Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2010

Registered number 29131



# Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Page
Directors and advisors	1
Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2010	2
Independent auditors' report to the members of Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies Limited	6
Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2010	8
Balance sheet as at 31 December 2010	9
Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 December 2010	10
Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds for the year ended 31 December 2010	£ <b>1</b> 1
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010	12

### **Directors and advisors**

#### Directors

J D Stanley

C J Crampton

P Mares (Appointed 12 January 2011)

#### Secretary

D C May (Resigned 12 January 2011)

G T Moran (Resigned 12 January 2011)

F A Fuselier (Resigned 12 January 2011)

B A Santoro (Resigned 12 January 2011)

M Cristea (Appointed 12 January 2011)

#### Registered office

Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies Limited Bescot Crescent Walsall West Midlands WS1 4DL

#### **Independent Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Cornwall Court
19 Cornwall Street
Birmingham
B3 2DT

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2010

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2010

#### Business review and principal activities

The Company is engaged with the production, specification and supply of a wide range of branded architectural products for the building industry, principally in non-ferrous metal and plastic. This is classed as one segment of the business

Despite the challenging economic climate that was experienced in 2010 the Company continued to hold and grow its market share in its core areas while maintaining its gross profit margins by continuing its tight control over costs. The directors are confident that the company is in a position to respond when the market recovers

#### **Business review**

The Company made an operating loss of £36 4 million (loss 2009 £1 8 million) Loss on ordinary activities before tax for the year is £37 3 million (loss 2009 £1 3 million), and after taxation charge of £8 4 million (2009 credit £0 7 million), loss for the year amounts to £28 9 million (loss 2009 £0 6 million)

Prior to 1 December 2010, the Company paid an amount of £5 3 million to the Ingersoll-Rand Holdings Limited Retirement Benefits Plan (1974) (2009 £5 3 million) of which the Company is a part of The payment related to the plan for funding the current deficit. In December 2010, the company took on the Company's share of the liability of the scheme within the statutory accounts leading to a further recognition, and one off exceptional item, of £35 5 million

During the year the company also purchased the business, assets and undertaking of Interflex Time & Access Limited The Interflex Time & Access business has been merged within continuing trade of Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies Limited going forward

The directors have continued to mitigate reduction in volume by keeping tight control of costs and were able to maintain operation profitability

The directors believe that the Company has exited the year in a strong position and will be able to react to obtain market share and to grow its current product areas

The Ingersoll Rand brand name and the Company's excellent customer relationships and reputation for quality has enabled the Company to grow its market share during the year and this is set to continue into 2011

#### Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business

#### Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared for 2010 (2009 £nil)

#### Research and development

The Company continues to invest in research and development of new products and technology to maintain its competitive advantage over its competitors. All costs are charged to the profit and loss account at the time they are incurred.

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### Future outlook

The company continues to drive efficiencies where possible utilizing tools such as Lean Six Sigma and engages ideas for improvement from all employees. The business and will continue with its current strategy for increased sales and market share.

#### 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 competition from both national and independent manufacturers/distributors, employee retention and new technologies. The Company's strategy for combating these risks is to continually invest in research and development of new technology and product innovations together with investing in employees and maintaining an excellent working environment.

#### Financial risk management policies and objectives

The Company's operations expose it to a number of financial risks that include price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and cash flow 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 as required.

#### Price risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations. However, given the size of the Company's operations, the costs of actively managing exposure to commodity price risk exceed any potential benefits. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the Company's operations change in size or nature. The Company has no exposure to equity securities price risk as it holds no listed or other equity investments.

#### Credit risk

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. Often new customers are given cash accounts, then migrate to credit accounts once a payment history is established. The Company uses third party online credit evaluations as well as Companies House information, including latest financial statement submissions.

#### Liquidity risk

The Company actively manages its working capital requirements to ensure it has sufficient funds for its operations. The Company has actively reduced its stock holding over the last year to free cash locked in inventory, this together with continued monitoring of cash collection on receivables and the Company's cash rich situation has mitigated any liquidity risk. The requirement for medium to long term debt finance will be reviewed by the board of directors based on the Company's forecast requirements.

#### Interest rate and cash flow risk

The Company has both interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. The Company has a policy of maintaining short term deposits and cash balances at a level sufficient to fund its operations. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the Company's operations or cash balances change in size or nature.

