SCA Hygiene Products Tissue Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

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Directors and advisers

Directors

P A Bailey

S A Barker

A Richards

Company secretary and registered office

P A Bailey

Southfields Road

Dunstable

Bedfordshire

LU6 3EJ

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Central Square South

Orchard Street

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 3AZ

Solicitors

Reynolds Porter Chamberlain Chichester House 278/282 High Holborn London

WC17 7HA

Bankers

Bank of America N.A 26 Elmfield Road Bromley Kent BR1 1WA

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2013

The directors present their strategic report on 7 November 2014 for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company are the manufacture, distribution and sale of disposable paper products.

Review of business

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 9 and the position of the company as at the year end is set out in the balance sheet on page 10.

The results of the company show a pre-tax loss of £40.3 million (2012: profit £9.7 million) for the year and sales of £127.5 million (2012: £108.5 million). The loss relates primarily to restructuring activities and business divestment.

During the year, a charge of £35.7 million (2012: £nil) was recognised in respect of operating exceptional items as explained in note 6.

The company was incorporated on 17 April 2012. On 20 July 2012 the company purchased some of the trade and assets of Georgia Pacific GB Limited. This acquisition was part of the larger acquisition by Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget ("SCA") of the Georgia Pacific EMEA business from Koch Industries Inc. This deal was subject to approval by the European Competition Commission, subject to certain conditions which require the company to dispose of two of its four manufacturing sites, relating to the consumer business.

During the year, on 31 March 2013, the manufacturer branded business, including production capacity at the Horwich Mill, was sold to Sofidel owned Intertissue Limited following European Commission approval on 13 March 2013 (see note 21). Then on 30 April 2013, the manufacturer retailer branded business, including production capacity at the Bridgend Mill, was sold to Northwood & Wepa Limited following European Commission approval on 19 April 2013 (see note 21).

The combined loss from the business disposal is £32.3 million.

On 31 March 2013 the remaining Away from Home sales division were transferred to SCA Hygiene Products UK Ltd. At year end the remaining activities predominately related to two sites and included, papermaking, converting and Mother reel sales.

On 31 March 2014 the remaining papermaking site was transferred and incorporated into SCA Hygiene Products UK Ltd, leaving the remaining converting site within SCA Hygiene Products Tissue Ltd.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs")

The company relies on different key performance indicators at an operational level. Such KPIs are used by the management team to monitor performance on a regular basis and are monitored at business group level. The main KPIs are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2013	Period ended 31 December 2012
Current Ratio - current assets divided by current liabilities	0.91	0.86
External Current Ratio – 3rd party current assets divided by 3rd party current liabilities	2.32	3.4
Gross Margin - the ratio of gross profit to turnover expressed as a percentage	19.4%	28.9%
Pre Tax Profit Margin – the ratio of the profit / (loss) before tax to turnover expressed as a percentage	(31.6%)	8.9%

Financial risk management

The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs. The company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

The finance department has a policy and procedure manual set by the SCA AB Board that sets out specific guidelines to manage interest rate risk, credit risk and circumstances where it would be appropriate to use financial instruments.

Currency risk - transaction exposure

The company has export revenues and import costs in different currencies. This exposes the company to currency fluctuations. SCA's financial policy provides guidelines for managing the company's transaction exposure.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. Credit checks are carried out on major customers where information about the customers' financial position is obtained from various credit rating companies. The amount of exposure to any individual counterparty is subject to a limit, which is reassessed on a continual basis by the credit manager.

Credit risk

The company actively maintains a mixture of long term and short term debt finance that is designed to ensure that the company has sufficient available funds for operation and planned expansion. This is maintained in the short term by the SCA UK cash pooling facility and in the longer term with SCA UK Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company in the UK.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

As a member of the SCA cash pool arrangement, the company effectively manages its own and the rest of the SCA UK group's cash management. The SCA treasury function conducts an annual risk assessment exercise, taking into account credit rating information regarding the company, provided by an external credit rating agency. This information is used to provide a risk adjusted interest rate which is applied between the company and its parent in respect of any loans receivable or payable, on an arm's length basis.

