REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

P A Bray

S G Sheffield

R K Davies

Company number

01290882

Registered office

Unit 2 Genesis Business Park

Albert Drive Sheerwater Woking Surrey GU21 5RW

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

3 Forbury Place 23 Forbury Road

Reading Berkshire RG1 3JH

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activities of the company continue to be the manufacture and supply of specialty chemicals and materials for use in surface coating and printed circuit board industries and the manufacture and supply of industrial lubricants.

The company provides technology-based solutions to the surface coating industry. Our customers are mainly involved in coating applications, found in all industrial manufacturing sectors. The company also supplies innovative, environmentally-sound products to printed circuit board manufacturers involved in industries from mobile phones to the automotive industry.

MacDermid Performance Solutions UK Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MacDermid Continental Investments Limited.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to the company's competitors and product availability.

The company provides high quality technical service support to its customers, which helps mitigate the risk of our competitors taking over business from customers.

The company invests in research and development to continually update products formulations and lower the risk of raw materials for our products becoming unavailable, due to environmental and health and safety legislation changes.

Results and dividends

The performance of the company showed an decrease in turnover of 7% from 2019.

The results of the company show profit before taxation of £65m (2019: £117.5m) for the year and turnover of £25.4m (2019: £27.4m). The trading results for the year and the company's financial position at the end of the year are set out on pages 11 and 12 of the financial statements.

The company recharges the cost of research and development plus a mark up to MacDermid Acumen Inc., a group undertaking which owns the intellectual property on behalf of the group. During the year, recharges amounted to £2.4m (2019: £2.4m).

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicators monitored by management are growth in turnover, operating profit margin and profit for the financial year.

Total turnover for the year has decreased by 7% (2019: decreased by 4.28%) with sales to UK customers decreasing by 7.17% (2019: decreasing by 0.7%). Sales to other EU countries decreased by 2.67% (2019: decreased by 18.6%) whilst sales to the rest of the world have decreased by 26.79% (2019: increased by 8.3%) and an decrease in sales to the Republic of South Africa by 1.8% (2019: increased by 3.7%) (note 3). Sales declined mainly due to reduction in intercompany sales. Some legacy Macdermid products manufactured in Birmingham were transferred and made locally in Germany. Sales were impacted by the COVID 19 Global pandemic. The company made an operating profit of £2.3m compared to an operating profit of £2.2m in 2019.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Future developments

On 5 May 2021, the company acquired the entire share capital, consisting of 35,337 shares of H. K. Wentworth Ltd for total consideration of £42,181,779. The UK based group is the owner of the Electrolube & AF market leading brands with technology in conformal coatings, encapsulation resins, thermal interface materials, contact lubricants and cleaning chemistry.

In the opinion of the directors', this strategic acquisition will allow the company to expand the solutions it is able to provide to existing customers in the electronics segment, adding value and strengthening partnerships.

The exit from the EU has had limited impact on the company during the first half of 2021. The reduction in the rate of sterling against the US Dollar and Euro has been helpful to the company as the majority of its sales are exported to these two currency zones. Around 20% of the company's sales are exports to EU countries. The company benefits from the free movement of goods into and imported from the EU as a result of negotiated agreement.

The COVID-19 is a worldwide event. It has caused widespread disruption to businesses and financial markets, in addition to the human toll on life and health. Unfortunately, this pandemic could not have been predicted or prevented.

Nevertheless, the company has taken comprehensive actions to deal with this crisis. They were implemented promptly upon becoming aware of the potential disruptions caused by the COVID-19. Some of these actions include:

- Convening a cross-functional team to monitor the crisis daily and to design and implement mitigation efforts;
- · Working with our supplier base to try to ensure continuous supply;
- · Stockpiling to a reasonable extent certain raw materials and finished products;
- Where impacted, operating our manufacturing facilities with mission-critical staff in compliance with local and national laws;
- Instituting efforts to keep our staff healthy, such as (where appropriate) mandating telecommuting, imposing restrictions on travel and business meetings, conducting temperature checks (where possible according to local law), staggering lunch and break times, using protective gear and keeping appropriate distances between individuals, increasing cleaning procedures within our premises, providing hand sanitizers to our staff, sharing guidelines provided by local authorities on how to reduce the risks to catching the coronavirus;
- Where possible, shifting production between manufacturing facilities in regions less impacted by the COVID-19 coronavirus; and
- · Moving inventory where appropriate.
- · Implementing furloughs / short weeks in the company during the reduced activity period.
- · Cutting travel expenses to the minimum possible.