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### **Directors**

The following have been directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements

J D Stanley

C J Crampton

P Mares (appointed 12 January 2011)

#### Charitable donations

Contributions were made to charities in the year to the value of £300 (2009 £nil)

#### **Employment policies**

The Company is committed to employment policies, which follow best practice, based on equal opportunities for all employees, irrespective of sex, race, colour, disability or marital status. The Company gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate arrangements are made for the continued employment and training, career development and promotion of disabled persons employed by the Company. If members of staff become disabled the Company continues employment, either in the same or an alternative position, with appropriate retraining being given if necessary.

#### Employee involvement

The Company systematically provides employees with information on matters of concern to them, consulting them or their representatives regularly, so that their views can be taken into account when making decisions that are likely to affect their interests

The Company encourages the involvement of employee's by means of regular monthly calls where employees are free to raise questions and voice comments to the directors and management of the Company on any issue they feel relevant. The Company also holds annual conferences with all of its employees where there is a review of the current and prior year's performance together with future goals and objectives of the business Employees are also free to ask any questions and comment direct to the directors of the Company in small informal groups

The Company also holds biannually reviews for each employee with their direct manager. This forum is used to address any issues and concerns from the employee and from the Company and is also used to help identify and encourage individual growth and development of the employee as well as identify any training needs that the Company can accommodate

The Company operates an employee engagement survey each year to gather feedback and recommendations from employees and the directors of the business then review these findings and authorise any appropriate action to be taken

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the financial statements

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

### **Directors' report**

### for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

## Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the financial statements (continued)

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 and applicable law). 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,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business

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

#### Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

In accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, directors' reports shall include a statement, in the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved, that

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

#### Independent auditors

The Company's auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their appointment has been proposed at the annual general meeting

By order of the board

CJ Crampton

Director

30 September 2011

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies Limited for the year ended 31 December 2010 which comprise of the Profit and Loss account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, Reconciliation of Movements in Total Shareholders' Funds and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4 and 5 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2010 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies Limited (continued)

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

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

Stephen Hale (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Birmingham

30 September 2011

## Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2010

		2010	2009
	Note	£'m	£'m
Turnover	2	50.5	50 4
Net operating expenses – excluding exceptional items	3	(51.4)	(52 2)
Exceptional operating expenses	3	(35.5)	-
Total operating expenses	3	(86.9)	(52 2)
Operating loss	3	(36.4)	(18)
Amounts written off investments	12	(0.8)	-
Interest receivable and similar income	4	-	0 5
Other finance expenses	5	(0.1)	-
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	7	(37.3)	(1 3)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	8	8.4	0 7
Loss for the financial year	19	(28.9)	(0 6)

All activities during 2010 and 2009 have been derived from continuing operations

The Company has no recognised gains and losses other than those disclosed in the profit and loss account above, therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented

There are no differences between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the loss for the financial year stated above and their historic cost equivalents

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2010

		2010	2009
	Note	£'m	£'m
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	2.2	2 3
Investments	12	16.4	15 8
	-	18.6	18 1
Current assets			
Stock	13	3.9	4 4
Debtors	14	135.8	118 4
Cash at bank and in hand		56.8	34 8
		196.5	157 6
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	15	(109.6)	(104 5)
Net current assets		86.9	53 1
Total assets less current habilities	•	105.5	71 2
Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(15.8)	(15 8)
Provisions for liabilities	16	(0.8)	(0 6)
Net assets excluding pension liability		88.9	54 8
Pension liability (net of related deferred tax)	10	(14.2)	-
Net assets including pension liability		74.7	54 8
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	32.2	32 2
Share premium account	19	55.0	10 0
Revaluation reserve	19	2.7	2 7
Capital redemption reserve	19	0.9	0 9
Profit and loss account	19	(16.1)	9 0
Total shareholders' funds		74.7	54 8

The financial statements on pages 8 to 31 were approved by the board of directors on 30 September 2011 and were signed on its behalf by

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CJ Crampton - Director

Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies Limited (Registered Number, 29131)

# Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Note	2010	2009	
		Note	Note £	Note £'m
Loss for the financial year	19	(28.9)	(0 6)	
Actuarial gain on pension scheme	10	5.2	-	
Movement on deferred tax relating to pension deficit		(1.4)		
Total recognised losses relating to the year		(25.1)	(0 6)	

# Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds for the year ended 31 December 2010

		2010	2009
	Note	£'m	£'m
Loss for the financial year	19	(28.9)	(0 6)
Increase in share premium	19	45.0	
Actuarial gain on pension scheme	10	5.2	-
Deferred tax effect of actuarial gain		(1.4)	•
Net additions / (reduction) to shareholders' funds		19.9	(0 6)
Opening shareholders' funds		54.8	55 4
Closing total shareholders' funds		74.7	54 8

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of accounting

The Company's financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention modified to include certain assets at a valuation and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. A summary of the principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below.

By virtue of Section 401 of the Company's Act 2006, the Company is exempt from submitting Group accounts. Consolidated accounts are prepared by the ultimate holding company, Ingersoll-Rand Pic. Copies of consolidated accounts may be obtained as detailed in note 23.

#### Cash flow statement

The Company has not prepared a cash flow statement as its cash flows for the year will be included in the consolidated cash flow statement of its ultimate parent Company, Ingersoll-Rand Plc, in accordance with FRS Number 1 (Revised 1996)

#### Foreign currencies

All transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the actual rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities, including long term liabilities, in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences arising are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts receivable for the provision of goods and services falling within the Company's ordinary activities, excluding value added tax. Turnover is recognised upon delivery of goods and services to customers

#### Leased assets

When fixed assets are financed by leasing agreements which give rights approximating to ownership the assets are treated as if they had been purchased and the capital element of the leasing commitments is shown as obligations under finance leases. The rentals payable are apportioned between interest which is charged to the profit and loss account, and capital, which reduces the outstanding obligations. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease

#### Provisioning policy

Provisions are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company has a present, legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation

These provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historic purchase cost less accumulated depreciation and where appropriate a provision for impairment is made

The historic cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of those assets over their estimated useful lives The principal rates of depreciation are as follows

Freehold buildings

2%

Plant and equipment

10% - 33 75%

#### Fixed asset investments

Shares in subsidiary undertakings are stated at their underlying net asset value determined under these accounting policies

#### Impairment

At each balance sheet date the Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. If indicators of impairment exist then the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated and if this is less than its carrying amount, the difference is recognised in the profit and loss account as an impairment loss.

#### Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of standard cost, which is updated from latest records/price lists and estimated net realisable value. Cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overhead expenses. Net realisable value is the price at which stocks can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation. Provisions are made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

#### Deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis

#### Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is charged to the profit and loss account in the financial year in which it is incurred

#### Acquisition of trade and assets

On 31 December 2010 the Company acquired the trade and assets of its subsidiary undertaking, Interflex Time & Access Limited The transaction met the criteria of a group reconstruction under FRS 6 'Acquisitions and Mergers' and has been accounted for under merger accounting principles Accordingly the assets and habilities acquired are included at acquisition at the book values at which they were previously held

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Pension costs

The Company operates two pension schemes which are held in the name of Ingersoll-Rand Holdings Retirement Benefits Plan

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated and is open to new employees. The contributions of which are charged to the Company's profit and loss account in the year in respect of which they become payable

The Company is a member of a group defined benefit scheme which is closed to new employees. As explained further in Note 10, the Company accounted for this scheme as a defined contribution scheme until 1 December 2010. From this date the basis of responsibility and future funding for the assets and liabilities of the scheme was agreed, which enabled a reasonable basis for determining the share of the assets and liabilities attributable to the Company. Accordingly, from this date the company has accounted for the scheme as a defined benefit scheme and the initial recognition of the net pension deficit at that date and the associated deferred tax asset has been recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

Under defined benefit scheme accounting, the amounts charged to operating profit are the current service costs, excluding the costs of servicing the investments, and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included within staff costs and charged or credited to the statutory profit and loss account headings to which they relate. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost, the cost of servicing the investments and the expected return on assets are shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company, in separate trustee administered funds Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date.

