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(Address, Including Zip Code and Telephone Number,

Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.

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If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)(2)	Amount of Registration Fee(2)
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share	\$402,500,000	\$46,770.5

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”).

(2) Includes shares of common stock that the underwriters have the option to purchase to cover over-allotments, if any.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to such Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED NOVEMBER 3, 2014

PROSPECTUS

Shares

Platform Specialty Products Corporation

Common Stock

We are offering up to shares of our common stock (the “Shares”).

Our shares of common stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) under the ticker symbol “PAH.” On October 31, 2014, the last sale price of our common stock as reported on the NYSE was \$26.00 per share.

We are an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”) and have elected to take advantage of certain reduced public company reporting requirements.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 12.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	<u>Per Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public offering price	\$	\$
Underwriting discounts and commissions ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$
Proceeds to us, before expenses	\$	\$

⁽¹⁾ We refer you to “Underwriting” beginning on page 165 of this prospectus for additional information regarding underwriting compensation.

To the extent the underwriters sell more than shares of our common stock, the underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional shares at the public offering price, less the underwriting discounts and commissions, within 30 days of the date of this prospectus.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares against payment on or about , 2014.

BarclaysNomura Credit Suisse UBS Investment Bank

Prospectus dated , 2014.

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About This Prospectus

No person has been authorized to give any information or make any representation concerning us, the underwriters or the Shares to be registered hereunder (other than as contained in this prospectus) and, if any such other information or representation is given or made, you should not rely on it as having been authorized by us or the underwriters. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front cover of this prospectus or as otherwise set forth in this prospectus.

The underwriters are offering the Shares only in jurisdictions where such issuances are permitted. The distribution of this prospectus and the sale of the Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus must inform themselves about, and observe any restrictions relating to, the distribution of this prospectus and the sale of the Shares outside the United States. This prospectus does not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, the Shares by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer or solicitation.

Terms Used in This Prospectus

As used in this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, all references to “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company” and “Platform” refer to Platform Specialty Products Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries, collectively, for all periods subsequent to April 23, 2013 (inception). All references in this prospectus to our “Predecessor” refer to MacDermid, Incorporated, a Connecticut corporation (“MacDermid”) and its subsidiaries for all periods prior to our acquisition of MacDermid on October 31, 2013 (the “MacDermid Acquisition”). As used in this prospectus, “Successor 2014 Three-Month Period” refers to the period from April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, “Predecessor 2013 Three-Month Period” refers to the period from April 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013, “Successor 2014 Six-Month Period” refers to the period from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014, “Predecessor 2013 Six-Month Period” refers to the period from January 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013, “Successor 2013 Period” refers to the period from April 23, 2013 (inception) through December 31, 2013 and “Predecessor 2013 Period” refers to the ten month period from January 1, 2013 through October 31, 2013. “Predecessor 2012 Period” and “Predecessor 2011 Period” correspond to MacDermid’s fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

All references in this prospectus to “Agriphar” refer to Percival S.A. and its agrochemical business, Agriphar. On October 1, 2014, we completed the acquisition of Percival S.A., including Percival S.A.’s agrochemical business, Agriphar (the “Agriphar Acquisition”). See “Summary—Recent Developments—Agriphar Acquisition” and “Our Business—AgroSolutions.”

All references in this prospectus to “Chemtura AgroSolutions” or “CAS” refer to the Chemtura AgroSolutions business of Chemtura Corporation, a Delaware corporation (“Chemtura”). On November 3, 2014, we completed the acquisition of CAS (the “CAS Acquisition”). A description of CAS’ business is included in this prospectus. See “Summary—Recent Developments—CAS Acquisition,” “CAS Management’s Discussion of Operations and Cash Flows” and “Our Business—AgroSolutions.”

All references in this prospectus to “Arysta LifeScience” or “Arysta” refer to Arysta LifeScience Limited. On October 20, 2014, we entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire Arysta (the “Arysta Acquisition” and together with the Agriphar Acquisition and the CAS Acquisition, the “Acquisitions”). The proposed Arysta Acquisition is expected to close in the first quarter of 2015, subject to closing conditions customary for a transaction of this type. A description of Arysta’s business is included in this prospectus. See “Summary—Recent Developments—Proposed Arysta Acquisition,” “Arysta Management’s Discussion of Operations and Cash Flows” and “Our Business—AgroSolutions.”

References to our “common stock” refer to the common stock of Platform, par value \$0.01 per share.

Trademarks and Trade Names

This prospectus contains some of our trademarks and trade names. All other trademarks or trade names of any other company appearing in this prospectus belong to their respective owners. Solely for convenience, the trademarks and trade names in this prospectus may be referred to without the ® and ™ symbols, but such references should not be construed as any indicator that their respective owners will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, their rights thereto.

Industry and Market Data

We obtained the industry, market and competitive position data described or referred to throughout this prospectus from our own internal estimates and research, as well as from industry and general publications and research, surveys and studies conducted by third parties. While we believe our internal estimates and research are reliable and the market definitions are appropriate, such estimates, research and definitions have not been verified by any independent source. We caution you not to place undue reliance on this data.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has adopted rules to regulate the use of “non-GAAP financial measures” such as Adjusted EBITDA, that are derived on the basis of methodologies other than in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). In this prospectus we present Adjusted EBITDA, which is a non-GAAP financial measure. Our management believes this non-GAAP financial measure provides useful information about our operating performance by excluding certain items and including other items that we believe are not representative of our core business. We further believe that the presentation of this financial measure enhances an investor’s understanding of our financial performance. We also believe that this financial measure will provide investors with a useful tool for assessing the comparability between periods of our ability to generate cash from operations sufficient to pay taxes, to service debt and to undertake capital expenditures. We use certain of these financial measures for business planning purposes and in measuring our performance relative to that of our competitors. However, these measures should not be considered as alternatives to net sales or cash flows from operating activities as indicators of operating performance or liquidity. For additional information on why we present non-GAAP financial measures, the limitations associated with using non-GAAP financial measures and reconciliations of our non-GAAP financial measures to the most comparable applicable GAAP measure, see “Summary Financial Data.”

Other than the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) consolidated financial statements of Arysta included in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, for periods up to and including the year ended December 31, 2012, Arysta only prepared unconsolidated financial statements in accordance with Irish generally accepted accounting principles (“Irish GAAP”), and Arysta Corporation only prepared consolidated financial statements in accordance with Japanese generally accepted accounting principles (“JGAAP”). Arysta prepared consolidated financial statements under JGAAP for the year ended December 31, 2013. The previous GAAP for the purpose of preparing its consolidated financial statements is JGAAP because Arysta Corporation represented substantially all of its activity and its consolidated financial statements in JGAAP were regularly provided to its shareholder, lenders and similar stakeholders. A reconciliation from JGAAP to IFRS is presented in Note 25 to Arysta’s audited consolidated financial statements included in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

The Arysta Acquisition is a probable significant acquisition to us (at a significance level of greater than fifty percent) under Rule 3-05 and 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The CAS Acquisition, which was completed on November 3, 2014, was also a significant acquisition (at a significant level of forty percent). As a result, we have included in this prospectus unaudited pro forma financial information based on the historical financial statements of Platform, CAS and Arysta, combined and adjusted to give effect to the CAS Acquisition and the proposed Arysta Acquisition as if each had occurred as of January 1, 2013 for purposes of the statements of operations and as of June 30, 2014 for purposes of the balance sheet data. For the year ended December 31, 2013, such pro forma is also giving effect on a pro forma basis to the MacDermid Acquisition and the related proposed financings. The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information has been prepared in accordance with the basis of preparation described in “Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information—Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information.”

