

**Avecia Group plc**  
**Financial Statements – March 31 2007**

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**Avecia Group plc**

**Unaudited Consolidated Profit and Loss Accounts**

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

	Notes	3 months ended 31.03.07	3 months ended 31.03.06
		£m	£m
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Group turnover	3	7.9	15.4
Operating costs		(15.1)	(22.2)
Restructuring costs		-	(0.2)
Gain on sale of assets		5.8	
Other operating income		0.1	0.1
<b>Loss before interest and tax</b>	3	<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>(6.9)</b>
Finance income		0.3	0.6
Finance costs	4	(0.7)	(8.0)
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(1.7)</b>	<b>(14.3)</b>
Tax		-	-
<b>Loss after tax from continuing operations</b>		<b>(1.7)</b>	<b>(14.3)</b>
Profit from discontinued operations & gain on disposal of discontinued operations		0.2	95.6
<b>Retained profit/(loss) for the period</b>		<b>(1.5)</b>	<b>81.3</b>
<b>Discontinued operations is broken down as follows :</b>			
Group turnover			8.1
Operating costs			(8.6)
Other operating income			-
Loss on sale of assets			(0.7)
<b>Profit from discontinued operations</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>
Share of operating profit/(loss) of joint ventures			0.2
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	6	0.2	96.6
<b>Profit from discontinued operations &amp; gain on disposal</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>95.6</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.*

## Avecia Group plc

### BALANCE SHEET

	<u>Notes</u>	As at 31.03.07	As at 31.12.06
		£m	£m
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment		62.3	63.4
Goodwill		20.6	20.6
Amounts due from parent undertakings		44.1	43.8
		<u>127.0</u>	<u>127.8</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		15.8	11.7
Trade and other debtors		17.5	16.6
Cash and cash equivalents		28.8	29.4
		<u>62.1</u>	<u>57.7</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>189.1</u>	<u>185.5</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities	5	15.3	15.2
Other creditors		2.8	2.8
		<u>18.1</u>	<u>18.0</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other creditors		39.3	33.4
Financial liabilities	5	0.6	1.2
Current tax liabilities		0.1	0.1
Provisions		0.6	1.2
		<u>40.6</u>	<u>35.9</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>58.7</u>	<u>53.9</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>130.4</u>	<u>131.6</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Called up share capital		179.1	179.1
Retained earnings		(48.7)	(47.5)
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of parent</b>		<u>130.4</u>	<u>131.6</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>189.1</u>	<u>185.5</u>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.*

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### CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	<b>3 months ended 31.03.07 £m</b>	<b>3 months ended 31.03.06 £m</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit for the period	(1.5)	81.3
<i>Adjustments for :</i>		
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment charges	1.9	2.9
Finance income	(0.3)	(0.6)
Finance costs	0.7	8.0
Share of loss of associates	-	(0.2)
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	(0.2)	(96.6)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(5.8)	-
Tax expense	-	-
Operating loss/profit before changes in working capital and provisions	(5.2)	(5.2)
Non cash items		1.1
Increase/(decrease) in provision for pensions & similar obligations		(27.9)
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	(0.5)	(1.1)
Increase in stocks	(4.1)	(2.0)
Increase/(decrease) in trade & other debtors	1.6	0.1
Increase/(decrease) in trade & other creditors	5.6	(3.2)
<b>Cash from operating activities</b>	<b>(2.6)</b>	<b>(38.2)</b>
Interest paid	(1.2)	(8.2)
Tax paid	-	-
<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities</b>	<b>(3.8)</b>	<b>(46.4)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Disposal of subsidiaries	0.1	140.7
Cash disposed of with subsidiaries	-	(0.6)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(1.1)	(0.9)
Disposals of property, plant & equipment	3.9	-
Dividends received from joint ventures	-	0.4
Interest received	0.3	0.6
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>140.2</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	(71.1)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(71.1)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(0.6)</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	29.4	49.1
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>71.8</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.*

## Avecia Group plc

### 1. Basis of preparation

The unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the basis of preparation and accounting policies adopted in the consolidated financial statements.