The resulting defined asset or liability, net of the related deferred taxation, is presented separately after other net assets on the face of the balance sheet

#### 2 Turnover

Turnover by destination	2010	2009
	£'m	£'m
United Kingdom	38.8	42 3
Rest of the World	11.7	8 1
	50.5	50 4

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### 3 Operating loss

	2010	2009
	£'m	£'m
Turnover	50.5	50 4
Cost of sales	(37.0)	(38 0)
Gross profit	13.5	12 4
Distribution costs	(4.8)	(4 8)
Administrative expenses (including exceptional costs)	(45.1)	(9 4)
Operating loss	(36.4)	(18)

Exceptional costs of £35.5 million have been incurred relating to the recognition of the Company's share of the pension scheme deficit at 1 December 2010, as detailed further in Note 10

#### 4 Interest receivable and similar income

	2010	2009
	£'m	£'m
Interest receivable from group undertakings	-	0 1
Interest receivable (external)	-	0 4
Net interest receivable	-	0 5

Interest receivable (external) comprises third party interest received from the Company's bank relating to its cash deposits held

### 5 Other finance expenses

	2010	2009
	£'m	£'m
Other finance expenses	0.1	-

Other finance expenses comprises of the interest costs relating to the pension scheme, less the expected return on pension scheme assets (Note 10)

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

### 6 Acquisition of trade and assets

During the year the Company acquired the share capital of Interflex Time & Access Limited ('Interflex') from a fellow subsidiary undertaking for £1 The Company also acquired from the group undertaking a receivable from Interflex at agreed value of £1 4 million. The Company subsequently waived this loan to Interflex and the amount has been included in the cost of Investment of the subsidiary.

As at 31 December 2010 the Company acquired the trade, assets and undertaking of Interflex at book value and has accounted for this combination using merger accounting

The net assets transferred were as below

	£'m
Fixed assets	•
Stock	0 1
Accounts receivable	0 2
Cash at bank and in hand	0 1
Accounts payable	(0 2)
Deferred taxation	0 4
Net assets	0 6

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

## 7 Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

	2010	2009
	£'m	£'m
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets – owned assets (note 11)	0.1	0 2
Auditor's remuneration – audit services	0.1	0 1
Research and development	1.0	09
Pension costs under defined contribution scheme accounting (note 10)	5.9	5 9
Operating lease rentals – plant and machinery	0.6	0 5
Operating lease rentals – other	0.9	10
Foreign exchange loss	0.2	0 1

### 8 Tax on loss on ordinary activities

	2010	2009
	£'m	£'m
Current tax at 28% (2009: 28%)		
UK corporation tax on loss of the period	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(0 1)
Total current year tax	•	(0 1)
Deferred tax.		
Current year	(8.1)	(0 7)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(0.3)	0 1
Total deferred tax credit (note 17)	(8.4)	(0 6)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(8.4)	(0 7)

Deferred tax for the current year has been recognised in respect of origination and reversal of timing differences during the year

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### 8 Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2009 higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2009 28%) The differences are explained below

	2010	2009
	£'m	£'m
Reconciliation of actual tax (credit)/charge to expected tax charge		
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(37.3)	(1 3)
Expected tax charge at 28% (2009 28%)	(10.4)	(0 3)
Effects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	0.3	-
Other timing differences	8.6	09
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(0.2)	(0 2)
Losses carried forward	1.7	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(0 1)
Group relief surrendered for no consideration	-	(0 4)
Corporation tax (credit) for the year		(0 1)

The Finance (No 2) Act 2010 reduced the main rate of corporation tax from 28 per cent to 27 per cent from 1 April 2011 On 23 March 2011, the Chancellor announced further reductions to 26 per cent in the main rate of corporation tax from 1 April 2011 and to 25 per cent from 1 April 2012, and these reductions were legislated by the Finance Act 2011 Further reductions in the rate by 1 per cent per annum to 23 per cent by 1 April 2014 have also been announced Other than the reduction to 27 per cent, the changes had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore, are not included in these financial statements

If the changes enacted in the Finance Act 2011 had been enacted at the balance sheet date, the effect would be to reduce the deferred tax asset of £4 2m at 31 December 2010 by approximately £0 3m and the unrecognised potential deferred tax asset of £7 1m by approximately £0 5m. Of this £0 3m decrease in the deferred tax asset, £0 15m would be due to the reduction in the corporation tax rate from 27 per cent to 26 per cent with effect from 1 April 2011, and £0 15m would be due to the reduction in the corporation tax rate from 26 per cent to 25 per cent with effect from 1 April 2012

The proposed reductions of the main rate of corporation tax by 1 per cent per year to 23 per cent by 1 April 2014 are expected to be enacted separately each year. The overall effect of the further changes from 25 per cent to 23 per cent, if these applied to the deferred tax asset at 31 December 2010, would be to reduce the deferred tax asset by approximately £0 3m (being £0 15m recognised in 2012 and £0 15m recognised in 2013). These changes would also reduce the unrecognised potential deferred tax asset at 31 December 2010 by approximately £0 5m.