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information presented herein is for informational purposes only and is not intended to represent or to be indicative of the consolidated results of operations or financial position that we would have reported had both the CAS Acquisition and the Arysta Acquisition been completed as of the dates set forth in the unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information, and should not be taken as indicative of our future consolidated results of operations or financial position. The unaudited pro forma financial data has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulation S-X of the Securities Act. However, neither the assumptions underlying the pro forma adjustments nor the resulting pro forma financial information have been audited or reviewed in accordance with any generally accepted auditing standards.

The unaudited pro forma combined consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with our historical financial statements and with both CAS' and Arysta's historical financial statements, all included in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Prospectus Summary

This summary highlights selected information contained in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in the Shares. You should carefully read this entire prospectus carefully, including the section titled “Risk Factors,” along with our, CAS’ and Arysta’s financial statements, and the respective notes to those financial statements, before making an investment decision. This prospectus contains forward-looking statements, which involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Our Company

We are a global producer of high technology specialty chemical products and provider of technical services. Our business involves the manufacture of a broad range of specialty chemicals, created by blending raw materials, and the incorporation of these chemicals into multi-step technological processes. These specialty chemicals and processes are sold into multiple industries including agricultural, electronics, graphic arts, metal and plastic plating, and offshore oil production and drilling.

As our name “Platform Specialty Products Corporation” implies, we continually seek opportunities to act as an acquirer and consolidator of specialty chemical businesses on a global basis, particularly those meeting Platform’s “asset lite, high touch” philosophy, which involves prioritizing extensive resources to research and development and highly technical, post-sale customer service, while managing conservatively our investments in fixed assets and capital expenditures. To date, Platform has completed three acquisitions, the MacDermid Acquisition, on October 31, 2013, the Agriphar Acquisition, on October 1, 2014, and the CAS Acquisition on November 3, 2014. On October 20, 2014, Platform announced the proposed Arysta Acquisition, which is expected to close in the first quarter of 2015, subject to closing conditions customary for a transaction of this type. See “—Recent Developments” and “Risk Factors — Risks Related to the Acquisitions— There can be no assurance that the Arysta Acquisition will be completed.”

Our History

We were initially incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the British Virgin Islands on April 23, 2013 under the name Platform Acquisition Holdings Limited. We were created for the purpose of acquiring a target company or business with an anticipated enterprise value of between \$750 million and \$2.50 billion. We completed our initial public offering in the United Kingdom on May 22, 2013, raising net proceeds of approximately \$881 million, and were listed on the London Stock Exchange.

On October 31, 2013, we indirectly acquired substantially all of the equity of MacDermid Holdings, LLC (“MacDermid Holdings”), which, at the time, owned approximately 97% of MacDermid (the “MacDermid Acquisition”). As a result, we became a holding company for the MacDermid business. We acquired the remaining 3% of MacDermid (the “MacDermid Plan Shares”) on March 4, 2014, pursuant to the terms of an Exchange Agreement, dated October 25, 2013, between us and the fiduciaries of the MacDermid, Incorporated Profit Sharing and Employee Savings Plan (the “MacDermid Savings Plan”). Concurrently with the closing of the MacDermid Acquisition, we changed our name to Platform Specialty Products Corporation. On January 22, 2014, we changed our jurisdiction of incorporation from the British Virgin Islands to Delaware (the “Domestication”), and on January 23, 2014, our shares of common stock began trading on the NYSE under the ticker symbol “PAH”.

Our Business

Until consummation of the CAS Acquisition, we managed our business in two operating segments: Performance Materials and Graphic Solutions. Upon consummation of the CAS Acquisition, we created a new operating segment, AgroSolutions, which includes Agriphar's and CAS' complementary businesses. Upon consummation of the Arysta Acquisition, AgroSolutions will also include Arysta's business. See "Our Business—AgroSolutions."

Our Performance Materials segment manufactures and markets dynamic chemistry solutions that are used in the electronics, automotive and oil and gas production and drilling industries. We operate in the Americas, Asia and

Europe. Our products include surface and coating materials and water-based hydraulic control fluids. In conjunction with the sale of these products, we provide extensive technical service and support to ensure superior performance of their application.

Our Graphic Solutions segment primarily produces and markets photopolymers through an extensive line of flexographic plates that are used in the commercial packaging and printing industries. Our operations in the Graphic Solutions segment are predominately in the Americas and Europe.

Our AgroSolutions segment focuses on a wide variety of proven plant health and pest control products to growers, which are comprised of specific target applications in the following major product lines: seed treatment, insecticides, miticides, herbicides, fungicides, honey bee health, plant growth regulators, adjuvants and home applications (home & garden and ectoparasitocides). We offer innovative seed treatment and crop protection applications, value-added customer solutions, drawing upon our registration expertise and capabilities in numerous geographies and large established distribution network.

We sell our products into three main geographic regions: the Americas, Asia and Europe. Because our Performance Materials segment utilizes shared facilities and administrative resources with our Graphic Solutions segment but offers products that are distinct from those within our Graphic Solutions segment, we make decisions about how to manage our operations by reference to each segment and not with respect to the underlying products or geographic regions that comprise each segment.

Recent Developments

Amendments to Credit Agreement

On August 6, 2014, we, Barclays Bank PLC, the several lenders from time to time party thereto and the other parties thereto further amended our senior secured credit facility by entering into a second amended and restated credit agreement (the “Amended and Restated Credit Agreement”), which generally provides for, among other things, (i) Platform as a borrower under the term loan facility, (ii) increased flexibility with respect to permitted acquisitions, (iii) the ability to request incremental facilities in currencies other than U.S. Dollars, and (iv) securing foreign assets in support of future term loans. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement also allows us, subject to certain limitations, to extend the maturity of our term loans and/or revolving credit commitments.

In addition, pursuant to further amendments to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement which became effective upon the consummation of the CAS Acquisition on November 3, 2014 (the “Further Amendments”), (i) we borrowed new term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$130 million through an increase in our existing tranche B term loan facility (the “New Tranche B Term Loans”), (ii) our existing U.S. Dollar revolving credit facility was increased by \$62.5 million to \$87.5 million and (iii) our existing multicurrency revolving credit facility was increased by \$62.5 million to \$87.5 million. On the date of the CAS Acquisition, we borrowed \$60 million and €55 million pursuant to the U.S. Dollar revolving credit facility and the multicurrency revolving credit facility, respectively. In addition, new term loans denominated in Euros in an aggregate amount of €205 million, or approximately \$259 million assuming an exchange rate of \$1.26 per €1.00 (the “Euro Tranche Term Loans”) were borrowed by a newly formed indirect subsidiary

of Platform, MacDermid Agricultural Solutions Holdings B.V., a company organized under the laws of the Netherlands (“MAS Holdings”), and Netherlands Agricultural Investment Partners, LLC (“NAIP”), a Delaware limited liability company and subsidiary of Platform, serving as a United States co-borrower. Pursuant to the Further Amendments, MAS Holdings and NAIP were added as borrowers under the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement in respect of the Euro Tranche Term Loans and certain domestic and foreign subsidiaries of Platform and MacDermid, including MAS Holdings and NAIP, became guarantors under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, and in connection therewith, pledged certain additional collateral to secure the obligations incurred under the Euro Tranche Term Loans and/or other loans incurred under the facility.

With the exception of the collateral package as noted above, the terms of the Euro Tranche Term Loans are substantially similar to Platform’s New Tranche B Term Loans and bear interest at a rate per annum equal to an applicable margin plus an adjusted Eurocurrency Rate, calculated as set forth in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, and mature on June 7, 2020. As amended by the Further Amendments, the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement now also provides for, among other things, additional flexibility with respect to certain limiting covenants, including by increasing certain dollar baskets.

