Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2018

Company Number 04027682

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### **Company Information**

Directors

John Dixon

Gurveen Singh Jonathan Timmis

**Company Secretary** 

Christine Anne-Marie Logan

**Registered Number** 

04027682

**Registered Office** 

103-105 Bath Road

Slough Berkshire SL1 3UH

**Independent Auditor** 

KPMG LLP

15 Canada Square

London E14 5GL

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## Strategic Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of management services to Group companies. The Company, which is a member of the Reckitt Benckiser group of companies (the "Group"), carries out the strategy intended by the Company Directors.

#### **Business review**

#### Review of the business

The Company continues to provide management services to Group companies. There have been no changes in the Company's principal activities during the year.

Performance of the business has been generally in line with expectations with operating margin impacted by integration and restructuring costs for the year. The main drivers of this increase have been related to the integration of Mead Johnson Nutrition and RB2.0 restructuring.

Given the nature of the business, the Company's Directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary, for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

The results for the 2018 financial year show a loss of £95,110,000 (2017 - profit of £38,030,000).

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties of the Company are integrated with the principal risks of the Group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, which include those of the Company, are discussed on page 42 to 57 of the Reckitt Benckiser group plc 2018 Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

#### Financial risk management

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking within the Group. Cash funds of the Company are managed at Group level. Interest is received/paid by the Company on a loan with another Group company.

#### Liquidity and interest rate risk

The Company's arrangements with the Group, as described above, ensure it can access the funds needed to meet its liquidity requirements as cash can be obtained through Group funding. Interest receivable/payable on loans with other Group companies is calculated at floating rates of interest. The Company's liquidity requirements and interest rate risks are managed at a Group level.

#### Currency risk

The Company's functional currency is Sterling and its Financial Statements are also presented in Sterling. Some transactions undertaken by the Company are denominated in currencies other than Sterling. The Company purchases derivatives to manage its exposure to currency risk.

#### Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Financial Institution counterparties are subject to approval under the Group counterparties risk policy and such approval is limited to financial institutions with a BBB rating or above. The amount of exposure to any individual counterparties is subject to a limit defined within the counterparties risk policy, which is reassessed annually by the Board of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc. Amounts owing from companies in the Group are usually remitted within the Company's standard credit terms.

## Strategic Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### Results for the year and movement on reserves

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 show a loss for the financial year of £95,110,000 (2017 - profit of £38,030,000) which has been deducted from reserves (2017 - added to reserves).

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2017 - £Nil).

On 5 March 2019, the Company reduced its share premium by £1,547,796,347 to £Nil with £1,547,796,347 being credited to retained earnings.

This post-2018 year end transaction was done to ensure there are sufficient distributable reserves for future distributions, and was undertaken in accordance with Part 17, Chapter 10 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Future developments**

No significant change in the business of the Company has taken place during the year or is expected in the immediately foreseeable future.

This report was approved by the Board on 27 September 2019 and signed on its behalf.

John Dixon

#### Directors' Report to the members of Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The Directors present their report and the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of management services to Group companies. The Company, which is a member of the Reckitt Benckiser group of companies (the "Group"), carries out the strategy intended by the Company Directors.

#### **Directors**

The Directors of the Company who held office during the year and up to the date of signing of the Financial Statements, unless otherwise stated, were as follows:

John Dixon
Gurveen Singh
Jonathan Timmis (appointed 16 March 2018)

#### **Directors' indemnity**

On 28 July 2009; Reckitt Benckiser Group plc executed a deed poll of indemnity for the benefit of each individual who is, at any time on, or after 28 July 2009, an officer of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc and/or any company within the Group in respect of costs of defending claims against them and liabilities suffered or incurred by them.

#### **Employment of disabled persons**

The Company recognises its responsibilities to disabled persons and endeavours to assist them to make their full contribution at work. Where employees become disabled, every practical effort is made to allow them to continue in their jobs or to provide retraining in suitable alternative work.

The same opportunities are available to disabled employees for training, career development and promotion.

#### **Employee involvement**

During the financial year, the Company employed an average of 670 (2017 - 496) people. The Company is committed to the principle of equal opportunity in employment; no applicant or employee receives less favourable treatment on the grounds of nationality, age, gender, religion or disability.