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

### 9 Directors and employees

Aggregate emoluments

		2010	2009
		£'m	£'m
Wages and salaries		10.2	11 0
Social security costs		1.0	10
Other pension costs (note 10) -	defined contribution scheme	5.3	5 9
-	Initial recognition of prior service liability	35.5	-
-	Current service cost	0.1	_
		52.1	17 9
Monthly average number of pe service contracts:	rsons employed by the Company during the		
		Number	Number
Hourly paid		121	143
Other		205	223
		326	366
Directors' emoluments:			
		2010	2009
		£'m	£'m
Aggregate emoluments	_	0.3	0 2
Highest paid director:			
		2010	2009
		£'m	£'m

No directors have contributions accruing under a defined contribution scheme (2009 nil) One director (2009 one) has retirement benefits accruing under a defined benefit scheme. One director exercised share options in the ultimate parent undertaking during the year (2009 none). Disclosures relating to share option arrangements are not included as they are not material.

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## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### 10 Pension Scheme

The Company participates in the Ingersoll-Rand Holdings Limited Retirement Benefits Plan

This is a funded defined benefit scheme providing benefits for Ingersoll-Rand employees in the UK. This fund is closed to all new employees, however they are eligible to join a defined contribution scheme. Contributions are based on pension costs across the UK group as a whole and actuarial information in relation to the scheme in prior years is given in the accounts of Ingersoll-Rand European Sales Limited.

Following the merger of the Company's pension scheme into the Ingersoll-Rand Holdings Limited Retirement Benefits plan in 2004, the Company has accounted for the plan until 1 December 2010 as if it were a defined contribution scheme. The Company accounted for the plan as a defined contribution scheme until then as it was not possible to identify the Company's share of the assets and liabilities of the scheme (note 1)

From 1 December 2010, the Company agreed with the other remaining participant of the pension scheme, Ingersoll-Rand European Sales Limited, the basis of responsibility and future funding for the assets and liabilities of the scheme, which enabled a reasonable basis for determining the share of the assets and liabilities attributable to the Company Accordingly, from this date the Company has accounted for the scheme as a defined benefit scheme, and the initial recognition of the net pension deficit at that date (£35 5m) and the associated deferred tax asset has been recognised in the profit and loss account for the year

Prior to 1 December 2010, the company continued to account for payments to the pension scheme as defined contribution scheme contributions. These included a lump sum payment of £5 3m (2009 £5 9m). These payments (together with a further sum of £11million made post 1 December 2010) were made as the fund is in deficit and is part of a plan agreed with the Trustees to improve funding. It is considered that the Company will continue to make payments

The defined benefit pension scheme is in deficit at the 2010 year end. A deficit on the pension scheme of £19 5m (prior to any associated deferred tax asset) existed at the year end. This pension liability, as detailed below, is calculated using the value of the scheme's liabilities at 5 April 2010 and updated to 31 December 2010 by a qualified actuary using the following assumptions

Financial assumptions:	2010
Rate of increase in salaries	4.75%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	3.50%
Discount rate	5.50%
Inflation	3.50%
Expected return on assets	5.75%

Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on advice from published statistics and experience. The mortality assumptions are based on standard mortality tables which allow for future mortality improvements. The life expectancy in years for a member aged 65 is as follows.