The information contained in the following notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements is condensed from that which would appear in the annual consolidated financial statements; accordingly the unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements included herein are unaudited. They include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly the financial position of Avecia Group plc as at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and the results of operations and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### ***Basis of consolidation***

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the group. Control exists when the group has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Jointly controlled entities are those entities over whose activities the group has joint control, established by contractual agreement. The consolidated financial statements include the group's share of the total recognised gains and losses of jointly controlled entities on an equity accounted basis, from the date that joint control commences until the date that joint control ceases.

#### ***Property, plant and equipment***

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives they are accounted for as separate property, plant and equipment. Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. The cost of each item of property, plant and equipment is written off evenly over its estimated remaining useful life. Reviews are made periodically of the estimated remaining lives of individual productive assets, taking account of commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear. Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated. The total asset lives approximate to 15 years for buildings and 10 years for plant and equipment.

#### ***Intangible assets and goodwill***

All business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities arising on acquisition of subsidiaries and Jointly Controlled Entities. Identifiable intangibles are those which can be sold separately or which arise from legal rights regardless of whether those rights are separable.

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment.

In respect of acquisitions prior to 1 January 2004, goodwill is included on the basis of its deemed cost, which represents the amount recorded under UK GAAP. Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised in the income statement.

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

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Expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

Intangible assets acquired separately, including patents and intellectual property rights are capitalised and amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets are stated net of amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally developed intangible assets are not capitalised.

### ***Provisions***

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and where appropriate the risks specific to the liability.

### ***Restructuring***

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating costs are not provided for.

### ***Classification of financial instruments issued by the Group***

Financial instruments issued by the Group are treated as equity (i.e. forming part of shareholders' funds) only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the group to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the group; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Finance payments associated with financial liabilities are dealt with as part of finance expenses. Finance payments associated with financial instruments that are classified in equity are dividends and are recorded directly in equity.

### ***Derivative financial instruments***

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement.

### ***Loans and preference shares***

Loans and preference shares in kind are stated at amortised cost less impairment.

### ***Foreign currency***

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

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The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated at foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated at an average rate for the period where this rate approximates to the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognised directly in equity. Such differences are recognised in the translation reserve. When a foreign operation is disposed of, in part or in full, the relevant amount from the translation reserve is transferred to profit or loss.

Foreign currency differences arising on the retranslation of a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation are taken directly to equity (the hedging reserve) to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, such differences are recognised in profit or loss. They are released into the income statement upon disposal.

### **Government grants**

Government grants made as a contribution towards revenue expenditure, or for an objective with an associated revenue cost (such as job creation) are included on the balance sheet as deferred income and released to the income statement in line with the costs being incurred.

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

Where grants comprise both capital and revenue elements, these elements are split out on a reasonable basis and each element is treated as described above.

### **Leases**

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease expense.

### **Net financing costs**

Net financing costs comprise interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases, interest receivable on funds invested, dividend income, foreign exchange gains and losses and gains and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in the income statement (see financial instruments accounting policy) and finance charges with respect to the group's defined benefit pension schemes.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in the income statement as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established.

### **Post-retirement benefits**

#### *Defined contribution plans*

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

#### *Defined benefit plans*

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets (at bid price) is deducted. The liability discount rate is the yield at the balance sheet date on AA credit rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the Group's obligations. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the period they occur directly into equity through the statement of recognised income and expense.

Current service costs and finance charges are recognised in the income statement.

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### ***Discontinued operations***

A discontinued operation is a component of the group's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale, that has been disposed of, has been abandoned or that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

Discontinued operations are presented on a single line in the income statement (including the comparative period).

### ***Inventories***

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle or an average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. In determining cost, depreciation is included but selling expenses and certain overhead expenses (principally central administration costs) are excluded. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

### ***Trade and other receivables***

Trade and other receivables are recorded initially at fair value. Subsequent to this they are measured at amortised cost less any impairment losses.

