Notes to the Company Financial Statements

(i) Principal Accounting Policies of the Company

Accounting Principles

The separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of Preparation

The Directors opted to prepare the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below, and have been applied consistently.

No income statement is presented for the Company as permitted by Section 408(2) and (3) of the Companies Act 2006. The profit dealt within the accounts of the Company was £32.3 million (2019: £43.1 million).

The following exemptions have been taken in preparing the financial statements:

a. The requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 'Share-based Payment', exempting the Company from preparing share based payment disclosures.
b. The requirements of IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'
c. The following requirements of IAS 1:
   - Paragraphs 10(d) and 111, exempting the Company from providing a cash flow statement and information;
   - Paragraph 16, exempting the Company from providing a statement of compliance with all IFRSs;
   - Paragraph 38A, exempting the Company from the requirement for a minimum of two of each primary statement and the related notes;
   - Paragraph 38B to D, exempting the Company from the requirement to present additional comparative information; and
   - Paragraphs 134 to 136, exempting the Company from presenting Capital Management disclosures.
d. The requirements of IAS 7 ' Statement of Cash Flows', exempting the company from preparing a cash flow statement.
e. The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', exempting the Company from disclosing details of all key management compensation.
f. The requirements in IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose related party transactions with wholly-owned members of the Group.
g. The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' exempting the company from disclosing the impact of new accounting standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Adoption of New and Revised Standards

The following standards, amendments to standards or interpretations have been adopted for the first time from 1 July 2019. Please refer to note (xiv) for more detail on the impact of adoption on the financial statements.

- IFRS 16 'Leases' provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value.
- IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment' provides clarity on how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 'Income Taxes' when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. Adoption of this interpretation did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less any impairment losses. Where the consideration for the acquisition of a subsidiary undertaking includes shares in the Company to which the provisions of section 612 of the Companies Act 2006 apply, cost represents the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration given and costs. Where investments are denominated in foreign currencies, they are treated as monetary assets and revalued at each year end date.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the asset. The estimated useful lives are:

- product rights 10 to 15 years
- software 5 to 7 years

Tangible Assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the asset. The estimated useful lives are:

- plant and fixtures 3 to 15 years

(i) Principal Accounting Policies of the Company continued

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders or, in the case of an interim dividend, when the dividend is paid. Dividends receivable from subsidiaries are recognised when either received in cash or applied to reduce a creditor balance with the subsidiary.

Interest-Bearing Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

Employee Benefits

(a) Pensions

The Company operates a Group stakeholder personal pension scheme for certain employees. Obligations for contributions are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

(b) Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company operates a number of equity settled share-based payment programmes that allow employees to acquire shares of the Company. The Company also operates Long Term Incentive Plans for Directors and Senior Executives.

The fair value of shares or options granted is recognised as an employee expense on a straight-line basis in the income statement with a corresponding movement in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the shares or options (the vesting period). The fair value of the shares or options granted is measured using a valuation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares or options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense in the income statement is adjusted to take into account an estimate of the number of shares or options that are expected to vest together with an adjustment to reflect the number of shares or options that actually do vest except where forfeiture is only due to market-based conditions not being achieved.

The fair values of grants under the Long Term Incentive Plan have been determined using the Monte Carlo simulation model. The fair values of options granted under all other share option schemes have been determined using the Black–Scholes option pricing model.

National Insurance contributions payable by the Company on the intrinsic value of share-based payments at the date of exercise are treated as cash settled awards and revalued to market price at each statement of financial position date. Where the Company grants options over its own shares to the employees of its subsidiaries, it recharges the expense to those subsidiaries.

Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Sterling using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

Taxation

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate for the UK, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Financial Guarantee Contracts

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its Group, the Company considers these to be insurance arrangements, and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

Amounts owed by Subsidiary Undertakings

Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at this value less loss allowances, calculated using the three stage IFRS 9 model.