Registered Number 05671842

OMG ADDITIVES LIMITED (Formerly: Rahu Catalytics Limited)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

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OMG ADDITIVES LIMITED (Formerly: Rahu Catalytics Limited) Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2011

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the OMG Additives Ltd (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2011

Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year were as follows Dr L Smith - resigned 22 December 2011
Mr J D F Coombs- resigned 22 December 2011
Mr P L Smith- resigned 22 December 2011
Mr G Fletcher - resigned 22 December 2011
Mr D C Greensmith - resigned 22 December 2011
Mr M P Stanko - appointed 22 December 2011
Mr S D Dunmead - appointed 22 December 2011

Principal activities, review of business and future developments

The principal activity of the Company during the year consisted of developing chemical catalyst systems for customers in industrial applications in the fields of accelerated bleaching, advanced oxidation and chemical synthesis. The company has two businesses, being its Feonix business (meaning the business related to the manufacture and commercialisation of the Foenix intellectual property) and its non Foenix business (meaning its business other than the Feonix business, including that related to Dragon and Pegasus intellectual property). On December 15, 2011 the company sold its non Foenix business as a going concern including all assets owned by or under the control of the Company and used in the conduct of the business and all rights in relation to the business for a cash consideration of £800,000 and recorded £859,000 profit on sale of operations. The Company will retain its Foenix business and will continue to operate the Foenix business accordingly.

On December 22, 2012, OM Group, Inc ("OMG") acquired the Company and its Foenix business from Unilever. The results of the Company show a profit on ordinary activities before tax of £495,000, (2010 loss £513 000) and turnover of £1,971,000, (2010 £3,579,000) The 2011 profit on ordinary activities before tax includes £340,000 operating loss from discontinued operations. £859,000 profit on sale of operations and £24,000 interest expense

Basis of preparation of accounts

On June 30, 2012 the company undertook to cease trading. As the directors do not intend to acquire a replacement trade they have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The effect of this is explained in Principal accounting policies set out on pages 10 to 12.

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 competitive pricing, commodity, raw and packaging material pricing, consumption levels, physical risks legislative fiscal and regulatory conditions.

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include credit risk. The Company has specific policies for the management of these risks

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2011 (continued)

Principal Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

The Company manages this risk as follows

Credit risk

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. The amount of exposure to any individual counterparty is subject to a limit, which is reassessed annually.

Research and Development

The Companies research and development laboratories continued to investigate new methods and materials both to improve the quality and performance of the existing brands and to provide opportunities for the introduction of new products. Expenditure on research and development in the current year was £594,000 (2010 £769,000)

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 he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information

Independent Auditors

The auditors KPMG have indicated their willingness to continue in office and will remain in office as auditors of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006

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. As explained in note 1, the directors do not believe that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

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.

By Order of the Board

Duly Authorised for and on behalf OMG ADDITIVES LIMITED

Mr M P Stanko

Director

Date November 13 2012

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OMG ADDITIVES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of OMG Additives Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 set out on pages 6 to 19. 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 2, 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 (APB'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 APB's website at www.frc.org/uk/apb/scope/private/cfin

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

Emphasis of matter - non going concern basis of preparation

In forming our opinion on the financial statements which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in Principal Accounting Policies to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reasons set out therein

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.

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

Nigel Harker (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Nigel Harlie

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants 15 Canada Square London, E14 5GL

Date 13 November 2012

Registered Number 05671842

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 Discontinued Operations Total £000	2010 Discontinued Operations Total £000
Turnover	(1)	1,971	3,579
Cost of sales		(660)	(1.985)
Gross profit		1,311	1,594
Administrative expenses		(1,710)	(2.128)
Other operating income		59	38
Operating profit	(2)	(340)	(496)
Profit (loss) on the sale of	(3)	859	· -
Operation Interest receivable and other		_	2
income	(6)	(24)	(19)
Interest payable and similar charges	_		
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		495	(513)
Taxation on profit (loss) on ordinary activities	(7)	67	122
Profit (loss) for the financial year		562	(391)

The loss for each financial year represents the total recognised gains and losses of that year and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented

The results for each year have been presented as discontinued operations as on 30 June 2012 the company undertook to cease trading.

