Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 December 2020

Company Number 11069293

AAE4A54Ø A05 30/09/2021

COMPANIES HOUSE

Company Information

Directors

John Charles Dixon

Jeffrey Carr Timothy John Martel Alasdair James Peach Christopher James Bealer

Company Secretary

James Edward Hodges

Registered Number

11069293

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 2020

The Directors of Reckitt Benckiser Health Limited (the "Company") present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company included undertaking the sale of healthcare products, category development, research and development ("R&D") and management activities for the Health Business Unit of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc (hereafter the "Group" or "Reckitt Group").

Business review

During the year, the Company had strategic & operational control of the Health Business Unit and its Products portfolio. It focused on undertaking the category development (including research and development and innovation) and management activities in relation to the Group's Health product portfolio. During the year, the Company continued the sale of healthcare products to Reckitt Group companies in Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, Ukraine & Thailand.

In July 2020, the Group split the business into 3 global business units, Health, Hygiene & Nutrition. Each global business unit is fully end-to-end accountable from innovation, through brand development, supply and profit and loss. This resulted in faster decision making; speed to market; focussed innovations and opportunities and our teams to learn and leverage their expertise.

The Group has throughout 2020 established a new organisational structure, moving to three category-focussed business unit of Hygiene, Health and Nutrition, with our China and e-commerce teams integrated with each of these business units.

Throughout 2020 the Group has invested to create four centres of excellence, central functions whose role is to support the GBUs in specific areas of speciality, sharing best practice and community dedicated resource:

- 1) Marketing excellence
- 2) Sales outperformance
- 3) eRB
- 4) Medical sales.

Key Performance indicators ("KPIs")

The Directors of the Reckitt Benckiser Group plc manage the Group's operations on a business unit and category basis. For this reason, the Directors of the Company believe analysis using KPIs for the Company is not necessary, or appropriate, for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

The development, performance and position of the Health category of the Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, that includes the Company, is discussed in the Group's Financial Statements which does not form part of this report.

Strategic Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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 pages 80 - 92 of the Reckitt Benckiser Group plc 2020 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.

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. The Company's liquidity requirements and interest rate risks are managed at 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's currency risks are managed by the Company as per Group policy.

Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Financial Institution counterparties are subject to approval under the Group's counterparty risk policy and such approval is limited to financial institutions with a BBB rating or above. The amount of exposure to any individual counterparty is subject to a limit defined within the counterparty 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.

COVID-19

An impact assessment of COVID-19 on the Group's going concern and Viability statement has been performed as set out on page 93 of the Group's 2020 Annual report and Financial Statements. Through this assessment, the Board believes that the Group is well positioned to manage its principal risks successfully. The Board's belief is based on consideration of the historic resilience of Reckitt and has taken account of its current position and prospects, the actions taken to manage the Group's debt profile, risk appetite and the principal risks facing the business in unexpected and adverse circumstances. Based on this assessment updated to 23 September 2021, and given the nature of the Company's operations, the Directors remain satisfied that the Company's operations are unlikely to be materially impacted by COVID-19.

Strategic Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Statement under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006

This statement, which forms part of the Strategic Report, is intended to show how the Directors have approached and met their responsibilities under s172 Companies Act 2006 during 2020. The statement has been prepared in response to the obligations as set out in the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018.

As required by s172 of the UK Companies Act 2006, a Director of a Company must act in a way s/he considers, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders. In doing this, the Director must have regard, amongst other matters, to the:

- · likely consequences of any decisions in the long-term;
- interests of the Company's employees;
- need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- · impact of the Company's operations on the community and environment;
- · Company's reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

