

INNOSPEC INC.
Form 10-K
February 19, 2010
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

Commission file number 1-13879

INNOSPEC INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of

incorporation or organization)

Innospec Manufacturing Park

Oil Sites Road

Ellesmere Port

Cheshire

United Kingdom

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **011-44-151-355-3611**

98-0181725

(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

CH65 4EY

(Zip Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

N/A

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (g) of the Act: **Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share**

Name of each exchange on
which registered

N/A

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes

No

X

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

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Yes

No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to the filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes

No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes

No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes

No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter (June 30, 2009) was approximately \$138 million, based on the closing price of the common shares on the NASDAQ Stock Market on June 30, 2009. Shares of common stock held by each officer and director and by each beneficial owner who owns 5% or more of the outstanding common stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for any other purpose.

As of February 11, 2010, 23,664,053 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Innospec Inc.'s Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 12, 2010 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT RELATIVE TO FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-K contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical facts included or incorporated herein may constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include statements (covered by words like expects, anticipates, may, believes or similar words or expressions), for example, which relate to operating performance, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future (including, without limitation, any of the Company's guidance in respect of sales, gross margins, net income, growth potential and other measures of financial performance). Although forward-looking statements are believed by management to be reasonable when made, caution should be exercised not to place undue reliance on such statements because they are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including in respect of the general business environment, regulatory actions or changes. If the risks or uncertainties materialize or assumptions prove incorrect or change, our actual performance or results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and assumptions. You are urged to carefully review and consider the cautionary statements and other disclosures made in those filings, specifically those under the heading Risk Factors. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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PART I

Item 1 Business

When we use the terms the Corporation, Company, Registrant, we, us, and our unless otherwise indicated or context otherwise requires, we are referring to Innospec Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (Innospec).

General

Innospec develops, manufactures, blends and markets fuel additives and other specialty chemicals. Our products are sold primarily to oil refineries and other chemical and industrial companies throughout the world. Our fuel additives help improve fuel efficiency, boost engine performance and reduce harmful emissions. Our specialty chemicals provide effective technology-based solutions for our customers' processes or products focused in the Personal Care; Household, Industrial & Institutional; and Fragrance Ingredients markets.

Our principal executive offices are in Ellesmere Port, United Kingdom. We became an independent company on May 22, 1998, when we were spun off from our then parent corporation Chemtura Corporation, previously known as Great Lakes Chemical Corporation. We changed our name from Octel Corp. to Innospec Inc. on January 30, 2006. On March 21, 2006 we transferred the listing of our common stock from the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) to the Nasdaq Stock Market (NASDAQ).

Segmental Information

Innospec divides its business into three distinct segments for both management and reporting purposes: Fuel Specialties, Active Chemicals and Octane Additives. The Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses both operate in markets where we actively seek growth opportunities albeit their end customers are very different. The Octane Additives business is characterized by substantial declining demand.

Fuel Specialties

Our Fuel Specialties business develops, manufactures, blends and markets a range of specialty chemical products used as additives to a wide range of fuels. The business specializes in supplying fuel additives that help improve fuel efficiency, boost engine performance and reduce harmful emissions. The business' products are used in the efficient

operation of automotive, marine and aviation engines, power station generators, and heating and diesel particulate filter systems.

Historically, through to the end of 2004, the business had grown through a program of acquisitions. More recently growth in the Fuel Specialties business has been driven by new product development to address what we believe are the key drivers in demand for fuel additives. These key drivers are legislation, population affluence, and energy price and availability. We have devoted substantial resources to the development of new and improved

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products that may be used to improve fuel efficiency. Accordingly in our Fuel Specialties segment 43% of our sales in 2009 were derived from products developed during the previous five years.

Active Chemicals

Our Active Chemicals business provides effective technology-based solutions for our customers processes or products focused in the Personal Care; Household, Industrial & Institutional; and Fragrance Ingredients markets.

Historically the business has grown through a program of acquisitions. This program has included the acquisition of Finetex, Inc. in January 2005, Innospec Widnes Limited (previously known as Aroma Fine Chemicals Limited) in August 2004, and Innospec Leuna GmbH in June 2004. Effective January 1, 2007 the businesses of Finetex, Inc. and ProChem Chemicals, Inc. were merged into Innospec Active Chemicals LLC (previously known as Innospec Performance Chemicals U.S. Co.).

The focus for our Active Chemicals business is to develop high performance products from its technology base in a focused number of markets.

Octane Additives

Our Octane Additives business is the world's only producer of tetra ethyl lead (TEL). The Octane Additives business comprises sales of TEL for use in automotive gasoline and trading in respect of our environmental remediation business.

TEL was first developed in 1928 and introduced into the European market for internal combustion engines to boost octane levels in gasoline allowing it to burn more efficiently and eliminating engine knock. It also acts as a lubricity aid reducing engine wear and preventing valve seat recession. Worldwide use of TEL has declined since 1973 following the enactment of the U.S. Clean Air Act of 1970 and similar legislation in other countries. The trend of countries exiting the leaded gasoline market has resulted in an average rate of decline in volume terms in demand for TEL in the last five years of approximately 35% per annum. Sales of the Octane Additives business are now concentrated in a relatively small number of customers. Accordingly, volume decline experienced in any one financial period may be greater or less than this average rate of decline and remaining sales in this business may decline with unpredictable volatility and severity.

We intend to manage the decrease in the sales of TEL for use in automotive gasoline to maximize the cash flow through the decline. Continuous cost improvement measures have been, and will continue to be, taken to respond to declining market demand.

Our environmental remediation business assists customers to manage the clean up of the associated redundant plants as refineries complete the move from leaded fuel.

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Strategy

Our strategy is to develop new and improved technologies to continue to strengthen and increase our market positions within our Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses. In addition to the average organic revenue growth of 11% per annum, and average operating income growth of 35% per annum, in these combined businesses since 2005, we also actively continue to assess potential strategic acquisitions, partnerships and other opportunities that would enhance our customer offering. We focus on opportunities that would extend our technology base, geographical coverage or product portfolio. We believe that focusing on the Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals sectors in which our businesses operate provides the opportunity for positive returns on investment while lowering operating risk by investing in markets where the Company has existing experience, expertise and knowledge.

Working Capital

The nature of our customers' businesses requires us to hold appropriate amounts of inventory in order to respond quickly to customers' needs. We therefore require corresponding amounts of working capital for normal operation. However, we do not believe that this is materially different from our competitors.

The decline in our sales of TEL for use in automotive gasoline, and the purchase of large tranches of raw materials in our Fuel Specialties business does create some significant variation in working capital requirements, but these are planned and well managed by the business.

We do not believe that our terms of sale, or terms of purchase, differ markedly from those of our competitors.

Raw Materials and Product Supply

We use a variety of raw materials and chemicals in our manufacturing and blending processes and believe the sources of these are adequate for our current operations. Our major purchases are ethylene, sodium, lead, cetane number improvers, ethyl chloride, dibromoethane and various solvents.

These purchases account for a substantial portion of the Company's variable manufacturing costs. These materials are, with the exception of ethylene in Germany, readily available from more than one source. Although ethylene is, in theory, available from several sources, it is no longer permissible to transport ethylene by road in Germany. As a result, our source is piped directly from a neighboring site, and is therefore effectively a single source. Ethylene is used as a primary raw material in products representing approximately 5% of the Company's sales.

We use long-term contracts (generally with fixed costs and escalation terms) to help ensure availability, continuity of supply and manage the risk of cost increases. For some raw materials the risk of cost increases is managed with commodity swaps.

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The chemical industry, in general, is experiencing some tightness in the supply of certain commodity materials. We continue to monitor the situation and adjust our procurement strategies as we deem appropriate. The Company forecasts its raw material requirements substantially in advance, and builds long-term relationships and contractual positions with supply partners to safeguard its raw material positions. In addition, the Company operates an extensive risk management program which seeks to source all key raw materials from multiple sources, and to develop other contingency plans.

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property, including trademarks, patents and licenses, forms a significant part of the Company's competitive strength, particularly in the Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses. The Company does not however consider its business as a whole to be dependent on any one trademark, patent or license.

The Company has a portfolio of trademarks and patents, granted and in the application stage, covering products and processes in several jurisdictions. The majority of these patents were developed by the Company and, subject to maintenance obligations including the payment of renewal fees, have at least ten years' life remaining.

The trademark Innospec and the Innospec device in Classes 1, 2 and 4 of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks are registered in all countries or jurisdictions in which the Company has a significant market presence. The Company also has trademark registrations in all countries or jurisdictions in which it has a significant market presence for the following: Stadis[®] (a range of conductivity improvers), Ortholeum[®] (a range of lubricant additives), Valvemaster[®] (a range of anti valve seat recession additives), Legal Diesel[®] (a range of diesel fuel additives), Satacen[®] (a range of iron-based organo-metallic fuel borne catalysts), Enviomet[®] (a range of biodegradable chelating agents), Natrlquest[®] (a range of biodegradable chelants for personal care), Iselux (a range of innovative, sulfate-free surfactants for personal care) and Finsolv[®] (a range of benzoate esters for personal care and cosmetic products).

We actively protect our inventions, new technologies, and product developments by filing patent applications and maintaining trade secrets. In addition, we vigorously participate in patent opposition proceedings around the world, where necessary, to secure a technology base free from infringement of our intellectual property.

Customers

Fuel Specialties: Our customers are multinational oil companies and fuel retailers. Traditionally, a large portion of the total market was captive to oil companies that had fuel additives divisions providing supplies directly to their respective refinery customers. Many refineries are increasingly looking to purchase their fuel additive requirements on

the open market. This trend is creating new opportunities for independent additive marketers such as ourselves.

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Active Chemicals: Customers range from large multinational companies and manufacturers of personal care and household products, to specialty chemical manufacturers operating in niche industries.

Octane Additives: Sales of TEL for use in automotive gasoline are made principally to the retail refinery market which comprises state owned refineries focused in the Middle East and Africa. Selling prices to major customers are usually negotiated under long-term supply agreements with varying prices and terms of payment. Our environmental remediation business then serves these customers to manage the clean up of the associated redundant plants as refineries complete the move away from leaded fuel.

In 2009 the Company had one significant customer in the Fuel Specialties business, Royal Dutch Shell plc and its affiliates (Shell), which accounted for \$76.1 million (13%) of net group sales. In 2008 and 2007, Shell accounted for \$84.6 million (13%) and \$66.2 million (11%) of net group sales, respectively. The Company does not have any other such significant customers which alone account for more than 5% of net group sales.

Competition

Fuel Specialties: The Fuel Specialties market is fragmented and characterized by a small number of competitors in each submarket. The competitors in each submarket differ with no one company holding a dominant position. We consider our competitive strengths to be our proven technical development capacity, independence from major oil companies and strong long-term relationships with refinery customers.

Active Chemicals: We operate in three principal markets within Active Chemicals Personal Care; Household, Industrial & Institutional; and Fragrance Ingredients. The Personal Care and Household, Industrial & Institutional markets are both highly fragmented, and the Company experiences substantial competition from a large number of multinational and specialty chemical suppliers in each geographical region in which we operate. The Fragrance Ingredients market is more concentrated, with our principal competitors being Givaudan SA, Firmenich International SA and International Flavors & Fragrances Inc.. Our competitive position in all three markets is based on supplying a superior, diverse product portfolio which solves particular customer problems or enhances the performance of new or existing products. In a number of Specialty Chemicals markets, we also supply niche product lines, where we enjoy market-leading positions.

Octane Additives: Our Octane Additives business is the world's only producer of TEL and accordingly is the only supplier of TEL for use in automotive gasoline. The business therefore competes with marketers of products and processes that provide alternative ways of enhancing octane performance in automotive gasoline.

Research, Development, Testing and Technical Support

Research, product/application development and technical support (R&D) provide the basis for the growth of our Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses. Accordingly, the

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Company's R&D activity has been, and will continue to be, focused on the development of new products and formulations. Technical support is provided for all of our business segments.

Our principal R&D facilities are located in Ellesmere Port, United Kingdom and Newark, Delaware. Expenditures to support R&D services to customers were \$16.4 million, \$14.8 million, and \$13.6 million in 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

We consider that our proven technical capability provides us with a significant competitive advantage. In the last three years, the Fuel Specialties business has developed new detergent, cold flow, stabilizers, anti-foulants, lubricity and combustion improver products, in addition to the introduction of many new cost effective fuel additive packages. We are now leveraging this proven technical capability within our Active Chemicals business.

Health, Safety and Environmental Matters

We are subject to environmental laws in all of the countries in which we conduct business. Management believes that the Company is in material compliance with all applicable environmental laws and has made appropriate provision for the continued costs of compliance with environmental laws. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that changes in existing environmental laws, or the discovery of additional liabilities associated with our current or former operations, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial and competitive position.

The principal sites giving rise to environmental remediation liabilities are the former Octane Additives manufacturing sites at Paimboeuf in France, Doberitz and Biebesheim in Germany, together with the Ellesmere Port site in the United Kingdom, which is the last ongoing manufacturer of TEL. Remediation work is substantially complete at Paimboeuf, Doberitz and Biebesheim. At Ellesmere Port there is a continuing remediation program related to those manufacturing units that have been closed. We regularly review the future costs of remediation and the current estimate is reflected in Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We record environmental liabilities relating to the retirement of assets and environmental clean up when they are probable and costs can be estimated reasonably. This involves anticipating the program of work and the associated future costs, and so involves the exercise of judgment by management.

New laws and regulations may be introduced in the future that could result in additional compliance costs and prevent or inhibit the development, distribution and sale of our products. The European Union (EU) has approved additional legislation known as the Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemical Substances Regulations (REACH) which requires most of the Company's products to be registered with the European Chemicals Agency. Under this legislation the Company has to demonstrate the continuing safety of its products. During this registration period the

Company will incur expense to test and register its products. The Company estimates that the cost of complying with REACH will be approximately \$8 million over the next 3 to 4 years. While the Company expects that its

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products will be approved for registration after testing it is possible that certain products may not be registered if the test data proves unsatisfactory. In such an outcome some of the Company's products may be restricted or prohibited in the EU.

Employees

The Company has 790 employees as at December 31, 2009.

Available Information

We file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, proxy statements and other documents. The public may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may also obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information that registrants, including the Company, file electronically with the SEC.

Our corporate website is www.innospecinc.com. We make available, free of charge, on or through this website our annual, quarterly and current reports, and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such material with, or furnishing it to, the SEC. In addition, Innospec's Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Ethics and Director Independence standards, and the written charters for the committees of Innospec's Board of Directors are available on this website under Investor Relations Corporate Governance and in print upon request by writing to: Corporate Secretary, Innospec Inc., Innospec Manufacturing Park, Oil Sites Road, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, United Kingdom, CH65 4EY.

None of the above available information forms part of this filing on Form 10-K, unless specifically incorporated by reference elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Item 1A Risk Factors

Our business is subject to many factors that could materially adversely affect our future performance and cause our actual results to differ materially from those experienced or implied by forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Investing in our securities involves risks and accordingly investors should carefully

evaluate these risks including the factors discussed below before deciding to invest in our securities. Except as otherwise indicated, these factors may or may not occur and we cannot predict the likelihood of any such factor occurring. Other risk factors may exist that we do not consider significant based on information that is currently available to us. In addition, new risks may emerge at any time, and we cannot predict those risks or estimate the extent to which they may affect our future performance.

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We may have to pay substantial fines and penalties if we are fined by the U.S. or United Kingdom governments in connection with their investigations regarding our activities related to the United Nations Oil for Food Program (OFFP) and U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) matters.

As discussed in more detail in Item 3 of Part I (Legal Proceedings), the Company is currently the subject of investigations by the U.S. and United Kingdom government authorities in connection with potential violations under the OFFP, the FCPA and other laws.

Because of the uncertainties associated with the ultimate outcome of these investigations, and the costs to the Company of responding and participating in them, no assurance can be given that the ultimate costs incurred will correspond to the amounts accrued. In addition, sanctions that may be imposed may have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

We may be required to make additional cash contributions to the defined benefit pension plan that we operate in the United Kingdom and recognize greater pension charges.

The Company operates a contributory defined benefit pension plan (the Plan) in the United Kingdom. The Plan is closed to new entrants without trustee discretion, but has a large number of deferred and current pensioners. A full triennial actuarial valuation of the Plan was performed as at December 31, 2008 and an update performed as at December 31, 2009, the results of which are reflected in these consolidated financial statements. At December 31, 2009 the underlying plan asset value and Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO) were \$671.8 million and \$796.0 million, respectively, resulting in a deficit of \$124.2 million.

Movements in the underlying plan asset value and PBO are dependent on actual return on investments and pay awards as well as our assumptions in respect of the discount rate, annual member mortality rates, future return on assets, future pay escalation, future pension increases and future inflation. A change in any one of these assumptions could impact the plan asset value, PBO and pension cost recognized in the income statement. Such changes could adversely impact our results of operations and financial position.

The Company has announced closure of the Plan to future service accrual with effect from March 31, 2010 and accordingly we anticipate a curtailment charge of approximately \$10 million will be recognized in 2010. The Company is in negotiations with the trustees to fund the Plan deficit over a number of years, but currently expects its annual cash contribution for 2010 to increase to approximately \$20 million.

In addition, should future investment returns prove insufficient to meet future obligations, or should future obligations increase due to actuarial factors or changes in pension legislation, then the Company may be required to make

additional cash contributions. This could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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We may have additional tax liabilities.

We are subject to income taxes and state taxes in the U.S., as well as numerous foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. We are currently under tax audit by the United Kingdom tax authority. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could be materially different than that which is reflected in our consolidated financial statements. Should any tax authority take issue with our estimates, this could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Our reliance on a small number of significant customers may have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Our principal customers are major multinational and state owned oil companies, and large multinational manufacturers of personal care and household products. These industries are characterized by concentration of a few large participants. The loss of a significant customer, a material reduction in purchases by a significant customer, or non-renewal of a significant customer contract, could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Our success depends on our management team and other key personnel, the loss of any of whom could disrupt our business operations.

Our future success will depend in substantial part on the continued services of our senior management. The loss of the services of one or more of our key personnel could impede implementation of our business plan and result in reduced profitability. Our future success will also depend on the continued ability to attract, retain and motivate highly-qualified technical sales and support staff. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to retain our key personnel or that we will be able to attract, assimilate or retain qualified personnel in the future. If we are unsuccessful in our efforts in this regard this could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Strikes or other forms of work stoppage or slowdown could disrupt our business and lead to increased costs.

Adverse labor relations or contract negotiations that do not result in an agreement could result in strikes or slowdowns. These disruptions may decrease our production and sales or impose additional costs to resolve disputes and adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Our reliance on a small number of significant stockholders may have a material adverse impact on our stock price.

Almost fifty percent of the Company's common stock is held by three stockholders. A decision by any of these stockholders to sell all or a significant part of its holding in the

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Company, or a sudden or unexpected disposition of Company stock, could result in a significant decline in the Company's stock price which could in turn adversely impact our ability to access equity markets which in turn could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Approximately twenty percent of the Company's common stock has been held or controlled by Tontine Capital Partners, L.P., Tontine 25 Overseas Master Fund, L.P., Tontine Capital Management L.L.C., Tontine Capital Overseas Master Fund, L.P., Tontine Capital Overseas GP, L.L.C. and Jeffrey L. Gendell (collectively "Gendell et al"). On both November 10, 2008, and October 22, 2009, Gendell et al jointly filed a Schedule 13D with the SEC in which they reported that they are exploring alternatives for the disposition of their equity interests in the Company's common stock which aggregated to 4,828,345 shares at both dates. On February 1, 2010, Gendell et al jointly filed a further Schedule 13D with the SEC in which they reported that they had reallocated their equity interests in the Company's common stock amongst themselves, Tontine Capital Overseas Master Fund II, L.P. and Tontine Asset Associates, L.L.C.. Following this reallocation their equity interests in the Company's common stock remained 4,828,345 shares.

Competition and market conditions may adversely affect our operating results.

