Registered number: 07650493

GEO SPECIALTY CHEMICALS UK LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Nicholas Liptrot

Robert Nobile (appointed 30 August 2019)
Jeremy Steinfink (appointed 30 August 2019)

REGISTERED NUMBER

07650493

REGISTERED OFFICE

One Glass Wharf

Bristol BS2 0ZX

TRADING ADDRESS

Charleston Road

Hardley Hythe Southam

Southampton SO45 3ZG

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Crowe U.K. LLP 55 Ludgate Hill London EC4M 7JW

BANKERS

Royal Bank of Scotland PLC

135 Bishopsgate

London EC2M 3UR

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present the Strategic Report of Geo Specialty Chemicals UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The share capital of the company was acquired by CPS Performance Materials Corp and Arsenal Capital Partners LP in August 2019, as part of their acquisition of GEO Specialty Chemicals Inc. The company continues to trade under the GEO® trade name.

The second half of 2019 in particular was impacted by economic headwinds as a result of a number of geopolitical events such as the US and China trade wars and Brexit). This resulted in a weakening global demand, especially from the coating sector, and increased competition as supply outweighed demand. Both volumes and pricing fell, although falls in our raw material prices mitigated some of the impact on margins.

Our contact lens materials business was more resilient to the general economic conditions, where sales more than doubled year on year. Overall, sales decreased by 13% to €87.1m (2018: €100.4m) and gross profit decreased to 10.6% (€9.2m) compared with 13.1% (€13.1m) in 2018. Despite the fall in profitability, an increased focus on working capital management resulted in cash generation from operations €0.6m above the 2018 level. We continue to re-invest part of our income into research and development (R&D) activities, mainly carried out by our in-house R&D team. We invested 1.0% of sales in 2019 (€0.9m), compared with 1.1% in 2018 (€1.1m), to bring a number of new products to the market and support improvements in our processes.

Our confidence in the contact lens materials business is strong, and construction started on and expansion of capacity, which was completed in 2020.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company recognises there are significant risks and uncertainties existing in the future in both maintaining and building its existing global business as well as the new areas that will be entered into next year. The Company regularly reviews these risks and threats and continues to develop measures to reduce the effects of potential adverse events.

Over 70% of the Company's sales are made to mainland Europe, and over 90% of its raw material purchases come from mainland Europe. Consequently, management is closely monitoring and executing plans in relation to Brexit, in order to ensure it has the smallest impact to our customers. The company has engaged Deloitte to support with regulatory compliance in relation to European VAT returns. Staff has been trained and prepared for the new trading and border requirements. Internal systems and processes have been changed to deal with new regulatory documentations for importing and exporting into Europe. The company has applied and been approved for tariff relief where possible.

During 2020, in response to the challenging trading environment, the company restructured its operations resulting in both significant cost savings and a more sustainable organisation for the future. The benefit of the reorganisation and expansion in capacity in our identified growth sectors was seen during 2020, when COVID-19 had an even greater impact on demand from our industrial markets – again, particularly the coatings sector – is expected to lead to improved financial performance year on year. This could not have been achieved without the support and efforts of our staff that have continued to support the manufacture of chemicals throughout the pandemic whilst adopting our new COVID-19 safety precautions.

As we report our results in Euros, we are exposed to currency movements, particularly in Sterling and US Dollar. The majority of our production and administration costs are in Sterling, and we aim to mitigate this exposure with a hedging strategy of forward foreign exchange contracts and natural currency hedges.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company ends 2019 with another strong balance sheet where working capital levels are in line with expectations, due to maintenance of reasonable stock levels and efficient cash collection methods, including participation in customer vendor controlled programmes resulting in no bad or seriously overdue debts.

OTHER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company continued its track record in operating safely and responsibly, and monitoring its commitment to protecting the health and safety of their employees, their customers, the public and the environment is a priority.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH DUTY TO PROMOTE THE SUCCESS OF THE COMPANY

The directors of GEO Specialty Chemicals UK Ltd consider, both individually and together that they have acted in a way they consider in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company (having regard and matters set out in s172(1)(a-f) of the Act) in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2019.