In discharging our section 172 duties we have regard to the factors set out above. In addition, we also have regard to other factors which we consider relevant to the decision being made. As a Board our aim is always to uphold the highest standards of governance and conduct, taking decisions in the interests of the long-term sustainable success of the Company, generating value for our shareholders and contributing to wider society. We recognise that our business can only grow and prosper over the long-term by understanding the views and needs of our stakeholders. Understanding our stakeholders is key to ensuring the Board can have informed discussions and factor stakeholder interests into decision making. Those factors, for example, include the interests and views of our suppliers and other members of our Group. By considering the Company's purpose and values, together with its strategic priorities and having a process in place for decision making, we aim to make sure that our decisions are consistent and appropriate in all the circumstances. In particular:

- The strategy of the Group applies to the Company, as a member of the Group, and shapes the Company's business operations and activities. Details of the Group's long-term strategy can be found on pages 10 to 55 of the Group 2020 Annual Report, which is available at www.reckitt.com.
- We understand the importance of engaging with, and understanding the perspectives of, our workforce. Amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring continued wellbeing for employees, both physical and mental, has been a high priority. We also recognise the benefits of personal interaction and informal discussions in learning more about the day to day operations; the development and execution of strategy and gathering direct insight into our culture and workforce engagement. For further details on how the Company has engaged with employees, please see page 5 of the Directors' Report.
- The Company is committed to responsible and ethical corporate behaviour. This includes high standards of
 business conduct in our relationships. The Company operates under documented policies approved by the
 Group, including the Group's Code of Business Conduct, Global Anti Bribery Policy, Data Privacy Policies
 and Global Anti Money Laundering Policy and processes are in place to ensure compliance therewith.

Strategic Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Statement under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 (continued)

As is normal for large companies, we delegate authority for day to day management of the Company to executives and then engage management in setting, approving and overseeing execution of the business strategy and related policies. We, in conjunction with our executive management team, regularly review quality including health and safety matters, financial and operational performance and legal and regulatory compliance. We also review other areas over the course of the financial year including the Company's business strategy, key risks, stakeholder-related matters, diversity and inclusivity, corporate responsibility and governance, compliance and legal matters. Also considered as required are matters affecting the long-term viability of the Company; its expected cash flow and financing requirements; the ongoing need for strategic investment in our business and the expectations of the Group. Board meetings are held periodically where the Directors consider the Company's activities and make decisions. As a part of those meetings the Directors receive information on section 172 matters when making relevant decisions. In undertaking the category development and management activities in relation to the Group's Health product portfolio and exercising strategic and operational control of the Health Business Unit, the Company necessarily needs to considers the interaction and impact of such decisions on the Company's various stakeholders. In addition, during the year, the Board received training on, and considered, practices, policies and initiatives within the Reckitt group of companies which are considered to contribute towards behaviours and a culture which, in the pursuit of success for the benefit of our shareholders as a whole, are consistent with our goals in relation to stakeholders.

Results for the year and movement on reserves

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 show a profit after tax of £254,866,000 (2019 - profit after tax of £325,803,000) which has been added to reserves (2019 - added to reserves).

Future developments

In February 2021, the Group announced a transaction for the sale of Scholl also included Reckitt's Amopé, Krack and Eulactol footcare brands and certain related assets for consideration of approximately £275m, subject to customary closing adjustments. The transaction closed on May 31st 2021.

This report was approved by order of the Board on 23 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by.

James Hodges

Electronically signed by. James Hodges Reason: Lapprove Cris document. Date: Sep 23, 2021-18:20 GUE-1

James Edward Hodges Company Secretary

Directors' Report to the members of Reckitt Benckiser Health Limited For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their report and the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

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 Charles Dixon
Parag Agarwal (resigned 8 June 2020)
Rupert Mark Boden Bondy (resigned 9 April 2020)
Adrian Nevil Hennah (resigned 9 April 2020)
Jeffrey Carr (appointed 8 June 2020)
Timothy John Martel (appointed 8 June 2020)
Jonathan Timmis (appointed 8 June 2020, resigned 3 March 2021)
Alasdair James Peach (appointed 3 March 2021)
Christopher James Bealer (appointed 1 July 2021)

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 996 (2019 - 865) 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 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 participate in the Reckitt Benckiser Group employee share ownership schemes.