Certain markets in which the Company's businesses operate are subject to significant competition. The Company competes on the basis of a number of factors including, but not limited to, product quality and properties, specialized product lives, customer relationships and service, and regulatory and toxicological expertise. For some of our products our competitors are larger than us and may have greater access to financial, technological and other resources. As a result, these competitors may be better able to adapt to changes in conditions within the industries in which the Company operates, fluctuations in the costs of raw materials or changes in global economic conditions. Competitors may also be able to introduce new products with enhanced features that may cause a decline in the demand and sales of our products. Consolidation of customers or competitors, or economic problems of customers, in the market areas in which the Company operates may cause a loss of market share for the Company's products, place downward pressure on prices, result in payment delays or non-payment and declining plant utilization rates. Any of these risks could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

We could be adversely affected by technological changes in our industry.

Our ability to maintain or enhance our technological capabilities, develop and market products and applications that meet changing customer requirements, and successfully anticipate or respond to technological changes in a cost effective and timely manner will likely impact our future business success. The Company competes on the basis of a number of factors including, but not limited to, product quality and properties. For some products our competitors are larger than us and may have greater access to financial, technological and other resources. Competitors may be able to introduce new products with enhanced features that may cause a decline in the demand and sales of the Company's products, and accordingly could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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Continuing adverse global economic conditions could materially affect our current and future businesses.

The global economy and capital and credit markets have recently experienced severe disruptions. Ongoing concerns about the systemic impact of potential long-term and wide-spread national recessions, volatile energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability, cost and terms of credit, declining consumer and business confidence, substantially increased unemployment and the crisis in the global housing and mortgage markets have contributed to increased market volatility and diminished expectations for both established and emerging economies, including those in which we operate. In the second half of 2008, added concerns fuelled by government interventions in financial systems led to increased market uncertainty and instability in both U.S. and international capital and credit markets. These conditions have contributed to substantial economic uncertainty.

Concern about the stability of the markets generally and the strength of counterparties specifically has led many lenders and institutional investors to reduce, and in many cases cease to provide, credit to businesses and consumers. These factors have led to a substantial and continuing decrease in spending by businesses and consumers, and a corresponding decrease in global infrastructure spending. The availability, cost and terms of credit have been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by the foregoing factors and these circumstances have produced, and may in the future result in, illiquid markets and wider credit spreads. Continued turbulence in the U.S. and international markets and economies, the generally restricted environment for credit, and prolonged declines in business and consumer spending could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, which may adversely affect our results of operations.

The Company generates a portion of its revenues and incurs some operating costs in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In addition, the financial position and results of operations of some of our foreign subsidiaries are reported in the relevant local currency and then translated to U.S. dollars at the applicable currency exchange rate, for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements. Fluctuations in exchange rates between these foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar will affect the recorded levels of our assets and liabilities, to the extent such figures reflect the inclusion of foreign assets and liabilities that are translated into U.S. dollars for presentation in our financial statements, as well as our results of operations.

The primary foreign currencies in which we have exchange rate fluctuation exposure are the European Union euro and British pound sterling. We cannot accurately predict the nature or extent of future exchange rate variability amongst these currencies or relative to the U.S. dollar. While the Company takes steps to manage currency exposure, including entering into hedging transactions, it cannot eliminate all exposure to future exchange rate variability. Exchange rates between these currencies and the U.S. dollar have fluctuated significantly in recent years and may continue to do so in the future, which could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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A disruption in the supply of raw materials or transportation services would have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

The chemical industry and transportation industry are in a situation where the supply and demand for both transportation services and raw materials are currently broadly in balance. When we identify a situation where an imbalance may occur or is occurring we may build certain product inventories of strategic importance. Any significant disruption in the supply of either of these could affect our ability to obtain raw materials or transportation services at accessible costs, if at all, which could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Sharp and unexpected fluctuations in the cost of our raw materials and energy could adversely affect our profit margins.

We use a variety of raw materials, chemicals and energy in our manufacturing and blending processes. Many of the raw materials that we use are derived from petrochemical-based feedstocks which can be subject to periods of rapid and significant cost instability. These fluctuations in cost can be caused by political instability in oil producing nations and elsewhere, or other factors influencing global supply and demand of these materials, over which we have little or no control. We use long-term contracts (generally with fixed costs and escalation terms) to help ensure availability, continuity of supply and manage the risk of cost increases and have entered hedging arrangements for certain raw materials, but do not typically enter into hedging arrangements for all raw materials, chemicals or energy costs. Should the costs of raw materials, chemicals or energy increase, and should the Company's businesses not be able to pass on these cost increases to our customers, then operating margins and cash flows from operating activities would be adversely impacted. Should raw material costs increase significantly, then the Company's need for working capital could also increase. Any of these risks could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

We face risks related to our foreign operations that may adversely affect our business.

We serve global markets and accordingly operate in certain countries which do not have stable economies or governments. Specifically, we trade in countries experiencing political and economic instability in the Middle East and Asia Pacific regions. Our international operations are subject to international business risks including, but not limited to, unsettled political conditions, risk of expropriation, import and export restrictions, exchange controls, national and regional labor strikes, high or unexpected taxes, government royalties and restrictions on repatriation of earnings or proceeds from liquidated assets of foreign subsidiaries. The occurrence or imposition of any, or a combination, of these factors could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Failure to protect our intellectual property rights could adversely affect our future performance and cash flows.

Our intellectual property, including trademarks, patents and licenses, forms a significant part of the Company's competitive strengths. We therefore depend on our ability to develop and

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protect our intellectual property rights to distinguish our products from those of our competitors. Failure to develop or protect our intellectual property rights may result in the loss of valuable technologies, or our having to pay other companies for infringing on their intellectual property rights. Measures taken by us to protect our intellectual property may be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or rendered unenforceable. We may also face patent infringement claims from our competitors which may result in substantial litigation costs, claims for damages or a tarnishing of our reputation even if we are successful in defending against these claims, which may cause our customers to switch to our competitors. The occurrence of any, or a combination, of these events could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

We are subject to extensive government regulation.

We are subject to regulation by local, state, federal and foreign governmental authorities. In some circumstances these authorities must approve our products, manufacturing processes and facilities before we may sell certain products. Many of the Company's products are required to be registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and with comparable governmental agencies in the European Union (EU) and elsewhere. We are also subject to ongoing reviews of our products, manufacturing processes and facilities by governmental authorities including the requirement to produce product data.

In order to obtain regulatory approval of certain new products we must, amongst other things, demonstrate to the relevant authorities that the product is safe and effective for its intended uses, and that we are capable of manufacturing the product in accordance with applicable regulations. This approval process can be costly, time consuming, and subject to unanticipated and significant delays. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that approvals will be granted on a timely basis, or at all. Any delay in obtaining, or any failure to obtain or maintain, these approvals would adversely affect our ability to introduce new products and to generate income from those products. New laws and regulations may be introduced in the future that could result in additional compliance costs and prevent or inhibit the development, distribution and sale of our products. While the Company expects that its products will obtain regulatory approval it is possible that certain products may not. In such an outcome some of the Company's products may be restricted or prohibited in the jurisdiction where approval cannot be obtained, which could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Legal proceedings and other claims could impose substantial costs on us.

In addition to matters described in more detail in Item 3 of Part I (Legal Proceedings), we are occasionally involved in legal proceedings that result from, and are incidental to, the conduct of our business, including employee and product liability claims. We have insurance coverage to mitigate anticipated potential damages in a wide variety of such proceedings, however if our insurance did not cover such claims, this could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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Unexpected environmental matters could have a substantial adverse impact on our results of operations.

The Company operates a number of manufacturing sites. As such, it is subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign environmental, health and safety laws and regulations concerning emissions to the air, discharges to land and water and the generation, handling, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste and other materials on these sites. The Company is also required to obtain various environmental permits and licenses many of which require periodic notification and renewal.

The Company's historic operations, and the historic operations of companies that have previously operated on sites that the Company has acquired, pose the risk of environmental contamination on these sites should unexpected environmental contamination be found. Discovery of unexpected contamination may result in fines or criminal sanctions being imposed against the Company or may require the Company to pay material remediation or fines to address the effects and to remediate this contamination.

The Company further anticipates that certain production facilities may cease production over the medium to long-term. On closure of some of our production operations in the future, we expect to be subject to environmental laws that will require these facilities to be safely decommissioned and a degree of environmental remediation to be undertaken. The degree of environmental remediation required will depend on the plans for the future use of the operating sites that are affected and the environmental legislation in force at the time. The Company has currently made a decommissioning and remediation provision based on the Company's current known obligations, the anticipated plans for those sites and existing environmental legislation. Should there be unexpected or unknown contamination at these facilities, or the Company's future plans for the sites or environmental legislation change, then current provisions may prove inadequate and this could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

The terms of our finance facility may restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness or to otherwise expand our business.

The Company's finance facility contains restrictive clauses which may constrain our activities and limit our operational and financial flexibility. The facility obliges the lenders to comply with a request for utilization of finance unless there is an event of default outstanding. Events of default are defined in the finance facility and include a material adverse change to our business, properties, assets, financial condition or results of operations. The facility also contains a number of restrictions that limit our ability, amongst other things, and subject to certain limited exceptions, to incur additional indebtedness, pledge our assets as security, guarantee obligations of third parties, make investments, undergo a merger or consolidation, dispose of assets, or materially change our line of business.

In addition, the finance facility requires the Company to meet certain financial ratios defined therein including net

debt to EBITDA and net interest expense to EBITDA. The ability to meet these financial covenants depends upon the future successful operating performance of

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the businesses. If the Company fails to meet target covenants then it would be in technical default under the finance facility and the maturity of the Company's outstanding debt could be accelerated unless we were able to obtain waivers from our lenders. If the Company were found to be in default under the finance facility, this could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

We may not be able to consummate, finance or successfully integrate future acquisitions, partnerships or other opportunities into our business, which could hinder our strategy or result in unanticipated expenses and losses.

It is part of our stated strategy that we intend to pursue strategic acquisitions, partnerships and other opportunities to complement and expand our existing businesses. Our ability to implement this component of our strategy will be limited by our ability to identify appropriate acquisitions, partnerships or other opportunities and limited by financial resources, including our available cash and borrowing capacity and the financial markets. Moreover, as further described above, the availability of liquidity and credit to fund or support the continuation and expansion of business operations worldwide has reduced. As a result, many lenders and institutional investors have reduced and, in some cases, ceased to provide funding to borrowers. Continued disruption of the credit markets has affected and could adversely impact our ability to complete strategic acquisitions, partnerships and other opportunities which in turn could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

The success of our strategic acquisitions, partnerships and other opportunities will depend on our ability to integrate assets and personnel acquired in these transactions, apply our internal controls processes to these acquired businesses, and cooperate with our strategic partners. The expense incurred in consummating acquisitions, partnerships or other opportunities, the time it takes to integrate an acquisition, or our failure to integrate businesses successfully, could result in unanticipated expenses and losses. The process of integrating acquired operations into our existing operations may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and may require significant financial resources that would otherwise be available for the ongoing development or expansion of existing operations. Furthermore, we may not realize the degree or timing of benefits we anticipate when we first enter a transaction. Any of these risks could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Our business is subject to the risk of production or transportation disruptions, the occurrence of any of which would adversely affect our results of operations.

We are subject to hazards common to chemical manufacturing, blending, storage, handling and transportation including fires, explosions, mechanical failure, transportation interruptions, remediation, chemical spills and the release or discharge of toxic or hazardous substances. These hazards could result in loss of life, property damage, environmental contamination and temporary or permanent production cessation. Any, or a combination, of these factors could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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Domestic or international natural disasters or terrorist attacks may disrupt our operations, decrease the demand for our products or otherwise have an adverse impact on our business.

Chemical related assets, and U.S. corporations such as ourselves, may be at greater risk of future terrorist attacks than other possible targets in the U.S., United Kingdom and throughout the world. Extraordinary events such as natural disasters may negatively affect local economies, including those of our customers or suppliers. The occurrence of such events cannot be predicted though they can be expected to continue to adversely impact the economy in general and our specific markets. The resulting damage from such an event could include loss of life, property damage or site closure. Any, or a combination, of these factors could adversely impact our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

The inability of counterparties to meet their contractual obligations could have a substantial adverse impact on our results of operations.

The Company sells a range of specialty chemicals to customers around the world. Credit limits, ongoing credit evaluation and account monitoring procedures are used to minimize bad debt risk. Collateral is not generally required. The Company uses derivatives, including interest rate swaps, commodity swaps and foreign currency forward exchange contracts, in the normal course of business to manage market risks. The Company enters into derivative instruments with a diversified group of major financial institutions in order to monitor the exposure to non-performance of such instruments. The Company has in place a financing facility with a syndicate of banks.

The Company remains subject to market and credit risks including the ability of counterparties to meet their contractual obligations and the potential non-performance of counterparties to deliver contracted commodities or services at the contracted price. Due to the disruptions in the credit and global financial markets the ability of counterparties to meet their contractual obligations may be reduced and this could have an adverse impact on results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Our Octane Additives business could decline faster than expected.

Worldwide use of TEL has declined since 1973, in particular following the enactment of the U.S. Clean Air Act of 1970 and similar legislation in other countries. The trend of countries exiting the leaded gasoline market has resulted in an average rate of decline in volume terms in demand for TEL in the last five years of approximately 35% per annum. Net sales and gross profit of our Octane Additives business accounted for approximately 8% and 8%, respectively, of our consolidated sales and gross profit in 2009. The remaining sales of the Octane Additives business are now concentrated in a relatively small number of customers and therefore may decline with unpredictable volatility and severity. Should one or more of these customers choose for economic, environmental, political or other reasons to cease using TEL as an octane enhancer earlier than has been anticipated, then the Company's future results

of operation, financial position and cash flows could be adversely impacted. There could also be an accelerated impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill as the forecast discounted cash flows from that business would be reduced. The Company anticipates that eventually all

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countries in the world will stop the use of TEL in automotive gasoline. The Company expects that it will cease all sales of TEL for use in automotive gasoline in 2012.

Item 1B Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2 Properties

A summary of the Company's principal properties is shown in the following table. Each of these properties is owned by the Company except where otherwise noted:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Business and Business Segment</i>	<i>Operations</i>
Littleton, Colorado ⁽¹⁾	Innospec Fuel Specialties LLC Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals	American Headquarters Business Teams
Ellesmere Port, United Kingdom	Innospec Inc. and Innospec Limited Fuel Specialties, Active Chemicals and Octane Additives	Sales/Administration European Headquarters Business Teams Sales/Manufacturing/Administration Research & Development
Singapore, Singapore ⁽¹⁾	Innospec Asia Pacific Pte Ltd Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals	Fuel Technology Center Asia-Pacific Headquarters Business Teams
Widnes, United Kingdom	Innospec Widnes Limited Active Chemicals	Sales/Administration Manufacturing/Administration
Herne, Germany	Innospec Deutschland GmbH Fuel Specialties	Sales/Manufacturing/Administration
Leuna, Germany	Innospec Leuna GmbH Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals	Sales/Manufacturing/Administration
Vernon, France	Innospec France SA Fuel Specialties	Sales/Manufacturing/Administration
Zug, Switzerland ⁽¹⁾	Alcor Chemie Vertriebs GmbH Octane Additives	Sales/Administration
Newark, Delaware ⁽¹⁾	Innospec Fuel Specialties LLC Fuel Specialties	Sales/Administration
High Point, North Carolina	Innospec Active Chemicals LLC Active Chemicals	Research & Development Manufacturing/Administration
Spencer, North Carolina	Innospec Active Chemicals LLC Active Chemicals	Manufacturing/Administration

(1) Leased property

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The corporate headquarters of Innospec Inc. is located at 220 Continental Drive, Newark, DE 19713. The principal executive offices of Innospec Inc. are located at Innospec Manufacturing Park, Oil Sites Road, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, United Kingdom, CH65 4EY.

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Production Capacity

We believe that our plants and supply agreements are sufficient to meet expected future sales levels. Operating rates of the plants are generally flexible and varied with product mix and normal sales swings. We believe that all of our facilities are well maintained and in good operating condition though there remains an ongoing need for capital investment.

Item 3 Legal Proceedings

United Nations Oil for Food Program (OFFP) and U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) investigations

On February 7, 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) notified the Company that it had commenced an investigation to determine whether any violations of law had occurred in connection with certain transactions conducted by or involving the Company, including those conducted by its wholly owned indirect Swiss subsidiary, Alcor Chemie Vertriebs GmbH (Alcor), under the OFFP between June 1, 1999 and December 31, 2003. As part of its investigation, the SEC issued a subpoena requiring the production of certain documents, including documents relating to these transactions, by the Company and Alcor. Upon receipt of the SEC 's notification and initial subpoena, the Company undertook a review of its participation in the OFFP.

On October 10, 2007 and November 1, 2007, the SEC served two additional subpoenas on the Company. These additional subpoenas required the production of documents relating both to the OFFP, and also to transactions conducted by the Company or its subsidiaries with state owned or state controlled entities between June 1, 1999 and the date of such subpoenas, concerning the use of foreign agents and the possibility of extra-contractual payments to secure business with foreign governmental entities in the context of the FCPA and other laws. In a coordinated investigation, the Company was also notified by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding the possibility of violations by the Company or its subsidiaries arising under other laws stemming from matters covered by the SEC investigation as well as certain preliminary inquiries regarding compliance with anti-trust laws applicable to the U.S. and international tetra ethyl lead markets. The subjects into which the SEC and DOJ have inquired include areas that concern certain former and current executives of the Company, including our former CEO, who resigned on March 20, 2009. The Company, and its officers and directors are cooperating with the SEC and DOJ investigations.

On February 19, 2008, the Board of Directors of the Company formed a committee comprised of the chairmen of the Board, the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee, all of whom were independent directors. (The chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee retired as a director of the Company effective May 6, 2008, but his services were retained in an independent capacity as a member of the committee until October 1, 2009 when he resigned. Mr. Haubold did not resign as a result of any dispute or disagreement with the Company or the committee). External counsel to the Company, reporting to the committee has, on behalf of the committee, conducted and will continue to

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conduct an investigation into the circumstances giving rise to the SEC and DOJ investigations. External counsel reports directly to the committee and assists in connection with communications and interactions with the SEC and DOJ.

On March 5, 2008, a letter was received by the Company from the DOJ in which a request for a wider and more detailed range of documents was made. A further letter was received from the DOJ on June 13, 2009 which contained requests for information made by the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). In addition to the voluntary disclosure made in relation to the Bycosin disposal OFAC is inquiring into business the Company may have conducted in countries in respect of which there are U.S. laws and regulations that restrict trade.

On July 31, 2009, the DOJ issued a press release in which it disclosed the arrest of an individual and the unsealing of an August 7, 2008 indictment in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia against the individual for certain FCPA violations relating to his alleged participation in an eight-year conspiracy to defraud the OFFP and to bribe Iraqi government officials on behalf of a publicly traded U.S. chemical company in connection with the sale of a chemical additive used in the refining of leaded fuel. This individual is the Company's former agent for Iraq and certain other markets and the Company understands the indictment to relate to the matters that are the subject of the OFFP and FCPA investigations of the Company.

Separately, on May 21, 2008, the United Kingdom's Serious Fraud Office (SFO) notified Innospec Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, that it had commenced an investigation into certain contracts involving British companies under the OFFP. As part of this investigation, the SFO has asked the Company to produce documents in respect of the Company's participation in the OFFP between January 1, 1996 and December 31, 2003. Following receipt of the SFO's notice the Company has instructed external legal counsel to advise and assist in relation to the investigation and the Company and its directors and officers intend to cooperate with the SFO. On October 16, 2008, the Company was further notified that the scope of the SFO's investigation would extend to matters relating to potential bribery involving overseas commercial agents that are already in the large part the subject of the ongoing DOJ and SEC investigations. This investigation by the SFO similarly includes areas that concern certain former and current executives of the Company.

The Company and its officers and directors intend to continue to cooperate with the SEC, DOJ and SFO.

The outcome of these investigations remains uncertain to the Company. Discussions with the SEC, DOJ and SFO are ongoing in an effort to resolve these investigations, including discussions with a view to settlement. The amount of any final settlement, including the final amount of probable disgorgement, penalties and/or fines that we may be subject to, has yet to be conclusively determined. The amount of any disgorgements, penalties and/or fines that the Company could face depends on a number of eventual factors which have yet to be finally resolved with the relevant government authorities, including findings by relevant authorities regarding the amount, nature and scope of any improper payments, the amount of any pecuniary gain involved, the Company's ability to pay, and the level of cooperation provided

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to government authorities during the investigations. As previously disclosed, for accounting purposes, based on a potential settlement range of \$18.3 million to \$63.4 million in connection with the ongoing discussions with government authorities, we recorded in the third quarter of 2009 an \$18.3 million accrual for potential global settlement of these investigations as required under U.S. GAAP. In the fourth quarter of 2009, we similarly recorded an additional accrual of \$21.9 million for anticipated global settlement of this matter, bringing total accruals to \$40.2 million, based on our assessment for accounting purposes of the best estimate within an anticipated settlement range of \$28.8 million to \$40.2 million. As these accruals are estimates, there is no assurance that final settlement amount will correspond to the accrued amounts.