The previous actions have so far permitted the company to not stop its operations and remain an ongoing business. Further, activity recovered during 2nd half of 2020 and the company received increased orders from their customers. Therefore, the directors of the company believe the company's future is not in danger, even though some future actions to contain costs may not be excluded.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Non-financial key performance indicators

The company believes in safeguarding the health, safety and welfare of its employees. During the year the turnover of employees was low, which continued the trend of recent years. The company continues to invest in its employees, with training and career development.

The company's quality management system has been certified to ISO 9001 since 1986 and its environmental management system to ISO 14001 since 2003. The company's safety management system is based on the requirements of ES OHSAS 18001 - Occupational health and safety management systems. During 2015 the new standard SO 45001 - Occupational health and safety management systems was published, the company's safety management system has since been modified to comply with this standard and align with new standards for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001.

Section 172(1) statement

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") requires a director of a company to act in the way he or she considers, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing so, section 172(1)(a)-(f) of the Act requires directors to have regard to certain stakeholders and matters (amongst other matters).

The company engages with its stakeholders, when appropriate, and has processes in place to capture and consider stakeholders' insights and views. In performing their section 172 duties, the directors take into account this stakeholders' feedback, the section 172 matters as well as other factors they consider relevant to their board discussions and decision-making.

In light of the new disclosure requirements of Section 172(1) of the Act, set out below are further details on how the directors have had regard to the matters and stakeholders set out in section 172(1) during this financial year:

(i) Likely consequences of any decisions in the long term

Macdermid Performance Solutions UK Ltd, being a manufacturer, invests in capital assets in order to support its long-term growth strategy and maintain a leading position in EHS compliance with the aim of minimising operational risks. The general strategy of the company, and of the group is to strategically acquire and maintain leading positions in niche sectors of high-growth markets by offering innovative products and high value-added services to its customers. This means that the directors, when making decisions, place a strong emphasis on commercial excellence and innovation in order to ultimately drive value and performance for the benefit of all stakeholders. Directors also focus on developing sustainable solutions that not only meet but exceed the increasingly stringent environmental standards of customers and regulators. Financial robustness is another important part of the company's value creation process. The company's business typically requires low capital expenditures, which translate into cash flow margins and returns on capital. Instead of large investments in physical assets to sustain business or growth, the company dedicates its investments into technological innovations or sales and services areas. As a privately-owned company held by Element Solutions Inc ("Element Solutions"), a U.S. public entity, the board considers that the interests of the company and its stakeholders were aligned in seeking sustainable value creation over the longer term through the group's operations, promoting long term strategic decision-making.

(ii) Employees

The company places a premium on maintaining an expert and qualified employee base in order to provide innovative products and specialized technical service to its customers. As such, the company takes active steps to offering ongoing training programs, both online and academic to enable employees to build on their skills and capabilities. Internal communications are also designed to ensure that employees are informed of performance and strategy along with regular individual performance reviews. These include regular presentations and meetings with Q&A sessions. In addition, employees may report issues through the whistleblowing hotlines operated by Element Solutions which may be discussed among the company's directors when appropriate. The integrity of this process is an important part of the governance arrangements of the company and the company group.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(iii) Suppliers, customers and other key stakeholders

Fostering positive and strong business relationships with key stakeholders, such as customers and suppliers, is critical to the creation of sustainable long-term value. As a result of the company group's decentralised model, engagement with customers and suppliers is a matter that is largely delegated to the management teams of each business, who know their businesses best. As such, the directors support the management teams to manage those customer and supplier relationships. In addition, as part of its innovation and product development process, the company has multiple interactions with various partners in a number of jurisdictions around the world to develop commercially viable, environmentally friendly solutions for its customers. The company is also committed to engaging with its shareholder, being Element Solutions, its ultimate parent entity. The directors meet or communicate on a regular basis with Element Solutions' senior management, so feedback can be received, and any issues or questions raised can be properly considered.

(iv) Impact on the community and environment

In addition to understanding and having regard to the interests of its stakeholders, the company is committed to reducing the impact of its operations on the community and the environment. Element Solutions, the company's ultimate parent entity, plays a constructive role in promoting the protection and enhancement of the environment as it encourages companies within its group to innovate and invest in new technologies to solve environmental challenges. The company's directors are aligned with this strategy and understand that it is both socially responsible and commercially compelling to develop sustainable solutions that meet or exceed the increasingly stringent environmental standards of the company's customers and regulators. As such, their decision-making is geared towards developing commercially viable, environmentally friendly solutions for the customers of the company and the company group in general.