Directors' Report to the members of Reckitt Benckiser Health Limited (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Business relationships

In discharging our section 172 duties we have regard for the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers.

The Company is committed to responsible and ethical corporate behaviour. This includes high standards of business conduct in our relationships with suppliers. The Company operates under documented policies approved by the Group, including the Group's Code of Business Conduct, Global Anti-Bribery Policy, Data Privacy Policies and Global Anti-Money Laundering Policy and processes are in place to ensure compliance herewith.

Additionally, in 2019 the Group also developed Reckitt's Third-Party Code of Conduct which serves as an independent guide and standard of the Company's expectations that the suppliers and vendors must meet to work with Reckitt, aiming to build trusted business relationships in accordance to the Company's values, policies, procedures and applicable laws.

The Company's strategies, initiatives and targets are informed by the feedback received from the groups relevant to the business operations including suppliers.

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 year. 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 4.

Directors' Report to the members of Reckitt Benckiser Health Limited (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Financial risk management

The Company's approach to financial risk is included in the Strategic Report on pages 2.

Going concern

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

The Directors have received indication from Reckitt Benckiser Group plc to the effect that it will ensure that the Company has sufficient funds to enable it to continue as a going concern without significant curtailment of its operations for at least the next twelve months from the date of this report.

The primary risk surrounding this company is in relation to its ability to pay its suppliers and other creditors due within 12 months from the Balance Sheet date. The Company seeks to meet these payments either by using cash received from other Group companies from the sale of goods or by calling money put on deposit with other Group companies.

The Directors have performed an assessment of the ability to recover intercompany debtors and, where necessary, the parental support of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc to such counterparties if this liability is called up for repayment. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the Directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these Financial Statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Considering this and the impact of key risks, including the impact of COVID-19 on going concern, the Directors deemed that there were no material uncertainties surrounding going concern. On that basis, the Directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements and therefore have prepared the Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

Independent auditor

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

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2019 - £Nil).

Directors' Report to the members of Reckitt Benckiser Health Limited (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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 Health 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 order of the Board on 23 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by.

James Hodges

Electronically algored by: Jumes Hodges Reason: I approve this document. Date: Sep 23, 2021 15:20 GMT-1

James Edward Hodges Company Secretary

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

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Reckitt Benckiser Health Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other 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 2020 and of its profit 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.

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").

In our evaluation of the Directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Financial Statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the Directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty
 related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's
 ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

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 above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

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

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud.

Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of Directors and the inspection of the minutes of the meetings of the Board. Inspection of
 Company's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether the Directors have
 knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- · Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that the Company management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because all of the revenue in this entity are intercompany transactions and does not have any third party revenue transactions. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included unusual journal pairing for cash and bank ledger.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the Financial Statements from our general commercial and sector experience through discussion with the Directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and inspection of the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the Financial Statements varies considerably.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the Financial Statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies' legislation), distributable profits legislation, and taxation legislation (direct and indirect). We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related Financial Statement items.

Whilst the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations, we did not identify any others where the consequences of non-compliance alone could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the Financial Statements.

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

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect (continued)

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the Financial Statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the Financial Statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

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 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 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 6, 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.

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

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/auditorresponsibilities.

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

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Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

Date: 2 September 2021

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Turnover	3	1,881,909	1,618,661
Cost of sales		(1,082,180)	(887,647)
Gross profit		799,729	731,014
Other operating income	4	272,022	212,100
Administrative expenses	5	(753,818)	(555,524)
Operating profit		317,933	387,590
Interest receivable and similar income	7	991	23
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(1,299)	(2,575)
Profit before tax		317,625	385,038
Tax on profit	9	(62,759)	(59,235)
Profit for the financial year		254,866	325,803
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		=======================================	
Movement in Hedging Reserve net of tax		(1,439)	2,964
Movement in Share based payment reserve		5,906	3,511
Other comprehensive income for the year		4,467	6,475
Total comprehensive income for the year		259,333	332,278

The notes on pages 17 to 34 form part of these Financial Statements.

