received		<u>10</u>	<u>326</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(343,844)</u>	<u>(80,551)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Movement in bank borrowings		(35,047)	(34,172)
Bank interest paid		(31,433)	(83,403)
Hire purchase capital repayments		(13,805)	-
Movement in related party loans		<u>3,855,148</u>	<u>2,257,892</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>3,774,863</u>	<u>2,140,317</u>
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>976,740</u>	<u>(112,731)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	<u>(2,032,095)</u>	<u>(1,919,364)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u>(1,055,355)</u>	<u>(2,032,095)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

1 RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2011 £	2010 £
Loss before income tax	(2,639,199)	(4,812,582)
Depreciation charges	76,348	327,308
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	100	416
Impairment of assets	493,000	1,064,000
Non-cash post employment benefit charges	-	25,000
Finance costs	206,277	269,811
Finance income	(10)	(326)
	<u>(1,863,484)</u>	<u>(3,126,373)</u>
Decrease in inventories	690,003	56,938
Decrease in trade and other receivables	445,898	421,989
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(1,436,696)	764,949
Difference between pension charge and cash contributions	<u>(290,000)</u>	<u>(290,000)</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>(2,454,279)</u>	<u>(2,172,497)</u>

2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the statement of cash flow in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these statement of financial position amounts

Year ended 30 September 2011

	30/09/11 £	01/10/10 £
Cash and cash equivalents	300	300
Bank overdraft	<u>(1,055,655)</u>	<u>(2,032,395)</u>
	<u>(1,055,355)</u>	<u>(2,032,095)</u>

Year ended 30 September 2010

	30/09/10 £	01/10/09 £
Cash and cash equivalents	300	300
Bank overdraft	<u>(2,032,395)</u>	<u>(1,919,664)</u>
	<u>(2,032,095)</u>	<u>(1,919,364)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRIC interpretations and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the company, and have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for pensions that have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis due to the decision of the directors following the year end to cease trading.

Non current assets have not been reclassified as current under IAS1 as their use in the business has not changed after the year end even though they are expected to be realized within twelve months of the balance sheet date. Non current assets have not been revalued to fair value at the year end as the directors' opinion is that there is not a material difference between carrying value and fair value.

Non current liabilities have been reclassified as current under IAS 1 as they are expected to be settled within twelve months of the balance sheet date.

The defined benefit pension scheme liability has not been reclassified at the balance sheet date as there are no circumstances at the balance sheet date that alter the company's obligations in respect of the deficit.

The ultimate parent company, Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad, have provided necessary support to the company during the year, and have confirmed in writing that they will continue to provide this support for at least the earlier of 12 months from the balance sheet date or the winding up of the company.

In making their decision to grant ongoing financial support to the company, Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad have, in conjunction with the directors, considered the impact of the decision to cease trade in the company, and have confirmed they are committed to provide further funding to the company as is reasonably required throughout at least the next 12 months or to the date of the winding up of the company (whichever is the shorter) in order to finance any ongoing losses, working capital requirements or other investment needs.

Intangible Assets

Acquired trademarks are measured initially at cost and are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives - being 10 years from the commencement of commercial production.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are capitalised in line with IAS 38 'Intangible Assets'. Following initial recognition of development expenditure, the cost is amortised on a straight line basis over the project's estimated useful life - being 10 years from the commencement of commercial production.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life

Freehold land & buildings	- 2.5% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% straight line
Computer equipment	- 33% straight line

Included within Plant and machinery are Motor vehicles, which have been depreciated at a rate of 33% straight line

All property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets' when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell, and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately in the income statement.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of the recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as a credit to the income statement immediately.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial Assets

The company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables and other receivables and all, therefore, comprise loans and receivables

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs, when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

Interest and other cash flows resulting from holding financial assets are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method

Trade and other receivables are measured subsequent to initial recognition at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is made when objective evidence is received that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due to it in accordance with the original terms of the receivable. The amounts of the impairment is determined as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Any change in their value through impairment or reversal of impairment is recognised in profit and loss.

A financial asset is derecognised only where the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or the financial asset is transferred and that transfer qualifies for derecognition.