(v) Maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The company operates in end-markets characterised by long term relationships between stakeholders. Maintaining a strong reputation for high standards of business conduct is vital and Element Solutions, the company's ultimate parent entity, expects all entities within its group and members of the supply chain to act with integrity, acting openly, honestly and ethically. Element Solutions maintains effective oversight with respect to business conduct. Integrity is underpinned with global corporate policies in relation to bribery and corruption, data protection, equality, diversity and inclusion, modern slavery, fraud and whistleblowing, each of which is reinforced through appropriate training. In addition to the group's core values, all employees must comply with these requirements and when taken together with the group's corporate responsibility commitments, they provide the framework within which the group, including the company, operates both internally and in its markets. Suppliers and contractors are also expected to behave in a consistent, responsible manner.

(vi) Acting fairly between members

As a wholly owned subsidiary, the directors do not consider the factor set out in section 172(1)(f) (need to act fairly between the members of the company) relevant to the proper discharge of their duty under section 172 of the Act.

On behalf of the board

P A Bray Director

Date: 06 TH August 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the manufacture and supply of speciality chemicals and materials for use in surface coating and printed circuit board industries and the manufacture and supply of industrial lubricants.

Directors

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

P A Bray

T J Clarke

(Resigned 29 March 2021)

S G Sheffield

R K Davies

(Appointed 30 March 2021)

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 11.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £25,064,823 (2019: £nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Financial risk management

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate cash flow, credit risk, pricing risk and foreign currency risk.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department. The department has a policy and procedures manual that sets out specific guidelines to manage interest rate risk, credit risk and circumstance.

Interest rate cash flow risk

The company has interest bearing assets. Interest bearing assets include only cash balances and intercompany loans. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company change in size and nature. The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring that sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

Foreign currency risk

Despite trading with customers in different countries, the foreign currency risk to the company is very low as it invoices customers in sterling.

Credit risk

The company trades with only recognised, creditworthy third parties. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Price risk

The company is moderately exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations. The company does not actively manage this exposure as the costs of doing so exceed the potential benefits.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Research and development

The company carries out research and development of products used primarily for the surface preparation, surface modification and post-treatment of metals and plastics. The products have a wide variety of uses in manufacturing sectors for the automotive and aircraft industries, domestic appliances, shop fittings, fasteners, jewellery and mobile phones.

Employee involvement

It is the policy of the company that no job application or employee, full time or part time, will receive less favourable treatment because of a disability. The company give full and fair consideration to people with disabilities during recruitment, who are judged on whether or not they have the skills or experience to do the job in question. Particular consideration is given to the training, career development and promotion of employees with disabilities (and especially of those individuals who become disabled during employment). It is the aim of the company to comply at all times with the obligations imposed on it by the relevant laws and regulations.

Management believes that employees will work more effectively if they are kept informed of the progress of their own company and of the group as a whole. For this reason, the executive directors of Element Solutions Inc regularly brief the managing directors of the various operating companies who, in turn, are responsible for communicating relevant information to their employees on a regular and systematic basis and consult them where appropriate.

Employee involvement in the group is encouraged as achieving a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the company plays a major role in maintaining the company's performance.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Strategic report

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

- particulars of any important events affecting the company which have occurred since the end of the financial year required by paragraph 7(1)(a); and
- · future development of the company.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

P A Bray Director

Date: 6 "August 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 102 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 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MACDERMID PERFORMANCE SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Macdermid Performance Solutions UK Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020; Statement of Comprehensive Income and 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 or, 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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MACDERMID PERFORMANCE SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED

With respect to the Strategic report and 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.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020 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 Strategic report and Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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 breaches of environmental, health and safety, competition regulations and tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. 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 manipulation of financial results to meet sales targets.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MACDERMID PERFORMANCE SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, internal audit and legal, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluation of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in accounting estimates;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations or posted by senior management;
- Incorporating elements of unpredictability into the audit procedures performed.

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 received 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.