(a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term

The company prepares short and long-term plans that are reviewed by the board and stakeholders that in accordance with GEO's CORE values.

(b) the interests of the company's employees.

Our employees are fundamental to the delivery of our plans. We aim to be a responsible employer in our approach to the pay and benefits our employees receive. The health, safety and well-being of our employees is one of our primary considerations in the way we do business.

- (c) the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others. We listen to our customers, suppliers and other stakeholders and strive to understand and meet their needs. We have longstanding partnerships with these stakeholders and an established record of continuing to meet their needs.
- (d) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment

We are an upper tier COMAH (The Control of Major Accident Hazards) site and work closely with the Health, and Safety Executive and the Environmental Agency. The Health and Safety Executive is a UK Government agency responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety and welfare, and for research into occupational risks in Great Britain. The Environment Agency is a non-departmental public body, sponsored by the United Kingdom government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England.

The GEO site is situated on the boundary of the New Forest and occupies some land of Special Scientific Interest. We take our responsibilities as a result of our location very seriously, engaging closely and proactively with the relevant regulatory and non-regulatory agencies, investing in safety and environment related capital expenditure as required.

GEO has undertaken many programs for energy efficiency improvements which reduce its carbon footprint and we continue to look for further improvements.

- (e) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct. We behave responsibly and ensure that management operate the business in a responsible manner, operating within the high standards of business conduct and good governance expected for a business such as ours.
- (f) the need to act fairly as between members of the company Not applicable the company has a single shareholder.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Nicholas Liptrot

Director

Date: 104 December 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to 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.

RESULTS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to €690,968 (2018 - €3,221,010).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

Nicholas Liptrot Robert Nobile (appointed 30 August 2019) Jeremy Steinfink (appointed 30 August 2019) Kenneth Ghaze (resigned 30 August 2019) Randall Lay (resigned 30 August 2019)

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company is looking forward to fully increasing capacity to the new manufacturing plant in 2021 and implement further capital investment projects geared to producing further growth.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report 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.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In application of a new strategy, the Company announced a restructuring plan put in place in 2020 which specified the number of staff involved and the voluntary redundancy compensation package offered by the group, as well as amounts payable to those made redundant.

The total staff restructuring costs incurred post year end were €1,501,720. The number of people involved was 27.

The costs were all expensed post year end.

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus, COVID-19, surfaced in China and spread around the world, causing extensive business and social disruption. On 11 March 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global pandemic.

The Directors have, accordingly, identified that the COVID-19 pandemic is an event subsequent to the balance sheet date and, as a result, no adjustment is required to amounts in these financial statements arising to circumstances relating to COVID-19.

STRATEGIC REPORT

The company has chosen in accordance with s.414C (11) Companies Act 2006 to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 to be contained in the directors' report

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have, in assessing the preparation of the financial statements, considered a period of twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The directors have carefully considered the impact of significant events such as COVID-19 and the outcome of the United Kingdom's Brexit negotiations with the European Union on the company's budget and projected cash flow for this period. Overall they have concluded that the company will have adequate resources and facilities, through its own cash reserves along with support from other group companies, to continue in the foreseeable future and for this reason, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

AUDITOR

Crowe U.K. LLP will be deemed to continue in office under s487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Nicholas Liptrot

Director

Date: 10th December 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GEO SPECIALTY CHEMICALS UK LIMITED

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of GEO Specialty Chemicals UK Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 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.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GEO SPECIALTY CHEMICALS UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GEO SPECIALTY CHEMICALS UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

AUDITOR'S 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 Auditor's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

USE OF OUR REPORT

This report is made solely to the Company's members 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 for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Matthew Stallabrass (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Crowe U.K. LLP

Statutory Auditor

55 Ludgate Hill London EC4M 7JW Date 10 December 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 €	. 2018 €
Turnover Cost of sales	4	87,102,867 (77,897,707)	100,395,889 (87,279,093)
GROSS PROFIT		9,205,160	13,116,796
Administrative expenses Other operating income Fair value movements	5	(7,582,298) 124,125 207,489	(8,058,010) 120,000 2,158
OPERATING PROFIT	6	1,954,476	5,180,944
Interest payable and expenses	10	(1,197,639)	(1,198,443)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		756,837	3,982,501
Tax on profit	11	(65,869)	(761,491)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		690,968	3,221,010

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018:€NIL).

