Cabot Activated Carbon Holdings UK Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

Registered Number 08133730

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# **Contents**

|                                       | Page |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Directors and advisors                | 1    |
| Directors' report                     | 2    |
| Directors' responsibilities statement |      |
| Independent auditor's report          | 5    |
| Profit and loss account               | 8    |
| Balance sheet                         |      |
| Statement of changes in equity        | 10   |
| Notes to the financial statements     |      |

### Directors and advisors

### **Directors**

J P Kelly R M O'Brien (appointed 26 October 2017) S A Henshaw (resigned 26 October 2017)

### Secretary and registered office

R M O'Brien Sully Moors Road Sully CF64 5RP

### **Auditor**

Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor 5 Callaghan Square Cardiff CF10 5BT

### **Solicitors**

Eversheds LLP Senator House 85 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4JL

### **Bankers**

JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. Chaseside Bournemouth BH7 7DB

## Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of Cabot Activated Carbon Holdings UK Limited, ("the Company"), together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017. The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

### Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company.

The directors consider the year-end financial position to be satisfactory. The balance sheet position of the company is acceptable and in line with the directors' expectations. Further information on going concern is given in note 1 to the financial statements.

The company's loss for the year of \$6,110,000 (2016: loss of \$7,277,000) and its net asset position at 30 September 2017 of \$157,608,000 (2016: \$163,718,000) are in line with the directors' expectations.

The principal risks are limited to the carrying value of the investment in the company's subsidiaries. The directors review the carrying value for any impairment at least twice a year, and make adjustments if deemed necessary.

### Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Although the company has net current liabilities of \$279,758,000 (2016:\$273,648,000), the directors consider the year-end financial position satisfactory as they have received confirmation from the company's ultimate parent company that it will provide financial support to the company to enable it to meet its obligations for a period of one year from the date these financial statements are approved. This is discussed in more detail in the accounting policies on page 11.

### Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes on liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring levels of debt finance and the related finance costs.

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 and circumstances where it would be appropriate to use financial instruments to manage this.

### Liquidity risk

The company actively maintains a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance with other Group companies that is designed to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions.

### Interest rate cash flow risk

The company has interest-bearing liabilities. These relate entirely to inter-group borrowings which are largely dictated by the Group's interest rate management policies.

### Future developments

The directors expect the company to continue at similar levels for the foreseeable future.

# Directors' report (continued)

#### Dividends and transfers to reserves

The directors are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend for the period (2016: same). The loss for the period of \$6,110,000 (2016:loss of \$7,277,000) has been taken from reserves.

#### Events after the balance sheet date

No subsequent events have occurred since the end of the financial year.

#### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and thereafter are noted on page 1.

#### **Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director of the company at the date when this report is approved confirms that:

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

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

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

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

R M O'Brien

Director

29 June 2018

# Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS102 "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 and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

# Independent auditor's report to the members of Cabot Activated Carbon Holdings UK Limited Limited

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Cabot Activated Carbon Holdings UK Limited (the 'company') which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 12.

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).

### 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 UK, including the FRC'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 are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

## Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

#### 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 inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is 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 respect of these matters.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

### 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: <a href="www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# Independent auditor's report to the member of Cabot Activated Carbon Holdings UK Limited (continued)

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member, 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 member those matters we are required to state to it 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

### Opinions 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Andrew Woodhead (Senior statutory auditor)

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for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Cardiff, United Kingdom

29 June 2018

# Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2017

|  | Note | 2017    | 2016    |
|--|------|---------|---------|
|  |      | \$'000  | \$'000  |
| Administrative expenses  |      | (22)    | (10)    |
| Operating loss   | 3    | (22)    | (10)    |
| Finance costs (net)  | 5    | (7,259) | (7,269) |
| Loss before taxation   |      | (7,281) | (7,279) |
| Tax credit on loss   | .7   | 1,171   | 2.      |
| Loss for the financial year attributable to the equity shareholder o the company | f    | (6,110) | (7,277) |

The accounting policies and notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of the financial statements.

All the items in the profit and loss account for the year relate to continuing operations.

There has been no comprehensive income or expense in either reporting year other than that recorded in the profit and loss account. Accordingly a separate statement of comprehensive income is not presented.