It is essential to the continued improvement in efficiency and productivity that each employee understands the Company's strategies, policies and procedures. Open and regular communication with employees at all levels is an essential part of the management process. A continuing programme of training and development reinforces the Company's commitment to employee involvement.

Regular departmental meetings are held where opinions of employees are sought on a variety of issues. The Company operates multi-dimensional internal communication programmes which include the provision of an intranet and the publication of regular Company newsletters.

The Group incentive schemes reinforce financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the business. All employees have 3-5 performance objectives which are directly linked to their job and its role in the overall performance of the Group.

Employees are encouraged to become shareholders and to participate in the Reckitt Benckiser Group employee share ownership schemes.

Directors' Report to the members of Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

## Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 judgements and 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;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease
  operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

#### Results for the year and movement on reserves

The Company's results for the year and movements on reserves are included in the Strategic Report on page 2.

#### Financial risk management

The Company's approach to managing financial risk is included in the Strategic Report on page 1.

#### **Future developments**

No significant change in the business of the Company has taken place during the year or is expected in the immediately foreseeable future.

Directors' Report to the members of Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### Going concern

The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares the banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries.

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the Directors of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, the Company's Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual Financial Statements.

#### Independent auditor

The external auditor of the Company for the prior financial year was PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. The Company's ultimate parent company, Reckitt Benckiser Group plc ("the Group"), undertook an audit tender in 2017 and appointed KPMG LLP as external auditor for the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2018. Accordingly, KPMG LLP was appointed by the Company to replace PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditor for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

#### **Political contributions**

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries made any political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year.

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report to the members of Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited is approved has confirmed 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 ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any
  relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the Board on 27 September 2019 and signed on its behalf.

John Dixon Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 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.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

### The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the Financial Statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the Directors, related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the Financial Statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the Company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the Company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

#### Going concern

The Directors have prepared the Financial Statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the Financial Statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the Financial Statements. In our evaluation of the Directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this Auditor's Report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited (continued)

#### Strategic Report and Directors' Report

The Directors are responsible for the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our Financial Statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the Financial Statements: and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

#### Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the Directors are responsible for: the preparation of the Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an Auditor's Report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited (continued)

#### The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Richard Broadbelt (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

**Chartered Accountants** 

15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

Date: 27 September 2019

## Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Turnover	3	138,184	153,659
Administrative expenses		(249,177)	(267,606)
Operating loss	4	(110,993)	(113,947)
Income from other fixed assets investments	6	-	123,187
Interest receivable and similar income	7	18,328	11,216
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(17)	(616)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(92,682)	19,840
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	(2,428)	18,190
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(95,110)	38,030
Other comprehensive income for the year	•	<del>-</del>	
Hedge reserve		(1,594)	(418)
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plan		39,600	19,700
Pension contributions from other members		23,299	26,932
Deferred Tax on defined benefit pension plan		(10,692)	-
Deferred Tax on cash flow hedges		143	-
Other comprehensive income		50,756	46,214
Total comprehensive (expense)/income		(44,354)	84,244

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form part of these Financial Statements.

# Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited Registered number: 04027682

#### **Balance Sheet** As at 31 December 2018

Note	•	2018 £000		2017 £000
10		116,452		101,260
11		11,000		5,050
12	•	99,292		99,292
22		67,900		<del>-</del> ,
		294,644	•	205,602
13,16	2,282,739		2,263,855	
16	241		138	
•	2,282,980	•	2,263,993	
14,16	(257,545)		(118,379)	
•		2,025,435		2,145,614
		2,320,079	•	2,351,216
15,16		(1,391)		(13)
18	(4,399)		(5,573)	
•		(4,399)		(5,573)
	•	2,314,289		2,345,630
	•		•	
19				-
		1,547,796		1,547,796
		1,599		3,193
		764,894		794,641
	10 11 12 22 13,16 16 14,16	10 11 12 22  13,16 2,282,739 16 241 2,282,980  14,16 (257,545)  15,16 18 (4,399)	Note £000  10	Note £000  10

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form part of these Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements on pages 9 to 35 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf on 27 September 2019.

## Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Hedge reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total Equity £000
At 1 January 2018	•	1,547,796	3,193	794,641	2,345,630
Comprehensive income/(expense)					
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(95,110)	(95,110)
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plan	-	-	-	39,600	39,600
Pension contributions from other members	-	-	, <del>-</del>	23,299	23,299
Deferred Tax on defined benefit pension plan	•	-	-	(10,692)	(10,692)
Deferred Tax on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	143	143
Hedge reserve movement	•	-	(1,594)	-	(1,594)
Other comprehensive (expense)/income	•	-	(1,594)	52,350	50,756
Total comprehensive expense			(1,594)	(42,760)	(44,354)
Share Based Payment	-	-	•	13,013	13,013
At 31 December 2018	<u> </u>	1,547,796	1,599	764,894	2,314,289

## Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Hedge reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total Equity £000
At 1 January 2017	-	1,547,796	3,611	696,513	2,247,920
Comprehensive income/(expense)					•
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	38,030	38,030
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plan	-	-	-	19,700	19,700
Pension contributions from other members	-	-	-	26,932	26,932
Hedge reserve movement	-	-	(418)	-	(418)
Other comprehensive – (expense)/income	-	<u>-</u>	(418)	46,632	46,214
Total comprehensive income	<u> </u>		(418)	84,662	84,244
Share Based Payment	-	-	•	13,466	13,466
At 31 December 2017	•	1,547,796	3,193	794,641	2,345,630
<del>-</del>					

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form part of these Financial Statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. Accounting Policies

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

#### 1.1 General Information

Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page at the beginning of these statutory Financial Statements. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 1 to 2.

#### 1.2 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical costs convention and in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 1.3 Basis of Preparation

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of Financial Statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

#### 1.4 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - Reduced Disclosure Exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these Financial Statements, as permitted by FRS 102 for qualifying entities:

- the requirements of section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d) and section 7 Statement of Cash Flows not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) not to prepare a reconciliation of the numbers of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year;
- the requirements of section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7 not to disclose key management personnel compensation in total; and
- the requirements of section 26 Share-based Payments paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23.

The Company's results are included in the publicly available consolidated Financial Statements of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc and these Financial Statements may be obtained from 103-105 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, United Kingdom, SL1 3UH or at https://www.rb.com.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.5 Going Concern

The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares the banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries.

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the Directors of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, the Company's Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual Financial Statements.

#### 1.6 Consolidation

The Financial Statements contain information about Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated Financial Statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated and publicly available Financial Statements of its ultimate parent company, Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales.

#### 1.7 Foreign Currency Balances

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling, therefore foreign currency is determined to be any currency other than Sterling.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange on the day the transaction occurs. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into Sterling at the exchange rate ruling on the Balance Sheet date.

#### 1.8 Turnover

Turnover represents management service fees charged which are based on actual management costs incurred plus a mark up. Management service fees are invoiced quarterly in arrears. Revenue is recognised in the period service is provided.

#### 1.9 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

### 1.10 Interest

Interest payable is charged to comprehensive income or expense as incurred and interest receivable is credited as it falls due.

#### 1.11 Taxation

Tax is based on the result for the year and takes into account taxation deferred due to timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are provided for in full and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they are considered recoverable.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at transaction cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Software - between five and seven years

Intangible assets that are still in the development phase are not amortised. Amortisation will be charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income starting from the month in which the asset is available for use.

#### 1.13 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historic purchase cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Except for freehold land, the cost of properties, plant and equipment is written off on a straight line basis over the expected useful life of the asset. For this purpose, expected lives are determined within the following limits:

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Short leasehold land and

- Lower of fifty years or the life of the lease

buildings

Plant and machinery

- Between three and ten years

#### 1.14 Operating leases: Lessee

Operating lease rentals are charged against profit on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### 1.15 Investments

Investments are stated at the lower of cost or their recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of net realisable value and value in use. A review of the potential impairment of an investment is carried out by the Directors if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the investment may not be recoverable. Such impairment reviews are performed in accordance with FRS 102 Section 27 'Impairment of assets'.

#### 1.16 Impairment of tangible fixed assets and software

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

#### 1.17 Retirement benefit other than pensions

The Company provides post-retirement medical care to some of its retirees. The cost of providing these benefits is accrued over the period of the employment and the liability recognised in the Balance Sheet is calculated using the projected unit credit method and is discounted to its present value and the fair value of any related asset is deducted.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.18 Share based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each Balance Sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting market conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the Company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase or decrease in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the remaining vesting period.