Registered Number 05671842

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2011

	<u>Notes</u>	2011 £000	2010 £000
Fixed assets		2000	2000
Goodwill and intangible assets	(8)	2	15
Tangible assets	(9)	-	22
Investments	(ÌÓ)	_	17
		2	54
Current assets			
Stocks	(11)	5	205
Debtors	(12)	14	761
Cash at bank and in hand		48	737
		67	1,703
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(13)	(42)	(2,343)
Net current assets/ (liabilities)		25	(640)
Total assets less current liabilities		27	(586)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(13)	-	(678)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	_	27	(1,264)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	(14)	2,078	2,078
Profit and loss account	(16)	(2,051)	(3,342)
Total shareholders' earnings (deficit)	(15)	27	(1,264)

The financial statements on pages 6 to 19 were approved by the Board of Directors on November 13, 2012 and were signed on its behalf by

Director MI CHAGE P. S

Principal Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board in the United Kingdom. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below.

Basis of preparation

On 30 June 2012 the company undertook to cease trading. As they do not intend to acquire a replacement trade, the directors prepared the 2011 financial statements on a basis other than going concern.

Cash Flow Statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (revised) from including a statement of cash flows in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent publishes group statement of cash flows

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

No value is attributable to internally generated intangible assets. Goodwill is calculated as the difference between acquisition cost and the share of assets acquired at fair value and amortised on a straight line basis in operating profit over a period of 20 years. Intangible assets are capitalised at purchased cost and amortised in operating profit on a straight line basis over the period of their estimated useful economic life of five years.

Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their historic purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, on a straight line basis over the useful economic lives of the assets concerned.

Assets in the course of construction are transferred into the appropriate category when they are ready for their intended use. At this point, depreciation commences on the same basis as on other tangible fixed assets.

Computer Equipment 3 years
Plant and machinery 3 years
Leased buildings 5 years

Fixed Asset Investments

Fixed asset investments are carried at cost. Where the value of an investment is considered to have been permanently impaired a carrying value below cost is employed.

Current Taxation

The charge for current income tax is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items which are not taxed or which are disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates in legislation that has been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Principal Accounting Policies (continued)

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 only when 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 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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable or a binding agreement to distribute past earnings in future periods has been entered into by the subsidiary

Stocks

Stocks are consistently stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on an average basis and includes direct expenditure and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Provisions are made for slow moving and obsolete stocks as appropriate.

Leases

Lease rental payments in respect of operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

Research and Development

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

Foreign Currencies

Trading transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling on the date of the transaction or at monthly average rates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into sterling at the rates current at the year end, and profits/(losses) are taken through the Profit and Loss Account of the year.

Principal Accounting Policies (continued)

The balance sheets of branches in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year and the profit and loss accounts are translated at the average rates of exchange for the year. Foreign exchange differences are dealt with as an adjustment to reserves.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of the sales of goods and services after deduction of discounts and sales taxes. Revenue is recognised when the risks and rewards of the underlying products have been substantially transferred to the customer

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when either a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of a past event, exists at the balance sheet date and where the obligation can be reasonably estimated

Preferred Shares

Presentational requirements under Financial Reporting Standard 25 'Financial Instruments Disclosure and Presentation' have been applied. Where a Company's preference shares carry the characteristics of a liability as opposed to equity, the Company's preference shares are disclosed as a liability in the balance sheet. The associated dividends are disclosed as part of net interest cost.

Dividends

Final dividends are only recognised when they have been approved by the shareholders and interim dividends are only recognised when paid

1. Turnover

Turnover represents sales at invoice value net of value added tax and discounts

The geographical analysis of turnover is as follows -

	2011 £000	2010 £000
United Kingdom	_	_
Europe	102	2,886
Rest of the world	1,869	693
Total	1,971	3,579

In the opinion of the Directors the Company does not carry on classes of business substantially different from each other. Consequently, no segmental analysis of the business is included in these accounts.