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Katherine Stent (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Reading 6 August 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Turnover	3	25,440	27,359
Cost of sales		(18,709)	(19,388)
Gross profit		6,731	7,971
Distribution costs		(2,139)	(2,292)
Administrative expenses		(4,704)	(5,910)
Other operating income		2,418	2,397
Operating profit	6	2,306	2,166
Interest receivable from group undertakings	7	399	39
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	62,334	116,992
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(14)	(17)
Amounts written off investments		-	(1,723)
Profit before taxation	•	65,025	117,457
, Tax on profit	10	187	(437)
Profit for the financial year		65,212	117,020
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		202	0	2019	9
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		2,143		2,198
Investments	12		409,540		409,540
			411,683		411,738
Current assets			·		•
Stocks	14	4,169		4,558	
Debtors	15	182,540		144,125	
Cash at bank and in hand		76		75	
		186,785		148,758	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		,		•	
one year	16	(4,301)		(6,474)	
Net current assets			182,484		142,284
Total assets less current liabilities			594,167		554,022
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(420)		(422)
Net assets			593,747		553,600
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		3,000		3,000
Share premium account	21		411,222		411,222
Profit and loss reserves	21		179,525		139,378
Total equity			593,747		553,600
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The financial statements on pages 11 to 30 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on and are signed on its behalf by:

P A Bray Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total
Balance at 1 January 2019		3,000	411,222	22,358	436,580
Year ended 31 December 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-		117,020	117,020
Balance at 31 December 2019		3,000	411,222	139,378	553,600
Year ended 31 December 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	9	- -	-	65,212 (25,065)	65,212 (25,065)
Balance at 31 December 2020		3,000	411,222	179,525	593,747

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

MacDermid Performance Solutions UK Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales, United Kingdom. The registered office is Unit 2 Genesis Business Park, Albert Drive, Sheerwater, Woking, Surrey, United Kingdom, GU21 5RW.

Accounting convention

Accounting policies have been applied consistently. There were no new policies or amendments to any existing ones. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1,000, unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' —
 Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
 instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details
 of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive
 income; and
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

The financial statements of MacDermid Performance Solutions UK Limited are consolidated in the financial statements of Element Solutions Inc which are available from Suite 1860, 500 East Broward Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 33394, USA and are also available from www.elementsolutionsinc.com.

Going concern

The directors have considered the basis of preparation of the financial statements, the impact and risk on the company of COVID-19 and the company's prospects, and, based on the assessment of budgets and cash flow forecasts, have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the board continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Turnover

The company recognises turnover, including freight charged to customers, when products are shipped and the customer takes ownership and assumes risk of loss, collection of the relevant receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and the sales price is fixed or determinable. The company's shipping terms are customarily "Ex-Works" and do not include the right of inspection or acceptance provision.

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research and development is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred except for expenditure on tangible fixed assets. Capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets used for research and development is depreciated in line with the tangible fixed assets accounting policy.

The company recharges the cost of research and development plus a mark up to MacDermid Acumen Inc., a group undertaking which owns the intellectual property on behalf of the group.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Cost included the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements
Plant and equipment

15 years straight line 5 to 14 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for any indication of impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, a weighted average cost basis is used.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings, and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, an amounts owed to group undertakings are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

The company received a discretionary cash grant of £11,000 from the government as part of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) which compensates employers for part of the wages, associated national insurance contributions (NICs) and employer pension contributions of employees who have been placed on furlough (i.e. placed on a temporary leave of absence from working for the employer). This is included in other income. The grant is conditional upon the employees being employed and on the company PAYE payroll and the employee cannot do any work for their employer that makes money or provides services for their employer or any organisation linked or associated with their employer. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to the grant and the company has received no other forms of government assistance.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual value of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of assets. See note 11 for the carrying amount of the leasehold, property plant and equipment and note 1 (Tangible fixed assets) for the useful economic lives for each asset class.

Inventory provisioning

The company manufactures and sells specialty chemicals and is subject to changing customer demands. As a result, it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of inventory and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the inventory provision, management considers the nature and condition of the inventory, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. See note 14 for the net carrying amount of the inventory and associated provision.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 15 for the carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

Impairment of investments

The company makes use of estimates in determining the recoverable value of fixed asset investments.

The directors use their judgement to determine the extent to which fixed asset investments have a value that will benefit the performance of the company over future periods. To assist in making this judgement, the directors undertake an assessment of the carrying value of the company's investments in subsidiaries. In performing this assessment undertaken as at 31 December 2020 value in use was derived from the rolled up valuations of each entity in the group based on the multiple earnings approach from the lowest level of the group structure. Changes to the assumptions used in this assessment could significantly alter the directors' assessment of the carrying value of its investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3	Turnover		
		2020	2019
		£.000	£'000
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	United Kingdom	19,166	20,647
	Europe	5,039	5,177
	Republic of South Africa	437	445
	Rest of the world	798	1,090
		25,440	27,359
			=====

All turnover was derived from the company's principal activity, the manufacture and sale of specialised chemicals and industrial lubricants.