Interest rate and cash flow risk

The company has policies and procedures that set out the specific guidelines that must be followed to manage the interest rate risk. The directors monitor these interest rate risks periodically. The exposure to interest rate risk is minimal as this is monitored by a central group treasury function, which is responsible for identifying and managing interest rate exposure.

Energy price risk

Due to its energy intensive operations, the company is exposed to risks relating to the changes in the price of energy, particularly gas and electricity. When the energy price risk is not hedged, price changes in the energy market have a direct impact on the company's operating result. The SCA group's energy price policy forms a framework of guidelines for managing energy price risk.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to the competitive nature of the market place and fluctuations in energy and raw materials costs.

The board has overall responsibility for the company's risk management and internal control systems and for reviewing their effectiveness. The systems are designed to provide reasonable control over the activities of the company and to enable the board to comply with the directors' responsibilities.

This has been further considered within the financial risk management section.

Future developments

On 31 March 2014 the remaining papermaking site was transferred and incorporated into SCA Hygiene Products UK Ltd, leaving the remaining converting site within SCA Hygiene Products Tissue Ltd. The planned future developments of the remaining business is that during late 2014 and early 2015 the remaining activities of the business will be transferred into SCA Hygiene Products UK Ltd and eventually the remaining site will be sold in late 2015.

By order of the board

P A Bailey Company secretary 7 November 2014

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2013

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of SCA Hygiene Products Tissue Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Results and dividends

The results of the company show a pre-tax loss of £40,339,000 (Profit 2012: £9,662,000).

The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2012: £nil).

Directors

The directors of the company who held office during the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements are given below:

P A Bailey (company secretary) S A Barker A Richards

Employees

The company's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, works councils and at meetings, to raise common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the company's performance and to enable employees to raise views.

Information on matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins, briefings and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the company's performance.

The company's policy is not to discriminate on grounds of sex, age, national origin, disability or sexual orientation in any aspect of the employment relationship, including recruitment, training, career development, or other employment benefits.

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

Consultations with employees or their representatives have continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that their views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests and that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of their business units and of the company as a whole. Communication with all employees continues with works councils and the in-house intranet.

Independent auditors

The independent auditors, Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

Provision of information to the auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Statement of directors' responsibility

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 the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

By order of the board

P A Bailey Company secretary

7 November 2014

Independent auditors' report to the members of SCA Hygiene Products Tissue Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion the financial statements, defined below:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

This opinion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of this report.

What we have audited

The financial statements, which are prepared by SCA Hygiene Products Tissue Limited, comprise:

- Balance sheet as at 31 December 2013;
- Profit and loss account for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). 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 Annual report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of SCA Hygiene Products Tissue Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2013 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibility set out on page 6, 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 ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

RAI Machel

Bill MacLeod (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Newcastle upon Tyne

7 November 2014

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2013

		Year ended 31 December 2013	Period ended 31 December 2012
	Note	£'000	£'000
Turnover	2	127,547	108,472
Cost of sales		(102,806)	(77,122)
Gross profit		24,741	31,350
Distribution costs	3	(8,027)	(13,866)
Administration expenses	3	(19,961)	(6,502)
Operating profit before exceptional items		(3,247)	10,982
Exceptional items	6	(35,653)	-
(Loss)/ profit on ordinary activities before interest		(38,900)	10,982
Interest receivable and similar income	7	106	24
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(1,545)	(1,344)
(Loss) / profit on ordinary activities before taxation	9	(40,339)	9,662
Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities	10	(3,010)	(2,602)
(Loss) / profit for the financial year	20	(43,349)	7,060

There is no material difference between the (loss) / profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the (loss) / profit for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

There are no other recognised gains and losses for the current financial year other than the result shown above. Accordingly, a separate Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses has not been prepared.