GEO SPECIALTY CHEMICALS UK LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 07650493

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 €		2018 €
FIXED ASSETS					_
Intangible assets	12		(1,161,837)		(1,869,537)
Tangible assets	13		37,178,289		30,876,211
			36,016,452		29,006,674
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	14	15,014,047		19,060,766	
Debtors	15	13,536,680		15,061,672	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	3,215,513		2,168,536	
		31,766,240		36,290,974	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(22,935,673)		(17,293,790)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			8,830,567		18.997,184
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			44,847,019		48,003,858
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18		(9,394,431)		(13,268,523)
Deferred tax	20		(1,867,846)		(1.841,561)
NET ASSETS			33,584,742		32,893,774
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	21		8,301,625		8,301,625
Profit and loss account			25,283,117	*	24,592,149
		•	33,584,742		32.893,774

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Nicholas Liptrot

Director

Date: 164 December 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	. €
At 1 January 2018	8,301,625	21,371,139	29,672,764
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Profit for the year	-	3,221,010	3,221,010
At 1 January 2019	8,301,625	24,592,149	32,893,774
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Profit for the year	<u> </u>	690,968	690,968
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	•	690,968	690,968
AT 31 DECEMBER 2019	8,301,625	25,283,117	33,584,742

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 €	2018 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		_
Profit for the financial year ADJUSTMENTS FOR:	690,968	3,221,010
Amortisation of intangible assets	(707,700)	(707,700)
Depreciation of tangible assets	3,987,367	3,898,876
Interest paid	1,197,639	1.198,443
Taxation charge	65,869	761,491
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	4,046,718	(5,703,916)
Decrease in debtors	2,534,071	1,126,656
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(1,833,052)	5,081,337
Net fair value (gains) recognised in P&L	(207,489)	(2,158)
Corporation tax (paid)	(841,169)	(496,425)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	8,933,222	8,377,614
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(10,289,448)	(1,884,826)
Reassessment of costs	-	215,726
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(10,289,448)	(1,669,100)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net intercompany borrowing	3,600,842	(5,791,729)
Interest paid	(1,197,639)	(1,198,443)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	2,403,203	(6,990,172)
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,046,977	(281,658)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,168,536	2,450,194
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	3,215,513	2,168,536
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR COMPRISE:		
Cash at bank and in hand	3,215,513	2,168,536
	3,215,513	2,168,536

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The principal activity of Geo Specialty Chemicals UK Limited is that of a manufacturer and distributor of specialty chemical products.

The company is a private company (limited by shares), which is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the company's registered office is One Glass Wharf, Bristol, BS2 0ZX.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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 3).

2.2 GOING CONCERN

The Directors have, in assessing the preparation of the financial statements, considered a period of twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The directors have carefully considered the impact of significant events such as COVID-19 and the outcome of the United Kingdom's Brexit negotiations with the European Union on the company's budget and projected cash flow for this period. Overall they have concluded that the company will have adequate resources and facilities, through its own cash reserves along with support from other group companies, to continue in the foreseeable future and for this reason, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.4 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.5 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount, Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 PENSIONS

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Negative goodwill

10 % straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 TANGIBLE FIXED 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property

- 10 - 40 years

Plant & machinery

- 3 - 12 years

Computer equipment

- 3 - 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 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. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock 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.