#### 1.19 Pensions

The Company operates defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes.

The cost of providing pensions to employees who are members of defined contribution schemes are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income as contributions are made. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

The asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance Sheet date, less the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows by the yield on high-quality corporate bonds denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have a maturity approximating to the terms of the pension obligations. The costs of providing these defined benefit schemes are accrued over the period of employment. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other' comprehensive income.

Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited is one of the financial sponsors of Reckitt Benckiser Pension Fund. The net defined benefit cost of the defined benefit plan are recognised in Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited. Contributions from other member entities are recognised directly in retained earnings.

#### 1.20 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that there will be an outflow of resources to settle that obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are valued at the present value of the Directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. Accounting Policies (continued)

#### 1.21 Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activity

The Company may use derivatives to manage its exposures to fluctuating interest and foreign exchange rates. These instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date the contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. Derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting are treated as a hedge of a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

At inception the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item is documented, as is an assessment of the effectiveness of the derivative instrument used in the hedging transaction in offsetting changes in the cash flow of the hedged item. This effectiveness assessment is repeated on an ongoing basis during the life of the hedging instrument to ensure that the instrument remains an effective hedge of the transaction.

#### 1.22 Financial Instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of basic financial assets and liabilities, including trade and other receivables and payables and loans to and from related parties. These transactions are initially recorded at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipt discounted at a market rate of interest, and subsequently recognised at amortised cost.

#### (a) Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in comprehensive income or expense.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

#### (b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

## (c) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in interest receivable and deferred income or interest payable and deferred expense as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

#### (d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and deposits.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 2. Accounting Estimates and Judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies the Directors are required to make a number of 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 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.

In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors have had to make the following judgements:

- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's fixed asset investments.
   Factors taken into account are net assets for holding companies and enterprise value for trading companies.
- The value of the Company's defined benefit pension plan obligations are dependent on a number of key assumptions. These include assumptions over the rate of increase in pensionable salaries, the discount rate to be applied, the level of inflation and the life expectancy of the schemes members.
   Detail of the key assumptions and the sensitivity of the principle schemes carrying value to changes in the assumptions are set out in Note 22.

The Company's Directors are of the opinion that there are no estimates and no further judgements that have a significant risk of casting material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities for the Company within the next financial year.

#### 3. Turnover

Turnover relates to management services provided to Group companies. The analysis of the Company's revenue for the year is as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
ENA	76,413	79,816
DVM	31,344	37,481
Group	30,427	36,362
	138,184	153,659

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

4.	Operating loss		
	The operating loss is stated after charging:		
		2018	2017
		£000	£000
	Integration and restructuring costs	73,618	117,260
	Staff costs	81,934	93,338
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	2,069	3,439
	Amortisation of intangible assets	25,904	16,542
	Operating leases - other assets	3,874	4,587
	Commercial costs	61,779	32,551
<b>5</b> .	Employees		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2040	2047
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Wages and salaries	59,078	57,385
	Social security costs	7,217	9,893
	Defined contribution pension costs	2,626	3,594
	Defined benefit pension costs	•	9,000
	Share based payment charges	13,013	13,466
		81,934	93,338
	The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during th	e year was as f	ollows:
		2018	2017
		No.	No.
	Administration and support	670	496
6.	Income from other fixed assets investments		
		2018	2017
	·	£000	£000
	Dividend from shares in Group undertakings	-	123,187

In 2018 Reckitt Benckiser Austria GmbH distributed a dividend of £Nil (2017 - £123,187k).

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

7.	Interest receivable and similar income	·	
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Interest receivable from Group undertakings	18,328	11,216
		18,328	11,216
8.	Interest payable and similar charges		
ο.	interest payable and similar charges		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Interest on defined benefit pension		600
	Interest on loans from Group undertakings	. 17	16
		17	616
9.	Taxation		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Corporation tax	2000	2000
	Current tax on (loss)/profit for the year	(9,920)	(24,417)
	Adjustments in respect of previous years	18,822	740
	Total current tax	8,902	(23,677)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	814	2,014
	Effect of changes in tax rates	(86)	(235)
	Adjustments in respect of previous years	(7,202)	3,708
	Total deferred tax	(6,474)	5,487
	Total deferred tax	, , ,	,