A financial asset is transferred if the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the asset have been transferred or the company retains the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. A financial asset that is transferred qualifies for derecognition if the company transfers substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand as well as short term highly liquid investments such as bank deposits, that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Equity

Share capital represents the nominal value of equity shares that have been issued. Retained earnings include all current and prior period results as disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities include bank loans, trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual agreement of the instrument. All interest related charges are recognised as an expense in 'finance costs' in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Bank loans are raised for support of the long term funding of the company's operations. They are recognised initially at fair value, net of direct issue costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest-related charges recognised as an expense in finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period which they arise.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less settled payments.

A financial liability is derecognised only when the obligation is extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Classification as equity or financial liability

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

A financial liability exists where there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially unfavourable conditions. In addition contracts which result in the entity delivering a variable number of its own equity instruments are financial liabilities. Shares containing such obligations are classed as financial liabilities.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the asset of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited directly to equity.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In determining the cost of raw materials, consumables and goods for resale, the weighted average purchase price is used. For work in progress and finished goods manufactured by the company, cost is taken as production cost, which includes an appropriate proportion of attributable overheads.

Taxation

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are unpaid at the year end date. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws enacted and substantively enacted at the year end date, based on the taxable profit for the year.

Deferred tax is provided on items that may become taxable at a later date, on the difference between the balance sheet value and tax base value, on an undiscounted basis.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the term of the relevant lease.

Employee benefit costs

The company operated a defined benefit pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company.

The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount in the income statement as other finance costs or income, recognised in the period in which they arise, while service costs are spread systematically over the expected service lives of employees. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Plan assets are recorded at fair value based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. Plan obligations are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected credit unit method and are discounted to their present value using a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. Pension scheme deficits are recognised in full on the balance sheet, net of related deferred tax.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is derived from the provision of goods and services to third party and inter group customers.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding trade discounts, VAT and other sales taxes or duties.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement as finance costs in the period in which they occur.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Consolidated financial statements

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company has not prepared consolidated financial statements as it is exempt from the requirement to do so under the Companies Act 2006 as it is a subsidiary undertaking of Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad, a company incorporated in Malaysia, and is included in the consolidated financial statements of that company.

Segmental reporting

An operating segment is a distinguishable component of the company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the directors to make decisions about the allocation of resources and assessment of performance and about which discrete financial information is available.

As the directors review financial information for and make decisions about the company's performance overall, they have identified a single operating segment, that of development and manufacture of personal care products.

Standard and interpretations in issue, not yet effective

The company has not early adopted the following new standards, amendments or interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (Revised 2009) - Effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures - Effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

The company has commenced assessment of the impact of the above standards on presentation and disclosure but is not yet in a position to state whether these standards would have a material impact on its results of operations and financial position.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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.

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements other than those disclosed in the following notes:

Note 8 - Measurement of the recoverable amount of cash generating units

Note 13 - Provision of retirement benefits and contingencies

2 SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The company operates within one segment and as per IFRS 8 is exempt from preparing the disclosure as the entity,

- i) does not hold debt or equity instruments that are traded in a public market,
- ii) does not file, and is not planning to file, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

3 EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2011 £	2010 £
Wages and salaries	2,644,513	2,797,251
Social security costs	180,751	180,633
Other pension costs	22,445	300,560
	<u>2,847,709</u>	<u>3,278,444</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows

	2011	2010
Number of production staff	98	156
Number of administrative staff	56	16
Number of sales staff	8	6
	<u>162</u>	<u>178</u>

	2011 £	2010 £
Directors' remuneration	<u>130,802</u>	<u>-</u>

4 NET FINANCE COSTS

	2011 £	2010 £
Finance income		
Deposit account interest	<u>10</u>	<u>326</u>
Finance costs		
Bank interest	31,433	83,403
Amounts payable to group		
Companies	52,844	46,408
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	<u>122,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>
	<u>206,277</u>	<u>269,811</u>
Net finance costs	<u>206,267</u>	<u>269,485</u>

5 LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX

The loss before income tax is stated after charging/(crediting)