All results are in respect of continuing operations.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2013

		At 31 December 2013	At 31 December 2012
	Note	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	(4,584)	(14,591)
Tangible assets	12	43,364	54,698
		38,780	40,107
Current assets			
Stocks	13	6,489	28,242
Debtors	14	79,612	61,856
Assets held for sale	15	-	73,251
Cash at bank and in hand		2	2
		86,103	163,351
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(94,542)	(190,366)
Net current liabilities		(8,439)	(27,015)
Total assets less current liabilities		30,341	13,092
Provisions for liabilities	17	(21,630)	(6,032)
Net assets		8,711	7,060
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	-	-
Share Premium account	20	45,000	-
Profit and loss account	20	(36,289)	7,060
Total shareholder's funds	20	8,711	7,060

The financial statements on pages 9 to 28 were approved by the board of directors on 7 November 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:

P A Bailey Director

SCA Hygiene Products Tissue Limited is registered in England and Wales under company number 08033620.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with the items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is eliminated by amortisation through the profit and loss account over 20 years on a straight-line basis, which is considered by the directors to be the useful economic life of goodwill.

Negative goodwill arises when there is an excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets above the fair value of consideration given. In such circumstance the excess is recognised in the profit and loss account in the periods to which the non-monetary assets are recovered, by either depreciation or sale.

Royalties

Royalties are charged on the net invoiced external sale value on products under the sub-licence agreement.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

The cost of fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost, or valuation, of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

%

Land & Buildings 2 - 14

Plant and machinery $4 - 33^{1/3}$

No depreciation is provided on freehold land or assets under construction.

Finance and operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lower of the useful economic life and lease term. Leasing arrangements which transfer to the company substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset are treated as if the asset had been purchased outright. The assets are included in fixed assets and the capital element of the leasing commitments is shown as obligations under finance leases. The lease rentals are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding obligations and the interest element charged against profit in proportion to the reducing capital element outstanding. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their useful economic lives.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In determining the cost of raw materials, work in progress, consumables and goods purchased for resale, the first in first out basis is used. In the case of manufactured products, cost includes all direct expenditure and production overheads based on the normal level of activity. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation, as result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of that obligation can be made. Provisions for restructuring measures are made when a detailed, formal plan for the measures exists and well-founded expectations have been created among those who will be affected by the measures.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

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

Emissions rights

Emission allowances relating to carbon-dioxide emissions are recognised as an intangible asset and as deferred income (liability) when they are received. Allowances are received free of charge and measured and reported at market value as of the day to which the allocation pertains. For allocated emission allowances, the reported cost and provisions for emissions amount to the market value as of the day to which the allocation pertains. For purchased emission allowances, the reported cost and provisions for emissions amount to the purchase price. During the year, the initial liability for emission allowances received is recognised through the profit and loss account as income in pace with carbon-dioxide emissions made. If the market price of emission allowances on the balance sheet date is less than reported cost, any surplus emission allowances that are not required to cover emissions made are written down to the market price applying on the balance sheet date.

In conjunction with this, the remaining part of the deferred income is recognised as income by a corresponding amount and therefore no net effect occurs in the profit and loss account. The emissions allowances are used as payment in the settlement with the UK Government regarding liabilities for emissions. If the emission allowances received do not cover emissions made, SCA makes a provision to reserves for the deficit valued at the market value on the balance sheet date. Sales of surplus emission allowances are recognised as income on the settlement date.

Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value-added tax less any discounts, represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods and services to customers during the year. Turnover is recognised on transfer of title to the customer.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

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

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates and laws that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non – discounted basis.

Pensions

For defined contribution schemes, contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the year to which they relate. Differences between contributions paid and amounts payable are held as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Cash flow statement and related party disclosures

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget, its ultimate parent company, which is incorporated in Sweden, and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget, which are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS1 (revised 1996). The company is also exempt under the terms of FRS8 from disclosing related party transactions and balances with entities that are part of the Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget group.