	2010 Years
Male	22.3
Female	24.4

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

## 10 Pensions (continued)

## Change in Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO)

	2010
	£'m
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	-
Recognition of obligation at 1 December 2010	183.3
Current service cost	0.1
Interest cost	0.8
Actuarial (gain)/loss	
Gross benefits paid	(0.6)
Benefit obligation, end of year	183.6
Change in Plan Assets:	2010
	£'m
Fair value, beginning of year	-
Recognition of asset at 1 December 2010	147.8
Expected return	0.7
Actuarial gain/(loss)	5.2
Employer contribution	11.0
Gross benefits paid	(0.6)
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	164 1

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

## 10 Pensions (continued)

The assets in the scheme and expected return on assets were

Equities 77 Bonds 78 Cash 11 Property Total assets at market value 16 Actuarial liabilities (183 Total deficit in the plan (19 Related deferred tax asset		2010
Bonds Cash Property  Total assets at market value Actuarial liabilities (183) Total deficit in the plan Related deferred tax asset		£'m
Cash Property  Total assets at market value Actuarial liabilities  (183  Total deficit in the plan  Related deferred tax asset	Equities	72.8
Property  Total assets at market value  Actuarial liabilities  (183)  Total deficit in the plan  (19)  Related deferred tax asset	Bonds	78.2
Total assets at market value 164 Actuarial liabilities (183 Total deficit in the plan (19) Related deferred tax asset	Cash	11.6
Actuarial liabilities (183  Total deficit in the plan (19  Related deferred tax asset	Property	1.5
Total deficit in the plan  (19  Related deferred tax asset	Total assets at market value	164.1
Related deferred tax asset	Actuarial liabilities	(183.6)
	Total deficit in the plan	(19.5)
Net pension liability (14	Related deferred tax asset	5.3
	Net pension liability	(14.2)

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

## 10 Pensions (continued)

	2010
	£'m
Analysis of the amount that has been charged to operating profit:	
Current service cost	0.1
Total operating charge	0.1
Analysis of the amount that has been charged to other finance expense:	
Expected return on pension scheme assets	0 7
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(0.8)
Net expense	(0.1)
Analysis of amount that has been recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses ('STRGL')	
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	5.2
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	
Actuarial gain recognised in the STRGL	5.2
Cumulative amount recognised at the end of the year	5.2

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

### 10 Pensions (continued)

History of experience gains and losses:

	2010
	£'m
Fair value of assets	164.1
Projected benefit obligation	(183.6)
Funded status	(19.5)
Difference between expected and actual return on Plan assets	5.2
% of plan assets at end of period	3.1%
Experience (losses)/gains arising on Plan liabilities	-
% of plan liabilities at end of period	-

The values of the assets at 31 December 2010 and earlier have been taken as at mid-value

The Company expects to contribute 23 3% of active members' pensionable salaries over 2011, which will continue in subsequent years together with additional annual contribution of £8 5m from 2012 to 2017

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

## 11 Tangible assets

	Freehold properties £'m	Plant and equipment £'m	Total £'m
Cost			
At 1 January 2010	2 6	2 5	5 1
Disposals	-	(0 4)	(04)
At 31 December 2010	2.6	2.1	4.7
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2010	0 7	2 1	2 8
Charge for the year	•	0 1	0 1
Disposals	-	(0 4)	(0 4)
At 31 December 2010	0.7	1.8	2.5
Net book value			
At 31 December 2010	1.9	0.3	2.2
At 31 December 2009	1.9	0.4	2.3

The cost of freehold land not depreciated is £0 7 million (2009 £0 7 million)

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### 12 Investments

The principal subsidiary undertaking which is 100% owned is NT Group Properties Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales

A complete list of subsidiaries can be found in the Company's annual return

	Shares	Loans	Total
	£'m	£'m	£'m
Cost or valuation			
As at 1 January 2010	56 6	1 3	57 9
Addition	1 4	-	1 4
At 31 December 2010	58.0	1.3	59.3
Provision for diminution in value			
As at 1 January 2010	(40 8)	(1 3)	(42 1)
Charge for the year	(0 8)	-	(0 8)
At 31 December 2010	(41.6)	(1.3)	(42.9)
Net book value			-
At 31 December 2010	16.4	-	16.4
At 31 December 2009	15 8	•	15.8

The directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying assets due to all the subsidiaries being dormant, and this is considered a realistic market value

If the investments in shares of subsidiary undertakings had not been stated at a net asset value they would have been included at the following amounts

	2010 £'m	2009
		£'m
Historical cost	55.3	53 9
Amounts written off	(41.6)	(40 8)
	13.7	13 1

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### 13 Stock

	2010 £'m	2009 £'m
Raw materials and consumables	1.1	1 4
Work-in-progress	0.6	0 6
Finished goods	2.2	2 4
	3.9	4 4