### ***Trade and other payables***

Trade and other payables are recorded initially at fair value. Subsequent to this they are measured at amortised cost.

### ***Taxation***

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising from the following: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

### ***Revenue***

The company generates revenue through raw material conversion and supply and development contracts. Revenue excludes inter-segment revenue and value added taxes.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue is recognised when services have been rendered and significant risks and rewards in respect of ownership of the products are passed to the customer. Where multiple-element sales arrangements exist, this entails the company recognizing revenue on individual contract elements for work performed or services rendered during the period.

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### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents, for the purpose of the cash flow statement, comprises cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand, less overdrafts payable on demand.

### **Impairment**

#### *Non Financial Assets*

The carrying amounts of the group's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, assets that have an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each balance sheet date.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash-generating units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### *Financial Assets*

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

The recoverable amount of the group's investments in receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these financial assets). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

#### *Reversals of impairment*

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

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### 3. Segmental information

***Classes of business:***

The following tables analyse sales, operating profit, depreciation and amortization by business segment.

	Consolidated Financial Statements for the 3 months ended March 31, 2007 £ million	Consolidated Financial Statements for the 3 months ended March 31, 2006 £ million
<b>Sales</b>		
Biotechnology	6.9	13.0
Other	1.0	2.4
	7.9	15.4
Discontinued businesses	-	8.1
	7.9	23.5
<b>Operating profit / (loss)</b>		
Biotechnology	(5.1)	(3.2)
Other	3.8	(3.7)
	(1.3)	(6.9)
Discontinued businesses	-	(1.2)
	(1.3)	(8.1)
<b>Depreciation and Amortization</b>		
Biotechnology	1.5	2.0
Other	0.4	0.6
	1.9	2.6
<b>Discontinued businesses</b>	-	0.3
	1.9	2.9

*Results for the discontinued businesses are reported within the profit from discontinued operations & gain on disposal of discontinued operations line of the consolidated profit and loss account.*

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### Geographic areas:

The table below shows information by geographic area in which turnover and profits are generated. An analysis of turnover by customer location is also given.

	<b>Consolidated Financial Statements for the 3 months to March 31, 2007 £ million</b>	<b>Consolidated Financial Statements for the 3 months to March 31, 2006 £ million</b>
<b>Turnover by customer location</b>		
United Kingdom	3.4	4.3
Continental Europe	1.0	4.7
The Americas	3.4	11.0
Asia, Africa and Australasia	0.1	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>23.5</u>
<b>Turnover by supplier location</b>		
United Kingdom	6.2	12.4
Continental Europe	-	-
The Americas	1.7	10.1
Asia, Africa and Australasia	-	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>23.5</u>

#### 4. Finance Costs

	<b>Consolidated Financial Statements for the 3 months to March 31, 2007 £ million</b>	<b>Consolidated Financial Statements for the 3 months to March 31, 2006 £ million</b>
External interest paid	0.7	6.3
Revaluation (credited)/ charged to interest	-	-
Fee amortization	-	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>8.0</u>

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### 5. Analysis of debt

	2007 £m	2006 £m
<b>Current liabilities :</b>		
Redeemable preference share dividend	0.6	1.2
<b>Non-current liabilities :</b>		
Redeemable preference shares	<u>15.3</u>	<u>15.2</u>

### 6. Profit from discontinued operations & gain on disposal of discontinued operations

Gain on disposal of discontinued operations in 2007 relates to monies released from Escrow in connection with the disposal of the NeoResins business in 2005, and to information technology disengagement costs recovered from Fuji.

Gain on disposal of businesses in 2006 comprises £101.9 profit on the disposal of the Inkjet and Electrophotography business to Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd on 17 February 2006, a loss of £5.3m on the disposal of the Image Polymer business, a jointly controlled entity, to the Mitsui Chemicals Group on 31 March 2006, a gain of £0.9m being purchase price adjustments relating to the disposals of the NeoResins businesses in 2005 and £0.9m costs relating to prior year disposals.