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed and remunerated by the company (including directors) during the year was:

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Production	21	21
Sales and marketing	31	31
Warehousing	8	8
Administration	31	31
		
Total	91	91
		2
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	3,855	3,853
Social security costs	437	428
Pension costs	297	275
	4,589	4,556

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Directors' remuneration		
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	373	365
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	29	29
	402	394
The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under damounted to 3 (2019: 3).	efined contributio	n schemes
Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the higher	est paid director:	
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	146	141
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	13	9
Operating profit		
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting).	2 000	2 000
Exchange losses	44	-
Research and development costs	2,341	2,227
Research and development cost recharged to other group undertakings	(2,407)	(2,368
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	144	139
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	472	514
Impairment of stocks recognised	117	87
Operating lease charges	370	410
Depreciation charges are included within administration expenses on the S Income.	tatement of Com	prehensive
Interest receivable and similar income		
	2020	2019
Interest income	£'000	£'000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	399	39
mest restriction of the street tellings		
Other income from investments		
	62,334	116,992
Other income from investments	62,334	116,99 117,03

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8	Interest payable and similar expenses		
•	more payable and emma. expenses	2020	2019
		£'000	£'000
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	14	14
	Interest payable to group undertakings	-	3
		14	17
		=	=======================================
9	Dividends		
9	Dividends	2020	2019
		£'000	£'000
		2 000	2.000
	Final dividend paid @ £8.355 per share	25,065	_
		=====	
10	Taxation		
		2020	2019
		£'000	£'000
	Current tax	(070)	
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(273)	259
	Deferred tax		====
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	173	111
	Changes in tax status	(89)	- '''
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(00)	67
	Other adjustments	2	_
	Total deferred tax	86	178
		===	
	Total tax (credit)/charge	(187)	437
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10 Taxation (Continued)

The total tax (credit)/charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Profit before taxation	65,025	117,457
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	12,355	22,317
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(11,844)	(22,228)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(89)	(13)
Group relief	(385)	(340)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	48	374
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(272)	327
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	(187)	437
· · · ·		

The Government announced on 3rd March 2021 that the UK Corporation tax rate would increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. As this has not been substantively enacted deferred taxed at the balance sheet date will continue to be measured at the enacted rate and reflected in these financial statements.

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	3,775	4,740	8,515
Additions		417	417
At 31 December 2020	3,775	5,157	8,932
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2020	2,685	3,632	6,317
Depreciation charged in the year	252	220	472
At 31 December 2020	2,937	3,852	6,789
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	838	1,305	2,143
At 31 December 2019	1,090	1,108	2,198
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12	Investments			
			2020	2019
		Notes	£'000	£'000
	Investments in subsidiaries	13	409,540	409,540
				===
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
				Shares in
	·			group
			ur	ndertakings £'000
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 January 2020 & 31 December 2020			409,540
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2020			409,540
	At 04 December 0040			400.540
	At 31 December 2019			409,540
				

13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Registered	Class of	% Held
office	shares held	Direct Indirect
a)	Ordinary	100.00 -
•	•	- 100.00
c)	Ordinary	- 100.00
d)	Ordinary	- 100.00
d)	Ordinary	- 100.00
e)	Ordinary	- 100.00
f)	Ordinary	- 100.00
f)	Ordinary	- 100.00
g)	Ordinary	- 100.00
h)	Ordinary	- 100.00
h)	Ordinary	- 100.00
e)	Ordinary	- 100.00
i)	Ordinary	- 100.00
j)	Ordinary	- 100.00
k)	Ordinary	- 100.00
	office a) b) c) d) d) e) f) f) g) h) h) e) i)	a) Ordinary b) Ordinary c) Ordinary d) Ordinary d) Ordinary d) Ordinary e) Ordinary f) Ordinary f) Ordinary g) Ordinary h) Ordinary h) Ordinary h) Ordinary c) Ordinary h) Ordinary h) Ordinary h) Ordinary h) Ordinary c) Ordinary ordinary ordinary j) Ordinary

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

13 Subsidiaries (Continued)

Registered Office address:

