Annual Report and Financial Statements 31 December 2012

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Annual report and financial statements 2012

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	5
Independent auditor's report	6
Profit and loss account	7
Statement of total recognised gains and losses	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the accounts	9

Annual report and financial statements 2012

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

A J L Huns (Resigned – effective 30 June 2013)
AJ Routley (Resigned – effective 11 March 2013)
P J Gilham

Secretary

P J Gilham Mitre Secretaries Limited

Registered office

Wear Bay Road Folkestone Kent CT19 6PG

Bankers

Lloyds TSB Bank plc Folkestone Kent

Solicitors

CMS Cameron McKenna Mitre House 160 Aldersgate Street London EC1A 4DD

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants Crawley

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012. The comparative figures were prepared for the period from 1 December 2010 to 31 December 2011, as the directors changed the accounting reference date in the preceding year.

Business review and principal activities

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Church & Dwight Co Inc, a US corporation listed on the NYSE and operates as part of the Group's International Consumer Products division and Global Supply Chain Operations

The company's principal activities are the manufacture and sale of toiletry and household products in the UK, Europe, Middle East and other parts of the world The company sells to the consumer products sector and to other group businesses

The company continues to invest in research and development as part of the product development cycle and establishment of new products. Research and development facilities are utilised principally in the UK, USA and France. The directors regard research and development investment as necessary to secure the continuing success of the business and its brands.

As shown in the profit and loss account on page 7, the company's performance has continued to improve year on year. The balance sheet on page 8 shows that the company remains in a strong position in terms of net assets and cash.

Church & Dwight Co Inc purchased the Batiste range of dry hair shampoo products in June 2011 Church & Dwight UK Ltd sell this range under licence and commenced manufacture at the Folkestone production facility in September 2012

The Church & Dwight Co Inc group manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that further key performance indicators for the company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development of the business. The performance of the International Consumer Products division is discussed in the Group's annual report and filings, which do not form part of this report.

Financial position and going concern

Throughout the financial period the company met its day to day working capital requirements through cash generated from operations. The company does not rely on external finance and loans. The company continues to be profitable and had net assets of £22m at 31 December 2012. The directors have reviewed the company's future working capital and cash requirements and revenue projections, the sensitivities of which have been reviewed against the current uncertain economic environment. They are of the opinion that the forecasts which take account of possible changes in trading performance in the current uncertain economic environment, show that the company should be able to operate within its current level of cash and working capital, without the requirement for any external finance. Accordingly the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Competitive trading conditions in the UK and Europe are putting pressure on certain brands which could lead to a loss of sales revenue. The company manages this risk by marketing a broad product range across many countries and maintaining strong relationships with customers

Directors' report (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including currency risk and credit risk

Currency risk

The company sells in a variety of overseas currencies, including the US Dollar and the Euro and is exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates. The group's treasury function is responsible for managing this risk. Net cash/foreign currency movements are reasonably balanced and subsequently the company does not hedge its currency risks and does not enter into forward exchange contracts.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables and the amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. There is no concentration of credit risk in the balance sheet.

The directors are aware of the risk to cash funds deposited with banks and monitor the credit ratings of the banks they deposit with on a regular basis. Should the ratings deteriorate, then the directors will seek alternative institutions with which to deposit funds.

Group risks are discussed in the Group's annual report and filings which do not form part of this report

Suppliers

The company does not follow any formal code or standard on payment practice. The company recognises the importance of maintaining good business relationships with its suppliers and settles their invoices within agreed terms unless there are good reasons not to do so. The average number of days' credit taken on the outstanding balance at the period end is 56.4 (2011) 54.9)

Environment

The company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities and implements policies to reduce the impact of company activities. Initiatives include the safe disposal of manufacturing waste, recycling and reducing energy consumption.

Employees

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in note 3 to the financial statements

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes 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 that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that disabled employees are given the same opportunity for training, career development and promotion as any other employee.