Because of the uncertainties associated with the ultimate outcome of these investigations and the costs to the Company of responding and participating in them, no assurance can be given that the ultimate costs incurred and sanctions that may be imposed will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

As part of the Company's commitment to cooperate and comply with the OFFP and FCPA investigations the Company has accrued and spent the following amounts in respect of estimated probable future legal and other professional expenses:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Accrued</u>	<u>Spent</u>	<u>Provision remaining at year end</u>
Year ended December 31, 2006	\$ 1.2	\$ (0.8)	\$ 0.4
Year ended December 31, 2007	4.6	(1.3)	3.7
Year ended December 31, 2008	15.5	(15.8)	3.4
Year ended December 31, 2009	12.9	(13.6)	\$ 2.7
	<u>\$ 34.2</u>	<u>\$ (31.5)</u>	

These accruals have been made on the basis of the Company's current best estimate, working in consultation with the committee of the Board of Directors, external legal counsel to the Company and its other professional advisors. Should any underlying assumptions prove incorrect or should any of the DOJ, SEC and/or the SFO alter the scope of the investigations, then the actual costs incurred by the Company could differ materially from current estimates. The Company continues to keep the amount of such accrual provisions under review.

Voluntary disclosure of possible violations of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations to the Office of Foreign Assets Control and other matters

Given the international scope of its operations, the Company is subject to laws of many different jurisdictions, including laws relating to the imposition of restrictions on trade and investment with various entities, persons and countries, some of which laws are conflicting. In 2004 the Company reviewed, as it does periodically, aspects of its operations in respect of such restrictions, and determined to dispose of certain non-core, non-U.S. subsidiaries of Bycosin AB. Bycosin's non-U.S. subsidiaries had been engaged in transactions and activities

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involving Cuban persons and entities before the acquisition of the Bycosin Group by the Company in June 2001, and such subsidiaries were continuing to engage in such transactions and activities at the time of the disposal of the non-core Fuel Specialties business and related assets in November 2004. On November 15, 2004, Bycosin AB, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company organized under the laws of Sweden (now known as Innospec Sweden AB, the Seller), entered into a Business and Asset Purchase Agreement (the Agreement) with Pesdo Swedcap Holdings AB (the Purchaser), Håkan Byström and others as the Purchaser's guarantors, and Octel Petroleum Specialties Limited (now known as Innospec Fuel Specialties Limited) as the Seller's guarantor, and completed the all-cash transaction contemplated thereby (together with related transactions, the Transaction). The Agreement provided for, amongst other things: (i) the disposal of certain non-core Fuel Specialties business and related manufacturing and other assets of the Seller; and (ii) the supply and distribution of certain power products to certain geographic regions. The net consideration paid by the Purchaser was approximately \$2.9 million.

Following completion of the Transaction, the Company made a voluntary disclosure to the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) regarding transactions and activities engaged in by certain non-U.S. subsidiaries of the Company. Disclosures, amongst other items, included that the aggregate monetary value of the transactions involving Cuban persons and entities conducted by the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries since January 1999 was approximately \$26.6 million.

At this time, however, management believes that it would be speculative and potentially misleading for the Company to predict the specific nature or amount of penalties that OFAC might eventually assess against it. While penalties could be assessed on different bases, if OFAC assessed penalties against the Company on a performance of contracts basis, the applicable regulations provide for penalties, in the case of civil violations of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (31 CFR. Part 515) (CACR), of the lesser of \$65,000 per violation or the value of the contract. Since January 1999, non-U.S. subsidiaries of the Company have entered into 43 contracts with Cuban entities, each of which could be considered a separate violation of the CACR by OFAC. OFAC may take the position that the CACR should be interpreted or applied in a different manner, potentially even to permit the assessment of penalties equal to or greater than the value of the business conducted with Cuban persons or entities.

The Company has considered the range of possible outcomes and potential penalties payable. In accordance with the Company's accounting policies, provision has been made for management's current best estimate of the potential liability, including anticipated legal costs. However, should the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the actual outcome could differ materially from management's current expectations. Management is not able to estimate the amount of any additional loss, if any.

In addition to the voluntary disclosure made in relation to the Bycosin disposal, and as referred to in the Company's disclosure relating to the investigations into its involvement in the OFFP and FCPA matters, OFAC is inquiring into business the Company may have

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conducted in countries in respect of which there are U.S. laws and regulations that restrict trade. The Company and its officers and directors intend to continue to cooperate with OFAC.

If the Company or its subsidiaries (current or former) were found not to have complied with the CACR, or other U.S. laws or regulations that restrict trade with certain countries, the Company believes that it could be subject to fines or other civil or criminal penalties which could be material.

Patent Actions

The Company is actively opposing certain third party patents in various regions of the world. The actions are part of the Company's ongoing management of its intellectual property portfolio. The Company does not believe that any of these actions will have a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

Other Legal Matters

Except as disclosed elsewhere in this Form 10-K we are not involved in any other administrative or judicial proceedings arising under provisions enacted that regulate the discharge of materials into the environment or enacted for the purpose of protecting the environment involving a governmental authority as a party, which involves potential monetary sanctions which the Company reasonably believes will result in monetary sanctions of more than \$100,000.

We are involved from time to time in claims and legal proceedings that result from, and are incidental to, the conduct of our business including business and commercial litigation, employee and product liability claims. There are no other material pending legal proceedings to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party, or of which any of their property is subject, other than ordinary, routine litigation incidental to their respective businesses.

Whilst it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of any legal proceedings, it is our opinion based on our current knowledge that we will not suffer any material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows as a result of any actual or threatened litigation.

Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5 Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Market Information and Holders**

The Company's common stock is listed on the NASDAQ (symbol IOSP). As of February 11, 2010 there were approximately 1,200 registered holders of the common stock. The following table shows the closing high and low prices of our common stock for each of the last eight quarters.

	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
2009				
High	\$ 6.31	\$ 11.31	\$ 15.63	\$ 15.41
Low	\$ 2.79	\$ 3.95	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.89
2008				
High	\$ 22.60	\$ 25.29	\$ 23.49	\$ 11.05
Low	\$ 14.10	\$ 18.89	\$ 11.60	\$ 4.54

Dividends

In line with its policy of semi-annual consideration of a dividend the Company declared the following cash dividends for the two years ended December 31, 2009.

<u>Date declared</u>	<u>Stockholders of record</u>	<u>Date paid</u>	<u>Amount per share</u>
February 22, 2008	March 14, 2008	April 4, 2008	5 cents
August 14, 2008	September 1, 2008	October 6, 2008	5 cents
February 23, 2009	March 16, 2009	April 6, 2009	5 cents

On February 6, 2009 we entered into a new three-year finance facility which contains no restrictive covenants with respect to dividends and the Company is allowed to repurchase its own common stock provided that it does not affect compliance with the financial covenants in this facility.

Related Stockholder Matters

On June 12, 2009 the Board of Directors of the Company approved a stockholder rights plan (the Plan). In connection with the Plan a dividend was declared of one preferred stock (designated as Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock) right for each outstanding share of Innospec Inc. common stock (each a Right). The Rights attached to all common stock certificates representing shares outstanding on June 26, 2009, the record date. Subject to certain exceptions, the Rights are exercisable only if a person or group acquires 15% or more of Innospec Inc. s common stock, including through derivatives, or announces a tender or

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exchange offer which would result in ownership of 15% or more of the common stock (an Acquiring Person). Tontine Capital Partners, L.P. and its affiliates, which already own approximately 20% of the Company's common stock, will not be treated as an Acquiring Person for the purposes of the Plan unless they purchase additional shares and as a result own 21% or more of the Company's common stock, or unless another person or entity becomes affiliated or associated with them and together they own 21% or more of the Company's common stock. Each Right entitles its holder to buy one one-thousandth of a share of Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock at an exercise price of \$55, subject to adjustment. Initially, the Rights are not exercisable and will be transferred with and only with the Company's common stock. Following the acquisition of 15% or more of Innospec Inc. common stock by a person or group, the holders of the Rights (other than the Acquiring Person or group) will be entitled to purchase shares of common stock at one-half the market price of such shares, and, in the event of a subsequent merger or other acquisition of the Company, to buy shares of common stock of the acquiring entity at one-half of the market price of those shares.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

No purchases of equity securities by the issuer or affiliated purchasers were made during the fourth quarter of 2009.

Repurchases of common stock are held as treasury shares unless reissued under equity compensation plans.

The Company has authorized securities for issuance under equity compensation plans. The information contained in the table entitled "Equity Compensation Plan Information" under the heading "Equity Compensation Plans" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference. The current limit for the total amount of shares which can be issued or awarded under the Company's five share option plans is 1,790,000.

The Company has not, within the last three years, made any sales of unregistered securities.

Table of Contents**Stock Price Performance Graph**

The graph below compares the cumulative total return to stockholders on the Common Stock of the Corporation, S&P 500 Index, NASDAQ Composite Index and Russell 2000 Index since December 31, 2004, assuming a \$100 investment and the re-investment of any dividends thereafter.

Value of \$100 Investment made December 31, 2004*

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Innospec Inc	100	79.48	229.00	170.31	59.81	104.57
S&P 500 Index	100	103.00	117.03	121.16	74.53	92.01
NASDAQ Composite	100	101.37	111.03	121.92	72.49	104.31
Russell 2000	100	103.29	120.89	117.57	76.65	95.98

* Excludes purchase commissions

Table of Contents**Item 6 Selected Financial Data****FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

(dollar amounts in millions except financial ratios and per share data)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005 ⁽¹⁾
Summary of performance					
Net sales	\$ 598.5	\$ 640.5	\$ 602.4	\$ 532.1	\$ 564.8
Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill	(2.2)	(3.7)	(12.1)	(36.7)	(134.4)
Operating income/(loss)	20.7	43.6	47.9	31.9	(97.7)
Income/(loss) before income taxes	18.3	18.9	47.8	31.9	(117.9)
Income taxes	(11.9)	(6.3)	(18.2)	(20.4)	(4.2)
Net income/(loss)	6.4	12.6	29.6	11.5	(122.1)
Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest		(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Income/(loss) from continuing operations attributable to Innospec Inc.	6.4	12.5	29.5	11.4	(122.3)
Net income/(loss) attributable to Innospec Inc.	6.4	12.5	29.5	11.4	(123.7)
Net cash provided by operating activities	87.4	14.4	47.9	36.4	43.8
Financial position at year end					
Total assets	543.1	494.3	551.1	569.0	675.3
Long-term debt (including current portion)	51.0	73.0	81.0	148.1	144.6
Stockholders' equity	\$ 157.6	\$ 229.3	\$ 271.5	\$ 225.0	\$ 314.4
Financial ratios					
Net income/(loss) attributable to Innospec Inc. as a percent of sales	1.1	2.0	4.9	2.1	(21.9)
Effective income tax rate as a percent ⁽²⁾	65.0	33.3	38.1	63.9	(3.6)
Current ratio ⁽³⁾	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.7
Share data ⁽⁴⁾					
Earnings/(loss) per share attributable to Innospec Inc.					
Basic	0.27	0.53	1.23	0.47	(5.00)
Fully diluted	0.26	0.51	1.19	0.45	(5.00)
Earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to Innospec Inc.					
Basic	0.27	0.53	1.23	0.47	(4.94)
Fully diluted	0.26	0.51	1.19	0.45	(4.94)
Dividend paid per share	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07
Shares outstanding (basic, thousands)					
At year end	23,664	23,598	23,777	23,805	24,650
Average during year	23,642	23,595	23,920	24,141	24,737
Closing stock price					
High	15.63	25.29	31.82	24.20	10.26
Low	2.79	4.54	16.26	8.38	7.30
At year end	10.09	5.89	17.16	23.28	8.14

(1) 2005 comparatives have been restated in order to reflect discontinued operations.

(2) The effective tax rate is calculated as a percentage of income before income taxes.

(3) Current ratio is defined as current assets divided by current liabilities.

- (4) On June 18, 2007 the Company announced that the Board of Directors had approved a 2-for-1 stock split to be effected in the form of a 100% stock dividend. Stockholders of record as of July 6, 2007 received one additional share of Innospec Inc. common stock for every share they owned on that date. The shares were distributed on July 20, 2007. Stock option holders received one additional option for every option they held and the original exercise prices for these options were halved to reflect the stock split. The table above has been retrospectively adjusted for this stock split.

Table of Contents**QUARTERLY SUMMARY (UNAUDITED)**

(dollar amounts in millions

except per share data)	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
2009				
Net sales	\$ 148.1	\$ 137.0	\$ 149.2	\$ 164.2
Gross profit	50.2	40.8	47.2	51.1
Operating income/(loss)	18.2	6.1	(1.7)	(1.9)
Net income/(loss) attributable to Innospec Inc. ⁽¹⁾	6.4	3.0	(2.7)	(0.3)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 27.3	\$ 18.3	\$ 11.1	\$ 30.7
Per common share:				
Earnings/(loss) basic	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.01)
fully diluted ⁽²⁾	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.01)
2008				
Net sales	\$ 168.7	\$ 145.3	\$ 158.5	\$ 168.0
Gross profit	51.7	41.1	43.4	50.2
Operating income	12.5	4.4	4.7	22.0
Net income/(loss) attributable to Innospec Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	7.3	0.8	(0.6)	5.0
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	\$ 19.8	\$ (16.6)	\$ (12.5)	\$ 23.7
Per common share:				
Earnings basic	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.21
fully diluted ⁽²⁾	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.20

NOTES

(1) Special items during the year ended December 31, 2009 comprised the following:

(dollar amounts in millions except per share data)	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
2009				
Oil for Food/FCPA anticipated settlement accrual	\$	\$	\$ (18.3)	\$ (21.9)
Oil for Food/FCPA legal and professional fees	(7.0)	(5.9)		
Prior years United Kingdom sales tax settlement				2.5
Gain on forfeited stock options	2.4			
Restructuring charge	(1.3)	(0.4)		(1.1)
Octane Additives business goodwill impairment	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.5)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(7.1)	0.4	7.0	3.2
Adjustment of income tax provisions	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2.3

(2)

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In view of the fact that net losses of \$(0.3) million, \$(2.7) million, and \$(0.6) million were made in the fourth quarter, 2009, third quarter, 2009, and third quarter, 2008, respectively, the basic and fully diluted loss per common share are the same for those quarters.

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- (3) Special items during the year ended December 31, 2008 comprised the following:

(dollar amounts in millions)

<u>except per share data</u>	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
2008				
Oil for Food/FCPA legal and professional fees	\$ (6.8)	\$	\$ (8.7)	\$
Octane Additives business goodwill impairment	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.5)
Acquisition-related costs		(3.9)		
Restructuring charge	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	\$ 0.5	\$ (1.0)	\$ (5.0)	\$ (13.5)

- (4) The financial results for the third quarter ended September 30, 2008, as presented in the earnings release on October 30, 2008, were agreed with our independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), prior to the release. These financial results included the reversal of contract related provisions of \$6.3 million, or \$4.5 million after income taxes, to the income statement together with related disclosure. Subsequent to the issue of this earnings release further consideration was given to the reversal of the contract related provisions by PwC and the Company and it was concluded that an alternative accounting treatment would be to offset them against a related intangible asset. After due consideration, including advice received from PwC, the Company determined that the most appropriate accounting treatment would be to exclude the reversal of contract related provisions from net income and offset them against the related intangible asset. This alternative accounting treatment resulted in a net loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 and lower future amortization charges in respect of the related asset. The Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 reflected this alternative accounting treatment.

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Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto.

GENERAL

We divide our business into three distinct segments for both management and reporting purposes: Fuel Specialties, Active Chemicals and Octane Additives. The Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses both operate in markets where we actively seek growth opportunities. The Octane Additives business is characterized by substantial declining demand.

The Fuel Specialties business develops, manufactures, blends and markets a range of specialty chemical products used as additives to a wide range of fuels. The business grew initially through a program of acquisitions and more recently, organically, through the development of new products, and increases in sales and profitability.

The Active Chemicals business provides effective technology-based solutions for our customers' processes or products focused in the Personal Care; Household, Industrial & Institutional; and Fragrance Ingredients markets. This business has also grown through acquisitions and we are seeking to develop new products and continue organic growth.

The Octane Additives business is the world's only producer of tetra ethyl lead (TEL) for use in automotive gasoline. We are continuing to manage the decrease in the sales of TEL for use in automotive gasoline to maximize the cash flow through the decline. Continuous cost improvement measures have been, and will continue to be, taken to respond to declining market demand.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the combined operating income of the Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals segments of our business has grown by an average of 35% per annum, as compared with the year ended December 31, 2005, and now drives the operating income generated by our businesses. By comparison operating income for the Octane Additives segment declined from \$34.5 million to an operating loss of \$(44.8) million over the same period, although \$53.1 million of this decline can be attributed to the anticipated settlement accrual, together with legal and other professional expenses incurred relating to the United Nations Oil for Food Program (OFFP) and U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) investigations. The Octane Additives segment of our business will continue to decline as the last remaining countries that continue to allow TEL for use in automotive gasoline move away from leaded gasoline. We expect that we will cease all sales of TEL for use in automotive gasoline in 2012, and that we will continue to impair the Octane Additives business goodwill until or prior to that point. However, we have succeeded in implementing our strategic plan of creating sufficient growth in the Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals segments

of our business to more than offset the decline in the Octane Additives business.

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We use a variety of raw materials and chemicals in our manufacturing and blending processes and believe the sources of these are adequate for our current operations. Raw materials account for a substantial portion of our variable manufacturing costs. These materials are, with the exception of ethylene in Germany, readily available from more than one source. We use long-term contracts (generally with fixed costs and escalation terms) to help ensure availability, continuity of supply and manage the risk of cost increases for some raw materials with commodity swaps. Nevertheless, raw materials are subject to cost fluctuations and we may be exposed to risk as costs of these raw materials increase as a result of factors that are not within our control.

We are subject to extensive regulation by local, state, federal and foreign governmental authorities both with respect to the methods by which we manufacture and market products and how we conduct our business. In that regard, we are exposed to risks that we may incur liabilities and costs in order to conform to required regulations or in the event that we fail to comply with any laws or regulations. We are currently the subject of investigations by the U.S. and United Kingdom government authorities relating to certain aspects of our international operations.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Our objective is to clearly present our financial information in a manner that enhances the understanding of our sources of earnings and cash flows together with our financial position. We aim to achieve this by disclosing information required by the SEC together with further information that provides insight into our businesses.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discusses Innospec's consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates on an on-going basis its estimates and judgments. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements includes a summary of the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the financial statements.

Our consolidated financial statements and supplementary data disclose our accounting principles and the methods and estimates used in the preparation of those consolidated financial statements. We believe those statements and disclosures represent fairly the operating results and financial position of the Company. The purpose of this portion of our report is to further emphasize some of the more critical areas where a significant change in

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facts and circumstances in our operating and financial environment could cause a change in results of operations or financial position. The policies and estimates that the Company considers the most critical in terms of subjectivity and judgment of assessment are provided below.

Contingencies

We are subject to legal, regulatory and other proceedings and claims. The Company discloses information concerning contingent liabilities in respect of these claims and proceedings for which an unfavorable outcome is more than remote. We recognize liabilities for these claims and proceedings as appropriate based upon the probability and estimability of losses and to fairly present, in conjunction with the disclosures of these matters in our consolidated financial statements, management's view of our exposure. We review outstanding claims and proceedings with external counsel as appropriate to assess probability and estimates of loss. The Company will recognize within selling, general and administrative expenses a liability related to claims and proceedings at such time as an unfavorable outcome becomes probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. When the reasonable estimate is a range the recognized liability will be the best estimate within the range. If no amount in the range is a better estimate than any other amount the minimum amount of the range will be recognized. The Company recognizes its legal and other related professional expenses within selling, general and administrative expenses as and when the associated course of action is committed to.