2 Turnover

The analysis by geographical area of the destination of the company's turnover is set out below:

	Year ended 31 December 2013	Period ended 31 December 2012
	£,000	£'000
United Kingdom	124,152	99,279
Rest of Europe	3,395	9,193
	127,547	108,472

Principally all of the profit and net assets of the business are in the United Kingdom. The company operates one class of business.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3 Distribution and administrative expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2013	Period ended 31 December 2012
	£'000	£'000
Selling and distribution expenses	8,027	13,866
Administrative expenses	19,473	5,128
Royalties	488	1,374
	27,988	20,368

4 Directors' emoluments

The directors of the company were also directors of another UK group company for which remuneration was received in relation to services performed. The directors did not receive remuneration for any services provided for SCA Hygiene Products Tissue Limited.

5 Employee information

The average monthly number of persons (excluding executive directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	Year ended 31 December 2013	31 December	Period ended 31 December 2012
	Number	Number	
By activity			
Tissue Manufacturing	370	576	
Distribution	49	152	
Sales and Marketing	20	66	
Finance and Administration	31	71	
	470	865	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

5 Employee information (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2013 £'000	mber 31 December
		£,000
Staff costs (for the above persons):	·	
Wages and salaries	15,567	14,497
Social security costs	1,635	1,439
Other pension costs (see note 23)	1,945	1,676
	19,147	17,612

6 Exceptional Items

	Year ended 31 December 2013	Period ended 31 December 2012
	£'000	£'000
Reorganisation Provision (note 17)	10,504	-
Onerous lease (note 17)	2,300	-
Loss on divestment (note 21)	32,328	-
Release of negative goodwill (note 11)	(9,479)	
	35,653	

Reorganisation

In May 2013, the company announced the closure of the Oughtibridge site and its former head office. The total provision included Severance (£5,862,000) and Site clean-up costs (£3,273,891). In addition a supplementary site clean-up cost was taken in relation to an environmental matter (£690,000) and £310,000 for other items. The total provision remaining at the end of 2013 is £9,419,000 which will be utilised in 2014 and Q1 2015

Onerous lease

A provision has been established for the shortfall between a lease and a sublease agreement.

Loss on divestment

On 31 March 2013, the manufacturer branded business, including the production capacity at the Horwich mill, was sold to Sofidel owned Intertissue Limited following European Commission approval on 13 March 2013. Then on 30 April 2013, the manufacturer retailer branded business, including the production capacity at the

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

Bridgend mill, was sold to Northwood & Wepa Limited following European Commission approval on 19 April 2013. The combined loss from the business disposals is £32.3 million.

The exceptional items above have been classified as exceptional based on the criteria as defined within FRS 3.

Release of negative goodwill

As a result of the sale of the Horwich and Bridgend mills, the related negative goodwill has been released.

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 31 December 2013	Period ended 31 December 2012
	£,000	£,000
On amounts owed by group undertakings	106	24

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	Year ended 31 December 2013	Period ended 31 December 2012
	£'000	£'000
On amounts owed to group undertakings	1,542	1,323
Other interest payable	3	21
	1,545	1,344

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

9 (Loss) / profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	Year ended 31 December 2013	Period ended 31 December 2012
	£'000	£'000
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Services provided by the company's auditor:		
Fees payable for the audit – this company	120	130
Depreciation charge for the year on tangible fixed assets:		•
Owned assets	4,563	1,874
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	(632)	(210)
Foreign currency exchange (gains)/losses	-	(85)
Operating lease charges for:		
Land and buildings	328	447
Plant and machinery	316	191
Other	120	108

10 Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities

	Year ended 31 December 2013	Period ended 31 December 2012
	£'000	£,000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profit for the year	-	-
Group relief (surrendered) / payable	(973)	1,380
Total current tax	(973)	1,380
Deferred tax		
Other timing differences	3,983	1,222
Total deferred tax charge (note 17)	3,983	1,222
Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities	3,010	2,602

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

10 Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities (continued)

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2012: lower) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2013 of 23.25% (2012: 24%). The differences are explained below:

Reconciliation of current tax charge

	Year ended 31 December 2013	Period ended 31 December 2012
	£'000	£,000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	(40,339)	9,662
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate in the UK 23.25% (2012: 24%)	(9,379)	2,319
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7,701	9
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	275	(1,101)
Other short term timing differences	430	153
Current tax charge for the year	(973)	1,380

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changes from 24% to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013. Accordingly, the company's results for this accounting year are taxed at an effective rate of 23.25% (2012: 24%).