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 9. Taxation (continued)

### Factors affecting tax charge/(credit) for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
(Loss)/profit before tax	(92,682)	19,840
(Loss)/profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%)  Effects of:	(17,609)	3,818
Adjustments in respect of previous years	11,620	4,449
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	12,818	6,992
Rate changes	(86)	(235)
Income not taxable	-	(23,709)
Deferred tax not recognised	(49)	482
Share options	(4,634)	(10,187)
Depreciation on ineligible assets	368	200
Total tax charge/(credit) for the year	2,428	(18,190)

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK tax rate reduces to 17% from 1 April 2020 and this has been substantively enacted. Future profits will be taxed at the appropriate rate.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 10. Intangible assets Assets under Software construction Total £000 £000 £000 Cost 125,884 22,267 148,151 At 1 January 2018 47,681 47,681 Additions Disposals (12,492)(12,492)**Transfers** 41,330 (41,330)At 31 December 2018 154,722 28,618 183,340 Accumulated amortisation At 1 January 2018 46,891 46,891 Charge for the year 25,904 25,904 Disposals (5,907)(5,907)At 31 December 2018 66,888 66,888 Net book value 116,452 At 31 December 2018 87,834 28,618 At 31 December 2017 78,993 101,260 22,267

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

### 11. Tangible fixed assets

	Short leasehold land and buildings £000	Assets under construction £000	Plant and machinery £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	8,072	2,384	15,593	26,049
Additions	-	7,895	322	8,217
Disposals	-	(1,596)	(256)	(1,852)
Transfers	1,098	(1,318)	220	-
At 31 December 2018	9,170	7,365	15,879	32,414
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	7,539	-	13,460	20,999
Charge for the year	651	-	1,418	2,069
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	(1,654)	(1,654)
At 31 December 2018	8,190	-	13,224	21,414
Net book value				
At 31 December 2018	980	7,365 	2,655 	11,000
At 31 December 2017	533	2,384	2,133	5,050

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Plant and machinery	328	260

Assets under construction represents assets purchased but not ready to use as awaiting installation and commissioning.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 12. Investments

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings and other participating interests £000
Cost	•
At 1 January 2018	99,292
At 31 December 2018	99,292
Impairment	
At 1 January 2018	-
At 31 December 2018	-
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	99,292
At 31 December 2017	99,292

### **Direct Subsidiary Undertakings**

The following were direct subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Registered office
Dorincourt Holdings (Ireland)			3rd Floor Kilmore House, Park Lane,
Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Spencer Dock, Dublin 1, Ireland 103-105 Bath Road, Slough, SL1 3UH,
R & C Nominees Limited	Ordinary	100 %	United Kingdom
Reckitt & Colman Pension Trustee Limited	Ordinary	100 %	103-105 Bath Road, Slough, SL1 3UH, United Kingdom
Reckitt Benckiser Austria GmbH	Ordinary	100 %	Guglgasse 15, A-1110 Wien (Vienna), Austria
Reckitt Benckiser Expatriate Services Limited	Ordinary	100 %	103-105 Bath Road, Slough, SL1 3UH, United Kingdom

The Directors believe that the carrying value of the investment is supported by the net assets of the holding companies and enterprise value of the trading companies.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

### 12. Investments (continued)

### Indirect Subsidiary and Other Participating Interests Undertakings

The following were indirect subsidiary and other participating interests undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Registered office
Reckitt Benckiser Arabia FZE	Ordinary	100 %	Behind GAC Complex, Jebel Ali Free Zone, PO Box 61344 Dubai, UAE
Reckitt Benckiser Management Services	Ordinary	100 %	3rd Floor Kilmore House, Park Lane, Spencer Dock, Dublin 1, Ireland
Reckitt Benckiser (Pars) PJSC	Ordinary	89.8 %	No 67, West Taban Avenue, Africa Boulevard, Tehran, Iran Plot Lr No 1870/I/569, 2nd Floor Apollo
Reckitt Benckiser Services (Kenya) Ltd	Ordinary	0.01 %	Centre, Ring Road Parklands, Westlands, Pobox 764, 00606 Nairobi, Kenya, Africa
Reckitt Benckiser Temizlik Malzemesi San.ve Tic.A.S.	Ordinary	0.01 %	Hakki Yeten Cad. Selenium Plaza K:7-8- 9, Fulya, Besiktas, Istanbul, Turkey
Reckitt & Colman Trustee Services Limited	Ordinary	0.01 %	103-105 Bath Road, Slough, SL1 3UH, United Kingdom