We re-evaluate these assessments each quarter or as new and significant information becomes available to determine whether a liability should be recognized or if any existing liability should be adjusted. The actual cost of ultimately resolving a claim or proceeding may be substantially different from the amount of the recognized liability. In addition, because it is not permissible to recognize a liability until the loss is both probable and estimable, in some cases there may be insufficient time to recognize a liability prior to the actual incurrence of the loss (upon verdict and judgment at trial, for example, or in the case of a quickly negotiated settlement).

As discussed in Note 18 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company is subject to U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), U.S. Department of Justice and United Kingdom Serious Fraud Office investigations in respect of the OFFP and FCPA. In addition, in 2005 we made voluntary disclosure of possible violations of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations to the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control regarding transactions and activities engaged in Cuba by certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries. Management believes that at this time it is still not able to predict with any certainty how the U.S. or United Kingdom governments will calculate the number of possible violations of these laws and regulations that may have occurred or the nature or amount of penalties to which we could be subject. Because of the uncertainties associated with the ultimate outcome of these investigations and the costs to the Company of responding and participating in them, no assurance can be given that the ultimate costs and sanctions that may be imposed upon us will not have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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Environmental Liabilities

Remediation provisions at December 31, 2009 amounted to \$26.1 million and relate principally to our United Kingdom site. The Company records environmental liabilities when they are probable and costs can be estimated reasonably. The Company has to anticipate the program of work required and the associated future costs, and has to comply with environmental legislation in the relevant countries. The Company views the costs of vacating our main United Kingdom site as a contingent liability because there is no present intention to exit the site. The Company has further determined that, due to the uncertain product life of TEL, particularly in the market for aviation gasoline, there exists such uncertainty as to the timing of such cash flows that it is not possible to estimate these flows sufficiently reliably to recognize a provision.

Goodwill

The Company reviews goodwill annually for impairment, or between years if events occur or circumstances change which suggest that an impairment may have occurred.

The Company elected to perform its annual tests in respect of Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals goodwill as at December 31 each year. In reviewing for any impairment charge the fair value of the reporting units underlying the segments is estimated using an after tax cash flow methodology based on management's best available estimates at that time. The key assumptions underpinning these calculations include future revenue growth, gross margins and the Company's weighted average cost of capital. At December 31, 2009 we had \$139.2 million of goodwill relating to our Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses. At this date we performed annual impairment reviews and concluded that there has been no impairment of goodwill in respect of those reporting segments.

In light of the continuing decline in the Octane Additives market globally, as the Company makes sales of Octane Additives in each quarter, the remaining sales and corresponding cash flows that can be derived from the Octane Additives business are reduced, and accordingly the fair value of the Octane Additives reporting unit is reduced. As a result the Company determined that quarterly impairment reviews be performed from January 1, 2004 and any impairment charge arising be recognized in the relevant quarter. As a result of the Octane Additives impairment reviews performed during 2009, 2008 and 2007 impairment charges of \$2.2 million, \$3.7 million and \$12.1 million, respectively, have been recognized. These charges are non-cash in nature and have no impact on taxation. There is \$6.8 million of goodwill remaining at December 31, 2009 which relates to the Octane Additives business. Given the quantum and predictability of the remaining future cash flows from the Octane Additives business the Company expects goodwill impairment charges to be recognized in the income statement on an approximate straight-line basis to December 31, 2012. Effective October 1, 2008 the Company extended its estimate for the future life of the Octane Additives business from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2012.

We believe that the assumptions used in our annual and quarterly impairment reviews are reasonable, but that they are judgmental, and that variations in any of the assumptions may result in materially different calculations of impairment charges, if any.

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Intangible Assets, Net of Amortization

At December 31, 2009 we had \$23.7 million of intangibles that are discussed in Note 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. These intangible assets relate to all of our business segments and are being amortized straight-line over periods of up to 13 years. We continually assess the markets and products related to these intangibles, as well as their specific carrying values, and have concluded that these carrying values and amortization periods remain appropriate. We also evaluate these intangibles for any potential impairment when events occur or circumstances change which suggest that an impairment may have occurred. If events occur or circumstances change it may possibly cause a reduction in periods over which these intangibles are amortized or result in a non-cash impairment of a portion of the intangibles carrying value. A reduction in amortization periods would have no effect on cash flows.

Pensions

The Company's principal pension arrangement is a contributory defined benefit pension plan (the Plan) covering a number of its current and former employees in the United Kingdom though it does also have other much smaller pension arrangements in the U.S. and overseas. The Plan is closed to new entrants without trustee discretion, but has a large number of deferred and current pensioners. At December 31, 2009 the underlying plan asset value and Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO) were \$671.8 million and \$796.0 million, respectively, resulting in a deficit of \$124.2 million.

Movements in the underlying plan asset value and PBO are dependent on actual return on investments and pay awards as well as our assumptions in respect of the discount rate, annual member mortality rates, future return on assets, future pay escalation, future pension increases and future inflation. A change in any one of these assumptions could impact the plan asset value, PBO and pension cost recognized in the income statement. Such changes could adversely impact our results of operations and financial position. A 0.25% change in either the discount rate assumption, or level of price inflation assumption, would change the PBO by approximately \$26 million and the net pension charge for 2010 by approximately \$1.8 million.

Further disclosure is provided in Note 6 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Deferred Tax Asset Valuation Allowance and Uncertain Income Tax Positions

At December 31, 2009, we had a valuation allowance aggregating \$4.4 million against all of our foreign tax credit carry forwards deferred tax asset. The valuation allowance requires an assessment of both negative and positive evidence when measuring the need for a valuation allowance. Objective evidence, such as operating results during the

most recent periods, is given more weight than our expectations of future profitability, which are inherently uncertain. In our view, there are uncertainties around whether the foreign tax credits carry forwards will be utilized in future periods and this represents sufficient negative evidence to require a valuation allowance. We intend to maintain a valuation allowance until sufficient positive evidence exists to support the realization of such an asset.

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The calculation of our tax liabilities involves evaluating uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations. We recognize liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be required. If we ultimately determine that payment of these amounts is unnecessary, we reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit during the period in which we determine that the liability is no longer necessary.

We also recognize tax benefits to the extent that it is more likely than not that our positions will be sustained when challenged by the taxing authorities. To the extent we prevail in matters for which liabilities have been established, or are required to pay amounts in excess of our liabilities, our effective tax rate in a given period may be materially affected. An unfavorable tax settlement may require cash payments and result in an increase in our effective tax rate in the year of resolution. A favorable tax settlement may be recognized as a reduction in our effective tax rate in the year of resolution. We report interest and penalties related to uncertain income tax positions as income taxes. For additional information regarding uncertain income tax positions see Note 7 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Results of Operations Fiscal 2009 compared to Fiscal 2008:**

The following table providing operating income by reporting business also provides the comparative results of operations in 2008 and 2007.

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Net sales			
Fuel Specialties	\$ 422.7	\$ 440.9	\$ 374.6
Active Chemicals	130.2	138.3	133.8
Octane Additives	45.6	61.3	94.0
	<u>\$ 598.5</u>	<u>\$ 640.5</u>	<u>\$ 602.4</u>
Gross profit			
Fuel Specialties	\$ 147.2	\$ 145.6	\$ 124.7
Active Chemicals	26.8	12.5	24.6
Octane Additives	15.3	28.3	48.1
	<u>\$ 189.3</u>	<u>\$ 186.4</u>	<u>\$ 197.4</u>
Operating Income			

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Fuel Specialties	\$ 81.4	\$ 80.0	\$ 63.6
Active Chemicals	8.8	(5.0)	6.1
Octane Additives	(44.8)	1.2	19.9
Pension charge	(6.4)	(2.3)	(4.6)
Corporate costs	(13.3)	(24.9)	(22.0)
Restructuring charge	(2.8)	(2.1)	(3.0)
Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill	(2.2)	(3.7)	(12.1)
Profit on disposal		0.4	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total operating income	\$ 20.7	\$ 43.6	\$ 47.9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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(in millions except ratios)	2009	2008	Change	
Net sales				
Fuel Specialties	\$ 422.7	\$ 440.9	\$ (18.2)	-4%
Active Chemicals	130.2	138.3	(8.1)	-6%
Octane Additives	45.6	61.3	(15.7)	-26%
	<u>\$ 598.5</u>	<u>\$ 640.5</u>	<u>\$ (42.0)</u>	<u>-7%</u>
Gross profit				
Fuel Specialties	\$ 147.2	\$ 145.6	\$ 1.6	+1%
Active Chemicals	26.8	12.5	14.3	+114%
Octane Additives	15.3	28.3	(13.0)	-46%
	<u>\$ 189.3</u>	<u>\$ 186.4</u>	<u>\$ 2.9</u>	<u>+2%</u>
Gross margin (%)				
Fuel Specialties	34.8	33.0	+1.8	
Active Chemicals	20.6	9.0	+11.6	
Octane Additives	33.6	46.2	-12.6	
Aggregate	31.6	29.1	+2.5	
Operating expenses				
Fuel Specialties	\$ (63.6)	\$ (63.3)	\$ (0.3)	+0%
Active Chemicals	(16.6)	(16.1)	(0.5)	+3%
Octane Additives	(59.0)	(23.4)	(35.6)	+152%
Pension charge	(6.4)	(2.3)	(4.1)	+178%
Corporate costs	(13.3)	(24.9)	11.6	-47%
	<u>\$ (158.9)</u>	<u>\$ (130.0)</u>	<u>\$ (28.9)</u>	<u>+22%</u>

Fuel Specialties

Net sales: the year on year decrease of 4% was spread across the markets in which we operate as follows the Americas (down 1%), EMEA (down 3%), ASPAC (down 3%) and Avtel (down 26%). This reduction in revenue was due to lower selling prices and product mix (down 2 percentage points), the unfavorable impact of exchange rates (down 1 percentage point) together with reduced volumes focused in our non-core Avtel business (down 1 percentage point).

Americas benefited from higher volumes (up 1 percentage point) offset by a poorer price and product mix (down 2 percentage points). The revenue decrease was the result of passing on raw material cost decreases to our customers.

Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) net sales were unfavorably impacted by weaker price and product mix (down 4 percentage points) due to passing on raw material cost reductions, the unfavorable impact of exchange rates (down 2 percentage points), offset by increased volumes (up 3 percentage points).

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The Asia-Pacific region (ASPAC) revenues fell due to a poorer price and product mix (down 3 percentage points).

TEL for use in aviation gasoline (Avtel) saw unit volumes decline by 31 percentage points, primarily due to the timing of shipments, offset by a richer price and product mix (up 5 percentage points).

Gross margin: the year on year increase of 1.8 percentage points primarily reflects continued declines in raw material costs and our ability to hold prices relatively firm offset by a lower proportion of higher margin Avtel sales.

Operating expenses: operating expenses held firm, as the favorable impact of exchange rates on our European cost base, denominated in European Union euro and British pound sterling, offset increased research and development expenses and personnel-related costs.

Active Chemicals

Net sales: the year on year decline of 6% was spread across the markets in which we operate as follows the Americas (down 8%), EMEA (down 9%) and ASPAC (up 23%). This decline in revenues was due to the unfavorable impact of exchange rates (down 8 percentage points) and lower volumes (down 3 percentage points), offset by improved pricing and product mix (up 5 percentage points).

The Americas experienced a fall due to volumes (down 16 percentage points) and the unfavorable impact of exchange rates (down 5 percentage points) partially offset by an improvement to pricing and product mix (up 13 percentage points). The volume reduction was caused by lower sales in Custom Manufacturing as we have exited some low volume, low margin business in that market.

EMEA experienced a fall due to the unfavorable impact of exchange rates (down 10 percentage points) and weaker pricing and product mix (down 1 percentage point), offset by higher volumes (up 2 percentage points). The impact of exchange rates is due to a large proportion of sales being European Union euro and British pound sterling denominated.

Our ASPAC business growth in the year has been driven by volumes (up 23 percentage points) and a richer price and product mix (up 9 percentage points) offset by the unfavorable impact of exchange rates (down 9 percentage points).

Gross margin: the year on year increase of 11.6 percentage points reflects the impact of improved pricing, a shift away from lower-margin sales, the favorable impact of raw material cost reductions and better utilization and manufacturing efficiencies in our plants.

Operating expenses: the year on year increase of 3% is due to the costs incurred complying with REACH in the European Union.

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Net sales: net sales declined 26% due to lower volumes (down 23 percentage points) together with a slightly weaker sales mix (down 3 percentage points). In both 2009 and 2008 sales were focused in the Middle East and Africa.

Gross margin: the year on year decrease in gross margin of 12.6 percentage points primarily reflects the lower TEL production volumes on the fixed cost base at the Ellesmere Port, United Kingdom manufacturing site.

Operating expenses: increased by \$35.6 million from \$23.4 million to \$59.0 million. Excluding the impact of the \$40.2 million accrual for anticipated settlement of the OFFP and FCPA investigations, and the impact of legal and other professional expenses of \$12.9 million and \$15.5 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively, relating to these investigations, the year on year decrease in operating expenses was \$2.0 million or 25% primarily in respect of reduced selling costs.

Other Income Statement Captions

Pension charge: this non-cash pension charge increased by \$4.1 million to \$6.4 million despite a decrease in the underlying current service cost. This increased charge primarily reflects a lower expected future return on plan assets.

Corporate costs: corporate costs fell by \$11.6 million due to a \$2.4 million gain on stock options forfeited upon resignation of the Company's former CEO and a \$2.5 million prior years' United Kingdom sales tax settlement in 2009; and \$3.9 million of advisory and financing costs expensed in 2008 in relation to two large potential acquisitions that the Company decided not to pursue. The remaining reductions relate to the favorable impact of exchange rates on the predominantly British pound sterling cost base in tandem with tight cost controls.

Restructuring charge: restructuring costs are comprised of the following:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Separation agreement with the former CEO	\$ 1.3	\$
Relocation of a U.S. sales and administration facility	0.7	
Dissolution costs related to a non-trading foreign subsidiary	0.4	
Reduction in EMEA headcount	0.3	0.7
United Kingdom site clearance	0.1	0.6

Relocation of our European Headquarters to the Ellesmere Port site		0.3
U.S. site clearance		0.3
Reduction in Americas headcount		0.2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>\$ 2.8</u>	<u>\$ 2.1</u>

Amortization of intangible assets: the amortization charge has declined by \$2.7 million from \$7.4 million to \$4.7 million due to a reduction in the amortization charge related to the

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agreements with Ethyl Corporation. The reduction is the result of an extension to the estimated future life of our Octane Additives business and the \$6.3 million reduction in intangible assets recognized in 2008 for contract related provisions no longer deemed necessary.

Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill: the 2009 charge was lower than that recognized in 2008 primarily due to the higher operating income and associated cash flows in 2008. Effective October 1, 2008 we updated the estimates used in the detailed forecast model to calculate impairment charges to reflect the Company's extended estimate for the future life of our Octane Additives business from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2012.

Profit on disposal: in May 2008 the Company recognized \$0.4 million profit following the disposal of surplus U.S. real estate.

Interest expense (net): the net interest expense increased by \$0.6 million to \$6.0 million in 2009 reflecting the accelerated write-off of \$0.2 million of unamortized deferred finance costs from the previous finance facility, an increase in the deferred finance costs amortization charge following our February 2009 refinancing, lower returns on the Company's cash balances in a weaker investment market offset by lower interest expense on our finance facility. Interest expense on our finance facility benefited from U.S. base interest rates and gross debt declining between the comparative periods.

Other net income/(expense): other net income of \$3.6 million in 2009 related to \$3.5m of net foreign exchange gains and \$0.1m of net sundry other income. In 2008 other net expense of \$19.3 million related to net foreign exchange losses of \$19.0 million and net sundry other expenses of \$0.3 million.

Income taxes: tax relief is not available on the charge for impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill and may not be available on the anticipated settlement in respect of the OFFP and FCPA investigations. This year's income tax has also been impacted by the adjustment of income tax provisions as a result of the settlement of certain United Kingdom tax positions. Accordingly we believe that the change in the effective rate of tax to 65.0% in 2009 from 33.3% in 2008 is best explained by adjusting for these charges. This adjusted effective tax rate has decreased by 4.5 percentage points between the comparative periods primarily due to the positive impact of taxable profits in different geographical locations. Further details are given in Note 7 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Income before income taxes	\$ 18.3	\$ 18.9
Add back OFFP/FCPA anticipated settlement accrual	40.2	
Add back Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill	2.2	3.7

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	\$ 60.7	\$ 22.6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income taxes	\$ 11.9	\$ 6.3
Add back adjustment of income tax provisions	2.3	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 14.2	\$ 6.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Adjusted effective tax rate	23.4%	27.9%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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(in millions except ratios)	2008	2007	Change	
Net sales				
Fuel Specialties	\$ 440.9	\$ 374.6	\$ 66.3	+18%
Active Chemicals	138.3	133.8	4.5	+3%
Octane Additives	61.3	94.0	(32.7)	-35%
	<u>\$ 640.5</u>	<u>\$ 602.4</u>	<u>\$ 38.1</u>	<u>+6%</u>
Gross profit				
Fuel Specialties	\$ 145.6	\$ 124.7	\$ 20.9	+17%
Active Chemicals	12.5	24.6	(12.1)	-49%
Octane Additives	28.3	48.1	(19.8)	-41%
	<u>\$ 186.4</u>	<u>\$ 197.4</u>	<u>\$ (11.0)</u>	<u>-6%</u>
Gross margin (%)				
Fuel Specialties	33.0	33.3	-0.3	
Active Chemicals	9.0	18.4	-9.4	
Octane Additives	46.2	51.2	-5.0	
Aggregate	29.1	32.8	-3.7	
Operating expenses				
Fuel Specialties	\$ (63.3)	\$ (59.0)	\$ (4.3)	+7%
Active Chemicals	(16.1)	(17.1)	1.0	-6%
Octane Additives	(23.4)	(14.8)	(8.6)	+58%
Pension charge	(2.3)	(4.6)	2.3	-50%
Corporate costs	(24.9)	(22.0)	(2.9)	+13%
	<u>\$ (130.0)</u>	<u>\$ (117.5)</u>	<u>\$ (12.5)</u>	<u>+11%</u>

Fuel Specialties

Net sales: the year on year increase of 18% was spread across the markets in which we operate as follows the Americas (up 18%), EMEA (up 18%), ASPAC (up 23%) and Avtel (up 9%). This growth was due to volume (up 10 percentage points), price and product mix (up 7 percentage points) and the favorable impact of exchange rates (up 1 percentage point).

Americas delivered strong sales of static dissipaters, lubricity improvers and cetane number improvers. Growth was focused in volume (up 10 percentage points) and a richer price and product mix (up 8 percentage

points).

EMEA net sales increased by 18% driven by strong sales of performance, refinery and light heating oil additives. Growth was focused in volume (up 9 percentage points), price and product mix (up 6 percentage points) and the favorable impact of exchange rates (up 3 percentage points).

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ASPAC benefited from strong sales of refinery additives and diesel detergents. Growth was focused in volume (up 22 percentage points) and price and product mix (up 1 percentage point).

Avtel business growth was primarily due to a richer sales mix (up 11 percentage points) offset by lower volume (down 2 percentage points). The results in the corresponding period in 2007 were positively impacted by the more favorable pricing allowed, and the volumes sold, under the Ethyl settlement.

Gross margin: the year on year decline of 0.3 percentage points reflects both the lower proportion of higher margin Avtel sales together with the adverse impact of lower TEL production volumes on the fixed cost base of the manufacturing site at Ellesmere Port, United Kingdom. Gross margins in the remainder of the markets remained largely constant as we successfully passed raw material cost increases onto our customers.

Operating expenses: increased by \$4.3 million from \$59.0 million to \$63.3 million. Excluding the impact of \$1.9 million of one-time professional fees in 2007 the year on year increase in operating expenses was \$6.2 million or 11%. The underlying 11% increase was less than the 18% sales growth as we continued to leverage the infrastructure of this business. This was achieved despite the adverse impact of, until the latter months of 2008, the relative weakness of the U.S. dollar on our European Union euro denominated cost base and higher personnel-related costs. In addition, research and development expenses were driven higher to support this expanding business increasing by \$1.6 million or 15% between the corresponding periods.