2. Operating profit (loss)

The operating profit (loss) is arrived at after charging/(crediting) the following amounts.-

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Exchange adjustments Amortisation	(1)	(15)
- Goodwill and intangibles	13	27
- on owned tangible fixed assets Auditor remuneration	12	12
- audit services	8	12
Research and development expenditure	594	769

3. Profit on sale of operations

The analysis of profit (loss) on sale of operations is as follows:-

	2011 £000
Purchase consideration	800
Tangible Fixed Assets	(3)
Fixed Asset Investments	(17)
Stocks	(119)
Debtors	(105)
Creditors	303
Net identifiable assets	59
Total profit (loss) on sale of operations	859

Profit (loss) on sale of operations is nil in 2010.

4. Directors' Emoluments

Two of the Directors who served during the year ended 31 December 2011, (Mr Coombs and Dr Smith) are employed as managers by Unilever Ventures Limited and they are remunerated by that company in respect of their services to the group as a whole. Their emoluments are dealt with in the group accounts and they receive no emoluments from the Company.

Mr Smith, Mr Fletcher and Mr Greensmith are remunerated by the Company and details of their emoluments are provided below.

298	345
2010	2009
£000	£000 195

5. Employee Information

The monthly average number of persons employed by the Company, including Directors, during the year is analysed below

	2011 Number	2010 Number
Marketing, selling and distribution Administration	5	3 5
Total	5	8
	2011 £000	2010 £000
Staff Costs Wages and salaries Social security costs	4 52 54	679 69
Total	506	<u>748</u>
6. Interest receivable/(payable) and similar items	2011 £000	2010 £000
Other interest receivable and similar income	-	2
Total interest receivable and similar income		2
Interest payable on loans from group undertakings	(24)	(19)
Total interest payable and similar charges	(24)	(19)
<u>Total</u>	(24)	<u>(17)</u>
7. Taxation on profit (loss) on ordinary activities		
The taxation credit is made up as follows.		
On Profit (loss) for the year	2011 £000	2010 £000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax Adjustments for prior years	74 (7)	143 (21)
Total UK taxation	67	122
Total current taxation	67	<u>122</u>
Total taxation credit	<u>67</u>	<u>122</u>

Taxation on profit (loss) on ordinary activities (continued)

The current tax assessed for the year is lower (2010 higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (26 5%) (2010 28%) The differences are explained below

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before tax	495	(513)
<u>-</u>	(131)	143
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by	` ,	
standard rate of corporation tax in UK of 26.5%		
(2010. 28%)		
Effects of		
Permanent differences	211	_
Short term timing differences (not recognised)	(4)	-
Adjustments for prior years	(7)	(21)
Losses not eligible for group relief	(2)	` -
Current tax credit for the year	67	122

The permanent differences arising mainly in relation to the profit on the sale of operation of £859.000 (2010 nil)

A number of further changes to the UK Corporation tax system were announced in the March 2011 UK Budget Statement. A resolution passed by Parliament on 29 March 2011 reduced the main rate of corporation tax to 26% from 1 April 2011. Further legislation substantially enacted on 5 July 2011 reduced the main rate of corporation tax to 24% from 1 April 2012. Further reductions to the main rate are proposed to reduce the rate by 1% per annum to 22% by 1 April 2014. None of these further expected rate reductions had been substantively enacted. The effect of the changes enacted by Parliament on 29 March 2011 and 5 July 2011, and the proposed changes in future years do not have a material impact on the 2011 Balance Sheet or Profit and Loss account and therefore the effect is not disclosed in these financial statements.

8. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

	Cost	Amortisation	Net Book Value
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2011	137	(122)	15
Charge for the year		(13)	(13)
At 31 December 2011	137	(135)	2

Intangible assets comprise of Intellectual Property Right licences granted to OMG Additives Limited by Unilever PLC

9. Tangible Fixed Assets

	<u>Leased</u> <u>Buildings</u> £000	Plant and Machinery £000	Computer Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost		20	•	
At 1 January 2011	12	38	4 2	54 2
Additions	(12)	(38)	(6)	(56)
Disposal At 31 December 2011	(12)	(36)	(0) 0	(50)
Accumulated depreciation 1 January 2011 Depreciation charge for the year Disposal At 31 December 2011	7 2 (9) 0	24 6 (30) 0	1 4 (5) 0	32 12 (44) 0
Net Book Value At 31 December 2011	0	0	0	0
At 31 December 2010	5	14	3	22

10. Fixed Asset Investments

		in Group ertakings £000
Cost 1 January 2011		17
Disposal		(17)
Net Book Value 31 December 2011		0
31 December 2010		17
There are no investments in listed shares.		
11. Stocks	2011	2010
	2011 £000	2010 £000
Raw materials and consumables	5	205
12. Debtors		
	2011 £000	2010 £000
Amounts due within one year	2000	2000
Trade debtors	-	602
Group Tax Relief Receivable	-	20
Other taxation and social security	14	104
Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	-	35
	14	761

13. Creditors

	2011 £000	2010 £000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	42	743
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	706
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	-	364
Corporation tax	-	0
Other taxation and social security		17
Accruals and deferred income	-	513
	42	2,343
	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Deferred income	_	678

Amounts due to group undertakings in 2010 include balances with (list of companies) which are interest bearing at monthly LIBOR and are unsecured

14. Called up Share Capital

Number of shares Issued	A Ordinary Shares of £0.01	B Ordinary Shares of £0.01	G Ordinary Shares of £0.01	B Preferred Shares of £0.01	Total
At I January 2011	20,323	3,280	-	207,818,800	207,842,403
Issued on 31 January 2011	•	-	600	-	600
Share Reclass on 22 December 2011	207.822.680	(3.280)	(600)	(207.818 800)	-
At 31 December 2011	207.843,003	-			207.843,003

Called up Share Capital (continued)

£'000	A Ordinary Shares of £0.01	B Ordinary Shares of £0.01	G Ordinary Shares of £0,01	B Preferred Shares of £0.01	Total
Issued At 1 January 2011	-	-	-	2.078	2.078
Issued on 31 January 2011	-	-	-	-	-
Share reclass on 22 December 2011	2.078	•	_	(2,078)	
At 31 December 2011	2 078	•	-	-	2.078

The rights of the different classes of non-equity shares are as follows

Ordinary Shares

The A and B Ordinary Shares rank pari passu save that the Articles contain valuation provisions should a holder of B Shares leave the company's employment.

15. Reconciliation of movements in Total Shareholders' earnings (deficit)

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
Profit (loss) for the financial year	562	(391)
Share issue	-	-
Capital contribution	729	_
Net decrease (increase) to shareholders' deficit	1,291	(391)
Opening shareholders (deficit)/funds	(1,264)	(873)
Closing shareholders' earnings (deficit)	27	(1,264)
-		

16. Reserves

	Profit and Loss Account
	0003
At I January 2011	(3 342)
Profit for the financial year	562
Capital contribution	729
At 31 December 2011	(2,051)

17. Lease and other financial commitments

At 31 December the Company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases expiring as follows

	2011	2010
	£000	£000
In respect of buildings, on leases expiring -		
Within 1 year	-	25
Within 2 to 5 years		2
	-	27

18. Related Party Transactions and Ultimate Parent Company

The ultimate parent Company and controlling party is OM Group Inc and the immediate holding Company is OMG UK Technologies Limited. The Company has not disclosed transactions with fellow, wholly owned subsidiaries in accordance with the exemption under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 8 as the ultimate parent company produces publicly available consolidated accounts. These accounts are both the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of OM Group, Inc accounts can be publicly obtained from OM Group, Inc. 127 Public Square, 1500 Key Tower, Cleveland, Ohio 44114-1221