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

13.	Debtors due within one year		
	•	2018	2017
	• •	000£	£000
	Trade debtors	3,821	4,638
	Amounts owed by Group undertakings	2,263,058	2,238,354
	Other debtors	9,061	12,543
	Deferred tax	<u>.</u> ·	2,869
	Derivative assets	2,345	3,939
	Prepayments and accrued income	4,454	1,512
		2,282,739	2,263,855

Included in amounts owed by Group undertakings is an amount of £1,334,720,000 (2017 - £1,320,587,000) which is unsecured, interest bearing at 3M LIBOR plus a margin of 0.40% (2017 - same) and repayable on 15 July 2021, an amount of £495,437,000 (2017 -793,872,000) which is unsecured, interest bearing at 3M LIBOR minus a margin of 0.125% (2017 - same) and repayable on 2 December 2019, an amount of £288,994,000 (2017 - nil) which is unsecured, interest bearing at 3M LIBOR minus a margin of 0.125% (2017 - nil) and repayable on 3 July 2021 and repayable on demand.

An amount of £143,906,000 (2017 - 80,186,000) relates to regular intercompany transactions which are paid based on intercompany policy.

#### 14. Creditors due within one year

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Bank overdrafts	322	77
Trade creditors	129,582	21,710
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	71,533	74,536
Other creditors	9,160	16,459
Accruals and deferred income	46,948	5,597
	257,545 =	118,379

The amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand (2017 - same).

All other creditors are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand (2017- same).

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

15.	Creditors due after more than one year		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Accruals and deferred income	185	13
	Deferred tax	1,206	-
		1,391	13
16.	Financial Instruments		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Financial Assets		
	Cash and cash equivalents	241	138
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,275,940	2,255,535
	Derivative assets	2,345	3,939
		2,278,526	2,259,612
	Financial Liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	210,597	112,782

Included in amounts owed by Group undertakings is an amount of £1,334,720,000 (2017 - £1,320,587,000) which is unsecured, interest bearing at 3M LIBOR plus a margin of 0.40% (2017 - same) and repayable on 15 July 2021, an amount of £495,437,000 (2017 -793,872,000) which is unsecured, interest bearing at 3M LIBOR minus a margin of 0.125% (2017 - same) and repayable on 2 December 2019, an amount of £288,994,000 (2017 - nil) which is unsecured, interest bearing at 3M LIBOR minus a margin of 0.125% (2017 - nil) and repayable on 3 July 2021 and repayable on demand.

An amount of £143,906,000 (2017 - 80,186,000) relates to regular intercompany transactions which are paid based on intercompany policy.

The amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand (2017 - same).

All other creditors are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand (2017- same).

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

17.	Deferred tax	•	
		2018	2017
		£000	£000
	At 1 January 2018	2,869	16,081
	Charged to other comprehensive income	(10,549)	(7,725)
	Charged to the profit and loss	6,474	(5,487)
	At 31 December 2018	(1,206)	2,869
	The deferred tax (liabilities)/assets are made up as follows:		
	· · ·	2018	2017
		£000	£000
	Accelerated capital allowances	1,169	(1,763)
	Other timing differences	9,168	4,632
	Defined benefit pension scheme	(11,543)	-
		(1,206)	2,869
18.	Provision for Liabilities		
			2018 £000
			2000
	At 1 January 2018		5,573
	Charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income		(1,174)
	At 31 December 2018	_	4,399

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

19.	Share Capital	•	
		2018 £	2017 £
	Issued, called up and fully paid		
	75 (2017 - 75) Ordinary shares of £1 each	75	75

#### 20. Directors and Employees

During the year the Company had 3 Directors resident in the UK, none of whom received any emoluments in respect of services to the Company (2017 - 3 Directors, no emoluments).

For employees refer to note 5.

#### 21. Share based payments

Executive Share Awards are awarded to the Group's senior employees. Other Share Awards represent SAYE schemes (offered to all UK eligible staff) and a number of Senior Executive Share Ownership Policy Plan (SOPP) awards.