The company keeps employees information on matters relevant to them through regular formal briefings, plus an annual business review Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their interests

Dividends

The directors paid no dividend in 2012 (2011 - £nil) No final dividend is proposed

Future prospects

The company will continue to operate in its market in the UK and overseas, and will seek to take advantage of expansion opportunities wherever it sees fit

Directors' report (continued)

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year and subsequent to the year end were as follows

P J Gılham

A J Routley (Resigned – effective 11 March 2013) A J L Huns (Resigned – effective 30 June 2013)

Directors' indemnities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the period and remain in force at the date of this report

Auditor

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor of the company and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

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

- (1) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- (2) the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information

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

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

P J Gilham Secretary

26 & June

, 2013

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Church & Dwight UK Limited

We have audited the company financial statements of Church & Dwight UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 20 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)

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its profit 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

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Iam Smila

Ian Smith (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Crawley, United Kingdom

2 & June 2013

Profit and loss account For the year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	13 months ended 31 December 2011 £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	2	69,724 (48,062)	65,978 (46,036)
Gross profit		21,662	19,942
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		(15,183) (2,689)	(14,766) (3,339)
		3,790	1,837
Other operating income		165	343
Operating profit		3,955	2,180
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	5 6	20 (347)	19 (200)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4 7	3,628 (1,067)	1,999 (644)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation for the financial year/period	18	2,561	1,355
All activities derive from continuing operations			
Statement of total recognised gains and losses For the year ended 31 December 2012			
	Note	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	13 months ended 31 December 2011 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation for the financial year/period Actuarial loss relating to the pension scheme UK deferred tax attributable to actuarial loss	17	2,561 (1,964) 481	1,355 (2,699) 718
Total recognised gains (losses) relating to the current year/period		1,078	(626)

Balance sheet 31 December 2012

	Note	31 December 2012 £'000	31 December 2011 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets Tangible assets	9 10	288 8,395	450 6,945
Tangible dasets	10	0,393	
		8,683	7,395
Current assets			
Stocks	11	11,727	11,913
Debtors	12	17,149	16,466
Cash at bank and in hand		6,478	4,228
		35,354	32,607
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(16,181)	(13,957)
Net current assets		19,173	18,650
Total assets less current liabilities		27,856	26,045
Provisions for liabilities	14	(256)	(235)
Net assets excluding pension liability		27,600	25,810
Net pension liability	17	(5,027)	(4,315)
Net assets including pension liability		22,573	21,495
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	716	716
Share premium account	18	208	208
Profit and loss account	18	21,649	20,571
Total shareholders' funds	18	22,573	21,495

The financial statements of Church & Dwight UK Limited, registered number 00375793 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26° June , 2013

They were signed on its behalf by

P J Gilham Director

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below and have been applied consistently throughout the current financial period and preceding financial year.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that a parent undertaking includes the company in its own published consolidated financial statements

Going concern

The company's business activities together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the business review in the directors' report. The directors' report on page 2 and 3 describes the financial position of the company, financial risk management objectives and its exposure to credit and currency risk.

The directors have reviewed future working capital and cash requirements and revenue projections for the next 12 months and are confident that the company has sufficient cash resources to meet liabilities as they fall due, without the requirement for external sources of finance

Having regard to the above, the directors are of the opinion that, at the time of approving the financial statements, there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The rates of depreciation are as follows

Freehold buildings 4% per annum Fixtures and fittings 10% - 14% Plant and machinery 6% - 20%

No depreciation is provided on freehold land or assets in the course of construction

Intangible fixed assets

Concessions, licences and trademarks purchased by the company prior to the introduction of Financial Reporting Standard 10 are amortised over a period of 10 and 20 years. These assets have continued to perform in accordance with the original plan and consequently a 10-20 year useful life is considered to be appropriate. Concessions, licences and trademarks acquired since 1997 together with non-competitive covenants and other intangibles are amortised over 20 years, the presumed maximum life under Financial Reporting Standard 10. The Company uses a discounted future cash flow method of valuation

Research and development

Research and development expenditure is recognised as an expense when it is incurred

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. For work in progress and finished goods manufactured by the company, cost is taken as production cost, which includes an appropriate proportion of attributable overheads. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

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

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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.

Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

Pension costs

For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to operating profit are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account if the benefits are vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

Defined benefit schemes are funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the group, in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined benefit asset or liability, net of the related deferred tax, is presented separately after other net assets on the face of the balance sheet.

The defined benefit schemes closed to new entrants on 31 December 2010 Accordingly the company supports an approved Stakeholder Scheme and contributes on a matching basis up to 9% of eligible earnings. The actual cost charged to the profit and loss account for the year to 31 December 2012 of £397,573 (2011 - £469,977) represents amounts payable to the scheme for the year then ended. There are no outstanding contributions (2011 – nil) at the balance sheet date

Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of goods and services to customers during the year

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover form the sale of goods is recognised when goods are physically delivered to the customer

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

2 Turnover

-	Tullovei		
		Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
	By geographical market		
	United Kingdom	42,727	37,785
	Europe	16,617	19,815
	Middle East	4,874	4,672
	Rest of the World	5,506	3,706
		69,724	65,978
	All turnover is derived from the company's principal activities		
3.	Information regarding directors and employees		
	Directors' remuneration:		
		Year ended	Period ended
		31 December	31 December
		2012 £'000	2011 £'000
	Emoluments	395	431
	Remuneration of the highest paid director:		
	Remaineration of the nightest paid uncetor.		
		Year ended	Period ended
		31 December	31 December
		2012	2011
		£,000	£'000
	Emoluments	262	282

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

3. Information regarding directors and employees (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
The number of directors who:		
Are members of a defined benefit pension scheme	•	-
Exercised share options over shares in the company		-
	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
Average number of persons employed during the year/period		
(including directors)		
Marketing	16	16
Sales	18	20
Administration	23	22
Manufacturing	235	292
R&D/Product development		17
	309	367
	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
Staff costs during the year:		
Wages and salaries (including £115,319 (2011 - £242,729) in respect of		
compensation for loss of office)	8,551	9,766
Social security costs	844	932
Pension costs	398	522
	9,793	11,220

Pension costs include the service costs of the defined benefit pension schemes charged to operating profit. The pension costs exclude interest costs, expected return on assets and actuarial gains and losses

Certain employees of the company hold equity settled share options in Church & Dwight Inc

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

4 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

-	and the state of t		
		Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:	2 000	1 000
	Depreciation	1,096	1,364
	Amortisation of concessions, licences and trademarks	162	109
	Research and development	105	491
	Exchange losses/(gains)	80	(87)
	Rentals payable under operating leases		(0.)
	hire of plant and machinery	112	148
	hire of other assets	598	620
	The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:		
		Year ended	Period ended
		31 December	31 December
		2012 £'000	2011 £'000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the		
	company's annual accounts	76	66
	Tax services	29	36
5	Interest receivable and similar income		
		Year ended 31 December 2012	Period ended 31 December 2011
		£,000	£'000
	Bank interest		
6.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		Year ended	Period ended
		31 December 2012	31 December 2011
		£,000	£'000
	Other interest payable	139	17
	Other finance charges		
	- net interest expense on pension scheme assets and liabilities	208	183
		347	200

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

(a)	Analysis of tax	charge on profi	t on ordinary activities

	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 24 5% (2011 – 26%)		
based on the profit for the year/period	635	260
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(7)	134
Total current tax	628	394
Deferred tax		
Timing differences, origination and reversal	730	718
FRS17 current year tax timing differences	(291)	(468)
	1,067	644

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year/period

The tax assessed for the year/period is different than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of £24 5% (2011 - 26.6%) The differences are explained below