Active Chemicals

Net sales: the year on year increase of 3% was spread across the markets in which we operate as follows the Americas (up 5%), EMEA (down 1%) and ASPAC (up 28%). This growth was due to volume (up 2 percentage points) and the favorable impact of exchange rates (up 2 percentage points) offset by price and product mix (down 1 percentage point).

Americas delivered strong sales of Fragrance Ingredients and Personal Care products. Growth was focused in volume (up 11 percentage points) offset by a poorer price and product mix (down 4 percentage points) and the unfavorable impact of exchange rates (down 2 percentage points).

EMEA sales declined marginally despite the favorable impact of exchange rates (up 5 percentage points) and a richer price and product mix (up 2 percentage points) offset by lower volume (down 8 percentage points). Strong Personal Care and Polymer product sales were offset by lower Household, Industrial and Institutional product sales.

Our ASPAC business represented less than 10% of our overall Active Chemicals business reflecting the early stage of its development. Notwithstanding this, sales benefited from higher volumes (up 25 percentage points)

in Fragrance Ingredients, Personal Care and Polymers products. This increase was assisted by the favorable impact of exchange rates (up 1 percentage point) and a richer price and product mix (up 2 percentage points).

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Gross margin: the year on year decline of 9.4 percentage points reflected price and product mix, primarily in respect of the greater proportion in 2008 of lower margin polymer sales, the significant increase in raw material and energy costs suffered across all the markets in which we operate, and the adverse impact from lower utilization and manufacturing efficiencies in our U.S. and United Kingdom plants.

Operating expenses: the year on year decrease in operating expenses was \$1.0 million or 6%. This decrease was achieved despite the 3% sales growth primarily due to lower personnel-related costs.

Octane Additives

Net sales: net sales and volumes both declined 35% in line with the historic decline in this business. The decline reflected a marginally poorer sales mix despite moderate price increases in 2008. In both 2008 and 2007 sales were focused in the Middle East and Africa.

Gross margin: the year on year decrease in gross margin was 5.0 percentage points. Following the settlement regarding the sales and marketing agreements (TMA's) to sell TEL effective April 1, 2007 the profit share with Ethyl from this business, which was charged within cost of goods sold, ceased. The cessation of the TMA's and moderate price increases achieved in 2008 favorably impacted gross margin and limited the adverse impact of the marginally poorer sales mix and lower TEL production volumes on the fixed cost base of the manufacturing site at Ellesmere Port, United Kingdom.

Operating expenses: increased by \$8.6 million from \$14.8 million to \$23.4 million. Excluding the impact of legal and other professional expenses of \$15.5 million and \$4.6 million 2008 and 2007, respectively, relating to the OFFP and FCPA investigations, the year on year decrease in operating expenses was \$2.3 million or 23% primarily in respect of reduced selling costs.

Other Income Statement Captions

Pension (charge): this non-cash charge reduced by \$2.3 million because, unlike 2007, there was no amortization of net actuarial losses required.

Corporate costs: year on year corporate costs increased \$2.9 million due to the expensing of \$3.9 million of advisory and financing costs related to two large potential acquisitions that the Company did not pursue. This was offset to some extent, in the latter months of 2008, by the favorable impact of the relative strength of the U.S. dollar on our

predominantly British pound sterling cost base.

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Restructuring charge: restructuring costs were comprised of the following:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Reduction in EMEA headcount	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.4
United Kingdom site clearance	0.6	1.2
Relocation of our European Headquarters to the Ellesmere Port site	0.3	0.8
U.S. site clearance	0.3	
Reduction in Americas headcount	0.2	
Additional payments in respect of the former CEO		0.1
Sundry other restructuring		0.5
	<u>\$ 2.1</u>	<u>\$ 3.0</u>

Amortization of intangible assets: the amortization charge declined by a net \$9.5 million from \$16.9 million to \$7.4 million. Of this reduction, \$10.0 million was due to the absence of the Veritel intangible asset amortization charge in 2008 since it was fully amortized as at December 31, 2007. This reduction was offset by a \$0.5 million increase in amortization costs related to the Ethyl intangible asset effective April 1, 2007.

Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill: the 2008 charge was lower than that recognized in 2007 primarily due to the higher operating income and associated cash flows in 2007. Effective October 1, 2008, we updated the estimates used in the detailed forecast model to calculate impairment charges to reflect the Company's extended estimate for the future life of our Octane Additives business from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2012.

Profit on disposal: in May 2008 the Company recognized \$0.4 million profit following the disposal of surplus U.S. real estate.

Interest expense (net): the net interest charge decreased by \$1.6 million in 2008 to \$5.4 million. This was despite the fact that average net debt increased by approximately \$4 million between the corresponding periods from \$67 million to \$71 million. This decrease primarily reflected the fact that U.S. base interest rates declined between the corresponding periods and a \$0.6 million reduction in the deferred finance costs amortization charge.

Other net income/(expense): in 2008 other net expense of \$19.3 million related to net foreign exchange losses of \$19.0 million and net sundry other expenses of \$0.3 million. The net foreign exchange losses related to losses on foreign currency forward exchange contracts and losses on translation of net assets in our European business of \$12.7 million and \$6.3 million, respectively. In 2007 other net income comprised \$7.5 million in respect of net foreign exchange gains offset by \$0.6 million of other sundry expenses. The net foreign exchange gains related to losses on foreign

currency forward exchange contracts and gains on translation of net assets in our European business of \$0.7 million and \$8.2 million, respectively.

Income taxes: tax relief is not available on the charge for impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill and accordingly we believed that the change in the effective rate of tax to

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33.3% in 2008 from 38.2% in 2007 was best explained by adjusting for this non-deductible charge. This adjusted effective tax rate decreased 2.5 percentage points between the corresponding periods primarily due to the positive impact of taxable profits in different geographical locations, partially offset by foreign income inclusions.

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Income before income taxes	\$ 18.9	\$ 47.8
Add back Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill	3.7	12.1
	<u>\$ 22.6</u>	<u>\$ 59.9</u>
Income taxes	<u>\$ 6.3</u>	<u>\$ 18.2</u>
Adjusted effective tax rate	<u>27.9%</u>	<u>30.4%</u>

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION**Working Capital**

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Total current assets	\$ 282.9	\$ 256.6
Total current liabilities	(179.9)	(188.1)
Working capital	103.0	68.5
Less prepaid income taxes		(10.1)
Less cash and cash equivalents	(68.6)	(13.9)
Add back accrued income taxes	6.3	
Add back short-term borrowing	10.0	73.0
Add back current portion of plant closure provisions	3.9	4.1
Add back current portion of unrecognized tax benefits	5.0	9.2
Add back current portion of deferred income	0.1	0.1
Adjusted working capital	<u>\$ 59.7</u>	<u>\$ 130.9</u>

In 2009 our adjusted working capital decreased by \$71.2 million (defined by the Company as accounts receivable, inventories, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued liabilities rather than total current assets less total current liabilities). The \$52.9 million increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is primarily due to the \$40.2 million

accrual for the anticipated settlement of the OFFP and FCPA investigations. The \$0.6 million decrease in accounts receivable and prepaid expenses was due to the timing of shipments in our Octane Additives offset by the substantially increased fourth quarter trading in our Active Chemicals business. The \$17.7 million decrease in inventories was focused in our Octane Additives and Fuel Specialties businesses as we managed production levels to meet fluctuations in demand.

Cash

At December 31, 2009 and 2008 we had cash and cash equivalents of \$68.6 million and \$13.9 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**Debt**

On February 6, 2009 we entered into a new three-year finance facility which provides for borrowings by us of up to \$150 million including a term loan of \$50 million and revolving credit facility of \$100 million. The revolving credit facility can be drawn down until the finance facility expires on February 6, 2012. This new finance facility replaced the previous finance facility which was in place at December 31, 2008.

The Company's finance facility contains restrictive clauses which may constrain our activities and limit our operational and financial flexibility. The facility obliges the lenders to comply with a request for utilization of finance unless there is an event of default outstanding. Events of default are defined in the finance facility and include a material adverse change to our business, properties, assets, financial condition or results of operations. The facility contains a number of restrictions that limit our ability, amongst other things, and subject to certain limited exceptions, to incur additional indebtedness, pledge our assets as security, guarantee obligations of third parties, make investments, undergo a merger or consolidation, dispose of assets, or materially change our line of business.

In addition, the facility also contains terms which, if breached, would result in the loan becoming repayable on demand. It requires, among other matters, compliance with two financial covenant ratios. These requirements are (1) the ratio of net debt to EBITDA shall not be greater than 2.5:1 and (2) the ratio of EBITDA to net interest shall not be less than 4.0:1. EBITDA is a non U.S. GAAP measure of liquidity defined in the finance facility. Management believes that the Company has not breached these covenants throughout the period to December 31, 2009, and expects to not breach these covenants for the next 12 months. The finance facility is secured by a number of fixed and floating charges over certain assets of the Company and its subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had \$51.0 million of debt outstanding under its finance facility and was in compliance with all financial covenants therein. The debt maturity profile as at December 31, 2009, including the finance facility, is set out below:

<u>(in millions)</u>	
2010	\$ 10.0
2011	15.0
2012	26.0
	<u>51.0</u>
Current portion of long-term debt	(10.0)
	<u>\$ 41.0</u>

Outlook

At December 31, 2009, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$68.6 million and debt of \$51.0 million resulting in net cash of \$17.6 million. We continue to expect this position to reverse and net debt to increase significantly in future quarters based on the need to build

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working capital from recent low levels, accelerate our spending on research and development, increase our capital expenditures and pension contributions, fund the recent United Kingdom tax settlement and begin making cash payments once we reach a final settlement of the OFFP and FCPA investigations. Accordingly, our focus continues to be on both generating and preserving cash.

The Company expects to fund its operations over at least the next 12 months from a combination of operating cash flows and its existing finance facility. Under the finance facility we have the ability to draw down the \$100 million revolving credit facility, of which \$1 million was drawn down at December 31, 2009, so long as we are in compliance with all financial covenants therein.

Pension Plans and Other Post-Employment Benefits

The Company recognizes the funded status of defined benefit post-retirement plans on consolidated balance sheets, and changes in the funded status in comprehensive income. The measurement date of the plan's funded status is the same as the Company's fiscal year-end.

Contractual Commitments

The following represents contractual commitments at December 31, 2009 and the effect of those obligations on future cash flows:-

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011-12</u>	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
<u>Operating activities:</u>					
Planned funding of pension obligations	\$ 37.2	\$ 7.4	\$ 14.9	\$ 14.9	\$
Remediation payments	23.7	2.7	7.4	2.1	11.5
Severance payments	0.2	0.2			
Operating lease commitments	6.5	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.8
Raw material purchase obligations	2.6	2.6			
Interest payments on debt	5.7	3.1	2.6		
Unrecognized tax benefits					
<u>Financing activities:</u>					
Long-term debt obligations	51.0	10.0	41.0		
Dividend					
<u>Investing activities:</u>					
Capital commitments	1.7	1.7			

Total	\$ 128.6	\$ 29.3	\$ 68.0	\$ 18.0	\$ 13.3
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Operating activities:

The amounts related to the pension plan refer to the likely levels of Company funding of the United Kingdom contributory defined benefit pension plan (the Plan) and certain pension commitments to senior employees. It is not meaningful to predict an amount after five years since there are numerous uncertainties including future return on assets, pay escalation,

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pension increases, inflation and employment levels. The Company has announced closure of the Plan to future service accrual with effect from March 31, 2010 and accordingly we anticipate a curtailment charge of approximately \$10 million will be recognized in 2010. The Company is in negotiations with the trustees to fund the Plan deficit over a number of years, but currently expects its annual cash contribution for 2010 to increase to approximately \$20 million.

Remediation payments represent those cash flows that the Company is currently obligated to pay in respect of current and former facilities. It does not include any discretionary remediation costs that the Company may choose to incur.

Severance payments represent those cash flows that the Company is currently obligated to pay in respect of severance costs associated with exit or disposal activities and post employment benefits.

Operating lease commitments relate primarily to office space, motor vehicles and items of office equipment which are expected to be renewed and replaced in the normal course of business.

Raw material purchase obligations relate to certain long-term raw material contracts which have been entered into by the Company that stipulate fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum, or variable cost provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Purchase obligations exclude agreements that are cancelable without penalty.

The Company uses interest rate swaps to hedge against the risk from variable interest rates on certain elements of its long-term debt. The estimated payments included in the table above reflect the payments on the variable element of the facility, and the mark to market valuations of the interest rate swaps. Estimated commitment fees are also included and interest income is excluded.

Due to the uncertainty regarding the nature of tax audits, particularly those which are not currently underway, it is not meaningful to predict the outcome of obligations related to unrecognized tax benefits. Further disclosure is provided in Note 7 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financing activities:

On February 6, 2009 we entered into a new three-year finance facility which provides for borrowings by us of up to \$150 million including a term loan of \$50 million and revolving credit facility of \$100 million. The revolving credit facility can be drawn down until the finance facility expires on February 6, 2012. The term loan is repayable as follows: \$10 million is due on February 5, 2010; \$15 million on February 7, 2011; and \$25 million on February 6,

2012. At December 31, 2009 long-term debt comprised a \$50 million term loan and \$1 million drawn under the revolving credit facility.

The Company has historically paid a semi-annual dividend. All dividends are subject to approval by the Board of Directors and accordingly no amounts are included in the preceding table until such authorization has occurred.

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Investing activities:

Capital commitments relate to certain capital projects that the Company has committed to undertake.

Environmental Matters and Plant Closures

The Company is subject to environmental laws in all of the countries in which it operates. Under certain environmental laws the Company is responsible for the remediation of hazardous substances or wastes at currently or formerly owned or operated properties.

Most of our manufacturing operations have been conducted outside the U.S. and, therefore, any liability pertaining to the investigation and remediation of contaminated properties is likely to be determined under non-U.S. law.

We evaluate costs for remediation, decontamination and demolition projects on a regular basis. Full provision is made for those costs to which we are committed under environmental laws. Full provision has been made for the committed costs of \$26.1 million at December 31, 2009. Expenditure against provisions was \$1.5 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.7 million in the years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

We have also incurred personnel severance costs in relation to the management of the decline in the Octane Additives market and the restructuring of the Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses. Total severance expenditure was \$2.1 million, \$1.6 million and \$2.0 million in the years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company operates manufacturing and blending facilities, offices and laboratories around the world, though the largest manufacturing facility is located in the United Kingdom. The Company sells a range of Fuel Specialties, Active Chemicals and Octane Additives to customers around the world. The Company uses floating rate debt to finance these global operations. Consequently, the Company is subject to business risks inherent in non-U.S. activities, including political and economic uncertainty, import and export limitations, and market risk related to changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The political and economic risks are mitigated by the stability of the countries in which the Company's largest operations are located. Credit limits, ongoing credit evaluation and account monitoring procedures are used to minimize bad debt risk. Collateral is not generally required.

The Company uses derivatives, including interest rate swaps, commodity swaps and foreign currency forward exchange contracts, in the normal course of business to manage market risks. The derivatives used in hedging activities are considered risk management tools and are not used for trading purposes. In addition, the Company enters into derivative instruments with a diversified group of major financial institutions in order to monitor the exposure to non-performance of such instruments. The Company's objective in managing exposure to changes in interest rates is to limit the impact of such changes on earnings and cash flows and to lower overall borrowing costs. The Company's objective in managing the exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates is to reduce volatility on earnings and cash flows associated with such changes.

The Company offers fixed prices for some long-term sales contracts. As manufacturing costs and raw materials are subject to variability the Company uses commodity swaps to hedge the cost of some raw materials thus reducing volatility on earnings and cash flows. The derivatives are considered risk management tools and are not used for trading purposes. The Company's objective is to manage its exposure to fluctuating costs of raw materials.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company uses interest rate swaps to manage interest rate exposure. As of December 31, 2009 the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$68.6 million, no bank overdraft and long-term debt of \$51.0 million. The long-term debt comprises \$50.0 million senior term loan and \$1.0 million drawn under the revolving credit facility.

In 2009 the Company entered into interest rate swap agreements to convert floating rate debt to fixed rate that cover \$50.0 million of the remaining long-term debt (including current portion) as at December 31, 2009 of \$51.0 million. On the basis that \$50.0 million of the \$51.0 million long-term debt (including current portion) is hedged against interest movements and that the Company would receive interest on the \$68.6 million positive cash balances, then the interest payable on unhedged debt of \$1.0 million is largely offset by the interest receivable on positive cash balances which have a similar maturity profile. On a gross basis, assuming no additional interest on the cash balances, a hypothetical absolute change of 1% in U.S. base interest rates on the gross amount of these balances of \$1.0 million

for a one-year period would not materially impact net income and cash flows.

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The above does not consider the effect of interest or exchange rate changes on overall activity nor management action to mitigate such changes.

Exchange Rate Risk

The Company generates an element of its revenues and incurs some operating costs in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The reporting currency of the Company is the U.S. dollar.

The Company evaluates the functional currency of each reporting unit according to the economic environment in which it operates. Several major subsidiaries of the Company operating outside of the U.S. have the U.S. dollar as their functional currency due to the nature of the markets in which they operate. In addition, the financial position and results of operations of some of our foreign subsidiaries are reported in the relevant local currency and then translated to U.S. dollars at the applicable currency exchange rate for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements.

The primary foreign currencies in which we have exchange rate fluctuation exposure are the European Union euro and British pound sterling. Changes in exchange rates between these foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar will affect the recorded levels of our assets and liabilities, to the extent such figures reflect the inclusion of foreign assets and liabilities that are translated into U.S. dollars for presentation in our financial statements, as well as our results of operations.

The Company's objective in managing exposure to foreign currency fluctuations is to reduce earnings and cash flow volatility associated with foreign currency rate changes. Accordingly, the Company enters into various contracts that change in value as foreign exchange rates change to protect the U.S. dollar value of its existing foreign currency-denominated assets, liabilities, commitments, and cash flows. The Company also uses foreign currency forward exchange contracts to offset a portion of the Company's exposure to certain foreign currency-denominated revenues so that gains and losses on these contracts offset changes in the U.S. dollar value of the related foreign currency-denominated revenues. The objective of the hedging program is to reduce earnings and cash flow volatility related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The trading of our three business segments is inherently naturally hedged and accordingly changes in exchange rates would not be material to our earnings or financial position. Corporate costs however are largely denominated in British pound sterling. A 5% strengthening in the U.S. dollar against British pound sterling would increase reported operating income by approximately \$1.2 million for a one-year period excluding the impact of any foreign currency forward exchange contracts.

Where a 5% strengthening of the U.S. dollar has been used as an illustration, a 5% weakening would be expected to have the opposite effect on operating income.

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Raw Material Cost Risk

We use a variety of raw materials, chemicals and energy in our manufacturing and blending processes. Many of the raw materials that we use are derived from petrochemical-based feedstocks which can be subject to periods of rapid and significant cost instability. These fluctuations in cost can be caused by political instability in oil producing nations and elsewhere, or other factors influencing global supply and demand over which we have no or little control. We use long-term contracts (generally with fixed costs and escalation terms) to help ensure availability, continuity of supply and manage the risk of cost increases and have entered hedging arrangements for certain raw materials, but do not typically enter into hedging arrangements for all raw materials, chemicals or energy costs. Should costs of raw materials, chemicals or energy increase, and should we not be able to pass on these cost increases to our customers, then operating margins and cash flows from operating activities would be adversely impacted. Should raw material costs increase significantly, then the Company's need for working capital could increase which would adversely impact cash flows from operating activities.

