

MacDermid Autotype Limited

**Directors' report and financial
statements**

Registered number 192795

For the year ended 31 December 2012

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Contents

Directors' report	1
Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements	8
Independent auditor's report to the members of MacDermid Autotype Limited	9
Profit and loss account	11
Balance sheet	12
Notes	13

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

Principal activities and business review

The company's principal activity is the manufacture and marketing of high technology specialised coated films and associated chemicals for the electronics industry and for the screen printing process used in a wide range of industries

The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 11

Business review

The Company's 2012 sales were 6.2% below the record level achieved in 2011

Direct sales to third parties were down 13.5%. Sales to Europe fell 18%, including 6.6% due to the decline in the value of the Euro v the GB Pound. Print related sales were down 8%, reflecting the mature nature of that market. High performance films including our hard coated films and IMD films were down 15% as production of electrical equipment in Europe weakened and European vehicle sales declined.

Sales to the Company's sister company, MacDermid Autotype Inc rose by 7%. Over the last 3 years MacDermid Autotype Inc has successfully built up sales of Wantage manufactured products.

Sales to the Company's Asian subsidiary grew by 6%, reflecting a 5% increase in that company's turnover. Sales of hardcoated and printing films both grew in the year.

The company continues to invest in its research and development activities, with spend rising by 13%. R&D spend is now at 4.8% of turnover.

The gross profit margin fell by 2.1% to 28.0%. The main driver of this was the reduced turnover level against the relatively high proportion of manufacturing costs that are fixed for small changes in volumes. Operating profit of £2.4 million, was 6.3% of sales. Pre-tax profit of £3.4 million, was 48% below 2011. Dividends received from our Asian subsidiary were £1.2 million lower than the previous year, which had included a higher than average dividend income.

The Company has a policy of hedging its US\$ receivables up to 12 months ahead, via its parent group, and it has cover for \$15 million in place for 2013.

Our focus continues to be to bring innovative new products to market quickly, to ensure that we grow our sales and gain improved margins on those new sales. In Q2 2013 we launched an improved version of our IMD films that has a lower production cost.

The Company declared £2.0 million of dividends. The Company is strongly placed to continue its policy of investment in building new revenue and profit streams to grow the business faster than the underlying market trends. We are investing particularly in 2013 to continue growing our automotive IMD business globally.

Trading conditions in 2013 are similar to those in 2012, with the company's markets in the Eurozone still being impacted by the lack of economic confidence. After 7 months, turnover in 2013 is approximately 1% above the same point in 2012. The company remains profitable having made over £2.3 million of pre-tax profit in that period. We look forward with confidence that we have a strong team and attractive opportunities for growth through innovation and market development.

Directors' report *(continued)*

Key performance indicators (KPI's)

The Company uses many measures of its business performance. It regards some of its KPI's as commercially confidential, particularly as the majority of its competitors are businesses based outside of the EU. Its competitors are not therefore required to publish similar information by their governments. Accordingly it will not be publishing KPI's that indicate, inter alia, the volume of film it produces.

KPI's Safety

The company treats the health and safety of its employees, customers and other stakeholders as being its principal priority.

	2012	2011
Number of reportable 'lost time' accidents (RIDDOR)	2	3
Number of working days lost due to accidents	53	19
Number of accidents requiring First Aid treatment	27	38

The Company's lost time accident incident rate (the number of lost time accidents per 100,000 employees) was 758 (2011 1,158). The number of minor injury accidents in 2012 was similar to 2011. Included therein was an increase in accidents requiring first aid from 8 to 15, but that level remains at less than a quarter of those sustained in 2011.