On October 1, 2014, we and MacDermid, as borrowers, MacDermid Holdings, certain subsidiaries of MacDermid Holdings and Platform, Barclays Bank PLC, as collateral agent and administrative agent, and the incremental lender entered into an incremental amendment No.1 (the “Incremental Amendment”) to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement through an increase in our existing Tranche B Term Loans under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “New USD Term Loans”) in an aggregate principal amount of \$300 million. Except as set forth in the Incremental Amendment, the New USD Term Loans have identical terms as the existing Tranche B Term Loans (as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement) and are otherwise subject to the provisions of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The proceeds from the Incremental Amendment were used to finance the Agriphar Acquisition.

As of result of the Incremental Amendment and the closing of the Further Amendments in connection with the CAS Acquisition, we have (i) approximately \$1,436 million outstanding under our first lien credit facility (including new term loans denominated in Euros in an aggregate of €205 million) and (ii) \$129 million outstanding under our revolving credit facilities.

Private Placements

On May 20, 2014, we completed a private placement to certain qualified institutional buyers and a limited number of institutional accredited investors. Pursuant to this private placement, we sold an aggregate of 15,800,000 shares of our common stock (the “Private Placement Shares”) at a purchase price of \$19.00 per share, raising net proceeds of approximately \$287 million, after deducting placement agents’ commissions and fees and offering and transaction expenses of the placement agents and us. Pursuant to a registration rights agreement we entered into in connection with this private placement, on June 13, 2014, we filed a resale registration statement on Form S-1, resulting in the registration of 14,825,000 of the Private Placement Shares. Such registration statement was declared effective on June 19, 2014.

On October 8, 2014, we completed the sale of an aggregate of 16,060,960 shares of our common stock at a price of \$25.59 per share (the “First Closing”) to certain qualified institutional buyers and a limited number of institutional accredited investors. In connection with the First Closing, we received net proceeds of approximately \$410.9 million, after deducting fees and offering expenses. Following anticipated receipt of stockholder approval thereof at a special meeting of our stockholders expected to be held on or about November 6, 2014 (the “Special Meeting”), we expect to complete the sale of an additional 9,404,064 shares of our common stock to certain funds managed by Pershing Square Capital Management, L.P. (“Pershing Square”) at a price of \$25.59 per share (the “Second Closing”). In connection with the Second Closing, we expect to receive net proceeds of approximately \$240.6 million after deducting fees and offering expenses. In connection with the First Closing we entered into, and in connection with the Second Closing we expect to enter into, a registration rights agreement with each investor pursuant to which we agreed to (i) file a resale registration statement with the SEC covering the resale of the Shares, as promptly as

practicable following the Special Meeting and, in any event, within ten business days following the filing of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 (but in no event will we be obligated to make the initial filing of the registration statement until such time as we are able to comply with the financial statement requirements under Regulation S-X of the SEC's rules and regulations), and (ii) use commercially reasonable efforts, subject to receipt of necessary information from all the purchasers of the shares, to cause the SEC to declare this registration statement effective by the earlier of (a) three business days after the SEC has advised us that the registration statement has not been selected for review by the SEC, (b) three business days after the SEC has advised us that it has no further comments to the registration statement, or (iii) 90 days after the filing date.

On November 3, 2014, we filed a resale registration statement on Form S-1 for the registration of the 16,069,960 shares sold at the First Closing. This number does not include the 9,404,064 shares of common stock issuable to Pershing Square following receipt of stockholder approval thereof at the Special Meeting. We intend to register such shares issuable to Pershing Square by amendment to such registration statement following receipt of stockholder approval.

Agriphar Acquisition

On October 1, 2014, we completed the previously announced acquisition of Agriphar, whose product portfolio includes a wide range of herbicide, fungicides and insecticides, pursuant to the agreement, dated August 4, 2014 (the "Agriphar Acquisition Agreement"), by and among MAS Holdings, as the purchaser, and Platform, as the guarantor, and a representative of Percival, as the seller. Pursuant to the terms of the Agriphar Acquisition Agreement, MAS Holdings acquired 100% of the equity interests of Percival for a purchase price of €300 million (approximately \$379 million at an exchange rate of \$1.26 per €1.00), consisting of €285 million in cash (approximately \$360 million at an exchange rate of \$1.26 per €1.00) and 711,551 restricted shares of our common stock, which will become unrestricted beginning January 2, 2018 unless agreed otherwise in accordance with the terms of the Agriphar Acquisition Agreement. These shares can also be transferred back to us within six-months after the closing of the Agriphar Acquisition for €19 million (approximately \$19 million assuming an exchange rate of \$1.26 per €1.00).

Agriphar is a European crop protection group supported by a team of researchers and regulatory experts which provides a wide range of herbicides, fungicides and insecticides with end markets primarily across Europe. We believe Agriphar's wide variety of product applications and expertise will amplify our benefits from the recently completed CAS Acquisition and the proposed Arysta Acquisition, if and when completed. For the year ended December 31, 2013, Agriphar had \$164.3 million of revenue and \$20.4 million of net income.

For more information about Agriphar's business and a general presentation of our new operating segment, AgroSolutions, which was recently created upon the consummation of the CAS Acquisition, see "Our Business – AgroSolutions."

CAS Acquisition

On November 3, 2014, we completed the acquisition of CAS for approximately \$1.00 billion, consisting of \$950 million in cash, subject to certain post-closing working capital and other adjustments, 2,000,000 shares of our common stock and the assumption of certain liabilities by Platform.

Established over 50 years ago, CAS is a leading niche provider of seed treatment and agrochemical products for a wide variety of crop protection applications in numerous geographies. CAS focuses on specific target applications in seven major product lines: seed treatments; insecticides; miticides; herbicides; fungicides; plant growth regulators; and adjuvants. CAS develops, sells and registers its own products, as well as products manufactured by others on a license or resale basis.

For more information about CAS' financial performance, see "Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information," other related pro forma information included in "Summary Financial Data" and "Selected Financial Data," in this prospectus, and CAS' financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, included in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. For a general presentation of our new operating segment, AgroSolutions, which was created upon the consummation of the CAS Acquisition, see "Our Business – AgroSolutions," included in this prospectus.

Proposed Arysta Acquisition

On October 20, 2014, we entered into a share purchase agreement (the "Arysta Acquisition Agreement") pursuant to which Platform agreed to acquire Arysta, a leading global provider of crop solutions, with expertise in agrochemical and biological products, for approximately \$3.51 billion, consisting of \$2.91 billion in cash, subject to working capital and other adjustments, and \$600 million of new Series B convertible preferred stock of the Company (the "Series B Convertible Preferred Stock"). The closing of the proposed Arysta Acquisition is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions customary for a transaction of this type, including expiration or termination of the applicable waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, and approvals of government authorities and antitrust authorities from certain non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Arysta is a leading global provider of crop solutions, with expertise in agrochemical and biological products. Arysta has a solutions-oriented business model that focuses on product innovation to address grower needs. Arysta's solutions are delivered on a local basis, utilizing globally managed patented and proprietary off-patent agrochemical active

ingredients and biological solutions, or biosolutions, complemented by a broad portfolio of regionally managed off-patent agrochemical offerings. Biosolutions includes biological stimulants, or biostimulants, innovative nutrition and biological control, or biocontrol, products. Arysta employs a targeted market strategy aimed at specific regions and crops where it is believed that its market position, product portfolio and capabilities enable Arysta to achieve sustainable high growth and a strong leadership position.

The Arysta Acquisition Agreement contains representations and warranties customary for a transaction of this type. However, no representations or warranties will survive the closing of the Arysta Acquisition, except for (i) the seller's representations with respect to its ownership of Arysta's equity and its authority to enter into the Agreement and to consummate the Arysta Acquisition, and (ii) Platform's representations with respect to its due organization, its authority to enter into the Agreement and to consummate the Arysta Acquisition, and its solvency immediately following the closing of the Arysta Acquisition.