2.11 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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 income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

3. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In particular, significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are the useful tives of tangible and intangible assets and provisions against stock and trade debtors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

TURNOVER		
The whole of the turnover is attributable to the company's principal activities.		
Analysis of turnover by destination:		
	2019 €	2018 €
Europe	67,254,066	75.214,216
Rest of the world	19,848,801	25.181,673
	87,102,867	100,395,889
OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
	2019 €	2018 €
Research and development credit	124,125	120,000
OPERATING PROFIT The operating profit is stated after charging:		
·	2010	2018
	2013	2076
Foreign exchange differences	(5,047)	32,560
Other operating lease rentals	710,536	828, 923
Amortisation of intangible assets	(707,700)	(707,700)
Depreciation of tangible assets	3,987,370	3,898,876
AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION		
	. 2019 €	2018 €
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	75,653	72,423
FEES PAYABLE TO THE COMPANY'S AUDITOR IN RESPECT OF:		
Audit-related assurance services	57,384	20,594
	The whole of the turnover is attributable to the company's principal activities. Analysis of turnover by destination: Europe Rest of the world OTHER OPERATING INCOME Research and development credit OPERATING PROFIT The operating profit is stated after charging: Foreign exchange differences Other operating lease rentals Amortisation of intangible assets Depreciation of tangible assets AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements FEES PAYABLE TO THE COMPANY'S AUDITOR IN RESPECT OF:	The whole of the turnover is attributable to the company's principal activities. Analysis of turnover by destination: 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	` €
Wages and salaries	9,560,397	9,476,441
Social security costs	1,046,264	1,039,875
Cost of defined contribution pension scheme	684,125	596,064
	11,290,786	11,112,380

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Operations	125	120
Administration	47	49
	172	169

9. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	2019	2018
	€	€
Directors' emoluments	531,700	223,894
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	18,668	16,446
	550,368	240,340
		

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2018 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of €531,700 (2018 - €238,408).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to €18,668 (2018 - €16,446).

10. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	*	2019 €	2018 €
On loans from parent undertaking		1,197,639	1.198.443

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profits for the year	18,441	864,448
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	21,141	187
OTAL CURRENT TAX	39,582	864,635
DEFERRED TAX		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	151,390	(115,279)
Changes to tax rates	(17,877)	12,135
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(107,226)	
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	26,287	(103,144)
TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	65,869	761,491
FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	-	
FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the stand the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) as set out below:	dard rate of corp	oration tax ir
The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the stand	dard rate of corp 2019 €	oration tax in
The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the stand the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) as set out below:	2019	2018
The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the stand	2019 €	2018 €
The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the stand the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) as set out below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%)	2019 € 756,837	2018 € 3.982,500
The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the stand the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) as set out below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) EFFECTS OF: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2019 € 756,837	2018 € 3.982,500
The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the stand the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) as set out below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) EFFECTS OF: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	2019 € 756,837 ————————————————————————————————————	2018 € 3.982,500 756,675 126.957 187
The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the stand the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) as set out below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) EFFECTS OF: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Non-taxable income	2019 € 756,837 143,799 160,495 (86,085) (134,463)	2018 € 3.982,500 756,675 126.957 187 (134,463,
The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the stand the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) as set out below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) EFFECTS OF: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2019 € 756,837 ————————————————————————————————————	2018 € 3.982,500 756,675 126.957 187

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Trademarks €	Negative goodwill €	Total €
COST			
At 1 January 2019	20,463	(7,077,000)	(7,056,537)
At 31 December 2019	20,463	(7,077,000)	(7,056,537)
At 1 January 2019	-	(5,187,000)	(5,187,000)
Charge for the year on owned assets		(707,700)	(707,700)
At 31 December 2019		(5,894,700)	(5,894,700)
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2019	20,463	(1,182,300)	(1,161,837)
At 31 December 2018	20,463	(1,890,000)	(1,869,537)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

13. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property €	Plant & machinery €	Computer equipment €	Total €
COST OR VALUATION				
At 1 January 2019	12,557,280	41,084,065	1,768,459	55,409,804
Additions	•	10,289,448	•	10,289,448
At 31 December 2019	12,557,280	51,373,513	1,768,459	65,699,252
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2019	4,845,386	18,010,493	1,677,714	24,533,593
Charge for the year on owned assets	768,685	3,198,544	20,141	3,987,370
At 31 December 2019	5,614,071	21,209,037	1,697,855	28,520,963
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2019	6,943,209	30,164,476	70,604	37,178,289
At 31 December 2018	7,711,894	23.073,572	. 90,745	30,876,211

The land and buildings at the Hythe site have been given as security as part of group external financing.