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Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Innospec Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Innospec Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing in Item 9A of this Form 10-K. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, in 2009 the Company retrospectively applied the accounting for noncontrolling interests and effective January 1, 2007 changed the manner in which it accounts for income tax uncertainties.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of

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financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Manchester, United Kingdom

February 19, 2010

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****(in millions except share and per share data)**

	Years ended December 31		
	2009	2008	2007
Net sales (Note 3)	\$ 598.5	\$ 640.5	\$ 602.4
Cost of goods sold	(409.2)	(454.1)	(405.0)
Gross profit (Note 3)	189.3	186.4	197.4
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	(142.5)	(115.2)	(103.9)
Research and development	(16.4)	(14.8)	(13.6)
Restructuring charge	(2.8)	(2.1)	(3.0)
Amortization of intangible assets	(4.7)	(7.4)	(16.9)
Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill (Note 8)	(2.2)	(3.7)	(12.1)
Profit on disposal (Note 19)		0.4	
	(168.6)	(142.8)	(149.5)
Operating income (Note 3)	20.7	43.6	47.9
Other net income/(expense)	3.6	(19.3)	6.9
Interest expense	(6.3)	(6.4)	(9.5)
Interest income	0.3	1.0	2.5
Income before income taxes	18.3	18.9	47.8
Income taxes (Note 7)	(11.9)	(6.3)	(18.2)
Net income	6.4	12.6	29.6
Less net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest		(0.1)	(0.1)
Net income attributable to Innospec Inc.	\$ 6.4	\$ 12.5	\$ 29.5
Earnings per share attributable to Innospec Inc. (Note 5)			
Basic	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.23
Diluted	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.19
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands) (Note 5)			
Basic	23,642	23,595	23,920
Diluted	24,714	24,391	24,838

	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Dividend declared per common share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.09
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(in millions except share and per share data)**

	At December 31	
	2009	2008
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 68.6	\$ 13.9
Accounts receivable (less allowance of \$2.3 and \$2.8, respectively)	89.8	89.9
Inventories		
Finished goods	81.5	95.0
Work in progress	1.5	2.0
Raw materials	37.6	41.3
	<u>120.6</u>	<u>138.3</u>
Prepaid expenses	3.9	4.4
Prepaid income taxes		10.1
	<u>282.9</u>	<u>256.6</u>
Total current assets	282.9	256.6
Property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	50.6	53.5
Goodwill Octane Additives (Note 8)	6.8	9.0
Goodwill Other (Note 8)	139.2	139.2
Intangible assets (Note 9)	23.7	28.3
Deferred finance costs (Note 10)	1.9	0.5
Deferred income taxes (Note 7)	36.9	7.2
Other non-current assets	1.1	
	<u>543.1</u>	<u>494.3</u>
Total assets	\$ 543.1	\$ 494.3
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 50.2	\$ 55.4
Accrued liabilities	104.4	46.3
Accrued income taxes	6.3	
Short-term borrowing (Note 13)	10.0	73.0
Current portion of plant closure provisions (Note 12)	3.9	4.1
Current portion of unrecognized tax benefits (Note 7)	5.0	9.2
Current portion of deferred income (Note 14)	0.1	0.1
	<u>179.9</u>	<u>188.1</u>
Total current liabilities	179.9	188.1
Long-term debt, net of current portion (Note 13)	41.0	
Plant closure provisions, net of current portion (Note 12)	24.5	22.8
Unrecognized tax benefits, net of current portion (Note 7)	14.4	25.6
Pension liability (Note 6)	124.2	13.8
Other non-current liabilities	0.7	13.9
Deferred income, net of current portion (Note 14)	0.8	0.8
Commitments and contingencies (Note 18)		
Stockholders Equity (Note 15)		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, authorized 40,000,000 shares, issued 29,554,500 shares	0.3	0.3
Additional paid-in capital	285.8	282.5

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Treasury stock (5,890,447 and 5,956,384 shares at cost, respectively)	(64.2)	(64.9)
Retained earnings	136.8	131.6
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(201.1)	(120.2)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total stockholders' equity	157.6	229.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 543.1	\$ 494.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(in millions)**

	Years ended December 31		
	2009	2008	2007
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>			
Net income	\$ 6.4	\$ 12.6	\$ 29.6
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	18.4	23.0	31.3
Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill (Note 8)	2.2	3.7	12.1
Deferred income taxes	(2.4)	(1.1)	(4.6)
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(0.4)	
Non-cash intangible asset other adjustments		6.3	
Changes in working capital:			
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	1.7	2.3	(14.5)
Inventories	18.9	(8.6)	(12.0)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	53.1	(9.8)	12.4
Excess tax benefit from stock based payment arrangements	(0.1)	(2.5)	(0.2)
Income taxes and other current liabilities	16.5	(17.2)	(3.5)
Movement on plant closure provisions	1.5	0.2	(1.3)
Movement on pension asset/(liability)	0.2	(5.1)	(2.4)
Stock option compensation charge	1.5	4.1	3.3
Movements on other non-current assets and liabilities	(30.5)	6.9	
Movement on deferred income			(2.3)
	<u>87.4</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>47.9</u>
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u>			
Capital expenditures	(7.2)	(9.1)	(12.2)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net		1.3	
Acquisition of intangible asset (Note 9)			(28.4)
	<u>(7.2)</u>	<u>(7.8)</u>	<u>(40.6)</u>
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</u>			
Net (repayment)/receipt of revolving credit facility	(17.0)	12.0	(52.0)
Repayment of term loan	(55.0)	(20.0)	(15.0)
Receipt of term loan	50.0		
Payments on capital leases			(0.1)
Refinancing costs	(3.7)	(0.4)	
Excess tax benefit from stock based payment arrangements	0.1	2.5	0.2
Dividend paid	(1.2)	(2.4)	(2.2)
Issue of treasury stock	0.2	1.9	4.1
Repurchase of common stock		(10.5)	(20.0)
Noncontrolling interest dividends (paid)		(0.1)	(0.1)
	<u>(26.6)</u>	<u>(17.0)</u>	<u>(85.1)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	1.1		0.2
	<u>54.7</u>	<u>(10.4)</u>	<u>(77.6)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	54.7	(10.4)	(77.6)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13.9	24.3	101.9

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 68.6</u>	<u>\$ 13.9</u>	<u>\$ 24.3</u>
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Amortization of deferred finance costs of \$2.0 million (2008 \$0.5 million, 2007 \$1.1 million) for the year are included in depreciation and amortization in the cash flow statement but in interest in the income statement. Cash payments/receipts in respect of income taxes and interest are disclosed in Note 7 and Note 13, respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY****(in millions)**

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Treasury Stock</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>Total Stockholders Equity</u>
December 31, 2006	\$ 0.1	\$ 281.7	\$ (44.7)	\$ 97.9	\$ (110.0)	\$ 225.0
Net income attributable to Innospec Inc.				29.5		29.5
Dividend (\$0.09 per share) ⁽¹⁾				(2.2)		(2.2)
Derivatives ⁽²⁾					(0.9)	(0.9)
Treasury stock re-issued		(0.6)	6.5			5.9
Treasury stock repurchased			(20.0)			(20.0)
Stock option compensation charge		(0.3)				(0.3)
Two-for-one common stock split ⁽¹⁾	0.2	(0.2)				
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASC 740				(3.1)		(3.1)
Amortization of net actuarial losses (Note 6)				(2.0)	2.0	
Tax impact on amortization of net actuarial losses				0.6	(0.6)	
Actuarial net gains arising during the year (Note 6)					55.0	55.0
Tax impact on actuarial net gains arising during the year				(2.0)	(15.4)	(17.4)
Deferred taxes ⁽³⁾				2.8	(2.8)	
Balance December 31, 2007	\$ 0.3	\$ 280.6	\$ (58.2)	\$ 121.5	\$ (72.7)	\$ 271.5
Net income attributable to Innospec Inc.				12.5		12.5
Dividend (\$0.10 per share) ⁽¹⁾				(2.4)		(2.4)
Net CTA change ⁽⁴⁾					(15.8)	(15.8)
Derivatives ⁽²⁾					(0.9)	(0.9)
Treasury stock re-issued		(0.4)	3.8			3.4
Treasury stock repurchased			(10.5)			(10.5)
Stock option compensation charge		2.3				2.3
Actuarial net losses arising during the year (Note 6)					(42.8)	(42.8)
Tax benefit on actuarial net losses arising during the year					12.0	12.0
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 0.3	\$ 282.5	\$ (64.9)	\$ 131.6	\$ (120.2)	\$ 229.3
Net income attributable to Innospec Inc.				6.4		6.4
Dividend (\$0.05 per share) ⁽¹⁾				(1.2)		(1.2)
Net CTA change ⁽⁴⁾					6.6	6.6

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Derivatives ⁽²⁾					2.3	2.3						
Treasury stock re-issued		(0.2)	0.7			0.5						
Stock option compensation charge		3.5				3.5						
Actuarial net losses arising during the year (Note 6)					(124.8)	(124.8)						
Tax benefit on actuarial net losses arising during the year					35.0	35.0						
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$	0.3	\$	285.8	\$	(64.2)	\$	136.8	\$	(201.1)	\$	157.6

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- (1) On June 18, 2007 the Company announced that the Board of Directors had approved a 2-for-1 stock split to be effected in the form of a 100% stock dividend. Stockholders of record as of July 6, 2007 received one additional share of Innospec Inc. common stock for every share they owned on that date. The shares were distributed on July 20, 2007. Stock option holders received one additional option for every option they held and the original exercise prices for these options were halved to reflect the stock split. The table above has been retrospectively adjusted for this stock split.
- (2) Changes in unrealized gains/(losses) on derivative instruments, net of tax.
- (3) Impact on deferred taxes of a change in the associated tax rate on the unrecognized actuarial net losses of \$138.5 million (\$97.0 million net of deferred taxes) previously recognized in other comprehensive loss.
- (4) Changes in cumulative translation adjustment.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME**(in millions)**

Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the years ended December 31	2009	2008	2007
Net income attributable to Innospec Inc.	\$ 6.4	\$ 12.5	\$ 29.5
Changes in cumulative translation adjustment	6.6	(15.8)	
Unrealized gains/(losses) on derivative instruments, net of tax	2.3	(0.9)	(0.9)
Amortization of net actuarial losses, net of tax of \$0.6 million			1.4
Actuarial net (losses)/gains arising during the year, net of tax	(89.8)	(30.8)	39.6
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	\$ (74.5)	\$ (35.0)	\$ 69.6

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**(in millions)**

Accumulated other comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31	2009	2008	2007
Cumulative translation adjustment	\$ (22.6)	\$ (29.2)	\$ (13.4)
Unrealized gains/(losses) on derivative instruments, net of tax of \$(0.3) million, \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million, respectively	0.9	(1.4)	(0.5)
Unrecognized actuarial net losses, net of tax of \$69.7 million, \$34.7 million and \$22.7 million, respectively	(179.4)	(89.6)	(58.8)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (201.1)	\$ (120.2)	\$ (72.7)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Nature of Operations

Innospec develops, manufactures, blends and markets fuel additives and other specialty chemicals. Our products are sold primarily to oil refineries and other chemical and industrial companies throughout the world. Our fuel additives help improve fuel efficiency, boost engine performance and reduce harmful emissions. Our specialty chemicals provide effective technology-based solutions for our customers' processes or products focused in the Personal Care; Household, Industrial & Institutional; and Fragrance Ingredients markets. Principal product lines and reportable segments are Fuel Specialties, Active Chemicals and Octane Additives.

See Note 3 for financial information on the Company's reportable segments.

Note 2. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation: The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and include all subsidiaries of the Company where the Company has a controlling financial interest. All significant intercompany accounts and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. All acquisitions are accounted for as purchases and the results of operations of the acquired businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. The results of discontinued operations are shown separately in the income statement. Certain revisions have been made to prior year comparatives, to conform to current year classifications, in respect of net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of the consolidated financial statements, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents: Investment securities with maturities of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable: The Company records accounts receivable at net realizable value and maintains an allowance for customers not making required payments. The Company determines the adequacy of the allowance by periodically

evaluating each customer receivable considering our customer's financial condition, credit history and current economic conditions.

Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (FIFO method) or market price. Cost includes materials, labor, and an appropriate proportion of plant overheads. The Company accrues volume discounts where it is probable that the required volume will be attained and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The discounts are recorded as a reduction in the cost of materials based on projected purchases over the period of the agreement. Provision is made for slow-moving or obsolete inventories as appropriate.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Property, Plant and Equipment: Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method. The cost of additions and improvements are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expenses. When assets are sold or retired the associated cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the consolidated financial statements and any related gain or loss is included in earnings. The estimated useful lives of the major classes of depreciable assets are as follows:

Buildings	7 to 25 years
Equipment	3 to 10 years

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets: Goodwill and other intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives are no longer amortized but are subject to at least annual impairment tests based on projected post-tax cash flows discounted at the Company's weighted average cost of capital. The annual measurement date for impairment testing of the goodwill relating to the Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses is December 31. Octane Additives business goodwill is tested for impairment at the end of each quarter. As expected the decline in the Octane Additives market has resulted in quarterly impairment charges being incurred from the first quarter of 2004 onwards. It is highly likely that further quarterly charges will be incurred in future years as the market continues to decline. The impairment tests of the goodwill relating to the Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses have indicated that there is no requirement to recognize an impairment charge in respect of this goodwill. Other intangible assets deemed to have finite lives continue to be amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and tested for any potential impairment when events occur or circumstances change which suggest that an impairment may have occurred.

Deferred Finance Costs: The costs relating to debt financing are capitalized, separately disclosed in the balance sheets and amortized using the effective interest method over the expected life of the debt financing facility.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets: The Company reviews the carrying value of its long-lived assets, including buildings and equipment, whenever changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying values may be impaired. In order to facilitate this test the Company groups together assets at the lowest possible level for which cash flow information is available. Undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the assets are compared with the carrying value of the assets and if they are lower an impairment loss may be recognized. The amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the assets. Fair values are determined using post-tax cash flows discounted at the Company's weighted average cost of capital.

Derivative Instruments: The Company uses various derivative instruments including forward currency contracts, options, interest rate swaps and commodity swaps to manage certain exposures. These instruments are entered into

under the Company's corporate risk management policy to minimize exposure and are not for speculative trading purposes. The

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Company recognizes all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and measures those instruments at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated as hedges, or do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting, are recognized in earnings. Derivatives are tested for effectiveness on a quarterly basis, and marked to market. The ineffective portion of the derivative's change in value is recognized in earnings. The effective portion is recognized in other comprehensive loss until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The Company employs interest rate swaps which convert floating rate debt on the senior term loan to fixed rate. These have been designated as cash flow hedges of the underlying variable rate obligation. At the end of the term of the swap arrangements, the cumulative gain or loss will be reclassified to the income statement. The interest rate swaps have been recorded as a non-current liability in the balance sheet. The Company also hedges the cost of one of its key raw materials using commodity swaps. These swaps have been designated as qualifying for hedge accounting. At the end of the swap arrangements the cumulative gain or loss will be reclassified to the income statement. These commodity swaps have been recorded as a non-current asset in the balance sheet.

Environmental Compliance and Remediation: Environmental compliance costs include ongoing maintenance, monitoring and similar costs. Environmental costs are accrued when environmental assessments or remedial efforts are probable and the cost can be reasonably estimated. Such accruals are adjusted as further information develops or circumstances change. Costs of future obligations are discounted to their present values using the Company's weighted average cost of capital.

Revenue Recognition: The Company supplies products to customers from its various manufacturing sites, and in some instances from containers held on customer sites, under a variety of standard shipping terms and conditions. In each case revenue is recognized when the transfer of legal title, which is defined and generally accepted in the standard terms and conditions, arises between the Company and the customer. Provisions for sales discounts and rebates to customers are based upon the terms of sales contracts and are recorded in the same period as the related sales as a deduction from revenue. The Company estimates the provision for sales discounts and rebates based on the terms of each agreement at the time of shipping. The Company recognized the total revenue from Octane Additive sales under the Ethyl agreements until April 2007. The 32% compensation which was paid to Ethyl was recognized in cost of goods sold. See Note 9 for the accounting in respect of sales and marketing agreements with Ethyl.

Components of Net Sales: All amounts billed to customers relating to shipping and handling are classified as net sales. Shipping and handling costs incurred by the Company are classified as cost of goods sold.

Components of Cost of Goods Sold: Cost of goods sold is comprised of raw material costs including inbound freight, duty and non-recoverable taxes, inbound handling costs associated with the receipt of raw materials, packaging materials, manufacturing costs including labor

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

costs, maintenance and utility costs, plant and engineering overheads, warehousing and outbound shipping costs and handling costs. Inventory losses and provisions and the costs of customer claims are also recognized in the cost of goods line item. Until April 2007, cost of goods sold also included recognition of 32% compensation which was paid to Ethyl (see Note 9 for the accounting in respect of sales and marketing agreements with Ethyl).

Components of Selling, General and Administrative Expenses: Selling expenses comprise the costs of the direct sales force and the sales management and customer service departments required to support them. It also comprises commission charges, the costs of sales conferences and trade shows, the cost of advertising and promotions and the cost of bad and doubtful debts. General and administrative expenses comprise the cost of support functions including accounting, human resources, information technology and the cost of group functions including corporate management, finance, tax, treasury, investor relations and legal departments. Provision of management's best estimate of legal costs for litigation in which the Company is involved is made and reported in the administrative expense line item.

Research and Development Expenses: Research, development and testing costs are expensed to the income statement as incurred.

Earnings Per Share: Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share includes the effect of options that are dilutive and outstanding during the period.

Foreign Currencies: The Company's policy is that exchange differences arising on the translation of the balance sheets of entities that have functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar are taken to a separate equity reserve, the cumulative translation adjustment. In entities where the U.S. dollar is the functional currency no gains or losses on translation occur. In these entities gains or losses on monetary assets relating to currencies other than the U.S. dollar are taken to the income statement. Gains or losses on foreign currency translations are included in other net income/(expense) in the income statement.

Share Based Compensation Plans: The Company accounts for employee stock options under the fair value method. Accordingly share-based compensation is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the options. The Company uses the straight-line attribution method to recognize share-based compensation costs over the service period of the option.

Pension Plans and Other Post-Employment Benefits: The Company recognizes the funded status of defined benefit post-retirement plans on the consolidated balance sheets, and changes in the funded status in comprehensive income. The measurement date of the plan's funded status is the same as the Company's fiscal year-end.

Income Taxes: The Company provides for income taxes by recognizing deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the relevant tax bases of the assets and liabilities.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

When appropriate, the Company evaluates the need for a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes future tax benefits to the extent that realization of such benefits is more likely than not. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date. Income tax positions must meet a more likely than not recognition criteria to be recognized. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions as part of income taxes in our consolidated statements of income.

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. Upon adoption as of January 1, 2007, we increased our existing reserves for uncertain tax positions by \$3.1 million.

Note 3. Business Segment and Geographical Area Data

Innospec divides its business into three distinct segments for both management and reporting purposes: Fuel Specialties, Active Chemicals and Octane Additives. The Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses both operate in markets where we actively seek growth opportunities albeit their end customers are very different. The Octane Additives business is characterized by substantial declining demand.

In 2009 the Company had one significant customer in the Fuel Specialties business, Royal Dutch Shell plc and its affiliates (Shell), who accounted for \$76.1 million (13%) of net group sales. In 2008 and 2007, Shell accounted for \$84.6 million (13%) and \$66.2 million (11%) of net group sales, respectively.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The Company evaluates the performance of its segments based on operating income. The following table analyzes sales and other financial information by the Company's reportable segments:

(in millions)	2009	2008	2007
Net sales			
Fuel Specialties	\$ 422.7	\$ 440.9	\$ 374.6
Active Chemicals	130.2	138.3	133.8
Octane Additives	45.6	61.3	94.0
	<u>\$ 598.5</u>	<u>\$ 640.5</u>	<u>\$ 602.4</u>
Gross profit			
Fuel Specialties	\$ 147.2	\$ 145.6	\$ 124.7
Active Chemicals	26.8	12.5	24.6
Octane Additives	15.3	28.3	48.1
	<u>\$ 189.3</u>	<u>\$ 186.4</u>	<u>\$ 197.4</u>
Operating income			
Fuel Specialties	\$ 81.4	\$ 80.0	\$ 63.6
Active Chemicals	8.8	(5.0)	6.1
Octane Additives	(44.8)	1.2	19.9
Pension charge	(6.4)	(2.3)	(4.6)
Corporate costs	(13.3)	(24.9)	(22.0)
Restructuring charge	(2.8)	(2.1)	(3.0)
Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill	(2.2)	(3.7)	(12.1)
Profit on disposal		0.4	
	<u>\$ 20.7</u>	<u>\$ 43.6</u>	<u>\$ 47.9</u>
Identifiable assets at year end			
Fuel Specialties	\$ 247.6	\$ 247.9	
Active Chemicals	103.2	104.2	
Octane Additives	79.5	124.6	
Corporate	112.8	17.6	
	<u>\$ 543.1</u>	<u>\$ 494.3</u>	

The Company includes within the corporate costs line item the costs of:

managing the Group as a company with securities listed on the NASDAQ and registered with the SEC;

the President/CEO's office, group finance, group human resources, group legal counsel, legal fees and investor relations;

running the corporate offices in the U.S. and Europe;

the corporate development function since they do not relate to the current trading activities of our other business segments; and

the corporate share of the information technology, accounting and human resources departments.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Sales by geographic area are reported by source (where the transaction originates) and by destination (where the final sale to customers is made). Intercompany sales are priced to recover cost plus an appropriate mark-up for profit and are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Identifiable assets are those directly associated with the operations of the geographical area.