Registered number:11069293

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2020

	•			
		2020		2019
Note		£000		£000
40		222.222		000 077
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		306,877
11		118,595		125,791
	_	404,923	_	432,668
12	38,542		36,133	
16,13	1,038,928		561,865	
16	574		10,231	
	1,078,044	-	608,229	
16,14	(654,322)		(469,641)	v
		423,722		138,588
	-	828,645	-	571,256
15		(4,400)		(4,400)
17		(5,584)		(7,528)
	-	818,661	_	559,328
	=		=	
		_		
18				2
				431,386
20				2,525 18,275
				(12,425)
20		374,431		119,565
	-	818,661	_	559,328
	16,13 16 16,14	10 11 12 38,542 16,13 1,038,928 16 574 1,078,044 16,14 (654,322) 15 17	Note £000 10	Note £000 10

The notes on pages 17 to 34 form part of these Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements on pages 13 to 34 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf on 23 September 2021.

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Alasdair James Peach

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

At 1 January 2020	Share capital £000 2	Share premium account £000	Hedging reserve £000 2,525	Share based payment reserve £000 18,275	Other reserves (refer to Note 23) £000 (12,425)	Retained earnings £000 119,565	Total equity £000 559,328
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the financial year	•	-	-	-	-	254,866	254,866
Maximum and in Lladeine							
Movement in Hedging Reserve (net of tax)	-	-	(1,439)	-		-	(1,439)
Movement on Share based payment reserve	-	-	-	5,906	-	-	5,906
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,439)	5,906	-	-	4,467
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,439)	5,906	-	254,866	259,333
Total transactions with owners				-			-
Balance at 31 December 2020	2	431,386	1,086	24,181	(12,425)	374,431	818,661

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital £000	Share premium account	Hedging reserve £000	Share based payment reserve	Other reserves	Retained (deficit)/ earnings £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2019	2	55,655	(439)	14,764	(12,425)	(206,238)	(148,681)
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the financial year	-	. •	•	_	-	325,803	325,803
Movement in Hedging Reserve (net of tax)	-	•	2,964	-	-	-	2,964
Movement on Share based payment reserve	-	-	-	3,511	•	-	3,511
Other comprehensive income for the year			2,964	3,511	_		6,475
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,964	3,511	-	325,803	332,278
Total contributions by and distributions to owners							
Shares issued during the year (refer Note 18)	-	375,731	-	-	-	-	375,731
Total contributions by and distributions to owner		375,731	-				375,731
Balance at 31 December 2019	2	431,386	2,525	18,275	(12,425)	119,565	559,328

The notes on pages 17 to 34 form part of these Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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 Health Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page at the beginning of these Financial Statements.

1.2 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost 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. The Company's transactional and reporting currency are in Sterling.

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 reconciliation of the number 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 paragraph 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, SL1 3UH, United Kingdom, or at https://www.reckitt.com.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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.

The Directors have received indication from Reckitt Benckiser Group plc to the effect that it will ensure that the Company has sufficient funds to enable it to continue as a going concern without significant curtailment of its operations for at least the next twelve months from the date of this report.

The primary risk surrounding this company is in relation to its ability to pay its suppliers and other creditors due within 12 months from the Balance Sheet date. The Company seeks to meet these payments either by using cash received from other Group companies from the sale of goods or by calling money put on deposit with other Group companies.

The Directors have performed an assessment of the ability to recover intercompany debtors and, where necessary, the parental support of Reckitt Benckiser Group plc to such counterparties if this liability is called up for repayment. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the Directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these Financial Statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Considering this and the impact of key risks, including the impact of COVID-19 on going concern, the Directors deemed that there were no material uncertainties surrounding going concern. On that basis, the Directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements and therefore have prepared the Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

1.6 Turnover

Turnover is defined as the amount invoiced to customers during the year and the distribution fee received from other Group companies. That is gross sales exclusive of Value Added Tax and other sales-related taxes. Turnover is recognised at the point at which the risks and rewards of the goods have passed to the customer.