The seller has also agreed to various customary covenants and agreements regarding Arysta, including the seller's covenants to cause Arysta and its subsidiaries, during the period between the execution of the Arysta Acquisition Agreement and the closing of the Arysta Acquisition, (A) to conduct their business in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices and procedures, and (B) without the prior written consent of Platform (which consent will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), among other things, (i) not to make any amendments to the organizational documents of any of Arysta's subsidiaries in a manner adverse to Platform in any material respect, (ii) not to purchase any securities or make any material investment in any person, or otherwise acquire direct or indirect control over any Person, (iii) not to incur, assume or guarantee any indebtedness as defined in the Agreement, except for borrowings under Arysta's existing credit facilities in the ordinary course of business, (iv) not to sell, transfer, lease, sublease or otherwise dispose of any properties or assets other than immaterial assets or properties in the ordinary course of business, (v) not to amend or otherwise modify or terminate (other than allowing expiration according to its scheduled term) any of its material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and (vi) not to engage in or take certain other kinds of transactions or actions during such period, as more fully described in the Agreement. Platform covenants, among other things, (A) during the period between the execution of the Agreement and the closing of the Arysta Acquisition, not to (i) acquire or agree to acquire, including by merging or consolidating with, or by purchasing a substantial portion of the assets of or equity in, any business of any person or business organization if such acquisition or proposed acquisition could reasonably be expected to (a) delay any authorization from any governmental antitrust authority necessary to complete the Arysta Acquisition, (b) delay or adversely affect Platform's ability to obtain debt financing in connection with the Arysta Acquisition or (c) delay or prevent the consummation of the Arysta Acquisition, (ii) amend, alter or repeal any of its organizational documents if such amendment, alteration or repeal would be adverse to the seller in any material respect, (iii) declare, set aside or pay any dividend or other distribution payable in cash, capital stock, property or otherwise with respect to any of its equity interests, except in respect of our Series A preferred stock (the "Series A Preferred Stock") and (iv) authorize or create any shares of any class or series of stock of Platform ranking senior to or on parity with the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock with respect to the payment of dividends, redemption or the distribution of assets upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Platform, and (B) to reserve for issuance a sufficient number of shares of common stock of Platform for issuance upon conversion of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.

When issued, each share of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock may be converted into such number of shares of common stock of Platform as is determined by dividing a \$1,000 liquidation preference by a conversion price of \$27.14. Platform has also agreed to enter into a registration rights agreement with the seller pursuant to which Platform would be obligated to file with the SEC a registration statement to register the resale of the shares of common stock of Platform issuable upon conversion of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. The forms of the certificate of designations for the Series B Preferred Stock and the registration rights agreement are attached as

Exhibits A and B, respectively, to the Arysta Acquisition Agreement, which is filed as Exhibit 2.5 to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Each share of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock that is not previously converted to common stock will be subject to automatic redemption on either (a) the earlier of (i) October 20, 2016 and (ii) four months prior to the maturity of the mandatory preferred stock contemplated by the Debt Commitment Letter; provided that such maturity date shall not be prior to the earlier of (x) the first anniversary of the original issue date of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and (y) 90 days prior to the maturity of the mandatory preferred stock contemplated by the Debt Commitment Letter (the “Maturity Date”) or (b) the occurrence of (i) a merger of Platform or a subsidiary of Platform where more than 50% of the voting power of the surviving corporation is held by persons other than the stockholders of Platform, (ii) the sale of all or substantially all of the assets or subsidiaries of Platform in a single transaction or series of related transaction or (iii) a bankruptcy or liquidation of Platform (each of clauses (i), (ii) and (iii), a “Triggering Event”). The redemption price for each share of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock will be \$1,000, which must be paid in cash in the event of redemption upon a Triggering Event. The redemption price may be paid in cash or shares of common stock (valued at \$27.14 per share), at the option of Platform, in the event of redemption at the Maturity Date. However, Platform may not issue more than 22,107,590 shares of common stock in connection with a redemption at the Maturity Date. To the extent that the aggregate value of such 22,107,590 shares of common stock is less than \$600 million (based on a 10-day volume weighted average price), then, pursuant to the Arysta Acquisition Agreement, such shortfall would be payable in cash by Platform as additional purchase price.

The Arysta Acquisition Agreement also contains customary provisions governing circumstances under which the parties may terminate the Agreement, including the right of Platform or the seller, as the case may be, to terminate the Agreement if the transactions contemplated therein have not been consummated on or before June 1, 2015, subject to certain conditions, and subject to extension to August 3, 2015 if certain regulatory approvals have not been obtained. Neither Platform nor the seller is responsible for a termination fee in any event.

There can be no assurance that the Arysta Acquisition will close, or be completed in the time frame, on the terms or in the manner currently anticipated, as a result of a number of factors, including, among other things, the failure of one or more of the conditions to closing. See “Risk Factors — Risks Related to the Acquisitions — There can be no assurance that the Arysta Acquisition will be completed.”

As Arysta is being acquired by a U.S. company, the Arysta Acquisition Agreement provides that prior to the closing of the Arysta Acquisition, the seller will cause Arysta to terminate all the business and operations of Arysta and its subsidiaries in or directed to certain countries subject to sanctions by the United States. We can make no assurance that Arysta will fully wind down these operations, and to the extent that it does not, the closing of the transaction could be delayed or may not occur at all. In addition, to the extent that any action by Arysta prior to the consummation of this acquisition is deemed to have violated applicable laws, Platform could face the risk of potential investigations or enforcement actions (including potential successor liability) related to those acts.

For more information about Arysta’s financial performance, see “Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information,” other related pro forma information included in “Summary Financial Data” and “Selected Financial Data,” in this prospectus, and Arysta’s financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the six-month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, included in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. For a general presentation of our new operating segment, AgroSolutions, which was created upon consummation of the CAS Acquisition, see “Our Business – AgroSolutions,” included in this prospectus.

Acquisition Financing

Agriphar. We financed the Agriphar Acquisition with the proceeds from the aforementioned Incremental Amendment and cash on hand.

CAS. We funded the cash portion of the CAS Acquisition through a combination of available cash on hand, proceeds from the October 8, 2014 Private Placement, and borrowings under an increase in term loans of approximately \$390 million (approximately \$259 million of which is denominated in Euros), \$60 million under the U.S. Dollar revolving credit facility and €55 million under the multicurrency revolving credit facility under the Amended and Restated Credit

Agreement, as amended upon the effectiveness of the Further Amendments (the “CAS Term Loan Financing”).

Arysta. We plan to fund the cash portion of the Arysta Acquisition through a combination of the net proceeds of equity or debt offerings, cash on hand, the financial arrangements described below and/or possible other financings.

On October 20, 2014, we entered into a commitment letter (the “Debt Commitment Letter”) with Barclays Bank PLC, Credit Suisse AG, Cayman Islands Branch, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Nomura Corporate Funding Americas, LLC, Nomura Securities International, Inc., UBS AG, Stamford Branch and UBS Securities LLC (collectively, the “Commitment Parties”) for (i) \$1.6 billion of first lien incremental term loans (the “Term Facility”) to be incurred under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and (ii) senior unsecured bridge loans (the “Senior Bridge Facility” and together with the Term Facility, the “Facilities”; the Facilities together with the CAS Term Loan Financings, the “Term Loan Financings”) in an aggregate principal amount of \$750 million, for the purposes of financing the Arysta Acquisition and the fees and expenses in connection therewith, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Debt Commitment Letter. The Commitment Parties’ obligation to provide the Facilities is subject to a number of customary conditions precedent. Furthermore, we are under no obligation to borrow under the Facilities and we anticipate seeking a number of alternative financings for the Arysta Acquisition in lieu of the Facilities, including, but not limited to, equity or debt offerings and other borrowings under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

Risk Factors

Our business is subject to risks, as discussed more fully in the section entitled “Risk Factors” beginning on page 11. Risks discussed in the “Risk Factors” section should be carefully considered before investing in our common stock. In particular, the following risks, among others, may have an adverse effect on our business, which could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline and result in a loss of all or a portion of your investment:

- our business model depends on our ability to consummate future acquisitions and to successfully integrate acquisitions into our business;
- our business and results of operations depends on our ability to protect our intellectual

property rights;

- conditions in the global economy may directly adversely affect our substantial international operations and financial condition;

- our business is significantly influenced by trends and characteristics in the specialty chemical industry and the printing industry;

- agrochemical products are highly regulated by governmental agencies in countries where we do business.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 5200 Blue Lagoon Drive, Suite 855, Miami, FL 33126 and our telephone number is (203) 575-5850.

