

Akzo Nobel (NSC) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Registered number 226707

31 December 2021



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Directors' Report

The directors present their Directors' Report and the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Strategic Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and the Company is also exempt from preparing a Strategic Report.

Principal Activities

Following disposal of the Company's business to Corn Products Inc. in 2010, the Company ceased to trade and continues to manage post divestment activities.

Business Review

The Company made a profit of £3,399,000 for the financial year (2020: £3,049,000) and has net assets of £193,890,000 as at the 31 December 2021 (2020: £190,491,000).

Dividends

The directors did not pay an interim dividend during the year, (2020: £nil) nor do the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend (2020: £nil).

Going Concern

The directors have made the necessary enquiries and assessed the Company's financial position and have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. The directors therefore, continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Mr. S. Ray
Mr. M. Smalley
Mr. B. Williams

Political Contributions

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the current or prior year.

Financial Risk Management

Financial risk includes price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk. These are addressed and managed at a group level as disclosed in the AkzoNobel Report 2021, pages 126 to 129 and may be obtained from Christian Neefestraat 2, 1077 WW, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

An overall risk management program seeks to identify, assess and if necessary, mitigate these financial risks in order to minimise potential adverse effects on financial performance.

Future Developments

The directors are of the opinion that the Company is in a position to continue its principal activities in 2022.

Directors' Report *(continued)*

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also 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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have been appointed as the Company's auditors, holding office until to the end of the next period for appointing auditors in accordance with section 485(4c) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board



S. Ray
Director

The AkzoNobel Building
Wexham Road
Slough
SL2 5DS
United Kingdom
26 September 2022

Independent auditors' report to the members of Akzo Nobel (NSC) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Akzo Nobel (NSC) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2021 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries, either in the underlying books and records and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain;
- Testing unusual journal entries to ensure that these were appropriate in nature and magnitude.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

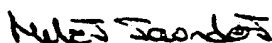
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Miles Saunders (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Reading
28 September 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	<i>Note</i>	2021 £000	2020 £000
Other operating income		-	-
Operating result	4	-	-
Interest receivable and similar income	6	3,842	3,779
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(8)	(15)
Profit before taxation		3,834	3,764
Tax on profit	8	(435)	(715)
Profit for the financial year		3,399	3,049
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,399	3,049

The results for both the current and preceding years relate to continuing operations.

There are no items of other comprehensive income in either year

Balance Sheet
at 31 December 2021

	<i>Note</i>	2021 £000	2020 £000
Current assets			
Debtors (including £193,284 (2020: £191,991) due after more than one year)	9	198,179	196,837
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(4,289)	(6,346)
Net current assets		193,890	190,491
Net assets		193,890	190,491
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1	1
Retained earnings		193,889	190,490
Total shareholders' funds		193,890	190,491

The notes on pages 9 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements on pages 6 to 13 were approved by the board of directors on 26 September 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



B. Williams
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
Balance at 1 January 2020	1	187,441	187,442
Profit for the financial year	-	3,049	3,049
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,049	3,049
Balance at 31 December 2020	1	190,490	190,491

	Called up share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total shareholders' funds £000
Balance at 1 January 2021	1	190,490	190,491
Profit for the financial year	-	3,399	3,399
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,399	3,399
Balance at 31 December 2021	1	193,889	193,890

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General information

Akzo Nobel (NSC) Limited (the “Company”) is a private company limited by shares and domiciled in the England, UK. The Company registration number is 226707 and the registered office address is The AkzoNobel Building, Wexham Road, Slough, SL2 5DS, United Kingdom.

2 Accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (“FRS 101”) under historical cost convention in pound sterling. The amendments to FRS 101 (2013/14 Cycle) issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (“Adopted IFRSs”), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The Company’s ultimate parent undertaking, Akzo Nobel N.V. includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Akzo Nobel N.V. are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Christian Neefestraat 2, 1077 WW, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Statement of Compliance with IFRS;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions entered in to between two or more wholly owned members of a group;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of Akzo Nobel N.V. include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

2.2 Going concern

The directors have made the necessary enquiries and assessed the company’s financial position and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. The directors therefore, continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

2.3 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

There are no amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2021 that have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

2.4 Debtors

Amounts receivable are amounts due from group companies for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Amounts receivable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

The impairment is calculated using the simplified approach which requires recognition of lifetime expected credit loss (no tracking of changes in credit risk).

2.5 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers or group companies.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.6 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.7 Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds, respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

2.8 Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

Some of the Company's employees are members of group wide defined benefit pension plans. As there is no contractual agreement or stated group policy for charging the net defined benefit cost of the plan to participating entities, the net defined benefit cost of the pension plan is recognised fully by the legally sponsoring employers, which are Akzo Nobel UK Limited and Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. The Company then recognises a cost equal to its contribution payable for the period. The contributions payable in respect of active members by the participating entities are determined following each triennial valuation conducted by a qualified independent actuary and charged as a percentage of salary costs.

2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

2.10 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Impairment of debtors

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of amounts receivable. When assessing impairment of amounts receivable, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the ageing profile of receivable and historical experience.

4 Operating result

There is no charge for the remuneration of auditors' in the financial statements of the Company as the auditors' fee where £15,700 in 2021 (2020: £4,000) in relation to the audit of this Company was borne by another group company and is not recharged.

5 Remuneration of directors

The directors received no remuneration for their services to the Company in either year as their services to the Company were incidental to their services to the group. The present directors are employed by, and receive remuneration for services from, a wholly owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent company.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	3,842	3,779

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Interest payable to group undertakings	(8)	(15)

8 Tax on profit

Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

<i>Analysis of charge in year</i>	2021	2020
	£000	£000
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on income for the year	(728)	(715)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	293	-
Total current tax	(435)	(715)
Tax on profit	(435)	(715)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Profit before taxation	3,834	3,764
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(728)	(715)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	293	-
Total tax charge (see above)	(435)	(715)

Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2020, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

In the Budget Statement on March 2020 the corporation rate tax was confirmed as 19% and the previously substantively enacted rate change to 17% from April 2020 was overwritten with this 19% tax rate.

All of these changes have been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

As a result of these changes, the effective current tax rate applicable for 2020 and 2019 was 19.0%. The rate applied to deferred tax balances is 19% as these balances are not expected to be utilised until after this rate takes effect.

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25%. As the change had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

9 Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	198,179	196,837
	<u>198,179</u>	<u>196,837</u>
Due within one year	4,895	4,846
Due after more than one year	193,284	191,991
	<u><u>198,179</u></u>	<u><u>196,837</u></u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings include an intercompany loan of £193,284,000 (2020: £191,991,010). The loan matures on 15 August 2025. Interest is fixed at 1.98%.

All other amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,560	3,135
Group relief payable	729	3,211
	<u>4,289</u>	<u>6,346</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings include a balance of £3,560,000 (2020: £3,135,000) that is repayable on demand. Interest is charged monthly based on 1 month LIBOR plus a spread of +15/-10 basis points.

Group relief will be provided from fellow group members for equivalent consideration.

11 Called up share capital

	2021 £000	2020 £000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1,025 (2020: 1,025) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

All share capital is classified as shareholders' funds. There has been no movement in the number of shares in the current year.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

12 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of largest group of which the Company is a member

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Akzo Nobel (NASH) Limited a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The only group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by the ultimate parent company, Akzo Nobel N.V.

Copies of the Akzo Nobel N.V. Annual Report and Financial Statements are available to the public and may be obtained from Christian Neefestraat 2, 1077 WW, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.