Goodwill has not been allocated by geographical location on the grounds that it would be impracticable to do so.

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Net sales by source			
United States	\$ 217.0	\$ 222.9	\$ 192.8
United Kingdom	356.2	383.2	333.6
Rest of Europe	84.8	115.6	154.6
Other	0.3	0.8	0.4
Sales between areas	(59.8)	(82.0)	(79.0)
	<u>\$ 598.5</u>	<u>\$ 640.5</u>	<u>\$ 602.4</u>
Net sales by destination			
United States	\$ 222.0	\$ 236.6	\$ 210.9
United Kingdom	21.1	22.2	25.1
Rest of Europe	219.5	240.5	205.1
Other	135.9	141.2	161.3
	<u>\$ 598.5</u>	<u>\$ 640.5</u>	<u>\$ 602.4</u>
Income before income taxes			
United States	\$ 52.4	\$ 10.0	\$ 22.1
United Kingdom	(44.8)	7.9	25.8
Rest of Europe	12.8	4.5	13.3
Other	0.1	0.2	(1.3)
Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill	(2.2)	(3.7)	(12.1)
	<u>\$ 18.3</u>	<u>\$ 18.9</u>	<u>\$ 47.8</u>
Long-lived assets at year end			
United States	\$ 17.3	\$ 9.4	

United Kingdom	47.6	33.9
Rest of Europe	11.4	10.2
	<u>76.3</u>	<u>53.5</u>
	\$ 76.3	\$ 53.5
Identifiable assets at year end		
United States	\$ 112.8	\$ 111.7
United Kingdom	225.4	183.4
Rest of Europe	58.3	50.4
Other	0.6	0.6
Goodwill	146.0	148.2
	<u>543.1</u>	<u>494.3</u>
	\$ 543.1	\$ 494.3

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 4. Share Based Compensation Plans**

The Company has five stock option plans, four of which expired by their respective terms in May 2008 at the end of their 10 year life. The Company submitted new plans for stockholder approval to replace those that expired and requested approval to reserve common stock for issuance under each of those plans. Two of these plans provide for the grant of stock options to key employees and one provides for the grant of stock options to non-employee directors. The fourth plan is a savings plan which provides for the grant of stock options to all Company employees provided they commit to make regular savings over a pre-defined period which can then be used to purchase common stock upon vesting of the options. Under the new plans vesting periods range from 27 months to 6 years and in all cases stock options granted expire within 10 years of the date of grant. All grants are at the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. Grants may be priced at market value or at a premium or discount. The fifth plan provides for the grant of stock options to key executives on a matching basis provided they use a proportion of their annual bonus to purchase common stock in the Company on the open market. All four of the plans submitted for stockholder approval were approved at the Company's Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 6, 2008. The aggregate number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance which can be granted under all five plans is 1,790,000.

Under the rules of the plans which expired in May 2008 no further stock options will be granted and un-awarded shares of common stock previously allocated to these plans cannot be used for further grants. Stock options granted under the plans prior to the expiration date of the plan expire within 10 years of the date of grant.

The fair value of these options is calculated using the Black-Scholes model. In some cases certain performance related options are dependent upon external factors such as the Company's share price. The fair value of these options is calculated using a Monte Carlo model.

The following assumptions were used to determine the fair value of options calculated using the Black-Scholes model:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Dividend yield	2.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Expected life	5 years	4 years	4 years
Volatility	76.5%	50.1%	48.9%
Risk free interest rate	1.24%	2.73%	4.47%

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes the transactions of the Company's stock option plans for the year ended December 31, 2009:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Fair Value
Options outstanding at January 1, 2009	983,581	\$ 3.47	
Granted at discount	415,640	\$	\$ 8.09
at market value	90,000	\$ 4.07	\$ 2.43
at premium	82,217	\$ 4.62	\$ 1.65
Exercised	(60,653)	\$ 3.27	
Cancelled for payment	(400)	\$	
Forfeitures	(313,250)	\$ 2.95	
Expired	(37,250)	\$ 6.64	
Options outstanding at December 31, 2009	1,159,885	\$ 2.45	

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding at December 31, 2009:

Range of Exercise Price	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2009	Weighted Average Remaining Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable and Fully Vested at December 31, 2009	Weighted Average Remaining Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0 - \$5	1,017,325	7.46	\$ 0.68	40,514	2.86	\$ 1.44
\$5 - \$10	76,506	4.75	\$ 9.11	76,506	4.75	\$ 9.11
\$10 - \$15	1,300	4.36	\$ 11.50	1,300	4.36	\$ 11.50
\$20 - \$25	45,112	8.15	\$ 20.31			\$
\$25 - \$30	19,642	7.15	\$ 27.09			\$
	1,159,885			118,320		

The aggregate intrinsic value of fully vested stock options is \$0.3 million. Of the 118,320 stock options that are exercisable, 20,780 have performance conditions attached. The total compensation cost for 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$1.5 million, \$4.1 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. In 2009, this charge includes a gain of \$2.4 million related to

the gain on stock options forfeited upon resignation of the Company's former CEO. The total compensation cost related to nonvested stock options not yet recognized at December 31, 2009 is \$3.7 million and this cost is expected to be recognized over the weighted-average period of 2.14 years.

On February 13, 2009, we extended the vesting period for 132,470 grants made under a key employee performance related stock option plan from February 13, 2009 to February 13, 2011, and modified the performance criteria to reflect the longer vesting period. Additional compensation cost of \$0.2 million is required to be recognized for these modified stock options in the period February 13, 2009 to February 13, 2011. No stock options awards were modified in 2008 or 2007.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The total intrinsic value of options exercised in 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$0.4 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. The amount of cash received from the exercise of stock option awards in 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$0.2 million, \$1.9 million and \$4.1 million, respectively. The Company's policy is to issue shares from Treasury stock to holders of stock options who exercise those options. During 2009, 2008 and 2007 the new total fair value of shares vested was \$1.1 million, \$1.2 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

The total options vested in 2009 were 176,848 (2008 264,588, 2007 328,660).

An additional long term incentive plan is in place to reward selected executives for delivering exceptional performance. Under this plan a discretionary bonus will be payable to eligible executives if the Innospec share performance out-performs that of competitors, as measured by the Russell 2000 Index, by a minimum of 10% over the five years from January 2008 to December 2012. The amount of bonus which can be earned will be a set cash amount for each one percentage point of out-performance. The maximum bonus under this plan will be payable for an out-performance versus the Russell 2000 Index of 30%. The maximum bonus under this plan, in respect of the current participants, is \$8 million (2008 \$12 million). No bonus is payable under this plan if the Innospec share price does not out-perform the Russell 2000 Index by more than 10% over the five year period, or the Russell 2000 Index falls in value over the same period. The fair value of these liability cash-settled stock appreciation rights is calculated on a quarterly basis using a Monte Carlo model. A compensation charge of \$0.1 million, and a liability of \$0.2 million, was recognized in 2009 (2008 \$0.1 million compensation charge and \$0.1 million liability).

The following assumptions were used in the Monte Carlo model:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Dividend yield	1.0%	1.7%	0.3%
Volatility	82.2%	80.2%	48.9%
Risk free interest rate	1.65%	1.00%	4.47%

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 5. Earnings Per Share Attributable to Innospec Inc.**

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share includes the effect of options that are dilutive and outstanding during the period. Per share amounts are computed as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Numerator (in millions):			
Net income attributable to Innospec Inc.	\$ 6.4	\$ 12.5	\$ 29.5
Denominator (in thousands):			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	23,642	23,595	23,920
Dilutive effect of stock options and awards	1,072	796	918
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	24,714	24,391	24,838
Net income per share, basic:			
Net income attributable to Innospec Inc. common stockholders	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.23
Net income per share, diluted:			
Net income attributable to Innospec Inc. common stockholders	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.19

In 2009, 2008 and 2007 the average number of anti-dilutive options excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share were 146,325, 98,880 and 17,729, respectively.

Note 6. Pension Plans

The Company's principal pension arrangement is a contributory defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") covering a number of its current and former employees in the United Kingdom, although it does also have other much smaller pension arrangements in the U.S. and overseas. The Plan is closed to new entrants without trustee discretion. The Projected Benefit Obligation ("PBO") is based on final salary and years of credited service reduced by social security benefits according to a plan formula. Normal retirement age is 65 but provisions are made for early retirement. The Plan's assets are invested by two investment management companies in funds holding United Kingdom and overseas equities, United Kingdom and overseas fixed interest securities, index linked securities, property unit trusts and cash

or cash equivalents. The trustees' investment policy is to seek to achieve specified objectives through investing in a suitable mixture of real and monetary assets. The trustees recognize that the returns on real assets, while expected to be greater over the long term than those on monetary assets, are likely to be more volatile. A mixture across asset classes should nevertheless provide the level of returns required by the Plan to meet its liabilities at an acceptable level of risk for the trustees and an acceptable level of cost to the Company.

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A full triennial actuarial valuation of the Plan was performed as at December 31, 2008 and an update performed as at December 31, 2009, the results of which are reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

The Company is contributing amounts to the Plan to cover service costs to date. Employee and employer contributions from January 1, 2007 were at 7% and 29%, respectively, of pensionable pay. In addition, since March 2007, the Company has been contributing £1.5 million (\$2.4 million) per calendar year in accordance with a 10 year deficit recovery plan. From January 1, 2008, employee and employer contributions remained at 7% and 29%, although employee contributions were paid by the employer through a salary sacrifice arrangement. The Company has announced closure of the Plan to future service accrual with effect from March 31, 2010 and accordingly we anticipate a curtailment charge of approximately \$10 million will be recognized in 2010. The Company is in negotiations with the trustees to fund the Plan deficit over a number of years, but currently expects its annual cash contribution for 2010 to increase to approximately \$20 million.

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>12 months to December 31 2009</u>	<u>12 months to December 31 2008</u>	<u>12 months to December 31 2007</u>
<i>Plan net pension charge:</i>			
Service cost	\$ 3.7	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.4
Interest cost on PBO	38.9	45.7	45.7
Expected return on plan assets	(36.2)	(48.7)	(48.5)
Amortization of net actuarial losses			2.0
	<u>\$ 6.4</u>	<u>\$ 2.3</u>	<u>\$ 4.6</u>
<i>Plan assumptions:</i>			
Discount rate	5.60%	6.50%	5.80%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	3.60%	3.75%	3.95%
Rate of return on plan assets overall	5.75%	6.20%	5.45%
Rate of return on plan assets equity securities	7.20%	7.80%	7.50%
Rate of return on plan assets debt securities	5.80%	5.10%	4.60%
<i>Plan asset allocation by category:</i>			
Equity securities	26%	22%	29%
Debt securities	74%	76%	71%
Other		2%	
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The discount rate used represents the annualized yield on medium and longer term AA rated corporate bonds in the United Kingdom and has been determined by reference to the iBoxx corporate bond index published by International Index Company. The rate of increase in compensation levels assumes that real salary growth in Innospec will be the same as an assumed level of price inflation of 3.6%. A 0.25% change in either the discount rate

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

assumption, or level of price inflation assumption, would change the PBO by approximately \$26 million and the net pension charge for 2010 by approximately \$1.8 million.

The current investment strategy of the Plan is to obtain an asset allocation of 70% in favor of debt securities and 30% equity securities in order to achieve a more predictable return on assets.

The projected net pension charge for the year ending December 31, 2010 is as follows:

(in millions)	
Service cost	\$ 4.2
Interest cost on PBO	43.4
Expected return on plan assets	(37.6)
Amortization of net actuarial losses	5.5
	<u>\$ 15.5</u>

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service as appropriate, are expected to be made:

(in millions)	
2010	\$ 41.7
2011	\$ 43.1
2012	\$ 44.6
2013	\$ 46.2
2014	\$ 47.8
2015 - 2019	\$ 265.0

Company contributions to defined contribution schemes during 2009 were \$2.5 million (2008 \$2.8 million).

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Movements in PBO and fair value of Plan assets are as follows:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>12 months to December 31 2009</u>	<u>12 months to December 31 2008</u>
Change in PBO		
Opening balance	\$ 571.2	\$ 854.3
Interest cost	38.9	45.7
Service cost	3.7	5.3
Benefits paid	(38.9)	(46.1)
Actuarial losses/(gains)	145.1	(66.3)
Exchange effect	76.0	(221.7)
	<u>796.0</u>	<u>571.2</u>
Fair value of plan assets		
Opening balance	557.4	889.1
Actual benefits paid	(38.9)	(46.1)
Actual contributions by employer	7.1	7.5
Actual return on assets	75.9	(74.0)
Exchange effect	70.3	(219.1)
	<u>671.8</u>	<u>557.4</u>
Plan assets deficit over PBO	(124.2)	(13.8)
Unrecognized net loss	249.1	124.3
Amortization of net actuarial losses		
Amount recognized in other comprehensive loss	(249.1)	(124.3)
	<u>\$ (124.2)</u>	<u>\$ (13.8)</u>
Pension liability		

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Plan was \$771.2 million and \$555.9 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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For the vast majority of assets, a market approach is adopted to assess the fair value of the assets, with the inputs being the quoted market prices for the actual securities held in the relevant fund. For assets in which there is no ready market and for which no indicative dealer prices are available, fund assets are independently evaluated, with the use of agreed upon procedures conducted by an audit firm to provide independent confirmation that proper valuation procedures are being followed. As of December 31, 2009, the fair values of pension assets by level of input were as follows:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1)</u>	<u>Significant other observable inputs (level 2)</u>	<u>Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fixed income securities				
Debt securities issued by U.S. government and government agencies	\$	\$ 1.3	\$	\$ 1.3
Debt securities issued by non-U.S. governments and government agencies		253.2	3.4	256.6
Corporate debt securities		266.3		266.3
Residential mortgage-backed securities		0.8		0.8
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		0.3		0.3
Agency securitized products		0.2		0.2
Other asset-backed securities		2.7		2.7
Equity securities				
Equity securities held for proprietary investment purposes	7.4	89.3		96.7
Real estate		27.3		27.3
Other assets			18.0	18.0
Total assets at fair value	7.4	641.4	21.4	670.2
Cash	1.6			1.6
Total plan assets	\$ 9.0	\$ 641.4	\$ 21.4	\$ 671.8

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

As of December 31, 2009, the reconciliation of the fair value of pension plan assets using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) were as follows:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Debt securities issued by non- U.S. government and government agencies</u>	<u>Other assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 2.7	\$ 20.9	\$ 23.6
Realized/unrealized gains/(losses):			
Relating to assets still held at the reporting date		(3.1)	(3.1)
Transfers in/(out) of level 3	0.3	(2.0)	(1.7)
Exchange effect	0.4	2.2	2.6
Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>\$ 3.4</u>	<u>\$ 18.0</u>	<u>\$ 21.4</u>

Approximately 70% of the Plan's assets are held in index-tracking funds with one investment management company. Approximately 35% of the Plan's assets are invested in United Kingdom government gilts. No more than 5% of the Plan's assets are invested in any one individual company's investment funds.

Note 7. Income Taxes

The Company has adopted a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A roll-forward of unrecognized tax benefits and associated accrued interest and penalties is as follows:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Interest and penalties</u>	<u>Unrecognized tax benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Opening balance at January 1, 2007	\$ 2.3	\$ 33.4	\$ 35.7
Additions related to tax positions taken in the current period		1.5	1.5
Additions for tax positions of prior periods	1.4	1.0	2.4
Exchange effect	0.1	1.7	1.8
Settlements		(1.4)	(1.4)
	<u>3.8</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>40.0</u>
Closing balance at December 31, 2007			
Current	(1.7)	(10.9)	(12.6)
	<u>2.1</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>27.4</u>
Non-current	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance at January 1, 2008	3.8	36.2	40.0
Additions related to tax positions taken in the current period		2.2	2.2
Additions for tax positions of prior periods	0.7	11.6	12.3
Reductions for tax positions of prior periods		(9.5)	(9.5)
Exchange effect	(0.5)	(5.7)	(6.2)
Settlements	(0.5)	(3.5)	(4.0)
	<u>3.5</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>34.8</u>
Closing balance at December 31, 2008			
Current	(1.7)	(7.5)	(9.2)
	<u>1.8</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>25.6</u>
Non-current	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance at January 1, 2009	3.5	31.3	34.8
Additions related to tax positions taken in the current period	2.5	6.9	9.4
Additions for tax positions of prior periods	0.4		0.4
Exchange effect	0.2	1.2	1.4
Settlements	(2.8)	(23.8)	(26.6)
	<u>3.8</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>19.4</u>
Closing balance at December 31, 2009			
Current	(1.0)	(4.0)	(5.0)
	<u>2.8</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>14.4</u>
Non-current	\$	\$	\$

All of the \$19.4 million of unrecognized tax benefits would impact our effective tax rate if recognized.

As previously disclosed the Company has been in detailed discussions with the United Kingdom tax authorities (HMRC) with a view to resolving a number of historic United Kingdom tax issues. Indicative agreement was reached with HMRC in late December

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

2009, and on January 11, 2010, Innospec Limited (a United Kingdom subsidiary of the Company) and HMRC entered into an agreement settling certain tax positions (the Agreement).

The Agreement provided for the payment of £3.9 million (\$6.3 million) which was paid on January 21, 2010 and accounts for the settlement of a large proportion of the Company's unrecognized tax benefit position. The Agreement finalizes all but one outstanding United Kingdom issue between the Company and HMRC, which is the subject of on-going discussions.

The Company is continuing to assess the possible tax implications arising from the anticipated settlement of the United Nations Oil for Food Program (OFFP) and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) investigations and is in discussion with HMRC as to the United Kingdom tax implications. The eventual outcome of these matters and any relevant tax implications, along with the outstanding United Kingdom issue mentioned above, is inherently uncertain and the outcome may have a favorable or adverse material impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

The Company or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various state and foreign jurisdictions. As at December 31, 2009, the Company's subsidiaries in France and Germany have concluded their respective tax authority investigations into their respective transfer pricing policies for prior accounting periods without material adjustment.

The Company and its U.S. subsidiaries remain open to examination by the IRS for years 1998 onwards due to the net operating losses in the period 1998 to 2002, although no examination is currently underway. The Company's subsidiaries in other major tax jurisdictions are open to examination including France (2007 onwards), Germany (2005 onwards), Switzerland (2007 onwards) and the United Kingdom (2002 onwards).

The sources of income before income taxes were as follows:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Domestic (U.S.)	\$ 8.3	\$ 10.0	\$ 22.2
Foreign	10.0	8.9	25.6
	<u>\$ 18.3</u>	<u>\$ 18.9</u>	<u>\$ 47.8</u>



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The components of income tax charges are summarized as follows:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Current:			
Federal	\$ 2.0	\$ 5.6	\$ 16.9
Foreign	10.4	1.4	7.7
	<u>\$ 12.4</u>	<u>\$ 7.0</u>	<u>\$ 24.6</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	\$ 0.3	\$ 4.5	\$ (6.4)
Foreign	(0.8)	(5.2)	
	<u>(0.5)</u>	<u>(0.7)</u>	<u>(6.4)</u>
	<u>\$ 11.9</u>	<u>\$ 6.3</u>	<u>\$ 18.2</u>

Cash payments for income taxes were \$8.6 million, \$24.6 million and \$22.7 million during 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The effective tax rate varies from the U.S. federal statutory rate because of the factors indicated below:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Foreign income inclusion	23.0	47.6	5.6
Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill	4.3	7.1	8.9
Foreign tax credit	(18.8)	(21.3)	(73.9)
Pension charge	(8.0)	(18.2)	(1.0)
Foreign tax rate differential	(18.8)	(15.2)	(4.6)
Unrecognized net operating losses	(10.5)	(10.0)	(2.1)
Permanent tax adjustments	5.8	(8.9)	9.8
Amortization	(0.2)	(4.2)	
Tax charge/(credit) from previous years	65.1	22.0	(14.6)
Net credit from unrecognized tax benefits	(92.1)		
OFFP/FCPA investigations accrual	76.7		

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Dividend inclusion			80.0
Other items and adjustments (net)	3.5	(0.4)	(4.9)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	65.0%	33.5%	38.2%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Significant factors affecting the variation to statutory rate are set out above and include the use of tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was previously recognized and foreign income inclusions net of foreign tax credits. There was a favorable impact arising from a reduction in the Company's unrecognized tax benefits position partially offset by the tax charges from

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prior years following the settlement of various historic United Kingdom tax issues. The \$40.2 million accrual for anticipated settlement of the OFFP and FCPA investigations and the \$3.7 million charge in respect of the impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill have no cash or taxation impact and hence represent significant factors in the variation from the U.S. federal statutory rate. The mix of taxable profits generated in the different geographical localities in which the Group operates had a positive impact on the effective tax rate in 2009.

Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Excess of tax over book basis in property, plant and equipment	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.9
Net operating loss carry forwards	2.0	2.6
Pension liability	35.0	4.1
Stock options	2.8	1.6
Foreign tax credits	4.4	5.4
Other	6.2	8.4
	<u>52.8</u>	<u>25.0</u>
Valuation allowance	(4.4)	(7.3)
	<u>48.4</u>	<u>17.7</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets	(4.4)	(5.2)
Other	(3.1)	(1.9)
Goodwill amortization	(4.0)	(3.4)
	<u>(11.5)</u>	<u>(10.5)</u>
Total net deferred asset	<u>\$ 36.9</u>	<u>\$ 7.2</u>

Details of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance are as follows:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
At January 1	\$ (7.3)	\$ (8.8)	\$ (1.0)

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Change in foreign tax credits	1.0	1.1	(6.5)
Change in net operating loss carry forwards	1.9	0.4	(1.3)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At December 31	<u>\$ (4.4)</u>	<u>\$ (7.3)</u>	<u>\$ (8.8)</u>

As a result of the Company's assessment of its net deferred tax assets at December 31, 2009, the Company considers it more likely than not that no valuation allowance is required for \$2.0 million (2008 \$0.7 million) of its net operating loss carry forwards and that a full valuation allowance is required against its foreign tax credit carry forwards. The net operating loss carry forwards arose in Germany in prior periods as a result of trading losses. It is expected that sufficient taxable profits will be generated against which these net operating loss carry forwards can be relieved and there is no time limitation to use these losses. Should it be

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

determined in the future that it is no longer more likely than not that these assets will be realized, an additional valuation allowance would be required, and the Company's operating results would be adversely affected during the period in which such a determination would be made.

The Company has not made provision for deferred tax on unremitted earnings from overseas subsidiaries on the grounds that they will not be remitted as they are required in the entities concerned or will continue to be used to fund further investment into other territories. The amount of unremitted earnings at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$616 million and \$691 million, respectively. Any determination of the potential amount of unrecognized deferred taxes is not practicable due to the complexities associated with the hypothetical calculation.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 8. Goodwill**

Goodwill comprises the following:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Fuel Specialties</u>	<u>Active Chemicals</u>	<u>Octane Additives</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1, 2008				
Gross cost	\$ 117.3	\$ 30.4	\$ 526.1	\$ 673.8
Accumulated Octane Additives business goodwill impairment losses			(223.9)	(223.9)
	117.3	30.4	302.2	449.9
Exchange effect	0.1			0.1
Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill			(3.7)	(3.7)
At December 31, 2008	117.4	30.4	298.5	446.3
Gross cost	117.4	30.4	526.1	673.9
Accumulated Octane Additives business goodwill impairment losses			(227.6)	(227.6)
	117.4	30.4	298.5	446.3
Accumulated amortization at January 1 and December 31, 2008	(8.3)	(0.3)	(289.5)	(298.1)
Net book amount at December 31, 2008	\$ 109.1	\$ 30.1	\$ 9.0	\$ 148.2
At January 1, 2009				
Gross cost	\$ 117.4	\$ 30.4	\$ 526.1	\$ 673.9
Accumulated Octane Additives business goodwill impairment losses			(227.6)	(227.6)
	117.4	30.4	298.5	446.3
Exchange effect	0.4			0.4
Impairment of Octane Additives business goodwill			(2.2)	(2.2)
Gross cost at December 31, 2009	117.8	30.4	296.3	444.5

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Gross cost	117.8	30.4	526.1	674.3
Accumulated Octane Additives business goodwill impairment losses			(229.8)	(229.8)
	<u>117.8</u>	<u>30.4</u>	<u>296.3</u>	<u>444.5</u>
Accumulated amortization at January 1, 2009	(8.3)	(0.3)	(289.5)	(298.1)
Exchange effect	(0.4)			(0.4)
Accumulated amortization at December 31, 2009	<u>(8.7)</u>	<u>(0.3)</u>	<u>(289.5)</u>	<u>(298.5)</u>
Net book amount at December 31, 2009	<u>\$ 109.1</u>	<u>\$ 30.1</u>	<u>\$ 6.8</u>	<u>\$ 146.0</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Company's reporting units are generally consistent with the operating segments underlying the segments identified in Note 3.

The Company reviews goodwill annually for impairment, or between years if events occur or circumstances change which suggest that an impairment may have occurred.

Innospec divides its business into three distinct segments for both management and reporting purposes: Fuel Specialties, Active Chemicals and Octane Additives. All of the components in each segment (including products, markets and competitors) have similar economic characteristics and management makes key operating decisions based on the performance of each segment. We therefore believe that business segment level is the appropriate reporting unit level for testing the impairment of goodwill.

To determine the fair value of each of our reporting units we utilize a discounted cash flow methodology based on the forecasted future after-tax cash flows from operations for each since we believe this provides the best approximation of fair value. This methodology requires us to make assumptions and estimates including those in respect of future revenue growth and gross margins, which are based upon our long range plans, and the Company's weighted average cost of capital. Our long range plans are regularly updated as part of our planning processes and are reviewed and approved by management and our Board of Directors. We assume terminal values for the Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals reporting units which are added to the present value of the relevant forecasted future cash flows. We assume no terminal value for the Octane Additives reporting unit beyond its estimated future life. The discounted cash flow methodology does not assume a control premium. We use a discount rate equivalent to the Company's weighted average cost of capital which is estimated by reference to the overall after-tax rate of return required by equity and debt market participants in the Company. We assign assets and liabilities, including deferred income taxes and goodwill, to our reporting units if the asset or liability relates to the operations of that reporting unit and is included in determining the fair value of the reporting unit. Cash and debt obligations are excluded from the carrying value of our reporting units.

In 2009 some of the assumptions and estimates underpinning our discounted cash flows have been revised as part of our planning processes. The most significant revision was that the Company's weighted average cost of capital was increased to reflect the changing proportion of debt to equity funding within the business.

The Company elected to perform its annual tests in respect of Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals goodwill as at December 31 each year. At December 31, 2009 we had \$109.1 million and \$30.1 million of goodwill relating to our Fuel Specialties and Active Chemicals businesses, respectively. At this date we performed annual impairment reviews and concluded that there has been no impairment of goodwill in respect of those reporting segments.

In light of the continuing decline in the Octane Additives market globally, as the Company makes sales of Octane Additives in each quarter, the remaining sales and corresponding cash

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

flows that can be derived from the Octane Additives business are reduced, and accordingly the fair value of the Octane Additives business segment is reduced. As a result the Company determined that quarterly impairment reviews be performed from January 1, 2004 and any impairment charge arising be recognized in the relevant quarter. As a result of the Octane Additives impairment reviews performed during 2009, 2008 and 2007 impairment charges of \$2.2 million, \$3.7 million and \$12.1 million, respectively, have been recognized. These charges are non-cash in nature and have no impact on taxation. There is \$6.8 million of goodwill remaining at December 31, 2009 which relates to the Octane Additives business. Given the quantum and predictability of the remaining future cash flows from the Octane Additives business the Company expects goodwill impairment charges to be recognized in the income statement on an approximate straight-line basis to December 31, 2012.

The table below presents the impact a change in the following significant assumptions would have had on our impairment charge recognized at December 31, 2009, assuming all other assumptions and factors remained constant:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Approximate increase/(decrease) to impairment charge</u>		
		<u>Fuel Specialties</u>	<u>Active Chemicals</u>	<u>Octane Additives</u>
Weighted average cost of capital	+10%	\$	\$	\$ 1.0
Weighted average cost of capital	-10%			(1.0)
After-tax cash flows	+10%			(1.5)
After-tax cash flows	-10%			1.3

We believe that the assumptions used in our annual and quarterly impairment reviews are reasonable, but that they are judgmental, and variations in any of the assumptions may result in materially different calculations of impairment charges, if any.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 9. Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets comprise the following:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Gross cost		
Ethyl	\$ 22.1	\$ 22.1
Veritel	60.6	60.6
Technology	7.1	7.1
Customer relationships	16.0	16.0
Patents	2.9	2.9
Other	0.2	0.3
	<u>108.9</u>	<u>109.0</u>
Accumulated amortization		
Ethyl	(11.0)	(8.9)
Veritel	(60.6)	(60.6)
Technology	(3.9)	(3.2)
Customer relationships	(8.1)	(6.6)
Patents	(1.4)	(1.1)
Other	(0.2)	(0.3)
	<u>(85.2)</u>	<u>(80.7)</u>
	<u>\$ 23.7</u>	<u>\$ 28.3</u>

Ethyl

An intangible asset of \$28.4 million was recognized in the second quarter of 2007 in respect of Ethyl foregoing their entitlement effective April 1, 2007 to a share of the future income stream under the sales and marketing agreements (TMA) to market and sell tetra ethyl lead (TEL). In 2008 contract provisions no longer deemed necessary of \$6.3 million were offset against the intangible asset. The TMAs covered the sale of TEL for use in automotive gasoline and aviation gasoline which we disclose within our Octane Additives business segment and our Fuel Specialties business segment, respectively. We allocated the individual components of the intangible asset attributable to TEL for use in automotive gasoline and aviation gasoline by reference to the forecast future income streams and associated cash

flows from those markets which Ethyl would have shared in. No residual value was attributed to the intangible asset. Accordingly, commencing April 1, 2007, the amount attributed to the Octane Additives business segment was being amortized straight-line to December 31, 2010 and the amount attributed to the Fuel Specialties business segment is being amortized straight-line to December 31, 2017. Effective October 1, 2008 the Company extended its estimate for the future life of the Octane Additives business from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2012 and therefore prospectively adjusted the amortization period for the amount attributed to the Octane Additives business segment. An amortization charge of \$2.1 million was recognized in 2009 (2008 \$4.7 million).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Veritel

An intangible asset of \$60.6 million was recognized in 2001, and amortized straight-line to December 31, 2007, in relation to amounts payable to Veritel Chemicals BV by our Swiss subsidiary pursuant to a marketing agreement effective July 1, 2001. The asset was fully amortized as at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008. No amortization charge was recognized in 2009 or 2008.

Technology

Following the acquisition of the remaining 50% of Innospec Fuel Specialties LLC (previously known as Octel Starreon LLC) on July 8, 2004, the Company recognized an intangible asset of \$2.3 million in respect of various technological approvals the business has received from certain military and civilian authorities. The approvals act as a barrier to entry to any potential competitor in the market who would wish to supply these products.

An intangible asset of \$4.8 million was recognized in respect of a number of specialized manufacturing processes carried out by Innospec Widnes Limited (previously known as Aroma Fine Chemicals Limited) following the acquisition of that entity in August 2004.

Both of these assets have an expected life of ten years and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over this period. No residual value is anticipated.

Customer relationships

Following the acquisition of Finetex (now merged into Innospec Active Chemicals LLC), the Company recognized an intangible asset totaling \$7.1 million, \$4.2 million of which was in relation to customer lists acquired. This asset has an expected life of thirteen years and is being amortized on a straight-line basis over this period. No residual value is anticipated.

Intangible assets were recognized in 2004 in respect of both the Innospec Fuel Specialties LLC (previously known as Octel Starreon LLC) (\$9.0 million), and Innospec Widnes Limited (previously known as Aroma Fine Chemicals

Limited) (\$2.8 million) acquisitions. These relate to ongoing customer relationships. These have an expected life of ten years and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over that period. No residual value is anticipated.

Patents

Following the acquisition of Finetex (now merged into Innospec Active Chemicals LLC), the Company recognized an intangible asset of \$2.9 million in respect of patents and trademarks. These have an expected life of ten years and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over that period.

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The remaining balance relates chiefly to software costs which are amortized over 3 years.

Intangible asset amortization expense was \$4.7 million, \$7.4 million and \$16.9 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Future amortization expense is estimated to be \$4.7 million per annum for the three years to 2012.

Note 10. Deferred Finance Costs

On February 6, 2009, we entered into a new three-year finance facility. This finance facility replaced the previous finance facility which was in place at December 31, 2008. The refinancing was treated as an extinguishment of the previous debt facility. As a result, \$0.5 million of deferred finance costs relating to the previous facility were written off in 2009. In 2009, 2008 and 2007, \$3.4 million, \$0.7 million and \$nil million of refinancing costs were capitalized, respectively. These are amortized over the expected life of the relevant finance facility using the effective interest method.

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Gross cost	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.1
Accumulated amortization	(2.0)	(2.6)
Exchange effect		
	<u>\$ 1.9</u>	<u>\$ 0.5</u>

Amortization expense was \$2.0 million, \$0.5 million and \$1.1 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The charge is included in interest expense (see Note 2).

Note 11. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Land	\$ 7.2	\$ 6.8
Buildings	5.3	5.0
Equipment	108.0	97.3
Work in progress	4.3	4.1
	<u>124.8</u>	<u>113.2</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	(74.2)	(59.7)
	<u>\$ 50.6</u>	<u>\$ 53.5</u>

Of the total net book value of equipment at December 31, 2009 and 2008 no amounts are in respect of assets held under capital leases.

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Depreciation charges were \$11.7 million, \$15.1 million and \$13.3 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The estimated additional cost to complete work in progress is \$1.7 million (2008 \$1.4 million).

Note 12. Plant Closure Provisions

The principal sites giving rise to environmental remediation liabilities are the former Octane Additives manufacturing sites at Paimboeuf in France, Doberitz and Biebesheim in Germany, together with the Ellesmere Port site in the United Kingdom, which is the last ongoing manufacturer of TEL. The liability for estimated closure costs of Innospec's Octane Additives manufacturing facilities includes costs for personnel reductions (severance), decontamination and environmental remediation activities (remediation) when demand for TEL diminishes. Severance provisions have also been made in relation to Corporate personnel and personnel in each of the three business segments.

Movements in the provisions are summarized as follows:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>Severance</u>	<u>Other Restructuring</u>	<u>Remediation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total at January 1, 2007	\$ 3.8	\$ 0.3	\$ 23.7	\$ 27.8
Charge for the period	0.5	2.5	1.3	4.3
Expenditure	(2.0)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(5.9)
Exchange effect	0.1		0.5	0.6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total at December 31, 2007	2.4	0.6	23.8	26.8
Due within one year	(1.9)	(0.3)	(2.2)	(4.4)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.3	\$ 21.6	\$ 22.4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total at January 1, 2008	\$ 2.4	\$ 0.6	\$ 23.8	\$ 26.8
Charge for the period	0.9	1.2	2.8	4.9
Expenditure	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(4.9)
Exchange effect	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	0.1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total at December 31, 2008	1.6	0.2	25.1	26.9

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Due within one year	(1.5)		(2.6)	(4.1)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 22.5	\$ 22.8
Total at January 1, 2009	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.2	\$ 25.1	\$ 26.9
Charge for the period	1.8	1.0	2.0	4.8
Expenditure	(2.1)	(0.2)	(1.5)	(3.8)
Exchange effect			0.5	0.5
Total at December 31, 2009	1.3	1.0	26.1	28.4
Due within one year	(0.2)	(1.0)	(2.7)	(3.9)
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 1.1	\$	\$ 23.4	\$ 24.5

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Amounts due within one year refer to provisions where expenditure is expected to arise within one year of the balance sheet date. Severance charges are recognized in the income statement as restructuring costs along with other restructuring costs. Remediation costs are recognized in cost of goods sold.

Severance

A charge of \$1.8 million was recognized in respect of the separation agreement with the former CEO (\$1.3 million), and a reduction in EMEA (\$0.3 million) and Americas (\$0.2 million) headcount.

Other restructuring

The \$1.0 million charge relates to the relocation of a sales, administration and laboratory facility in Edison, New Jersey to our manufacturing base in Spencer, North Carolina (\$0.5 million), the dissolution of a non-trading foreign subsidiary (\$0.4 million) and United Kingdom site clearance (\$0.1 million).

Remediation

Total costs for remediation are evaluated on a regular basis to take account of expenditure incurred and to amend the scope of future activities in the light of findings from projects carried out. A detailed review of the expected future costs of decontamination and remediation at the Ellesmere Port, United Kingdom site was concluded in December 2004. The results were summarized in a discounted cash flow model and the results are reflected herein.

Remediation expenditure against provisions was \$1.5 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.7 million in 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

The remediation provision represents the fair value of the Company's liability. The accretion expense in 2009 was \$1.2 million. This charge was decreased in 2009 by \$1.1 million in respect of a change in the Company's weighted average cost of capital (\$1.0 million) and changes in scope of future remediation activities (\$0.1 million).

The Company records environmental liabilities when they are probable and costs can be estimated reasonably. The Company has to anticipate the program of work required and the associated future costs, and has to comply with environmental legislation in the relevant countries. The Company views the costs of vacating our main United Kingdom site as a contingent liability because there is no present intention to exit the site. The Company has further determined that, due to the uncertain product life of TEL, particularly in the market for aviation gas, there exists such uncertainty as to the timing of such cash flows that it is not possible to estimate these flows sufficiently reliably to recognize a provision.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 13. Long-Term Debt**

Long-term debt consists of the following:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Senior term loan	\$ 50.0	\$ 55.0
Revolving credit	1.0	18.0
	<u>51.0</u>	<u>73.0</u>
Less current portion	(10.0)	(73.0)
	<u>\$ 41.0</u>	<u>\$</u>

On February 6, 2009 we entered into a new three-year finance facility which provides for borrowings by us of up to \$150 million including a term loan of \$50 million and revolving credit facility of \$100 million. The revolving credit facility can be drawn down until the finance facility expires on February 6, 2012. The term loan is repayable as follows: \$10 million is due on February 5, 2010; \$15 million on February 7, 2011; and \$25 million on February 6, 2012. This finance facility replaced the previous finance facility which was in place at December 31, 2008.

The Company's finance facility contains restrictive clauses which may constrain our activities and limit our operational and financial flexibility. The new facility obliges the lenders to comply with a request for utilization of finance unless there is an event of default outstanding. Events of default are defined in the finance facility and include a material adverse change to our business, properties, assets, financial condition or results of operations. The new facility contains a number of restrictions that limit our ability, amongst other things, and subject to certain limited exceptions, to incur additional indebtedness, pledge our assets as security, guarantee obligations of third parties, make investments, undergo a merger or consolidation, dispose of assets, or materially change our line of business.

In addition, the new facility also contains terms which, if breached, would result in the loan becoming repayable on demand. It requires, among other matters, compliance with two financial covenant ratios. These requirements are (1) the ratio of net debt to EBITDA shall not be greater than 2.5:1 and (2) the ratio of EBITDA to net interest shall not be less than 4.0:1. EBITDA is a non U.S. GAAP measure of liquidity defined in the finance facility. Management believes that the Company has not breached these covenants throughout the period to December 31, 2009, and expects to not breach these covenants for the next 12 months. The finance facility is secured by a number of fixed and floating charges over certain assets of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The weighted average rate of interest on borrowings was 4.4% at December 31, 2009 and 5.2% at December 31, 2008. Payments of interest on long-term debt were \$2.0 million, \$3.8 million and \$6.4 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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The net cash outflow in respect of refinancing costs was \$3.7 million, \$0.4 million and \$nil million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

No assets held under capital leases were capitalized during 2009 or 2008. No capital repayments were made during 2009 or 2008.

Note 14. Deferred Income

Deferred income consists of:

<u>(in millions)</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Deferred income	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.9
Less: current portion	(0.1)	