	2011 £	2010 £
Hire of plant and machinery	91,050	59,238
Depreciation - owned assets	76,348	326,164
Loss on disposal of fixed assets (note 9)	100	416
Trademarks amortisation	-	451
Development costs amortisation	-	693
Auditors' remuneration	10,000	10,000
Foreign exchange differences	8,324	43,905
Exceptional Items	588,213	1,140,881
Research & Development	<u>327,629</u>	<u>382,469</u>

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

5 LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX - continued

In 2010 exceptional items represent redundancy costs of £18,313, Pension Protection Fund Levy of £58,568, impairment of Property, plant and equipment of £1,056,000 and impairment of intangible assets of £8,000

In 2011 exceptional items represent further redundancy costs of £22,236, further Pension Protection fund Levy of £72,977 and impairment of Property, plant and equipment of £493,000

6 INCOME TAX

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the year ended 30 September 2011 nor for the year ended 30 September 2010

Factors affecting the tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below

	2011 £	2010 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(2,639,199)</u>	<u>(4,812,582)</u>
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 27% (2010 - 28%)	(712,584)	(1,347,523)
Effects of		
Non taxable income	-	(26,186)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(48,525)	293,886
Expenses not allowable for tax purposes	225,090	6,365
Other short term timings differences	(104,815)	(5,550)
Unrelieved tax losses	637,922	1,079,008
Chargeable gains	<u>2,912</u>	<u>-</u>
Total income tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**Tax effects relating to effects of
other comprehensive income**

	Gross	2011 Tax	Net
Gain/(loss) defined benefit pension scheme	602,000	-	602,000
	<u>602,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>602,000</u>
	Gross	2010 Tax	Net
Loss on defined benefit pension scheme	(7,000)	-	(7,000)
	<u>(7,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,000)</u>

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Trademarks £	Development costs £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 October 2010 and 30 September 2011	<u>4,373</u>	<u>6,939</u>	<u>11,312</u>
AMORTISATION			
At 1 October 2010 and 30 September 2011	<u>4,373</u>	<u>6,939</u>	<u>11,312</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 September 2011	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 September 2010	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land & buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 October 2010	1,854,969	4,604,715	9,190	239,540	6,708,414
Additions	3,026	355,729	-	1,489	360,244
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,195)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,195)</u>
At 30 September 2011	<u>1,857,995</u>	<u>4,943,249</u>	<u>9,190</u>	<u>241,029</u>	<u>7,051,463</u>
DEPRECIATION/IMPAIRMENT					
At 1 October 2010	636,847	4,582,593	9,190	236,189	5,464,819
Charge for year	31,411	41,980	-	2,957	76,348
Eliminated on disposal	-	(17,195)	-	-	(17,195)
Impairments	<u>323,000</u>	<u>169,282</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>493,000</u>
At 30 September 2011	<u>991,258</u>	<u>4,776,660</u>	<u>9,190</u>	<u>239,864</u>	<u>6,016,972</u>
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 30 September 2011	<u>866,737</u>	<u>166,589</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,165</u>	<u>1,034,491</u>
At 30 September 2010	<u>1,218,122</u>	<u>22,122</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,351</u>	<u>1,243,595</u>

The gross book value of freehold property includes £1,257,995 (2010 £1,254,969) of depreciable assets

All property, plant and equipment have been reviewed at the year end for impairment, in accordance with IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. An impairment of £493,000 has been included based on the future cash flows of the cash generating unit within the company.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

9 INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
At 1 October 2010	100
Disposals	<u>(100)</u>
At 30 September 2011	-
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2011	<u>-</u>
At 30 September 2010	<u>100</u>

During the year Premier Soap Company Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, was dissolved. The company was dormant and the investment of £100 was written off to the income statement.

10 INVENTORIES

	2011 £	2010 £
Raw materials	878,737	1,532,035
Finished goods	<u>351,941</u>	<u>388,646</u>
	<u>1,230,678</u>	<u>1,920,681</u>

11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2011 £	2010 £
Current		
Trade receivables	1,200,783	1,633,045
Amounts owed by group undertakings	13,213	289,390
Other receivables	1,691	540
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>108,841</u>	<u>123,628</u>
	<u>1,324,528</u>	<u>2,046,603</u>

All of the company's trade and other receivables have been reviewed for indicators of impairment. No provision for impairment has been recorded at the year end date.