KPI's Financial

	2012	2011
Gross profit	28.0%	30.1%
Sales per employee	£140,286	£149,558
Debtor days sales outstanding (Trade debtors, including intra-group trading debtors, divided by sales and multiplied by the number of days in the accounting period 2012 366 days (2011 365))	29	41
Days inventory on hand (Inventory divided by cost of sales multiplied by the number of days in the accounting period)	71	68
Return on capital employed (Profit on ordinary activities after taxation as a percentage of year end net assets)	20.5%	44.8%

Directors' report *(continued)*

Key performance indicators (KPI's) *(continued)*

KPI's Environmental

The Company is accredited to ISO 14001 Environment Management Standard and has achieved that Standard for its environmental management system since 1996

The Company uses Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) in some of its coating and chemical production processes. It uses abatement technology, where practicable, to reduce emissions of VOC's to the atmosphere.

KPI's for Volatile Organic Compounds

	2012	2011
VOC emissions as a percentage of use	2.3%	2.2%
VOC emissions (tonnes)	18	19
VOC volume abated/recovered (tonnes)	227	231

Energy usage

The Company is a member of a Climate Change Levy Scheme (CCLS) and invests in energy saving technology, where practicable. It also encourages its staff to use energy wisely.

It measures its energy usage in kilowatt hours per square metre of coated film produced in accordance with the rules of its CCLS.

KPI's for Energy usage

	2012	2011
Energy used per square metre of coated film produced (kwh/m ²)	3.23	3.12

The energy use per square metre has risen by 0.11.

Waste and recycling

The company seeks to minimise the level of waste that it sends to landfill and recycles the by-products of its processes where practicable. In 2012 the company succeeded in its aim of sending zero solid waste to landfill.

Directors' report *(continued)*

Key performance indicators (KPI's) *(continued)*

KPI's for waste and recycling

	2012	2011
Percentage of solid waste sent to landfill	-	-
Percentage of solid waste sent to energy conversion	-	-
Percentage of solid waste sent to recycling or reuse	100%	100%

KPI's for water use and effluent produced

	2012	2011
Water usage (thousand tonnes)	25.4	24.3
Effluent produced (thousand tonnes)	13.7	11.3

Human capital KPI's

The company monitors a number of KPI's regarding its staff. These include

	2012	2011
Average days lost to sickness as percentage of working days	2.63%	2.32%
Annual labour turnover as a percentage of total employees	4.53%	2.67%
Female employees as a percentage of total employees	19.9%	19.5%

Age distribution of employees

	2012	2011
29 years or under	7.9%	7.5%
30 to 39 years	15.4%	18.8%
40 to 49 years	34.9%	33.5%
50 to 59 years	29.7%	30.0%
60 years and above	12.1%	10.2%

Financial risk management

The Company uses various financial instruments. These include inter-company loans, cash, equity investments, and various items, such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations.

The existence of these financial instruments exposes the company to a number of financial risks, which are described in more detail below.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are market risk, cash flow interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. These policies have remained unchanged from previous years.

Market risk

Market risk encompasses three types of risk being currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk. The Company's policies for managing fair value interest rate risk are considered along with those for managing cash flow interest rate risk and are set out in the subsection entitled "interest rate risk" below.

Directors' report (continued)

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to translation and transaction foreign exchange risk

About 37% of the Company's sales are to customers in Europe. These sales are priced in Euros. The Company's policy is to reduce Euro currency exposure by purchasing as much as practicable of materials and expenses with items denominated in the Euro.

About 42% of the Company's sales are to customers who are priced in US dollars. It is not practicable for the Company to purchase any significant value of its material requirements in US dollars. The majority of its suppliers produce their materials within the EU and do not wish to sell to the Company in US dollars. The Company's parent MacDermid Holdings LLC agreed that the parent company would take forward currency contracts of \$19 million at an average exchange rate of \$1.593=£, to hedge the Company's dollar rate exposure. The parent has taken forward contracts for 2013 of \$15 million at an average rate of \$1.589=£.

The tables below show the extent to which the Company has residual financial assets and liabilities in currencies other than sterling. Foreign exchange differences on retranslation of these assets and liabilities are taken to the profit and loss account of the Company.