Distribution fee from other group companies is also recognised in turnover on an accrual basis.

1.7 Foreign Currency

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 at the Balance Sheet date are translated into Sterling at the exchange rate ruling at that date.

1.8 Research and development

Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is capitalised and amortised over the useful life when its future recoverability can reasonably be regarded as assured. Any expenditure carried forward is amortised in line with the expected future sales from the related project.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.9 Interest

Interest payable is charged to the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income as incurred and interest receivable is credited as it falls due.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

Intangibles including trademarks and intellectual property rights are amortised over their useful economic life not exceeding 50 years on a straight line method, in line with the Directors' view of their useful economic lives. The Directors, to determine whether there should be a reduction to reflect any impairment, review their carrying value annually.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Trademarks - ten years

Intellectual Property Rights - seven years

Software - between five and seven years

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

1.12 Pension Commitments

The Company operates defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes. The defined benefit pension scheme was closed to new entrants in 2005 and following consultation was closed to further accrual from 31 December 2017. The cost of providing pensions to employees who are members of defined contribution scheme are charged to the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income as contributions are made. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The liability for the defined benefit contribution scheme is held on the Balance Sheet of Reckitt Benckiser Corporate Services Limited.

1.13 Share Based Payments

Incentives in the form of shares in the ultimate parent company, Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, are provided to employees under the share option and restricted share schemes. Any shortfall between the cost to the employee and the fair market value of the awards at the date of grant is charged to the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income over the period to which the performance criteria relate, with the credit taken directly to the retained earnings reserve. Where the awards are contingent upon performance conditions an assessment of the likelihood of these conditions being achieved is made at the end of each reporting period and reflected in the accounting entries made.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.14 Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Except for freehold land, the cost of properties, plant & machinery 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:

Freehold buildings
Plant and machinery

Not more than fifty years Between three and ten years

Assets under construction relate to items under construction that are not depreciated until completed. Once complete they are allocated to the appropriate fixed asset category.

Assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if necessary, at each Balance Sheet date.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the asset's carrying value with any sale proceeds, and are included in the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income.

1.15 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 the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.15 Financial Instruments (continued)

(b) Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and 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 profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

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

(c) Hedging arrangements

The Company does not generally apply hedge accounting in respect of forward foreign exchange contracts held to manage the cash flow exposures of forecast transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company applies hedge accounting for transactions entered into to manage the cash flow exposures of receivables and payables.

Changes in the fair values of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, and which are effective, are recognised directly in equity. Any ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship (being the excess of the cumulative change in fair value of the hedging instrument since inception of the hedge over the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item since inception of the hedge) is recognised in the income statement.

The gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the income statement when the hedge relationship ends. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires, no longer meets the hedging criteria, the forecast transaction is no longer highly probable, the hedged debt instrument is derecognised or the hedging instrument is terminated.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and deposits.

1.16 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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:

- Intangibles including trademarks and intellectual property rights are amortised over their useful economic life not exceeding 50 years on a straight line method, in line with Directors' view of their useful economic lives.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's intangible assets. Factors
 taken into account are useful economic life and future cash flows of the asset. When indicators of
 impairment are present, management performs a review of the potential impairment of the intangible
 assets. This review contains estimates and assumptions about the future recoverability of intangible
 assets, including future cash flow, discount rates and terminal value.

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

3. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by geographical location is as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Asia	85,097	70,941
Europe	1,147,202	957,299
Australia & New Zealand	171,366	123,503
North America	386,273	326,567
Russia & Ukraine	91,971	140,248
Others	-	103
	1,881,909	1,618,661

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

4. Other operating income

During the year, the Company received Royalty income for holding the IP rights, received management fee for management of health products and also received R&D & Innovation fee during the year, from entities within the Group.