The ages of financial assets past due but not impaired are as follows:

	2011 £	2010 £
Up to three months past due	-	180,054
More than three months past due	<u>-</u>	<u>83,632</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>263,686</u>

As at the balance sheet date there were no financial assets up to or more than three months past due.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2011 £	2010 £
Cash in hand	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>

13 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid Number	Class	Nominal value £1	2011 £	2010 £
2,000,000	Ordinary		<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>

14 RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Other reserves £	Totals £
At 1 October 2010	(10,979,425)	(2,783,231)	(13,762,656)
Deficit for the year	(2,639,199)	-	(2,639,199)
Actuarial loss on post-employment benefit obligations	-	602,000	602,000
transfer to pension reserve	<u>(168,000)</u>	<u>168,000</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 September 2011	<u>(13,786,624)</u>	<u>(2,013,231)</u>	<u>(15,799,855)</u>
Profit and loss account excluding pension liability	(11,773,393)		
Pension deficit	<u>(2,013,231)</u>		
Profit and loss account	<u>(13,786,624)</u>		

15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2011 £	2010 £
Current		
Trade payables	511,202	1,171,212
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,437,503	1,095,672
Social security and other taxes	146,415	128,549
Other payables	5,759	52,016
Accruals and deferred income	<u>210,881</u>	<u>959,176</u>
	<u>14,311,760</u>	<u>3,406,625</u>
Non-current		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>-</u>	<u>8,710,016</u>

Bank overdraft and loans have been secured by the company's ultimate parent undertaking, Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad

Payables due to related parties have been reviewed further in the related parties note

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

16 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	2011 £	2010 £
Current		
Bank overdrafts	1,055,655	2,032,395
Bank loans	6,621	33,335
Hire purchase contracts (see note 17)	<u>2,585</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,064,861</u>	<u>2,065,730</u>
Non-current		
Bank loans - 1-2 years	<u>-</u>	<u>8,333</u>
Terms and debt repayment schedule		
		1 year or less
		£
Bank overdrafts		1,055,655
Bank loans		6,621
Hire purchase contracts		<u>2,585</u>
		<u>1,064,861</u>

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

16 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS - continued

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company's financial instruments are bank borrowings, related party borrowings, cash, bank deposits and various items such as short term receivables and payables that arise from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to fund the company's working capital requirement during the year.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. These policies have remained unchanged throughout the period.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and trade and other receivables. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade and loan receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowance for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is objective evidence the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable concerned. The credit risk for liquid funds is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

The company's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the balance sheet date, as summarised below.

	2011 £	2010 £
Classes of financial assets - carrying amount		
Cash and cash equivalents	300	300
Trade and other receivables	<u>1,215,687</u>	<u>1,923,274</u>
	<u>1,215,987</u>	<u>1,923,574</u>

The company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. External credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The company's policy is to deal only with credit worthy counterparties.

The company's management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired for the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due.

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable working capital needs. The company does this by taking out loans with banks and obtaining additional funding from related parties.

The company's borrowing analysis at the balance sheet date is presented above.

Bank overdraft and loans

Bank borrowings are secured by the ultimate parent undertaking, Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad, and the company has received confirmation that borrowings will continue to be guaranteed for at least the next 12 months.

Amounts due to related parties

Amounts due to related parties are shown in note 18.

Foreign exchange risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk principally via transactional exposure, from the cost of future purchases of goods for resale which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the company.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

16 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS - continued

This risk is managed through use of natural hedges where possible, matching receipts from customers in foreign currency to purchases that are required in foreign currency. In addition, agreements for the purchase of goods are denominated in the functional currency of the company where possible.

Interest rate risk

The company finances its operations through retained profit, cash balances and the use of short and long term borrowings. Where possible, fixed rates of interest apply for bank and certain related party borrowings.

When the company places cash balances on deposit, rates used are fixed in the short term but for sufficiently short periods that there is no need to hedge against implied risk.

The directors consider the fair value of the loans not to be significantly different from their carrying value.