Executive Share Awards have a contractual life of ten years but vest according to EPS growth criteria over a three year period. Accordingly, the cost is spread over the three years of the performance period. Other share awards have contractual lives of either three, five or seven years.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 22. Pension commitments

The Company operates a Defined Benefit Pension Scheme. The plan was closed to new entrants in 2005 and following consultation was closed to further accrual from 31 December 2017.

Trustees of the plan are appointed by the Company, active members and pensioner membership, and are responsible for the governance of the plan, including paying all administrative costs and compliance with regulations. The plan is funded by the payment of contributions to the plan's Trust, which is a separate entity from the rest of the Group.

The following table provides details of membership:

Plan details at last valuation date

· ·aii · aatana at ·aat · aata	
Active Participants:	
Number of members	250
Proportion of funding liability	16.5%
Total pensionable salary roll	£10.9m
Participants with deferred benefits:	
Number of members	1,879
Proportion of funding liability	36.8%
Total deferred pensions (at date of leaving plan)	£11.9m
Participants receiving benefits:	
Number of members	4,056
Proportion of funding liability	46.7%
Total pensions in payment	£34.0m

A full independent actuarial valuation is carried out on a triennial basis. The most recent valuation was carried out at 5 April 2016 and as a result of this the Company has agreed that it would aim to eliminate the pension plan Technical Provisions deficit in the UK by the end of 2020. The funding levels are monitored on an annual basis, the Company made a deficit contribution of £30m in the current year. It is expected that contributions in 2019 will be £25m to the UK defined benefit plan.

For the purpose of FRS102 the projected unit valuation method was used for the UK plan, rolling forward the preliminary UK plan valuation results (at 5 April 2016) to 31 December 2018. The UK plan has a weighted average duration of the deferred benefit obligation of 17.6 years (2017 - 18.5 years).

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with published statistics. The expected lifetime of a participant aged 60 and the expected lifetime of a participant who will be age 60 in 15 years are detailed below:

Number of years a current pensioner is expected to live beyond 60: Male – 29.2 Female – 30.1

Number of years a future pensioner is expected to live beyond 60: Male - 30.9

Female - 31.8

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

22.	Pension commitments (continued)		
	Reconciliation of fair value of plan liabilities:		
		2018	2017
	Reconciliation of fair value of plan liabilities	£000	£000
	At 4 January	1,274,400	1,278,700
	At 1 January Current service cost	1,274,400	9,000
	- un em	30,500	32,500
	Interest expense	(77,200)	8,900
	(Gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	1,200	0,900
	Experience losses	1,200	500
	Contributions - employees	(52.700)	(55,200)
	Benefit payments	(52,700)	(55,200)
	At the end of the year	1,176,200	1,274,400
	Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets:	2018 £000	2017 £000
	At 1 January	1,274,400	1,236,700
	Interest expense	31,600	31,900
	Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	(61,000)	51,100
	Administration cost	(800)	(700)
	Contributions - employees	-	500
	Contributions - employers	30,100	32,600
	Benefit payments	(52,700)	(55,200)
	Irrecoverable surplus (effect of asset ceiling)	22,500	(22,500)
	At the end of the year	1,244,100	1,274,400

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

22.

! <b>.</b>	Pension commitments (continued)		
	Composition of plan assets:		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Equities - quoted	205,152	266,695
	Debt securities	899,111	885,407
	Real Estate/property - unquoted	135,109	138,405
	Other assets - unquoted	4,728	6,393
	Total plan assets	1,244,100	1,296,900
	The funded amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet are determined as follo	ws:	
	·	2018 £000	2017 £000
	Fair value of plan assets (as adjusted to asset ceiling)	(1,244,100)	(1,274,400)
	Fair value of funded obligations	1,176,200	1,274,400
	Net pension scheme asset	67,900	-
	The charge for the year ended 31 December is shown below:		
	Statement of Comprehensive Income charge included in operating profit for:		
		2018 £000	2017 £000
	Defined contribution plans	2,626	3,594
	Defined benefit plans (net charge excluding interest)	-	9,000
	(Income)/charge on plan assets	(200)	600
	Expense loss	1,200	-
	Total	3,626	13,194
	Remeasurement gain:	39,600	19,700