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Royalty Income	124,358	122,559
Research & Development Fees and Innovation Fees	25,170	10,204
Management Fees	122,494	79,337
	272,022	212,100

Royalty income received from other group companies is classified as other operating income on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the royalty agreements.

5. Administrative expenses

The operating profit is stated after charging:

2020	2019
£000	£000
95,926	74,885
162,057	102,865
61,489	61,558
31,295	21,562
204,130	84,474
35,939	40,699
6,900	2,636
139,824	153,466
16,258	13,379
753,818	555,524
	£000 95,926 162,057 61,489 31,295 204,130 35,939 6,900 139,824 16,258

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

6.	Staff costs		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Wages and salaries	138,979	83,165
	Social security costs	11,666	11,016
	Other pension costs	5,506	5,173
	Share-based payments (Note 20)	5,906	3,511
		162,057	102,865
	The average number of employees during the year was:		
		2020	2019
		No.	No.
	Research & Development and Category Development Organisation	483	434
	Administrative services and management	513	431
		996	865 ————
7.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Interest receivable and similar income	991	23
8.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2020	2019
		£000	£000
	Interest payable on overdrafts	1	-
	Interest payable to Group undertakings	1,298	2,575
		1,299	2,575

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

9.	Taxation		
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	63,214	65,799
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(1,703)	(3,686)
	Foreign tax relief/other relief	(4,387)	(4,597)
		57,124	57,516
	Foreign tax suffered	7,065	4,676
	Total current tax	64,189	62,192
	Deferred tax		
•	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,688)	(2,982)
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	1,282	(323)
	Effects of changes in tax rates	976	348
	Total deferred tax	(1,430)	(2,957)
	Total tax charge for the year	62,759	59,235

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

·	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit before tax	317,625	385,038
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of:	60,349	73,157
Expenses not deductible	537	756
Transfer pricing adjustments	8,124	4,983
Effects of overseas tax rates	2,679	79
Adjustments from previous periods	(421)	(4,011)
Tax rate changes	976	348
Deduction due to patent box claim	(8,456)	(14,009)
Share award relief	(1,029)	(2,068)
Total tax charge for the year	62,759	59,235
	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Other comprehensive income items Deferred tax current year charge	(706)	592
Deferred tax - prior year	-	(75)
-	(706)	517

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included measures to support economic recovery as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which is due to be effective from 1 April 2023. These changes were substantively enacted in The Finance Bill 2021 on 24 May 2021, after the Balance Sheet date, and hence have not been reflected in the measurement of deferred tax balances at the period end. It is not anticipated that these changes will have a material impact on the Company's deferred tax balances.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

10. Intangible assets

	Trademarks £000	Software £000	Intellectual Property £000	Assets under construction £000	Other Intangible Assets £000	Total £000
Cost						
At 1 January 2020	269,786	-	55,651	12,026	10,113	347,576
Additions		173	-	6,493	5,338	12,004
Transfers	-	3,096	-	(10,599)	10,889	3,386
At 31 December 2020	269,786	3,269	55,651	7,920	26,340	362,966
Amortisation						
At 1 January 2020	29,771	-	9,431	-	1,497	40,699
Charge for the year	24,186	182	7,951	-	3,620	35,939
At 31 December 2020	53,957	182	17,382	-	5,117	76,638
Net book value						
At 31 December 2020	215,829	3,087	38,269	7,920	21,223	286,328
At 31 December 2019	240,015	<u>-</u>	46,220	12,026	8,616	306,877

Other intangible assets comprise capitalised operating model costs and software costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