	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3,628	1,999
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax of 24 5% (2011 – 26 60%)	889	532
Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Movement in short term timing differences Group relief not paid for Prior period adjustment FRS17 current year tax timing differences	(48) 4 - (7) (291)	61 139 - (4) 134 (468)
Total actual amount of current tax	628	394

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

8 Intangible fixed assets

3	Intangible fixed assets					
			Non- competitive covenants £'000	Concessions, licences and trademarks £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
	Cost		2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
	At 1 December 2011 and at 31 E	December 2012	75	4,035	16	4,126
	Accumulated amortisation					
	At 1 January 2012		75	3,601	-	3,676
	Charge for the year			162		162
	At 31 December 2012			3,763	<u>-</u>	3,763
	Net book value					
	At 31 December 2012			272	16	288
	At 31 December 2011		-	434	16	450
9	Tangible fixed assets			Plant,	Assets	
		Freehold land £'000	Freehold buildings £'000	machinery, fixtures and fittings £'000	in the course of construction £'000	Total £'000
	Cost			2 000	æ 000	2000
	At 1 December 2011	32	1,924	12,325	2,660	16,941
	Additions	-	42	1,381	1,123	2,546
	Transfers		3	2,657	(2,660)	
	At 31 December 2012	32	1,969	16,363	1,123	19,487
	Accumulated depreciation					
	At 1 January 2012	-	1,131	8,865	-	9,996
	Charge for the year		98	998	-	1,096
	At 31 December 2012	_	1,229	9,863	<u> </u>	11,092
	Net book value					
	At 31 December 2012	32	740	6,500	1,123	8,395
	At 31 December 2011	32	793	3,460	2,660	6,945

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

10. Stocks

	Stocks		
		31 December 2012 £'000	31 December 2011 £'000
	Raw materials and consumables	6,150	4,527
	Work-ın-progress	393	256
	Finished goods and goods for resale	5,184	7,130
		11,727	11,913
11.	Debtors		
		31 December 2012 £'000	31 December 2011 £'000
	Trade debtors	12,441	12,323
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,590	1,497
	Corporation tax recoverable	-,-,-	163
	Other debtors	2,490	2,034
	Prepayments and accrued income	628	449
		17,149	16,466
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		31 December 2012 £'000	31 December 2011 £'000
	Trade creditors	8,173	7,101
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,462	4,648
	Corporation tax	32	-
	Other taxation and social security	278	284
	Accruals and deferred income	2,236	1,924
		16,181	13,957

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

13. Provisions for liabilities

Deferred taxation

		£,000
Balance at 1 January 2012 Charge for the period in the profit and loss account		235 21
Balance at 31 December 2012		256
The amounts provided in the accounts for deferred taxation are as follows 31	December 2012 £'000	31 December 2011 £'000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	256	235

The Finance Act 2012, which provides for a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 24% to 23% effective from 1 April 2013, was substantively enacted on 3 July 2012. This rate reduction has been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

The Finance Act 2011, which provides for a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 26% to 25% effective from 1 April 2012, was substantively enacted on 19 July 2011. This rate reduction was reflected in the calculation of deferred tax as at 31 December 2011.

Subsequently the Government reduced the main rate of corporate tax from 25% to 24% effective from 1 April 2012

The Government intends to enact future reductions in the main tax rate of 1% each year down to 22% by 1 April 2014. We estimate that the future rate changes to 22% would have an immaterial effect on our deferred tax position. The actual impact will be dependent on our deferred tax position at that time

14. Called up share capital

		31 December 2012 £'000	31 December 2011 £'000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
	716,000 (2011 - 716,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	716	716
	•		=
15	Financial commitments		
		31 December	31 December
		2012	2011
		£'000	£'000
	Capital commitments:		
	Contracted for but not provided	390	154
	•		

There is a contingent liability relating to 1 bond in favour of H M Revenue and Customs totalling £17,000 (2011 - £17,000)