Functional currency of operations	Net foreign currency monetary asset/(liability)			Total
	Euro	US Dollar	Other currencies	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
2012				
Sterling	1,037	920	41	1,998
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2011				
Sterling	1,192	1,673	38	2,903
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Interest rate risk

The Company finances its operations through its capital and retained profits. Surplus cash (after dividend payments) is loaned to its parent company.

Price risk

The Company's exposure to risk consists mainly of movements in the price of its raw materials. The Company has a good record of being able to recover increases in its raw materials costs, by increasing its selling prices.

Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs.

The company's funding need is managed through its retained earnings.

The company has access to a shared overdraft facility which it uses very rarely to meet short-term fluctuations in cash requirements. The company's direct exposure to movements in short-term interest rates is low.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are cash and trade debtors. The credit risk associated with the cash is limited as the counterparties have high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The principal credit risk arises therefore from its trade debtors.

In order to manage credit risk the directors set limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and third party credit agency references. Credit limits are reviewed by the financial controller on a regular basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history.

There was no significant concentration of credit risk with any individual customers.

Directors' report *(continued)*

Going concern basis

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Business Review section of the Directors' Report on pages 1 to 5

The company is expected to continue to generate positive cash flows on its own account for the foreseeable future. The company participates in the group's treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and some fellow subsidiaries

The directors, having assessed the responses of the company's parent MacDermid Holdings LLC to their enquiries have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the MacDermid group to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements

On the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and of the enquiries made of MacDermid Holdings LLC, the company's 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 annual financial statements

Results and dividends

The directors recommend that no final ordinary dividend be paid in respect of the year ended 31 December 2012 (2011 £Nil)

Interim dividends of £2.0 million (2011 £7.0 million) have been paid in this year

Directors

The directors who served during the year were as follows

DM Curtis
PD Levinsohn
JL Cordani
L Phasey
R Richards

Health, safety and environment

The health and safety of the company's employees and customers, and the minimisation of the impact of the company's activities on the environment are prime concerns in decision making

Research and development

The company attributes much of its success to the work of its Research & Technical Department. It will continue its ongoing research into both new products and processes, and into the development of existing processes

Creditor payment policy

The company's current policy concerning payments to suppliers of goods and services is to pay in accordance with agreed or customary terms and its practice is to adhere to these terms

The company's average creditor payment period at 31 December 2012 was 47 days (2011 46 days)

Donations

The company made charitable donations amounting to £375 for the year ended 31 December 2012 (2011 £307). The company made no political donations during the year.

Directors' report *(continued)*

Employment of disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who is fortunate enough not to suffer from a disability.

Employment policies

The company is fully aware of and takes seriously its responsibility to keep all employees informed on all matters of concern to them, and to consult them so that their views can be taken into account when making decisions likely to affect their interests. This is achieved by using both informal and formal methods. Formal methods consist of regular monthly and quarterly briefing groups which are held at all levels throughout the company, and by the regular meetings of the Employee Council.

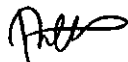
Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be re-appointed and KPMG LLP will, therefore, continue in office.

On behalf of the board



DM Curtis
Company Secretary

Grove Road
Wantage
OX12 7BZ

12 September 2013

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' 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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 judgments and 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, 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



KPMG LLP

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Independent auditor's report to the members of MacDermid Autotype Limited

We have audited the financial statements of MacDermid Autotype Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 set out on pages 11 to 23. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 8, 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.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's web-site at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 2012 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK 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 MacDermid Autotype 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



Simon Purkess (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

12 September 2013

Profit and loss account
for the year ended 31 December 2012

	<i>Note</i>	2012 £000	2011 £000
Turnover	2	37,737	40,231
Cost of sales		(27,171)	(28,127)
Gross profit		10,566	12,104
Distribution and marketing costs		(4,429)	(4,261)
Administration expenses		(3,704)	(3,490)
Other operating income		114	625
Other operating expense		(175)	-
Operating profit	3	2,372	4,978
Dividend receivable from subsidiary undertaking		960	2,131
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(1)	(2)
Interest receivable	5	103	102
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		3,434	7,209
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(545)	(1,308)
Profit for the financial year	17	2,889	5,901