THE OFFERING

Shares offered by us Shares

Common stock to be outstanding

immediately after this offering Shares

Option to purchase additional shares We have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to additional shares of our common stock to cover over-allotments, if any.

Use of Proceeds We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering to fund a portion of the acquisition consideration and related fees and expenses of the Arysta Acquisition, which we anticipate will be consummated during the first quarter of 2015, with any remaining net proceeds for general corporate purposes.

The closing of this offering is not conditioned on, and may be consummated

before, the
closing of the
Arysta
Acquisition.

In the event the
Arysta
Acquisition is
not completed,
we intend to use
the net proceeds
of this offering
for working
capital and other
general
corporate
purposes, which
may include the
funding of other
acquisitions.

Dividend policy

We have never
paid any
dividends on our
common stock.
We intend to
retain earnings
to fund our
working capital
needs and
growth
opportunities
and do not
intend to pay
any cash
dividends. See
“Market for our
Common Stock
and Related
Stockholder
Matters” in this
prospectus.

Holders of
Series A
Preferred Stock
are entitled to

receive an annual stock dividend based on the market price of our common stock if such market price exceeds certain trading price minimums. See “Market for our Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters” in this prospectus.

We will become subject to additional restrictions upon the issuance of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and may become subject to additional restrictions in any additional indebtedness we may incur, which may prohibit or limit our ability to pay dividends. See “Market for our Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters” in this prospectus.

Market for our Common Stock

Our shares of common stock are currently listed on the NYSE.

NYSE Ticker Symbol

PAH

Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock is subject to substantial risks. Please refer to the information contained under the caption “Risk Factors” and other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before investing in our common stock.

Unless otherwise indicated, the information presented in this prospectus:

(1) assumes no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase up to additional shares of our common stock;
and

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excludes, in reference to the number of shares of common stock outstanding after this offering, (i) 9,404,064 shares of common stock issuable to Pershing Square following receipt of stockholder approval thereof at the Special Meeting; (ii) 15,136,708 shares of common stock currently available under our Platform Specialty Products Corporation Amended and Restated 2013 Incentive Compensation Plan (subject to increase in accordance with the terms of such plan) (the “2013 Plan”) and (ii) 5,174,707 shares of common stock available under our Platform Specialty Products Corporation 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the “ESPP”).

SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents summary consolidated historical financial data for us and our Predecessor as of the dates and for each of the periods indicated. The summary consolidated historical data for the Successor 2013 Period and as of December 31, 2013 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. The summary consolidated historical data for our Predecessor for each of the Predecessor 2013 Period, the Predecessor 2012 Period and the Predecessor 2011 Period, and as of December 31, 2012 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of our Predecessor included in this prospectus. The summary consolidated historical data for the Successor 2014 Six-Month Period and as of June 30, 2014, and for the Predecessor 2013 Six-Month Period and as of June 30, 2013, have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements included in this prospectus. The summary consolidated historical financial data for the Successor 2014 Six-Month Period and Predecessor 2013 Six-Month Period contain all normal recurring adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial information set forth in those statements.

The summary pro forma financial data for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the six months ended June 30, 2014 give effect on a pro forma basis to the CAS Acquisition and the Arysta Acquisition as if they had occurred as of January 1, 2013 for purposes of the Statement of Operations and as of June 30, 2014 for purposes of the Balance Sheet Data.

The summary historical consolidated financial data included below is not necessarily indicative of future results and should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," as well as our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained in this prospectus.

Statement of Operations Data (in thousands)	Predecessor		Period from January 1, 2013 to October 31, 2013	Successor	PredecessorSuccessor		Pro Forma	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014
	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2012		Period from Inception (April 23, 2013) to December 31, 2013	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013	
Net sales	\$728,773	\$731,220	\$627,712	\$118,239	\$372,124	\$372,858	\$2,704,131	\$1,312,638
Gross profit	340,475	355,054	322,837	35,652	189,855	180,909	1,075,347	550,941
Operating profit (loss)	55,948	115,097	91,749 (1)	(195,632)(2)	66,408	9,598 (3)	215,860	109,788
(Loss) income before income taxes, non-controlling interests and accrued payment-in-kind	11,306	70,939	26,475 (1)	(201,444)(2)	23,641	(6,407) (3)	(2,718)	47,101

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dividends on cumulative preferred shares								
Income tax benefit (provision)	(9,953)	(24,673)	(12,961)	5,819	(14,068)	1,947	(66,893)	(47,424)
Net income (loss) to stockholders	1,353	46,266	13,514 (1)	(195,625)(2)	9,573	(4,460) (3)	(78,558)	(323)
Other Financial Data								
Adjusted EBITDA(4)	153.0	\$162.4	\$152.7	\$27.5	\$88.0	\$94.1	n/a	n/a

Balance Sheet Data	Predecessor As of December 31, 2012	Successor As of December 31, 2013	Successor As of June 30, 2014	Pro Forma As of June 30, 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 143,351	\$ 123,040	\$ 642,760	\$ 184,734
Working capital	246,383	263,779	774,219	1,245,829
Total assets	1,233,917	2,260,154	2,766,689	8,242,052
Total debt	720,640	752,249	748,450	3,124,425
Total equity	272,437	1,115,102	1,626,201	3,258,314

(1) Includes the following significant items related to the MacDermid Acquisition affecting comparability in the Predecessor 2013 Period:

- Transaction costs primarily for professional fees and fees paid to Predecessor shareholders resulting from management fees payable in conjunction with consummation of the MacDermid Acquisition of \$16.9 million; and
- Deemed compensation expense related to pre-acquisition share awards of approximately \$9.3 million.

(2) Includes the following significant items related to the MacDermid Acquisition affecting comparability in the Successor 2013 Period:

- Non-cash charge related to the Series A Preferred Stock dividend rights of \$172.0 million;
- Purchase accounting adjustment of \$23.9 million charged to cost of sales for the manufacturer's profit in inventory adjustment; and
- Transaction costs, primarily comprised of professional fees, of \$15.2 million.

(3) Includes the following significant items related to the MacDermid and CAS Acquisitions affecting comparability in the Successor 2014 Six-Month Period:

- Purchase accounting adjustment of \$12.0 million charged to cost of sales for the manufacturer's profit in inventory adjustment;
- Non-cash fair value adjustment to long-term contingent consideration of \$23.8 million; and
- Transaction costs, primarily comprised of professional fees, of \$10.6 million.

(4) We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) plus income tax provision (benefit), interest expense (net) and depreciation and amortization expense, less adjustments, which include adjustments recorded in connection with the Acquisitions. The use of Adjusted EBITDA is considered relevant to the analysis of Platform's results aside from the material impact of the charges associated with the Acquisitions.

We believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors because it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry. Our investors regularly request Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental analytical measure to, and in conjunction with, our GAAP financial data. We understand that these investors use Adjusted EBITDA, among other things, to assess our period-to-period operating performance and to gain insight into the manner in which management analyzes operating performance.