14. STOCKS

	2019 €	2018 €
Raw materials and consumables	6,175,832	6,807.869
Work in progress	5,090,578	6,570,455
Finished goods	3,747,637	5,682,442
	15,014,047	19,060,766

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

15.	DEBTORS		
		2019 €	2018 €
	Trade debtors	10,483,828	12,441,652
	Other debtors	2,212,770	1,278.131
	Prepayments and accrued income	672,105	1.341,889
	Financial instruments	167,977	-
		13,536,680	15,061,672
16.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
		2019 €	2018 €
	Cash at bank and in hand	3,215,513	2,168,536
17.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	—	€	•
	Trade creditors	8,521,698	9,627,406
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	11,734,244	4,259,310
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	311,802	274,058
	Accruals and deferred income	356 2,367,573	356 3,093,052
	Financial instruments	2,367,573	39,608
		22,935,673	17,293,790
18.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year		Maleston and Asia Asia Asia Asia Asia Asia Asia Asia
		2019 €	2018 €
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,394,431	13,268,523

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
	2019	2018
FINANCIAL ASSETS	€	€
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,383,490	2,168,536
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	10,491,168	12,446,216
	13,874,658	14,614,752
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	(39,608)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(32,016,795)	(30, 247, 141)
	(32,016,795)	(30, 286, 749)

Financial assets at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors and other debtors.

Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of forward exchange contracts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

20.	DEFERRED TAXATION		
			2019 €
	At beginning of year		(1,841,561)
	Charged to the profit or loss		(1,041,501)
	Adjustment in respect of prior years		107,228
	AT END OF YEAR	•	(1,867,846)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2019 €	2018 €
	Fixed asset timing differences	(2,014,708)	(1,823,257)
	Short term timing differences	(15,466)	(18,304)
	Losses	143,887	-
	R&D expenditure credit	18,441	-
		(1,867,846)	(1,841,561)
21.	SHARE CAPITAL		
	•	2042	0040
		2019 €	2018 €
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	-	
	7,282,127 <i>(2018 - 7,282,127)</i> Ordinary shares of €1.14 each	8,301,625	8,301,625 ————
22.	CAPITAL COMMITMENTS		
	At 31 December 2019 the Company had capital commitments as follows:		
		2019 €	2018 €
	Contracts in relation to the S2 building	1,701,006	•

1,701,006

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

23. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Not later than 1 year	531,254	497,145
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,125,015	1,988,580
Later than 5 years	2,656,268	2,485,725
	5,312,537	4,971,450
	2019	2018
	€	€
Not later than 1 year	15,546	42,364
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	33,937	25,454
	49,483	67,818

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the Company made sales of €11,956,510 (2018: €14,936,952) to its parent company Geo Specialty Chemicals Inc. The Company also borrowed net cash from the parent company of €15,557,352 to support working capital and capital projects (2018: €13,404,533). The interest on the loan paid to Geo Specialty Chemicals Inc. during the year was €1,197,639 (2018: €1,198,443).

The balance at year end due to the parent company is €21,128,675 (2018: €17,527,833)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

25. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In application of a new strategy, the Company announced a restructuring plan put in place in 2020 which specified the number of staff involved and the voluntary redundancy compensation package offered by the group, as well as amounts payable to those made redundant.

The total staff restructuring costs incurred post year end were €1,501,720. The number of people involved was 27.

The costs were all expensed post year end.

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus, COVID-19, surfaced in China and spread around the world, causing extensive business and social disruption. On 11 March 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global pandemic.

The Directors have, accordingly, identified that the COVID-19 pandemic is an event subsequent to the balance sheet date and, as a result, no adjustment is required to amounts in these financial statements arising to circumstances relating to COVID-19.

26. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent undertaking is Geo Specialty Chemicals Inc.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is CPS Performance Materials Corp. Before August 2019, this was Geo Specialty Chemicals Inc. CPS Performance Materials Corp is a company incorporated in the USA with a registered address of 100 West Main Street, Bound Brook, NJ, 08805. CPS Performance Materials Corp does not prepare publicly available financial statements.

The ultimate controlling party is CPS Performance Materials Corp and Arsenal Capital Partners LP.