During the year ending 31 December 2012, the company paid a dividend of £2,000,000 to its parent company (2011 £7,000,000)

All of the activities of the company in both the current and preceding periods are classed as continuing

There is no difference between the profit or loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained profit for the years stated above, and their historical cost equivalents

The company has no recognised gains or losses in either the current or preceding period other than the results for the year as set out above

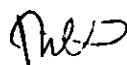
Balance sheet
at 31 December 2012

	<i>Note</i>	2012 £000	2011 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<i>9</i>	3,154	3,246
Investments	<i>10</i>	1,000	1,000
		4,154	4,246
Current assets			
Stocks	<i>11</i>	5,280	5,253
Debtors	<i>12</i>	8,834	9,398
Cash at bank and in hand		561	632
		14,675	15,283
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<i>13</i>	(4,525)	(6,025)
Net current assets		10,150	9,258
Total assets less current liabilities		14,304	13,504
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<i>14</i>	(236)	(325)
Net assets		14,068	13,179
Capital and reserves			
Called up equity share capital	<i>16</i>	14	14
Profit and loss account	<i>17</i>	14,054	13,165
Shareholders' funds	<i>18</i>	14,068	13,179

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 12 September 2013 and were signed on its behalf by



PD Levinsohn
Director



DM Curtis
Director

Company number 192795

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice

Going concern

No material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the directors

Consolidation

The company is exempt by virtue of Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. Copies of the consolidated financial statements including the Company and its Group are available from the address in note 22.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT. Turnover is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to customers.

Government grants

Capital based government grants are included within accruals and deferred income in the balance sheet and credited to operating profit over the estimated useful economic lives of the assets to which they relate.

Research and development

All expenditure on research and development is charged against the profits of the year in which it is incurred.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction, or if hedged forward, at the rate of exchange under the related forward currency contract. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	10-33% straight line
Short leasehold	-	4% straight line, or over the remaining life of the lease if shorter than 25 years
Motor vehicles	-	25-33% straight line

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition.

No depreciation is charged on assets still under construction.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the result for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS 19.

Investments

Investments are held at cost less any provision for impairment in value.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from the company in individual employee accounts at the pension provider. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the company contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its ultimate parent company, MacDermid Holdings LLC, publishes a consolidated cash flow statement.

Related party transactions

The company is exempt from the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard 3 "Related party disclosures" to disclose transactions with other group undertakings or transactions with investees of the group qualifying as related parties, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary and its financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company and those financial statements are publicly available.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as they represent a constant proportion of the capital outstanding.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Notes (continued)

2 Geographical turnover by destination

	2012 £000	2011 £000
UK	7,113	7,917
Rest of Europe	11,729	14,347
Singapore	9,244	8,687
Americas	6,255	5,826
Rest of World	3,396	3,454
	<u>37,737</u>	<u>40,231</u>

The directors consider that there is only one class of business and accordingly no operating segments disclosures are made

3 Operating profit

	2012 £000	2011 £000
<i>Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting)</i>		
Depreciation	751	805
Operating lease rentals		
Plant and machinery	42	41
Property	945	942
Equipment	3	3
Research and development expenditure	1,814	1,610
Net loss/(gain) on foreign currency translation	175	(500)
<i>Auditor's remuneration</i>		
Audit fees	34	33
Taxation services	11	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Interest payable and similar charges

	2012 £000	2011 £000
Interest payable to group undertakings	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

5 Interest receivable

	2012 £000	2011 £000
Interest receivable from bank/other	1	-
Interest receivable from group undertakings	102	102
	<u>103</u>	<u>102</u>

Notes (continued)

6 Dividends

	2012 £000	2011 £000
Interim dividends paid during the year	2,000	7,000

7 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Analysis of charge in the period