17 LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows

Hire purchase contracts

	2011 £	2010 £
Net obligations repayable		
Within one year	<u>2,585</u>	<u>-</u>

Non-cancellable operating leases

	2011 £	2010 £
Within one year	30,263	42,428
Between one and five years	<u>12,124</u>	<u>29,116</u>
	<u>42,387</u>	<u>71,544</u>

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

18 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Defined contribution

The company operates a defined contribution stakeholder pension scheme (which became available from 1 March 2002). The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund.

	2011	2010
	£	£
Contributions payable by the company for the year	22,445	25,040
Contributions payable to the fund at the year end and included in payables	<u>-</u>	<u>(422)</u>

Defined benefit

The company operates a funded defined benefit scheme (which was closed to new entrants with effect from 1 March 2002 and closed to future accruals with effect from 1 July 2011), the assets of which are held as a segregated fund and administered by trustees. At 30 September 2011, contributions of £nil (2010 £32,515) were payable to the defined benefit scheme and are included within other payables.

The contributions to the defined benefit scheme are determined by an independent qualified actuary on the basis of triennial valuation, using the projected unit valuation method. The last actuarial valuation as at 6 April 2008, carried out by Quattro Pensions Consulting Limited, indicated that the market value of the scheme's assets at the review date was £8,134,000 and that the actuarial value of those assets represented 84% of the value of past service liabilities on an ongoing basis.

In accordance with the actuary's recommendations, the funding rates have been increased to recoup the deficit over the remaining average service lifetime of existing members. The Trustees and employer have agreed to a level of future employer contributions as follows:

- On or before 31 March 2009 and on each subsequent 31 March, ending on 31 March 2014 a lump sum of £290,000, plus
- Life insurance premiums for death in service cover and the expenses of running the scheme.

The valuation used for IAS19 disclosures has been based on the most recent actuarial valuation at 6 April 2008 as updated to take account of the requirements of IAS19 by Quattro Pensions Consulting Limited in order to assess the liabilities of the scheme at 30 September 2010. Scheme assets are stated at their market value at 30 September 2011.

As the pension scheme is closed to new entrants the projected unit method will give rise to an increase in the current service cost as the members of the scheme approach retirement.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2011	2010
	£	£
Present value of funded obligations	(12,223,231)	(12,982,231)
Fair value of plan assets	<u>10,210,000</u>	<u>10,199,000</u>
	(2,013,231)	(2,783,231)
Present value of unfunded obligations	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deficit	<u>(2,013,231)</u>	<u>(2,783,231)</u>
Net liability	<u>(2,013,231)</u>	<u>(2,783,231)</u>

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

18 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2011	2010
	£	£
Current service cost	65,000	94,000
Interest cost	636,000	642,000
Expected return	(522,000)	(502,000)
Past service cost	-	-
	<u>179,000</u>	<u>234,000</u>
Actual return on plan assets	<u>(11,000)</u>	<u>1,178,000</u>

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2011	2010
	£	£
Opening defined benefit obligation	12,982,231	11,852,231
Current service cost	65,000	94,000
Contributions by scheme participants	36,000	44,000
Interest cost	636,000	642,000
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(1,135,000)	683,000
Benefits paid	<u>(361,000)</u>	<u>(333,000)</u>
	<u>12,223,231</u>	<u>12,982,231</u>

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2011	2010
	£	£
Opening fair value of scheme assets	10,199,000	8,951,000
Contributions by employer	347,000	359,000
Contributions by scheme participants	36,000	44,000
Expected return	522,000	502,000
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(533,000)	676,000
Benefits paid	<u>(361,000)</u>	<u>(333,000)</u>
	<u>10,210,000</u>	<u>10,199,000</u>

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

18 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

The amounts recognised in the statement of recognised income and expense are as follows

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2011	2010
	£	£
Actuarial gains/(losses) on scheme assets	(533,000)	676,000
Actuarial gains/(losses) on scheme liabilities	<u>1,135,000</u>	<u>(683,000)</u>
	<u>602,000</u>	<u>(7,000)</u>
 Cumulative amount of actuarial gains/(losses)	 <u>602,000</u>	 <u>(7,000)</u>

The major categories of scheme assets as amounts of total scheme assets are as follows

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2011	2010
	£	£
Equities	4,306,000	3,184,000
Bonds	5,380,000	6,660,000
Other Assets	<u>524,000</u>	<u>355,000</u>
	<u>10,210,000</u>	<u>10,199,000</u>

A deferred tax asset of £543,000 (2010 £779,000) is attached to the deficit on the scheme. However, this asset has not been recognised in these financial statements because the company has insufficient taxable profits to realise the asset.