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

16. Financial commitments (continued)

	2012		2011	
	Land and buildings £'000	Other £'000	Land and buildings £'000	Other £'000
Obligations under non-cancellable operating leases				
expiring:				
within one year	-	54	-	75
in the second to fifth years inclusive	216	159	78	138
over five years	304		270	<u> </u>
	520	213	348	213
			=	

16 Pensions

The company operates two funded pension schemes namely the Church & Dwight UK Limited Defined Benefit Pension Schemes (the Church & Dwight UK Limited Retirement Benefits Plan ("Main Plan")) and the Church & Dwight UK Limited Senior Executive Plan ("Senior Executive Plan")

For the most recent valuation of the Main Plan, as at 28 February 2009, the Attained Age Method was used At this valuation the Plan showed a deficit of £7 1 million at the valuation date based on the assumptions made for calculating its technical provisions. This measure compares the Plan's assets with the value of the past service benefits at 28 February 2009. It represents a funding level of 70% relative to the Plan's funding target

The Senior Executive Plan was set up with effect from 1 November 1989 to provide additional benefits to senior employees in the Main Plan. The most recent valuation for the Senior Executive Plan, as at 28 February 2009, used the Attained Age Method. At this valuation the Plan showed a deficit of £2 4 million at the valuation date based on the assumptions made for calculating its technical provisions. This measure compares the Plan's assets with the value of the past service benefits at 28 February 2009. It represents a funding level of 54% relative to the Plan's funding target.

In order to comply with the disclosures requirements of FRS17 – "Retirement benefits", the following information in respect of the Church & Dwight UK Limited Defined Benefit Pensions Schemes (the Church & Dwight UK Limited Retirement Benefits Plan ("Main Plan") and the Church & Dwight UK Limited Senior Executive Plan ("Senior Executive Plan") is presented as at 31 December 2012

The "Main Plan" and "Senior Executive Plan" are now closed to new entrants. Accordingly, the company supports an approved stakeholder scheme and contributions on a matching basis up to 9% of eligible earnings.

The following amounts have been disclosed for the "Main Plan" and "Senior Executive Plan" on a combined basis. The valuations for both plans were updated to 31 December 2012 by a qualified actuary, taking into account the projected unit method as required by FRS 17. The projected unit method is an accrued benefits valuation method in which the scheme's liabilities make allowance for projected earnings.

The major assumptions used by the actuary were in nominal terms

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Rate of increase in salaries	2 9%	N/A%
Rate of increase of pensions in payment	2 7%	3 0%
Rate of increase of pensions in deferment	2 0%	3 0%
Discount rate	4 1%	4 7%
Inflation assumption - RPI	2 7%	3 0%
- CPI	2 0%	2 3%
		

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

17. Pensions (continued)

Weighted average life expectancy for mortality tables used to determine benefit obligations

	31 December		31 Decembe		
	2012		2012		2011
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Member age 65 (current life expectancy)	22 5 years	24 7 years	22 0 years	24 8 years	
Member age 45 (life expectancy at age 65)	23 8 years	26 3 years	23 9 years	26 7 years	

The assets in the Plans and the expected rates of return (net of Plan expenses) were

	31	December 2012 £'000	30	December 2011 £'000
Equities	7 0%	16,879	6 6%	15,253
Gilts	3 0%	12,988	3 1%	11,379
Other bonds	4 1%	782	4 7%	1,232
Property	-	_	6 6%	405
Other	1 0%	1,980	0 5%	1,822
Total market value of assets		32,629		30,091

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the obligations in respect of defined benefit retirement benefit schemes is as follows

	31 December 2012 £'000	30 December 2011 £'000
Fair value of scheme assets Present value of scheme liabilities	32,629 (39,158)	30,091 (35,844)
Deficit in scheme Related deferred tax	(6,529) 1,502	(5,753) 1,438
Net pension liability	(5,027)	(4,315)

All of the obligations are funded (2011 - funded) and there are no unfunded liabilities (2011 - nil)