	2012 £000	£000	2011 £000	£000
<i>UK corporation tax</i>				
Current tax on income for the year	-		1,270	
Group relief payable (receivable)	508		-	
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(22)		(21)	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total current tax		486		1,249
<i>Deferred tax</i>				
Origination/reversal of timing differences	29		27	
Effect of rate changes	11		12	
Adjustment in respect of previous years	19		20	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		59		59
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total tax charge		545		1,308

Notes (continued)

7 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

Factors affecting the tax charge for the current year

The current tax charge for the year is lower (2011 lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24.5% (2011 26.5%). The differences are explained below

	2012 £000	2011 £000
<i>Current tax reconciliation</i>		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	3,434	7,209
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current tax at 24.5% (2011 26.5%)	841	1,910
<i>Effects of</i>		
Non-deductible expenses	3	7
Research and development tax credit	(81)	(66)
Depreciation on ineligible less IBA's	11	11
Capital allowances (in excess of)/less than depreciation	(28)	(38)
Increase in other timing differences	(3)	11
Non taxable income – foreign dividends	(235)	(565)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(22)	(21)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	486	1,249
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 26% to 24% (effective from 1 April 2012) and to 23% (effective 1 April 2013) were substantively enacted on 26 March 2012 and 3 July 2012 respectively. Further reductions to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly and reduce the deferred tax asset at 31 December 2012 (which has been calculated based on the rate of 23% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date).

Notes (continued)

8 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows

	Number of employees	
	2012	2011
Production	180	182
Marketing	34	34
Development	33	30
Administration	22	23
	<u>269</u>	<u>269</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows

	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	8,509	8,466
Social security costs	970	971
Employer contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	962	652
	<u>10,441</u>	<u>10,089</u>

Remuneration of directors

	2012 £000	2011 £000
<i>Total emoluments</i>		
Aggregate emoluments	252	263
Company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	36	46
	<u>288</u>	<u>309</u>

Mr Phasey, Mr Richards and Mr Cordani are directors of the company's immediate parent company, Surface Treatments Limited, and receive no remuneration from the company

At 31 December 2012, there are no retirement benefits accruing to any directors (2011 none) under defined benefit schemes and there are retirements benefits accruing to one director (2011 two) under a money purchase scheme

No directors (2011 none) exercised share options or received shares under long term incentive schemes

	£000	£000
<i>Emoluments of highest paid director</i>		
Aggregate emoluments including bonuses	155	165
Company pension contributions to money purchase scheme	7	29
	<u>162</u>	<u>194</u>

Notes (continued)

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Short leasehold items £000	Machinery and equipment £000	Motor vehicles £000	Assets under construction £000	Total £000
Cost					
At beginning of year	1,060	30,029	75	63	31,227
Additions	-	-	-	664	664
Transfers	-	456	-	(456)	-
Other adjustments	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
Disposals	-	(453)	(30)	-	(483)
At end of year	1,060	30,012	45	271	31,388
Depreciation					
At beginning of year	703	27,203	75	-	27,981
Charge for year	43	708	-	-	751
Other adjustments	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(448)	(30)	-	(478)
At end of year	746	27,443	45	-	28,234
Net book value					
At 31 December 2012	314	2,569	-	271	3,154
At 31 December 2011	357	2,826	-	63	3,246

10 Fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiary undertakings £000
Cost	
At beginning and end of year	3,320
Provisions	
At beginning and end of year	2,320
Net book value	
At 31 December 2012	1,000
At 31 December 2011	1,000

Notes (continued)

10 Fixed asset investments (continued)

	Shares in subsidiary undertakings at cost £000	Provision for impairment £000	Total £000
<i>Company</i>			
MacDermid Autotype (Asia) Pte Ltd	844	-	844
CPS Chemical Products & Services A/S	2,476	(2,320)	156
At 31 December 2012	3,320	(2,320)	1,000

The subsidiary undertakings of the company at 31 December 2012 were as follows

	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Percentage of shares/membership held
MacDermid Autotype (Asia) Pte Ltd	Singapore	Ordinary shares of \$1	100% ordinary
CPS Chemical Products & Services A/S	Denmark	'B' shares of Dkr50	100% ordinary