# Balance sheet At 30 September 2017

|  | Note | 2017      | 2016      |
|--|------|-----------|-----------|
|  |      | \$'000    | \$'000    |
| Fixed assets   |      |           |           |
| Investments  | 8    | 437,366   | 437,366   |
| Current assets   |      |           |           |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year           | 9    | 2,287     | 1,116     |
| Cash at bank and in hand                               |      | -         | -         |
|  |      | 2,287     | 1,116     |
| Creditors: amounts due within one year                 | 10   | (282,045) | (274,764) |
| Net current liabilities                                |      | (279,758) | (273,648) |
| Total assets less current liabilities being net assets |      | 157,608   | 163,718   |
| Capital and reserves                                   |      |           |           |
| Called up share capital                                | 11   | 50        | 50        |
| Share premium  | 11   | 174,736   | 174,736   |
| Profit and loss account                                | 11   | (17,178)  | (11,068)  |
| Shareholder's funds                                    | -    | 157,608   | 163,718   |

The financial statements of Cabot Activated Carbon Holdings UK Limited, registered number 08133730, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 June 2018. They were signed on its behalf by:

R M O'Brien Director

# Statement of changes in equity At 30 September 2017

| THE SU SEPTEMBER 2017       | Called up share<br>capital | Share<br>Premium | Profit and<br>loss<br>account | Total   |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
|                             | \$'000                     | \$'000           | \$'000                        | \$'000  |
| At 1 October 2015           | 50                         | 174,736          | (3,791)                       | 170,995 |
| Loss for the financial year | <u>-</u>                   |                  | (7,277)                       | (7,277) |
| Total comprehensive income  |                            |                  | (7,277)                       | (7,277) |
| At 30 September 2016        | 50                         | 174,736          | (11,068)                      | 163,718 |
| Loss for the financial year | -                          |                  | (6,110)                       | (6,110) |
| Total comprehensive income  |                            | -                | (6,110)                       | (6,110) |
| At 30 September 2017        | 50                         | 174,736          | (17,178)                      | 157,608 |

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017

## 1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding financial year.

### General information and basis of accounting

Cabot Activated Carbon Holdings UK Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on pages 2 to 3.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The accounts are presented in US Dollars (US\$) due to the opinion of the directors that this is the functional currency of the company. Inter-company balances are denominated in US\$, as are the interest cash flows associated with them.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. Cabot Activated Carbon Holdings UK Limited is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, Cabot Corporation Inc., which may be obtained at Two Seaport Lane, Suite 1300, Boston MA 02210-2019, USA. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement, financial instruments, related party transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

### Going concern

In carrying out their duties in respect of going concern, the directors have carried out a review of the company's financial position and cash flow forecast for a period of 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. The directors have received confirmation from fellow group subsidiaries that they will not seek repayment of any inter-company debt until such time as the Company has sufficient funds. The Company participates in a group-wide banking facility. This is limited to an overall positive corporate group balance, and has no expiry date. In addition, the company has received confirmation from its ultimate parent company that it will provide financial support to the company to enable it to meet its obligations for a period of one year from the date these financial statements are approved. Following this review, including consideration of the uncertainties brought about by the current economic environment, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

### Taxation

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

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

### 1 Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

### Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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

### Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the year-end. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. All exchange differences, both realised and unrealised, are taken to the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

### **Investments**

Investments are stated at cost less any provision for impairment in value. An impairment is recognised where conditions exist that suggest the carrying value of an investment exceeds its recoverable amount, which is considered to be the higher of the future anticipated cash flows from the investment, discounted to current value, and the value of the investment which could be realised if it were to be sold, less any incidental costs of disposal.

### Group financial statements

Group financial statements have not been prepared as permitted by section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 as the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cabot Corporation Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

# 2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

# 2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

Directors have considered the overall recoverability of receivables and corporate support if required. Directors have also considered discounted cash flow forecasts in assessing the value of its investments. There are no other critical judgements, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Due to the nature of the company, there are no key sources of estimation uncertainty.

### 3 Operating loss

The operating loss before tax is made up entirely of administrative expenses which include:

|  | 2017   | 2016   |
|--|--------|--------|
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements | 6      | 7      |

### 4 Auditors remuneration

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for the audit of the annual accounts were \$5,661 (2016: \$7,000).

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for non-audit services were \$nil (2016: \$nil).

## 5 Finance costs (net)

| ·                                      | 2017   | 2016   |
|--|--------|--------|
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Interest payable on intercompany loans | 7,257  | 7,273  |
| Foreign exchange differences           | 2      | (4)    |
|  | 7,259  | 7,269  |

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

### 6 Staff numbers and costs

There were no employees in the company in either year. The directors are not employees of the company. They receive no remuneration for their services of the company (2016: same).