In addition to the changes in rates of Corporation tax disclosed above, further changes to the UK Corporation tax system were announced in the Autumn statement 2012 and the March 2013 Budget. These include further reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate from 21% from 1 April 2014 and to 20% from 1 April 2015 respectively. These changes had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore, are not included in these financial statements.

The company's deferred tax balances have been restated to reflect their expected unwind at 21% rather than the main rate of 23%.

The overall effect of the further changes from 21% to 20% would be to reduce the deferred tax liability by £445,000 if these were applied to the deferred tax balance at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

11 Intangible assets

	Emission rights	Negative Goodwill	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost			- 1
At 1 January 2013	664	(15,465)	(14,801)
Additions	266	-	266
Disposals	(370)	9,479	9,109
At 31 December 2013	. 560	(5,986)	(5,426)
Accumulated amortisation	8		
At 1 January 2013	-	210	210
Credit for the year	-	632	632
At 31 December 2013	-	842	842
Net book amount			
At 31 December 2013	560	(5,144)	(4,584)
At 31 December 2012	664	(15,255)	(14,591)

The negative goodwill was generated on the acquisition of certain trade and assets of Georgia Pacific GB Limited during the year.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Assets under construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	. £'000	£'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2013	16,392	38,242	1,938	56,572
Additions	-	-	2,262	2,262
Transfer from assets held for sale	-	384	-	384
Transfers from assets under construction	2,248	1,554	(3,802)	÷
Impairment	-	(8,500)	-	(8,500)
Disposals	-	(1,016)	-	(1,016)
At 31 December 2013	18,640	30,664	398	49,702
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2013	460	1,414	-	1,874
Charge for the year	1,037	3,526	-	4,563
Disposals	-	(99)	<u>-</u>	(99)
Àt 31 December 2013	1,497	4,841	-	6,338
Net book amount At 31 December 2013	17,143	25,823	398	43,364
At 31 December 2012	15,932	36,828	1,938	54,698

The value of freehold land not depreciated as at 31 December 2013 was £4,614,000 (2012: £4,614,000). There are no assets held under finance leases.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

13 Stocks

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Raw materials and consumables	1,288	6,100
Work in progress	1,678	3,148
Finished goods and goods for resale	-	7,404
Engineering stores	3,523	11,590
	6,489	28,242

14 Debtors

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,285	42,041
Amounts owed by group undertakings	50,363	18,187
Prepayments and accrued income	19,964	1,628
	79,612	61,856

The balances owed by group undertakings are all unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment, except:

(i) Amounts due from SCA UK Holdings Ltd of £45m, on which the interest rate is fixed at 0.5%.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

15 Assets held for sale

As noted in the Directors' report, the European Commission has specified that certain assets of the Company are to be sold within a period of 1 year following the acquisition of the business from Koch Industries. The details of the assets affected by this requirement are set out below:

	2013	2012
	£'000	£,000
Freehold land & buildings		13,174
Plant and machinery	· -	55,477
Assets under construction	<u>-</u>	4,600
	-	73,251

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	12,837	20,774
Amounts owed to group undertakings	79,179	147,321
Taxation and social security	13	6,207
Other creditors	7	320
Group relief payable	-	1,380
Accruals and deferred income	2,506	14,364
	9,4,542	190,366

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment except amounts due to SCA Capital NV £76m, on which interest is payable at a rate of Sterling LIBOR overnight.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

17 Provisions for liabilities

	Reorganisation	Onerous lease	Emissions	Deferred tax	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2013	-	-	- 664	5,368	6,032
Arising in the year	10,504	2,300	-	-	12,767
Profit and loss account charge/ (credit) for the year	-	-	(104)	3,983	3,879
Utilised during the year	(1,085)	-	·		(1,085)
At 31 December 2013	9,419	2,300	560	9,351	21,630

Reorganisation

In May 2013, the company announced the closure of the Oughtibridge site and its former head office. The total provision included Severance (£5,862,000) and Site clean-up costs (£3,273,891). In addition a supplementary site clean-up cost was taken in relation to an environmental matter (£690,000) and £310,000 for other items. The total provision remaining at the end of 2013 is £9,419,000 which will be utilised in 2014 and Q1 2015

Onerous lease

A provision has been established for the shortfall between a lease and a sublease agreement.