11.	Tangible assets					
		Assets		D. 4 .	0///	
		under construction	Land & Buildings	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2020	68,975	32,301	27,505	-	128,781
	Additions	809	886	1,363	32	3,090
	Transfers	(67,252)	28,943	34,902	21	(3,386)
	At 31 December 2020	2,532	62,130	63,770	53	128,485
	Depreciation				•	
	At 1 January 2020	-	1,239	1,751	-	2,990
	Charge for the year	-	2,271	4,626	3	6,900
	At 31 December 2020	-	3,510	6,377	3	9,890
	Net book value					
	At 31 December 2020	2,532	58,620	57,393	50	118,595
	At 31 December 2019	68,975	31,062	25,754	<u>.</u>	125,791
12.	Stocks					
·					2020 £000	2019 £000
	Finished goods and goods	s for resale			38,542	36,133

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

13.	Debtors		
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Trade debtors	-	19
	Amount owed by Group undertakings	1,019,315	537,465
	Other debtors	9,955	11,798
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,989	3,173
	Derivative asset (note 16)	6,669	9,410
		1,038,928	561,865
14.	Creditors due within one year		
1-4.	Creditors due within one year		
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Trade creditors	150,936	95,062
	Amounts owed to Group undertakings	288,073	297,849
	Corporation tax	17,669	17,519
	Group relief creditor	100,662	10,544
	Other taxation and social security	4,464	3,277
	Other creditors	5,380	3,225
	Accruals .	79,221	34,197
	Derivative liabilities (note 16)	7,404	6,368
	Deferred grant income	513	1,600
		654,322	469,641
15.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		•
·-•		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Deferred grant income	4,400	4,400

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

16.	Financial instruments		
		2020 £000	2019 £000
	Financial Assets		
	Cash and cash equivalents	574	10,231
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,029,270	549,282
	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,669	9,410
		1,036,513	568,923
	Financial Liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	562,719	427,476
	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,404	6,368
		570,123	433,844

Included in amounts owed by Group undertakings due within one year is an amount of £741,723k (2019 - £190,846k) which is interest bearing at LIBOR plus 0.2%, unsecured and repayable on demand.

The remaining balance is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

'. Deferred tax		
	2020	2019
•	£000	£000
Provision at start of period	7,528	9,968
Adjustment in respect of prior years	1,282	(323)
Adjustment in respect of prior years for OCI	-	(75)
Deferred tax credit to income statement for the year	(2,712)	(2,634)
Deferred tax (credit)/charge in OCI for the period	(706)	592
Provision at the end of period	5,392	7,528
	2019	2019
	£000	£000
The deferred tax liability/(asset) is made up as follows:		
Fixed asset timing differences	7,462	9,506
Short term timing differences- trading	(1,881)	(2,495)
Short term timing differences- non trading	(189)	517
	5,392	7,528
	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Deferred tax (assets)	(2,070)	(2,495)
Recoverable within 12 months	(2,070)	(2,495)
	2020	2019
	£000	£000
Deferred tax liabilities	7,462	10,023
Recoverable within 12 months	7,462	10,023

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

18. Share Capital

2,001 (2019 - 2,001) Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
Issued and fully paid		
	£000	£000
	2020	2019
Snare Capital		

On 25 February 2019, 1 Ordinary Share of £1 was issued with a Share Premium of £375,730,826.36.

19. Capital Commitments

Future capital expenditure contracted for the completion of the assets under construction, but not provided in the Financial Statements is £1.125m (2019 - £1.125m).

20. Share based payment reserve

Executive Share Awards are awarded to the Group's Senior Leadership Team. Other Share Awards represent SAYE schemes (offered all UK eligible staff) and a number of Senior Executive Ownership Policy Plan (SOPP) awards. Individual tranches of these awards are not material for detailed disclosure and therefore have been aggregated.

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.

Regarding vesting conditions on Executive Share Awards, refer to Reckitt Benckiser Group plc 2020 Annual Report on pages 196-199.

The share based payments charge for the year amounted to £5.9m (2019 - £3.5m) with an associated Employers NI payable of £Nil (2019 - £Nil).

21. Pension Commitments

Pension costs for the year of £5.5m (2019 - £5.2m) represents contributions to the defined contribution scheme.