There is no significant difference in value between finished goods and their replacement costs

#### 14 Debtors

	2010	2009
	£'m	£'m
Amounts falling due within one year:	•	
Trade debtors	10.2	8 7
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	120.9	106 8
Deferred tax (note 17)	4.2	2 1
Other debtors	-	0 4
Prepayments and accrued income	0.5	0 4
	135.8	118 4

Included in amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings and amounts owed by parent undertakings are loans to various related companies which are repayable on demand. The interest charged on these loans varies from 1.1% to 1.2%

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

### 15 Creditors

	2010	2009 £'m
	£'m	
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade creditors	2.8	2 5
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	102.4	98 5
Other taxation and social security payable	0.7	0 7
Accruals and deferred income	3.7	2 8
	109.6	104 5
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	15.8	15 8

The Company has several unsecured loans from other related companies which are part of the Ingersoll Rand Group. The directors consider that these loans are not expected to be paid in the foreseeable future and do not attract interest.

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### 16 Provisions for liabilities

	Onerous leases
	£'m
At 1 January 2010	0 6
Charged during the year	0 2
At 31 December 2010	0.8

Provisions have been made for the expected costs arising from onerous leases on properties no longer occupied by the Company The provision is based on the lease costs that are not covered by expected rental income over the period of the lease terms, which range up to 15 years

#### 17 Deferred taxation

The deferred taxation asset comprises	2010 £'m	2009 £'m
Accelerated capital allowances	0.4	0 4
Short term timing differences	3.1	1 4
Trading losses	0.3	0 3
Deferred tax asset	3.8	2 1
	2010 £'m	2009 £'m
Opening deferred tax asset	2.1	1 5
Arising on transfer of business (note 6)	0.4	-
Amount relating to FRS17	(6.7)	-
Amounts credited to profit and loss account (note 8)	8.4	0 6
Closing deferred tax asset (note 14)	4.2	2 1

In addition to the above, a deferred tax asset of approximately £1 7million in respect of trading losses and £5 5million (2009 £5 7 million) in respect of advance corporation tax recoverable is available in the Company for relief against future UK profits. This has not been recognised as it is not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

## 18 Called up share capital

	Ordinary Shares of	
	25p each	£'m
Authorised		
At 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010	172,186,496	43.0
Allotted and fully paid up		_
At 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010	128,994,880	32.2

#### 19 Reserves

	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	
At 1 January 2010	10 0	2 7	09	90	
Premium issued during the year to parent	45 0	-	-	-	
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(28 9)	
Actuarial gain on pension scheme (net of related deferred tax)	-	-	-	3 8	
At 31 December 2010	55.0	2.7	0.9	(16.1)	

In December 2010, additional share premium of £45 million was paid to the company No additional shares were issued

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 (continued)

#### 20 Financial commitments

	Land and buildings 2010	Other 2010	Land and buildings 2009	Other 2009
	<b>£'m</b> £'m		£'m	£'m
Annual commitments under non – cancell which expire	able operating leases		-	.,
Within one year	0 1	0 1	-	0 2
Between two and five years	0 3	0 5	0 3	09
After five years	0 3	<u>.</u>	1 8	-
	0.7	0.6	2.1	1.1

Other commitments relate to car leasing

#### 21 Dividends

No dividends have been paid or declared for 2010 (2009 £ml)

#### 22 Related party transactions

The Company is exempt from the requirement to disclose interactions with group companies where the group shareholding is wholly owned in accordance with the terms of FRS 8 Related party transactions. The Company's immediate parent and ultimate parent undertakings are detailed in note 23

#### 23 Parent Company and controlling party

On 12 May 2009, Ingersoll-Rand Holdings Limited transferred its entire shareholdings in the Company to Ingersoll-Rand Investments Limited which became the Company's parent company from that date Ingersoll-Rand Investments Limited is a company registered in England and Wales Copies of the immediate parent undertaking's financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ

The Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Ingersoll-Rand Plc, a company incorporated in Dublin, Ireland. This is the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the consolidated financial statements may be obtained from The Corporate Secretary, Ingersoll-Rand Plc, 170/175 Lakeview Drive, Airside Business Park, Swords, Co. Dublin, Ireland.