- a) Bredasweg 184, 4872 LA Etten-Leur, Netherlands
- b) 9th Floor Block B, Tai Ping Industrial Park, Tai Po New Territories Hong Kong.
- c) Wanqingsha Tower, Panyu City, Guangdong P.R.E, 511462, China.
- d) No. 23, Long Tan Road, Suzhou Industrial Park Phase 3, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215126, China.
- e) Suite 1106,8, 11/F., Tai Yau Building, No 181 Johnston Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.
- f) 8th Floor, Paul Y. Centre, 51 Hung To Road, Kwun Tong, Kowloom, Hong Kong.
- g) 4th Floor, No. 9 Factory Building, Tong Fu Yu Industrial City, Tanglang, Xili Town, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, China.
- h) No. 29 North Chuhua Road, Fengxian District, Shanghai, China.
- i) Tang Xia Chong Community, Songgang Sub-district, Bao An District, Shenzhen, China.
- j) Section A, 2nd Floor, Building 5, No 1151 Lianxi Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai, China.
- k) Room 131, No. 38 Yinglun Road, China (Shanghai), Pilot Free Trade Zone

14 Stocks

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Raw materials and consumables	1,866	1,866
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,303	2,692
	4,169	4,558
	=====	

Inventories are stated after provisions for impairment of £420,000 (2019: £215,000).

There is no significant difference between the replacement cost of finished goods in comparison to their carrying amounts.

15 Debtors

	2020	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	3,977	4,327
Corporation tax recoverable	-	776
Amounts owed by group undertakings	177,638	137,842
Prepayments and accrued income	257	426
	181,872	143,371
Deferred tax asset (note 18)	668	754
		
	182,540	144,125
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

15 Debtors (Continued)

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for bad debts of £31,000 (2019: £54,000).

Intercompany loans of £nil (2019: £135,823,439) are due from MacDermid Performance Acquisitions Ltd and are repayable on demand.

Included within amounts owed by group undertakings are cash pooling balances due from a fellow group entity. Interest is received at 1% USD Libor plus 350 basis points for US Dollar balances, and 250 basis points plus 3 month EUR Libor with a 1% floor for Euro balances.

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

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Trade creditors	1,852	1,105
Amounts owed to group undertakings	530	3,925
Accruals and deferred income	1,919	1,444
	4,301	6,474
	-	

Included within amounts owed to group undertakings is a £nil (2019: £1,533,000) intercompany loan due to Macdermid Europe Limited at an interest rate of 2.309% per annum which is repayable at times and in amounts demanded by Macdermid Europe Limited.

Also included within amounts owed to group undertakings are cash pooling due to a fellow group entity. Interest is paid at 25 basis points for US dollar balances and 15 basis points for Euro balances.

All other amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand, and are unsecured.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Accruals and deferred income	420	422

Creditors falling due after more than one year relate to lease incentives.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

18 Deferred taxation

The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company are:

	Assets	Assets
	2020	2019
Balances:	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	(32)	(42)
Other timing differences	700	796
	668	754
		===
		2020
Movements in the year:		£'000
Asset at 1 January 2020		(754)
Charge to profit or loss		` 86 [°]
Asset at 31 December 2020		(668)
		=====

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within the foreseeable future and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

19 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution schemes	£'000	£'000
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	297	275

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

20 Share capital

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
3,000,002 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,000	3,000

The company's Ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

21 Reserves

Share premium

The share premium account represents consideration received for shares issued above their nominal value net of transaction costs.

Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss reserves represent cumulative profit and loss net of distribution to owners.

22 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	693	717
Between one and five years	2,244	2,276
In over five years	3,575	4,097
		
	6,512	7,090

23 Events after the reporting date

On 5 May 2021, the company acquired the entire share capital, consisting of 35,337 shares of H. K. Wentworth Ltd for total consideration of £42,181,779. The UK based group is the owner of the Electrolube & AF market leading brands with technology in conformal coatings, encapsulation resins, thermal interface materials, contact lubricants and cleaning chemistry.

In the opinion of the directors', this strategic acquisition will allow the company to expand the solutions it is able to provide to existing customers in the electronics segment, adding value and strengthening partnerships.

24 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 section 33.1A not to disclose details of intra-group transactions where those transactions take place between companies which are wholly owned under a common parent entity. There are no other related party transactions requiring disclosure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

25 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is MacDermid Continental Investments Limited, a company registered in England & Wales. MacDermid Continental Investments Limited has its registered office at: Unit 2 Genesis Business Park, Albert Drive, Woking, Surrey, GU21 5RW.

The ultimate controlling entity is Element Solutions Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America. Element Solutions Inc has its registered office at: Suite 1860, 500 East Broward Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 33394, USA.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is headed by Element Solutions Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated financial statements of the group are available to the public and may be obtained from the following address: Suite 1860, 500 East Broward Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 33394, USA and are also available from www.elementsolutionsinc.com.