The Company is a member of the Reckitt Benckiser UK Pension Fund. This scheme has a defined benefit and a defined contribution section providing benefits to certain employees within the Reckitt Group of companies. In respect of the defined benefit pension scheme it is not possible to identify the Company's share of the underlying assets and liabilities on a consistent and reliable basis. Therefore, payments made to the defined benefit pension scheme are treated as though they were payments to a defined contribution scheme and charged to the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income in the year they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

22. Directors remuneration

During the year the Company had 7 Directors (2019 - 4 Directors), all of whom were residents in the UK, out of which 3 directors resigned during the year.

The Directors received emoluments of £902,742 (2019 - £518,206) during the year in respect of services to the Company. During the year, the pension contributions made were £6,167 (2019 - £1,375).

No Directors received payments for compensation for loss of office during the year.

23. Other reserves

Pursuant to the Asset Transfer Agreement dated 31 December 2018, the Company acquired the Health business from Reckitt Benckiser (Brands) Limited, a related company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The other reserves amounting to £12,425k pertains to excess/ deficiency between purchase consideration paid and net assets acquired on account of the above said assets.

24. Related Party Transactions

During the year, the Company made Sales for £10,579k (2019 - £22,900k), purchased £130k (2019 - £645k), received royalties for £28,056k (2019 - £25,604k) and Management Fee income for £10,589k (2019 - £9,444k) from Reckitt Benckiser (China Trading) Limited, another group company. Reckitt Benckiser (China Trading) Limited is 80% owned by the Company and 20% by a third-party shareholder.

During the year, the Company received royalties for £1,788k (2019 - £1,358k) from Reckitt Benckiser (Bangladesh) Limited, another group company. Reckitt Benckiser (Bangladesh) Limited is 82.9% owned by the Company and 17.1% by a third-party shareholder.

During the year, the Company made purchases for £321k (2019 - £440k), received royalties for £2,419k (2019 - £2,432k) from Reckitt Benckiser Pakistan Limited, another group company. Reckitt Benckiser Pakistan Limited is 98.7% owned by the Company and 1.3% by a third-party shareholder.

During the year, the Company received royalties for £774k (2019 - £1,810k) and received other income for £4.6k (2019 - £Nil) from Reckitt Benckiser Nigeria Ltd, another group company. Reckitt Benckiser Nigeria Ltd is 99.53% owned by the Company and 0.47% by a third-party shareholder.

During the year, the Company had administrative expenses for £14.9k (2019 - £Nil), received royalties for £2,116k (2019 - £2,023k), other income for £317k (2019 - £Nil) and Management Fee income for £1,199k (2019 - £813k) from Reckitt Benckiser Temizlik Malzemesi San, another group company. Reckitt Benckiser Temizlik Malzemesi San is 99.96% owned by the Company and 0.04% by a third-party shareholder.

During the year, the Company received royalties for £570k (2019 - £417k) and other income for £55k (2019 - £Nil) from Reckitt Benckiser (Lanka), another group company. Reckitt Benckiser (Lanka) is 99.99% owned by the Company and 0.01% by a third-party shareholder.

During the year, the Company had administrative expenses for £205k (2019 - £Nil) from Mead Johnson Nutrition Argentina SA, another group company. Mead Johnson Nutrition Argentina SA is 90% owned by the Company and 10% by a third-party shareholder.

During the year, the Company received other income for £225k (2019 - £Nil) from PT Mead Johnson Indonesia, another group company. PT Mead Johnson Indonesia is 90.10% owned by the Company and 9.90% by a third-party shareholder.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

25. Ultimate Parent Undertaking and Controlling Party

The immediate parent company is Reckitt Benckiser Health Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Reckitt Benckiser Group plc, a company incorporated 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 are available to the public and can be obtained from 103-105 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, United Kingdom, SL1 3UH or at https://www.reckitt.com.

26. 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. Amounts receivable by the Company's auditor in respect of the audit of these Financial Statements is £160k (2019 - £150k).