The Statement of Comprehensive Income charge included within operating profit includes current service costs and past service costs.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

### 22. Pension commitments (continued)

The significant actuarial assumptions used in determining the Company's net liability for the plan as at 31 December were:

	2018 %	2017 %
Rate of increase in pensionable salaries	5.4	5.4
Rate of increase in deferred pensions during deferment	3.4	3.4
Rate of increase in pension payments	3.1	3.1
Discount rate	2.7	2.4
Inflation assumption - RPI	3.4	3.4
Annual medical cost inflation	-	-

#### Sensitivity of significant actuarial assumptions

Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. A one percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects:

Change in

		Change in defined
	Change in	benefit
	assumption	obligation
2018	increase	Decrease by
Discount rate	0.1%	•
RPI increase	increase 0.1%	
	Members	
Life expectancy	live one year longer	
2017	·	
Discount rate	increase 0.1%	Decrease by 1.9%
RPI increase	increase 0.1%	increase by 0.5%
	Members	
Life expectancy	live one year longer	increase by 4.5%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 22. Pension commitments (continued)

#### **Risk and Risk Management**

Through its defined benefit pension plan, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset Volatility: The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields. If plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. The UK plan holds a significant proportion of equities, which are expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long term while providing volatility and risk in the short term. As the plans mature, the Company intends to reduce the level of investment risk by investing more in assets that better match the liabilities. All participating entities in the UK plan have agreed with the Company a plan to de risk the investment strategy of the plans at a pace that is commensurate with a planned return to full funding over a reasonable time scale. The de risking plan provides for a proportion of the investment portfolio to move from equity holdings to government and corporate bonds over time. The corporate bonds are global securities with an emphasis on the UK. However, the Company believes that due to the long term nature of the plan liabilities and the strength of the supporting group, a level of continuing equity investment is an appropriate element of the Companies long term strategy to manage the plans efficiently.

Changes in Bond Yield: A decrease in government and corporate bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.

Inflation Risk: Some of the Company's pension obligations are linked to inflation, and higher inflation will lead to higher liabilities (although, in most cases, caps on the level of inflationary increases are in place to protect the plan against extreme inflation). The majority of the plan's assets are either unaffected by (fixed interest bonds) or loosely correlated with (equities) inflation, meaning that an increase in inflation will also increase the deficit.

**Life Expectancy:** The majority of the plans' obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the members. Whilst the plan allow for an increase in life expectancy, increases above this assumption will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities.

Change in Regulations: The Company is aware that future changes to the regulatory framework may impact the funding basis of the various plans in the future. The Company's pensions department monitors the changes in legislation and analyses the risks as and when they occur.

Investments are well diversified, such that the failure of any single investment would not have a material impact on the overall level of assets. A large portion of assets consists of quoted equities and quoted bonds. The Company believes that quoted equities offer the best returns over the long term with an acceptable level of risk. The Trustees of the UK plan have moved the overwhelming majority of their assets to low cost investment funds in consultation with the Company whilst maintaining a prudent diversification.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 23. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Land and buildings		
Within one year	1,115	1,874
Within two and five years	1,093	2,049
	2,208	3,923

#### 24. Related party transactions

The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption within Financial Reporting Standard No.8 "Related Party Disclosures", not to disclose related party transactions with other wholly owned members of the Reckitt Benckiser Group of companies.

There were no other related party transactions.

#### 25. Cash flow statement

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc which has presented a Group cash flow statement in its 2018 group Financial Statements. Therefore, as permitted by Financial Reporting Standard No.1, (revised 1996) Cash Flow Statements, the Directors have not prepared a cash flow statement for the Company.

#### 26. Ultimate Parent Undertaking and Controlling Party

The immediate parent company is Maddison Square Holding BV, a company which is registered in the Netherlands.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these Financial Statements. Copies of the Group Financial Statements of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc can be obtained from 103-105 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 3UH or at https://www.rb.com.

#### 27. Auditor's Remuneration

The auditor's remuneration is met by the ultimate parent company, Reckitt Benckiser Group plc and is disclosed in total in the Group Financial Statements. No recharge is made to its subsidiaries as it is not practical to make an allocation of the audit fee to each subsidiary entity individually.