In addition, we believe that Adjusted EBITDA is useful in evaluating our operating performance compared to that of other companies in our industry because the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA generally eliminates the effects of financing and income taxes and the accounting effects of capital spending and acquisitions, which items may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to overall operating performance. Although we believe that Adjusted EBITDA can make an evaluation of our operating performance more consistent because it removes items that do not reflect our core operations, investors should not place undue reliance on Adjusted EBITDA as measures of operating performance.

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The following table reconciles Net Income to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods indicated:

(in \$ millions)	Predecessor	Predecessor	Predecessor	Successor	Predecessor	Successor
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012	Period from January 1, 2013 to October 31, 2013	Period from Inception (April 23, 2013) to December 31, 2013	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2014
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 1.0	\$ 46.0	\$ 13.2	\$(194.2)	\$ 9.3	\$(7.8)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss):						
Income tax expense (benefit)	10.0	24.8	13.0	(5.8)	14.1	(2.0)
Interest expense	54.6	49.7	46.3	5.5	24.6	15.4
Depreciation and amortization expense	46.7 ^(a)	42.2 ^(a)	32.8 ^(a)	12.8 ^(a)	19.7 ^(a)	38.3 ^(a)
Non-cash charges related to preferred dividend rights	—	—	—	172.0 ^(b)	—	—
Unrealized (gain) loss on foreign currency denominated debt	(9.2)	(5.7)	(1.1)	—	(1.1)	—
Equity based compensation	0.7	—	9.3	0.3	—	—
Restructuring and related expenses	2.8	1.2	4.1	1.2	1.7	0.4
Manufacturer's profits in inventory (purchase accounting)	—	—	—	23.9 ^(c)	—	12.0 ^(c)
Non-cash fair value adjustment to contingent consideration	—	—	—	(0.7) ^(d)	—	23.8 ^(d)
Acquisition transaction costs	—	—	16.9 ^(e)	15.2 ^(e)	—	10.6 ^(e)
Non cash intangible impairment charges	46.4 ^(f)	—	0.4	2.2	—	—
Debt extinguishment	—	—	18.8 ^(g)	—	18.8 ^(g)	—
Other expense (income) ---	—	4.2	(1.0)	(4.9)	0.9	3.4
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 153.0	\$ 162.4	\$ 152.7	\$ 27.5	\$ 88.0	\$ 94.1

a. Includes \$28.6, \$22.1, \$22.4, \$8.9, \$13.4, and \$29.3, respectively, for amortization expense.

b. Non-cash charge related to the Founder Series A Preferred Stock dividend rights in connection with MacDermid Acquisition.

c. Adjustment to reverse manufacturer's profit in inventory purchase accounting adjustment associated with MacDermid Acquisition.

d. Adjustment to fair value of contingent consideration in connection with the MacDermid Acquisition primarily associated with achieving the share price targets..

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- e. Adjustment to reverse deal costs in connection with MacDermid Acquisiton in 2013 periods and Chemtura Acquisition in 2014 period.
- f. Adjustment for 2011 Period to record impairment charge on certain customer lists in Performance Materials Operating Segment.
- g. Adjustment to reverse debt extinguishment charge in connection with debt from predecessor recapitalization.

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Risk Factors

Any investment in our shares of common stock is speculative and involves a high degree of risk, including the risks described below. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer. As a result, the trading price of our shares could decline, perhaps significantly, and you could lose all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties that are currently unknown to us or that we currently consider to be immaterial may also adversely impair our business or adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations. If any of the events described in the risk factors below actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer significantly. The risks discussed below also include forward-looking statements and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. See the section entitled "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Risks Relating to this Offering and Ownership of our Common Stock

We have numerous equity instruments outstanding that would require us to issue additional shares of Common Stock. Therefore, you may experience significant dilution of your ownership interests and the future issuance of additional shares of our common stock, or the anticipation of such issuances, could have an adverse effect on our stock price.

We currently have numerous equity instruments outstanding that would require us to issue additional shares of our common stock. Depending on the equity instrument, these additional shares may either be issued for no additional consideration or based on a fixed amount of additional consideration. Specifically, as of June 30, 2014, we had outstanding the following:

- 2,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock held by Mariposa Acquisition, LLC and Berggruen Acquisition Holdings, IV, Ltd. (collectively, the "Founder Entities") which are convertible into shares of our common stock, on a one-for-one basis, at any time at the option of the Founder Entities;
- 8,905,776 exchange rights which will require us to issue shares of our common stock for shares of common stock of Platform Delaware Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("PDH"), our subsidiary (the "PDH Common Stock"), at the option of the holder, on a one-for-one basis, at 25% per year after the earlier of October 31, 2014 or a change of control of Platform;
- 250,000 options which are exercisable to purchase share of our Common Stock, on a one-for-one basis, at any time at the option of the holder;
- 362,892 shares of our common stock, which were issued to certain of our employees and directors pursuant to purchase rights under the 2013 Plan; and
- 402,323 restricted stock units ("RSUs") which were granted to employees under our 2013 Plan. Each RSU represents a contingent right to receive one (1) share of our common stock.

In addition, 9,404,064 shares of our common stock are issuable to Pershing Square following receipt of stockholder approval thereof at the Special Meeting, and \$600 million of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock are issuable upon the consummation of the Arysta Acquisition.

We also have approximately 15,136,708 shares of our common stock currently available under our 2013 Plan (subject to increase in accordance with the terms of such plan) and an additional 5,174,707 shares of our common stock currently available under our ESPP.

In addition, beginning in 2014, the holders of Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock in the form of shares of our common stock equal to 20% of the appreciation over \$10.00 of the market price for the last ten days of our calendar year, which could have a dilutive impact on and reduce the value of

our outstanding common stock. We may also issue additional shares of our common stock or other securities that are convertible into or exercisable for our common stock in connection with future acquisitions, future issuances of our securities for capital raising purposes or for other business purposes. Future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock, or the perception that sales could occur, could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

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We may issue preferred stock in the future, and the terms of the preferred stock may reduce the value of our common stock.

Our board of directors (the “Board”) is authorized to create and issue one or more additional series of preferred stock, and, with respect to each series, to determine the number of shares constituting the series and the designations and the powers, preferences and rights, and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions thereof, which may include dividend rights, conversion or exchange rights, voting rights, redemption rights and terms and liquidation preferences, without stockholder approval. If we create and issue one or more additional series of preferred stock, it could affect your rights or reduce the value of our outstanding common stock. Our Board could, without stockholder approval, issue preferred stock with voting and other rights that could adversely affect the voting power of the holders of our common stock and which could have certain anti-takeover effects.

In connection with the Arysta Acquisition, we intend to issue \$600 million of new Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. The Series B Convertible Preferred Stock may be converted into such number of shares of common stock of Platform as is determined by dividing a \$1,000 liquidation preference by a conversion price of \$27.14. The form of the certificate of designations for the Series B Preferred Stock is attached as Exhibit A to the Arysta Acquisition Agreement, which is filed as Exhibit 2.5 to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

We cannot assure you that we will declare dividends or have the available cash to make dividend payments.

We have not declared or paid any dividends on the shares of our common stock (or the ordinary shares from which the shares of our common stock were converted). To the extent we intend to pay dividends on our common stock, we will pay such dividends at such times (if any) and in such amounts (if any) as our Board determines appropriate and in accordance with applicable law. Payments of such dividends will be dependent on the availability of any dividends or other distributions from our subsidiaries (including MacDermid, Agriphar, CAS, Arysta (if the Arysta Acquisition is completed) and their respective subsidiaries) to us. Additionally, we are subject to certain restrictions in our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement which may prohibit or limit our ability to pay dividends. We can therefore give no assurance that we will be able to pay dividends going forward or as to the amount of such dividends, if any.