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

17 Pensions (continued)

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows -

Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
-	55
1,658	1,831
(1,450)	(1,648)
<u> </u>	
208	238
	31 December 2012 £'000 1,658 (1,450)

Of the total current service cost, £Nil (2011 - £29,000) has been included in cost of sales and £Nil (2011 - £26,000) has been included in administrative expenses. Actuarial gains and losses have been reported in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

The actual return on scheme assets during the year/period was £2,328,000 (2011 - £2,306,000)

Analysis of amount recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses (STRGL)

	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
Actual return less expected return on plan's assets	878	658
Experience (loss) on liabilities Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme	(1,129)	(92)
habilities	(1,713)	(3,265)
Actuarial loss recognised in STRGL	(1,964)	(2,699)

The cumulative amount of actuarial net losses recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses since the adoption of FRS17 is (£10,144,000) (2011-(£8,180,000))

Reserves reconciliation

	31 December 2012 £'000	30 December 2011 £'000
Profit and loss reserve including pension hability Pension hability	21,720 5,027	20,571 4,315
Profit and loss reserve excluding pension liability	26,747	24,886

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

17 Pensions (continued)

rensions (continued)		
Movement in deficit during the year/period		
	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
Deficit in plans at beginning of year	(5,753)	(4,814)
Movement in period Current service cost Contributions Net finance charge Actuarial loss Deficit in plans at end of year	1,396 (208) (1,964) (6,529)	(55) 1,998 (183) (2,699) (5,753)
Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations were as follows:	ows	
	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
Benefit obligation at the beginning of the year Service cost	35,845	31,881 55
Interest cost Members' contributions	1,658	1,831 15
Actuarial loss	2,842	3,357
Benefits paid	(1,187)	(1,294)
Benefit obligation at the end of the year	39,158	35,845
Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows		
	Year ended 31 December 2012 £'000	Period ended 31 December 2011 £'000
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	30,091	27,067
Expected return on plan assets	1,450	1,647
Actuarial gain	878	658
Employer contributions	1,396	1,998
Member contributions	·	15
Benefits paid from plan	(1,187)	(1,294)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	32,628	30,091

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

17 Pensions (continued)

History of experience gains and losses

	Year ended 31 December 2012	Period ended 31 December 2011	Year ended 30 November 2010	Year ended 30 November 2009	Year ended 30 November 2008		
Defined benefit obligation	39,158	35,845	31,881	29,982	20,614		
Fair value of plan assets	32,629	30,091	27,067	24,836	19,819		
Deficit	(6,529)	(5,753)	(4,814)	(5,146)	(795)		
Difference between expected and actual return on plan assets: Experience gains and (losses) on pension scheme assets							
Amount (£'000)	878	658	594	2,442	(5,142)		
Percentage of Plan assets	2 7%	2%	2%	10%	(26%)		
Experience (gains) and losses on	plan habilities						
Amount (£'000)	1,129	92	62	(212)	884		
Percentage of plan liabilities	2 9%	0%	0%	(1%)	4%		

The company expects to pay contributions of £1,390,000 into its pension plans in 2013

18 Combined reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds and statement of movements on reserves

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2012	716	208	20,571	21,495
Profit for the financial year	-	-	2,561	2,561
Net actuarial loss	<u> </u>	-	(1,483)	(1,483)
Balance at 31 December 2012	716	208	21,649	22,573

19. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

Church & Dwight UK Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Armkel Company (Netherlands) BV which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Church & Dwight Co, Inc

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is therefore Church & Dwight Co Inc, incorporated in the state of Delaware, United States of America The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from 469 North Harrison Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08543-5297

Notes to the accounts For the year ended 31 December 2012

20. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS8 extended to subsidiary undertakings 100% of whose voting rights are controlled within a group, where the consolidated financial statements of the group are publicly available. Accordingly no disclosure has been made of transactions with entities that are part of the group headed by Church & Dwight Co. Inc.