Emissions

The emissions allowance is expected to be utilised within one year of receipt by April every year.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

17 Provisions for liabilities (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in the financial statements arising from the effects of timing differences as follows:

	Amount provided / (recognised)		
	2013	2012	
	£,000	£,000	
Tax effect of timing differences because of:			
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	9,890	5,442	
Other	(539)	(74)	
Total deferred tax liability	9,351	5,368	
1 January 2013	5,368	_	
Arising on acquisition	-	4,146	
Deferred tax charge in profit and loss account (note 10)	3,983	1,222	
31 December 2013	9,351	5,368	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

18 Operating lease commitments

The company has the following annual operating lease commitments for land and buildings and other leased assets:

	2013		2012	
	Land and buildings	Other	Land and buildings	Other
	£,000	£'000	£'000	£,000
Leases which expire:				
In less than one year	-	16	117	32
In two to five years	-	6	_	198
In over five years	49	<u>-</u>	839	-
	49	22	956	230

19 Called up share capital

	2013	2012
	£,000	£'000
Authorised		
2 (2012: 1) ordinary share of £1 each	<u> </u>	-
Allotted and fully paid		
2 (2012: 1) ordinary share of £1 each	-	-

On 4 December 2013, the authorised and issued share capital of the company was increased to 2 shares at £1 each (2012: 1 share at £1), at a premium of £45,000,000.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

20 Reserves

	Share premium account £'000	Profit and loss account £'000
At 1 January 2013	-	7,060
Issue of share (note 19)	45,000	-
Loss for the financial year	<u>:</u>	(43,349)
At 31 December 2013	45,000	(36,289)

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	Year ended 31 December 2013 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2012 £'000
(Loss)/profit for the financial year/period	(43,349)	7,060
Issue of share	45,000	<u>-</u>
Opening shareholders' funds	7,060	<u>-</u>
Closing shareholders' funds	8,711	7,060

21 Divestment

On 31 March 2013, the manufacturer branded business, including the production capacity at the Horwich mill, was sold to Sofidel owned Intertissue Limited following European Commission approval on 13 March 2013. Then on 30 April 2013, the manufacturer retailer branded business, including the production capacity at the Bridgend mill, was sold to Northwood & Wepa Limited following European Commission approval on 19 April 2013.

The combined loss from the business disposals is £32.3 million.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

Assets disposed of:	Total
	£'000
Fixed assets	
Tangible	80,529
Current assets	
Stock	14,578
Total assets	95,107
Sale consideration	,
	£'000
Intangible assets	1,435
Fixed assets	46,105
Stock	15,239
Total consideration	62,779
Loss on sale	32,328

22 Capital commitments

At 31 December 2013 the company had contracted for but not provided for future capital expenditure amounting to £220,742 (2012: £2,739,000).

23 Pension and similar obligations

Defined contribution scheme

The pension cost contributions charged during the year relating to the defined contribution scheme amounted to £1,945,000 (2012: £1,676,000) of which £7,945 (2012: £320,000) was included in other creditors at the year end

24 Post balance sheet events

On 31 March 2014, the Papermaking and Mother Reel sales business, including production capacity at the Stubbins Mill, was transferred to SCA Hygiene Products UK Ltd. The transaction included assets, machinery spare parts and inventory and employees were transferred. The business was transferred at current market value and therefore no profit or loss emerged as a result of the transfer

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

25 Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is SCA UK Holdings Limited, of which SCA Hygiene Products Tissue Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget, a company incorporated in Sweden, which is the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget is the parent company of the largest and smallest group to consolidate these results. The consolidated financial statements of Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget are available from the following address:

Southfields Road Dunstable Bedfordshire LU6 3EJ