We are governed by Delaware law, which has anti-takeover implications.

We and our organizational documents are governed by Delaware law. The application of Delaware law to us may have the effect of deterring hostile takeover attempts or a change in control. In particular, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law imposes certain restrictions on merger, business combinations and other transactions between us and holders of 15% or more of our common stock. A Delaware corporation may opt out of this provision either with an express provision in its original certificate of incorporation or in an amendment to its certificate of incorporation or by-laws approved by its stockholders. We have not opted out of this provision. Section 203 could prohibit or delay mergers or other takeover or change in control attempts and, accordingly, may discourage attempts to acquire us.

We operate as a holding company and our principal source of operating cash is income received from our subsidiaries.

We are a holding company and do not have any material assets or operations other than ownership of equity interests of our subsidiaries. Our operations are conducted almost entirely through our subsidiaries, and our ability to generate cash to meet our obligations or to pay dividends is highly dependent on the earnings of, and receipt of funds from, our subsidiaries through dividends or intercompany loans. As a result, we are dependent on the income generated by our subsidiaries to meet our expenses and operating cash requirements. The amount of distributions and dividends, if any, which may be paid from our subsidiaries to us will depend on many factors, including results of operations and

financial condition, limits on dividends under applicable law, its constitutional documents, documents governing any indebtedness of the respective subsidiary, and other factors which may be outside our control. If our subsidiaries are unable to generate sufficient cash flow, we may be unable to pay our expenses or make distributions and dividends on the shares of common stock.

Volatility of our stock price could adversely affect our stockholders.

The market price of our common stock could also fluctuate significantly as a result of:

- quarterly variations in our operating results;
- interest rate changes;
- changes in the market's expectations about our operating results;
- our operating results failing to meet the expectation of management, securities analysts or investors in a particular period;
- changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts concerning our company or our industry in general;
- operating and securities price performance of companies that investors deem comparable to us;
- news reports and publication of research reports relating to our business or trends in our markets;
- changes in laws and regulations affecting our businesses;
- announcements or strategic developments, acquisitions and other material events by us or our competitors;
- sales of substantial amounts of common stock by our directors, executive officers or significant stockholders or the perception that such sales could occur;
- adverse market reaction to any additional debt we incur in the future;
- the failure to identify and complete acquisitions in the future or unexpected difficulties or developments related to the integration of recently completed or future acquisitions;
- actions by institutional stockholders;
- general economic and political conditions such as recessions and acts of war or terrorism; and
- the risk factors set forth in this prospectus and other matters discussed herein.

Fluctuations in the price of our common stock could contribute to the loss of all or part of a stockholder's investment in our Company. Many of the factors listed above are beyond our control. These factors may cause the market price of our common stock to decline, regardless of the financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects of us and our subsidiaries. There can be no assurance that the market price of our common stock will not fall in the future.

Future sales, or the perception of future sales, of our common stock may depress the price of our common stock.

If we sell, or any of our stockholders sells, a large number of our shares of common stock, or if we issue a large number of shares of common stock in connection with future acquisitions, financings or other circumstances, the market price of our shares of common stock could decline significantly. Moreover, the perception in the public market that we or our stockholders might sell shares of common stock could depress the market price of those shares.

We cannot predict the size of future issuances of our shares of common stock or the effect, if any, that future issuances or sales of our shares will have on the market price of such shares. Sales of substantial amounts of our shares, including sales by significant stockholders, and shares issued in connection with any additional acquisition, or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our shares of common stock. Possible sales also may make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price we deem necessary or appropriate.

Risks Relating to the Company

Our business and results of operations could be adversely affected if we fail to protect our intellectual property rights.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon our ability to protect and preserve our intellectual property rights and the rights to our proprietary processes, methods, compounds and other technology. Failure to protect our existing intellectual property rights may result in the loss of valuable technologies or in our having to pay other companies for infringing on their intellectual property rights. We rely on confidentiality agreements, licensing agreements, patent, trade secret and trademark law as well as judicial enforcement of all of the foregoing to protect such technologies and intellectual property rights.

We may be unable to prevent third parties from using our intellectual property and other proprietary information without our authorization or from independently developing intellectual property and other proprietary information that is similar to ours, particularly in countries where the laws do not protect our proprietary rights to the same degree as in the United States. Because of the differences in foreign trademark, patent and other laws concerning proprietary rights, our intellectual property rights may not receive the same degree of protection in foreign countries as they would in the United States. The use of our intellectual property and other proprietary information by others could reduce or eliminate any competitive advantages we have developed, cause us to lose sales or otherwise harm our business. If it becomes necessary for us to litigate to protect these rights, any proceedings could be burdensome and costly, and we may not prevail.

We have applied for patent protection in the United States and in foreign countries relating to certain existing and proposed products, processes and services. While we generally apply for patents in those countries where we intend to make, have made, use, or sell patented products, we may not accurately predict all of the countries where patent protection will ultimately be desirable. If we fail to timely file a patent application in any such country, we may be precluded from doing so at a later date. We also cannot assure you that the patents issuing as a result of our foreign patent applications will have the same scope of coverage as our United States patents. Our patents also may not provide us with any competitive advantage and may be challenged or invalidated by third parties. Further, our competitors may attempt to design around our patents. Our competitors may also already hold or have applied for patents in the United States or abroad that, if enforced or issued, could prevail over our patent rights or otherwise limit our ability to manufacture or sell one or more of our products in the United States or abroad. With respect to our pending patent applications, we may not be successful in securing patents for these claims. Our failure to secure these patents may limit our ability to protect inventions that these applications were intended to cover. In addition, the expiration of a patent can result in increased competition with consequent erosion of profit margins.

Competitors or other parties may, from time to time, assert issued patents or other intellectual property rights against us. If we are legally determined to infringe or violate the intellectual property rights of another party, we may have to pay damages, stop the infringing use, or attempt to obtain a license agreement with the owner of such intellectual property. Further, even if we are successful in defending our rights, such litigation could be burdensome and costly.

In some cases, we rely upon unpatented proprietary manufacturing expertise, continuing technological innovation and other trade secrets to develop and maintain our competitive position. While we generally will enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and third parties to protect our intellectual property, our confidentiality agreements

could be breached and may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets or proprietary manufacturing expertise. In addition, adequate remedies may not be available in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets or manufacturing expertise. Violations by others of our confidentiality agreements and the loss of employees who have specialized knowledge and expertise could harm our competitive position and cause our sales and operating results to decline as a result of increased competition.

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In addition, we rely on both registered and unregistered trademarks to protect our name and brands. We cannot assure you that our trademark applications will be approved. Failure by us to adequately maintain the quality of our products and services associated with our trademarks or any loss to the distinctiveness of our trademarks may cause us to lose certain trademark protection, which could result in the loss of goodwill and brand recognition in relation to our name and products. In addition, successful third-party challenges to the use of any of our trademarks may require us to rebrand our business or certain products or services associated therewith.

The failure of our patents, applicable intellectual property law or our confidentiality agreements to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary information, including our processes, apparatuses, technology, trade secrets, trade names and proprietary manufacturing expertise, methods and compounds, or if we are unsuccessful in our judicial enforcement proceedings, could have a material adverse effect on our competitive advantages and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and share price, and could require us to devote resources advertising and marketing these new brands. Further, we cannot assure you that competitors will not infringe our trademarks, or that we will have adequate resources to enforce our trademarks.

We may experience claims that our products infringe the intellectual property rights of others, which may cause us to incur unexpected costs or prevent us from selling our products.