### 7 Tax on loss

| The tax credit comprises:            | ٠., | 2017   | 2016           |
|--------------------------------------|-----|--------|----------------|
|                                      | ·   | \$'000 | \$,000         |
| Current tax on loss                  |     | •      |                |
| Current year group relief receivable |     | 579    | <sub>.</sub> 2 |
| Amount overprvided in previous years |     | 592    |                |
| Tax credit for the year              | . 1 | 1,171  | . 2            |

The tax credit for the year is less than (2016: less than) the standard rate of corporation tax of 19.5% blended rate (2016: 20%).

|   | 2017    | 2016    |
|---|---------|---------|
|   | \$'000  | \$'000  |
| Loss before tax   | (7,281) | (7,279) |
| Tax on loss at the rate of UK corporation tax of 19.5% (2016: 20% rate) | 1,420   | 1,456   |
| Amounts overprovided in previous years                                  | 592     | -       |
| Expenses not allowed for tax purposes                                   | (841)   | (1,454) |
| Current tax credit for the year   | 1,171   | 2       |

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. A further reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020, superseding the 18% rate) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

# 8 Fixed asset investments

| Shares in group undertakings at cost | 2017    | 2016    |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                                      | \$'000  | \$'000  |
| Cost and net book value              | 437,366 | 437,366 |

### Investments in subsidiary undertakings

At 30 September 2017 and 30 September 2016 the company held the whole of the issued ordinary share capital of Cabot Activated Carbon B.V., an investment holding company incorporated in the Netherlands.

| Investments in related undertakings at cost | 2017    | 2016    |
|---|---------|---------|
|   | \$'000  | \$'000  |
| Cabot Activated Carbon B.V.                 | 437,366 | 437,366 |

| Subsidiary<br>Undertaking      | Registered Office/ Country of incorporation of principal business | Principal activity | Holding  | %    |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------|------|
| Cabot Activated<br>Carbon B.V. | Astronaut 34, 3824 MJ in Amersfoort, the Netherlands              | Investment company | Ordinary | 100% |

Subsidiary undertakings have not been consolidated by the Company as permitted by s.400 of the Companies Act 2006 as they are consolidated in the financial statements of Cabot Corporation Inc.

### 9 Debtors

|   | • | 2017   | 2016   |
|---|---|--------|--------|
|   | • | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Amounts due within one year                             |   |        |        |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings for group tax relief |   | 2,287  | 1,116  |

Amounts owed by group undertakings for group tax relief are not interest-bearing. Amounts are repayable on demand.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

# 10 Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

|                                   |   | 2017    | 2016    |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------|---------|
|                                   |   | \$'000  | \$'000  |
| Accruals                          |   | 14      | . 13    |
| Amounts due to group undertakings | • | . 50    | 26      |
| Bank loans and overdrafts         |   | 281,981 | 274,725 |
|                                   |   | 282,045 | 274,764 |

Amounts due to group undertakings are interest-bearing and based on LIBOR+ rates ranging from 0.6% to 1.0%. Amounts are repayable on demand.

The company participates in a group-wide overdraft/banking facility, with no individual limit. The facility is ongoing, with no expiry date. There is no security held on this by Cabot Activated Carbon Holdings UK Limited. Interest on the overdraft facility is settled by another group company on behalf of the facility as a whole. The amount attributed to the company can be found in the profit and loss account.

## 11 Called up share capital and reserves

| Ordinary shares of \$1 each   | 2017 - | 2016   |
|---|--------|--------|
|   | \$     | \$     |
| 50,300 Ordinary shares of \$1 each - allotted, called up and fully paid | 50,300 | 50,300 |

The company has one class of ordinary share which carries no right to fixed income.

### Reservés

The profit and loss deficit of £17,178,000 (2016: £11,068,000) represents cumulative profits and losses.

The share premium at the start and end of the year of £174,736,000 represents consideration on the acquisition of the ordinary shares of the company by its holding company Cabot Activated Carbon UK Limited.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

# 12 Ultimate and immediate holding company

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Cabot Corporation Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate the company's results. Copies of the group accounts can be obtained from Cabot Corporation Inc., Two Seaport Lane, Suite 1300, Boston MA 02210-2019, USA and from Companies House.

The directors regard Cabot Activated Carbon UK Limited as its immediate holding company. Copies of the financial statements of Cabot Activated Carbon UK Limited may be obtained from Cabot Activated Carbon UK Limited, Sully Moors Road, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan CF64 5RP.