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages)

	2011	2010
Discount rate	5.12%	4.95%
Expected return on scheme assets	5.37%	5.11%
Future salary increases	3.28%	3.99%
Future pension increases	3.28%	2.99%

Mortality assumptions are based on those used in the triennial valuation. The mortality tables used are the PNXA00 series tables by year of birth, rated up three years, with an adjustment for future improvements in mortality in line with the medium cohort projections and a 1% floor. These assumptions are the same as those used in last year's IAS 19 disclosures.

Rate of return on scheme assets

The expected rates of return to apply from the triennial valuation date forward are set to be net of investment management fees and scheme expenses, derived as follows,

- Return on bonds set equal to the discount rate less 0.3% deduction for expenses and investment management costs,
- Return on gilts taken as 3.48%, the current redemption yield on 15 year gilts,
- Return on cash set to be 0.5%, the current bank base rate, and
- Return on equities is set to be 2% above the net return on bonds

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

18 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

Amounts for the current and previous four periods are as follows

	2011 £	2010 £	2009 £	2008 £	2007 £
Defined benefit pension plans					
Defined benefit obligation	(12,223,231)	(12,982,231)	(11,852,231)	(7,921,000)	(10,466,000)
Fair value of scheme assets	10,210,000	10,199,000	8,951,000	7,801,000	8,793,000
Deficit	(2,013,231)	(2,783,231)	(2,901,231)	(120,000)	(1,673,000)
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities	(533,000)	(683,000)	(3,620,000)	2,918,000	1,080,000
Experience adjustments on scheme assets	1,135,000	676,000	520,000	(1,667,000)	486,000

19 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of KLK Overseas Investments Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands

The ultimate parent undertaking of the company is Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad, a company incorporated in Malaysia. Copies of the ultimate parent company's financial statements, of which the company is included, are available from Wisma Taiko, 1 Jalan SP Seenivasagam, 30000 Ipoh, Perak Darul Ridzuan, Malaysia

20 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At the year end the company had the following balances with fellow group undertakings,

	2011 £	2010 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Crabtree & Evelyn Trading Ltd	12,863	289,390
Crabtree & Evelyn (USA) Inc	350	-
Amounts due to related parties		
Due in less than one year		
KSP Manufacturing Sdn Bhd	-	960,614
KLK Industrial Holdings Sdn Bhd	123,718	100,724
Taiko Palm-Oleo (Zhangjiagang) Co Ltd	8,409	65,055
Palm-Oleo (Klang) Sdn Bhd	-	6,316
Crabtree & Evelyn (USA) Inc	1,192	-
Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad	2,581,342	712,921
KLK Overseas Investments Ltd	10,432,842	7,707,095
KLK International	290,000	290,000

Interest is charged on loans from the ultimate parent company, at 6.75% per annum, being £52,844 (2010 £46,408)

During the year the company made the following transactions with fellow group undertakings shown above, all occurring on an arm's length basis,

	2011 £	2010 £
Transactions		
Sales of manufactured goods to group companies	1,038,245	2,705,767
Purchases of raw materials from other group companies and recharge of travel expenses	679,536	1,251,931

Arguz Asia Pacific Sdn Bhd, a company related by virtue of common directorship in the prior year, was recharged expenses of £nil (2010 £32,961) during the year, of which the total was outstanding at the year end and there were also purchases of £nil (2010 £223,167) from this company during the year

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

21 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis due to the decision by the directors following the year end to cease manufacturing operations (as referred to on page 2 in the directors report)

22 FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

Measurement methods for financial assets and liabilities accounted for at amortised cost and at fair value are described below,

Trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables

The carrying amount is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short duration of these instruments

Bank loans

Fair value is considered to be equivalent to book value as loans are obtained at market rates