The company's subsidiaries are not consolidated as the company and its group are included within the consolidated accounts of MacDermid Holdings LLC

MacDermid Autotype (Asia) Pte Ltd acts as a marketing and distribution outlet for MacDermid Autotype products CPS manufactured and distributed a range of chemicals to the printing industry until May 2006, when its factory in Denmark was closed and the manufacturing operation was moved to the company's plant in England

Provisions for impairment have been increased in respect of the cessation of activities by CPS Chemical products and Services A/S

11 Stocks

	2012 £000	2011 £000
Raw materials and consumables	2,605	2,536
Work in progress	1,732	1,690
Finished goods	943	1,027
	5,280	5,253

12 Debtors

	2012 £000	2011 £000
Trade debtors	2,327	3,023
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,670	5,492
Other debtors	77	30
Deferred tax (note 15)	90	149
Prepayments and accrued income	670	704
	8,834	9,398

Notes (continued)

13 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2012 £000	2011 £000
Trade creditors	2,849	3,258
Amounts owed to group undertakings	94	143
Corporation tax	508	1,270
Other taxation and social security payable	-	235
Other creditors	11	97
Accruals and deferred income	1,063	1,022
	<u>4,525</u>	<u>6,025</u>

14 Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2012 £000	2011 £000
Loans from subsidiary	236	325
	<u>236</u>	<u>325</u>

The loans from the Group subsidiary have no fixed dates for repayment. The directors do not consider that repayment will be sought during the next year. Interest is charged at the Bank of England base rate.

15 Deferred tax

	£000
Deferred tax asset at beginning of year	(149)
Credit to profit and loss account	59
	<u>(90)</u>
Deferred tax asset at end of year	<u>(90)</u>

The deferred tax asset is disclosed in debtors (note 12).

Analysis of deferred taxation

	2012 £000	2011 £000
Difference between accumulated depreciation, amortisation and capital allowances	(41)	(92)
Other timing differences	(49)	(57)
	<u>(90)</u>	<u>(149)</u>
Deferred tax asset at end of period	<u>(90)</u>	<u>(149)</u>

Notes (continued)

16 Share capital

	2012 £000	2011 £000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
14,304 ordinary shares of £1 each	14	14

17 Profit and loss account

	2012 £000
At beginning of year	13,165
Profit for the year	2,889
Dividends paid	(2,000)
At end of year	14,054

18 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2012 £000	2011 £000
Profit for the year	2,889	5,901
Dividends paid	(2,000)	(7,000)
Opening shareholders' funds	13,179	14,278
Closing shareholders' funds	14,068	13,179

19 Capital and operating lease commitments

There were no amounts contracted for but not provided at 31 December 2012 (2011 £Nil)

Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows

Operating leases which expire:

	2012 £000	2011 £000
<i>In respect of land and buildings</i>		
Within one year	-	178
In the second to fifth years inclusive	-	-
Over five years	943	943
	943	1,121
<i>In respect of plant and machinery</i>		
Within one year	-	4
In the second to fifth years inclusive	71	17
	71	21

Notes *(continued)*

20 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £1,025,053 (2011 £591,195)

The outstanding contribution due at 31 December 2012 was £Nil (2011 £81,269)

21 Contingent liabilities

The company is party to an unlimited intercompany composite guarantee in favour of its bankers, Royal Bank of Scotland. The other participants in the guarantee are all fellow UK subsidiaries of the MacDermid group.

22 Ultimate parent company

The company's immediate controlling party is Surface Treatments Limited, which is registered in England. As at 31 December 2012 its ultimate parent and controlling company was MacDermid Holdings LLC, which is incorporated in the United States of America.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of this company are consolidated is that headed by MacDermid Holdings LLC. Copies of the group financial statements are available to the public from the following address:

MacDermid Holdings LLC
1401 Blake Street
Denver
Colorado 80202
USA