We seek to improve our business processes and develop new products and applications. Many of our competitors have a substantial amount of intellectual property that we must continually monitor to avoid infringement. We cannot guarantee that we will not experience claims that our processes and products infringe issued patents (whether present or future) or other intellectual property rights belonging to others. For example, we are currently a defendant in a patent infringement claim, which has been vigorously opposed by us, relating to technology that is important to us, although we do not expect this claim to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results of operations or reputation. From time to time, we oppose patent applications that we consider overbroad or otherwise invalid in order to maintain the ability to operate freely in our various business lines without the risk of being sued for patent infringement. If, however, patents are subsequently issued on any such applications by other parties, or if patents belonging to others already exist that cover our products, processes or technologies, we could experience claims for infringement or have to take other remedial or curative actions to continue our manufacturing and sales activities with respect to one or more products. Such actions could include payment of damages, stopping the use, obtaining licenses from these parties or substantially re-engineering our products or processes in order to avoid infringement. We may not be able to obtain the necessary licenses on acceptable terms, or at all, or be able to re-engineer our products successfully. Moreover, if we are sued for infringement and lose, we could be required to pay substantial damages or be enjoined from using or selling the infringing products or technology. Further, intellectual property litigation is expensive and time-consuming, regardless of the merits of any claim, and could divert our management's attention from operating our business.

We depend upon our information technology systems.

Our business operations could be disrupted if our information technology systems fail to perform adequately. The efficient operation of our business depends on our information technology systems, some of which are managed by third-party service providers. We rely on our information technology systems to effectively manage our business data, communications, supply chain, order entry and fulfillment, and other business processes. The failure of our information technology systems to perform as we anticipate could disrupt our business and could result in transaction errors, processing inefficiencies, and the loss of sales and customers, causing our business and results of operations to suffer. In addition, our information technology systems may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from circumstances beyond our control, including fire, natural disasters, power outages, systems failures, security breaches, cyber-attacks and viruses. Any such damage or interruption could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our relationship with our employees could deteriorate, and certain of our key employees could leave, which could adversely affect our business and our results of operations.

Our business involves complex operations and therefore demands a management team and employee workforce that is knowledgeable and expert in many areas necessary for our operations. As a company focused on manufacturing and highly technical customer service, we rely on our ability to attract and retain skilled employees, including our specialized research and development and sales and service personnel, to maintain our efficient production processes, to drive innovation in our product offerings and to maintain our deep customer relationships. As of June 30, 2014, we employed approximately 1,900 full-time employees, approximately 950 of whom were members of our research and development and sales and service teams. The departure of a significant number of our highly skilled employees or of one or more employees who hold key regional management positions could have an adverse impact on our operations, including customers choosing to follow a regional manager to one of our competitors.

In addition, many of our full-time employees are employed outside the United States. In certain jurisdictions where we operate, particularly Brazil, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, labor and employment laws are relatively stringent and, in many cases, grant significant job protection to certain employees, including rights on termination of employment. In addition, in certain countries where we operate, our employees are members of unions or are represented by a works council as required by law. We are often required to consult and seek the consent or advice of these unions and works councils. These laws, coupled with the requirement to consult with the relevant unions or works councils, could adversely affect our flexibility in managing costs and responding to market changes and could limit our ability to access the skilled employees on which our business depends.

The due diligence undertaken in connection with the MacDermid Acquisition, the Agriphar Acquisition or the CAS Acquisition may not have revealed all relevant considerations or liabilities of MacDermid, Agriphar or CAS, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

There can be no assurance that the due diligence undertaken by us in connection with the MacDermid Acquisition, the Agriphar Acquisition or the CAS Acquisition has revealed all relevant facts that may be necessary to evaluate such acquisitions. Furthermore, the information provided during due diligence may have been incomplete, inadequate or inaccurate. As part of the due diligence process, we have also made subjective judgments regarding the operations, financial condition and prospects of MacDermid, Agriphar or CAS. If the due diligence investigation has failed to correctly identify material issues and liabilities that may be present in MacDermid, Agriphar or CAS, or if we consider any identified material risks to be commercially acceptable relative to the opportunity, we may incur substantial impairment charges or other losses following either the MacDermid Acquisition, the Agriphar Acquisition or the CAS Acquisition. In addition, we may be subject to significant, previously undisclosed liabilities of MacDermid, Agriphar or CAS that were not identified during due diligence and which could contribute to poor operational performance and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Conditions in the global economy may directly adversely affect our net sales, gross profit and financial condition and may result in delays or reductions in our spending that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, prospects and share price.

Our products are sold in industries that are sensitive to changes in general economic conditions, including the metals and plastics finishings, electronics, oil production and drilling and graphic arts industries. Accordingly, our net sales, gross profit and financial condition depend significantly on general economic conditions and the demand for our specialty chemical products and services in the markets in which we compete. Delays or reductions in our customers' chemical products purchasing that result from economic downturns would reduce demand for our products and services and could, consequently, have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, prospects and share price.

Our net sales and gross profit have varied depending on our product, customer and geographic mix for any given period, which makes it difficult to forecast future operating results.

Our net sales and gross profit vary among our products and customer groups and markets, and therefore may be different in future periods from historic or current periods. Overall gross profit margins in any given period are dependent in large part on the product, customer and geographic mix reflected in that period's net sales. Market trends, competitive pressures, commoditization of products, increased component or shipping costs, regulatory conditions and other factors may result in reductions in revenue or pressure on the gross profit margins of certain segments in a given period. Given the nature of our business, the impact of these factors on our business and results of operations will likely vary from period to period and from product to product. For example, a change in market trends that results in a decline in demand for high margin products will have a disproportionately greater adverse effect on our gross profits for that period. The varying nature of our product, customer and geographic mix between periods therefore has materially impacted our net sales and gross profit between periods during certain recessionary times and may lead to

difficulties in measuring the potential impact of market, regulatory and other factors on our business. As a result, we may be challenged in our ability to forecast our future operating results. Further, potential future business acquisitions can compound the difficulty in making comparisons between prior, current and future periods because acquisitions and divestitures, which are not ordinary course events, also affect our gross profit margins and our overall operating results.

Our business is significantly influenced by trends and characteristics in the specialty chemical industry and the printing industry.

We believe that the specialty chemical industry and the printing industry are cyclical and subject to constant and rapid technological change, product obsolescence, price erosion, evolving standards, short product life-cycles, raw material price fluctuations and changes in product supply and demand. The specialty chemical industry is currently being affected by globalization and a shift in customers' businesses while the printing industry is currently shrinking. The trends and characteristics in these industries may cause significant fluctuations in our results of operations and cash flows and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

We face intense competition, and our failure to compete successfully may have an adverse effect on our net sales, gross profit and financial condition.

Our industry is highly competitive, and most of our product lines compete against product lines from at least two competitors. We encounter competition from numerous and varied competitors in all areas of our business; however, our most significant competitors are Atotech Inc. (a division of Total S.A.), Enthone Inc. (an Alent plc company) and Rohm and Haas (a division of The Dow Chemical Company) for our Performance Materials segment and Asahi, E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company and Flint Group for our Graphic Solutions segment. Further, in our Performance Materials segment, our products compete not only with similar products manufactured by our competitors, but also against a variety of chemical and non-chemical alternatives provided by our competitors. Industry consolidation may result in larger, more homogeneous and potentially stronger competitors in the markets in which we compete.

We compete primarily on the basis of quality, technology, performance, reliability, brand, reputation, range of products, and service and support. We expect our competitors to continue to develop and introduce new products and to enhance their existing products, which could cause a decline in market acceptance of our products. Our competitors may also improve their manufacturing processes or expand their manufacturing capacity, which could make it more difficult or expensive for us to compete successfully. In addition, our competitors could enter into exclusive arrangements with our existing or potential customers or suppliers, which could limit our ability, or make it significantly more expensive, to acquire necessary raw materials or to generate sales.

Some of our competitors may have greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do and may be able to devote greater resources to promoting and selling certain products. Unlike many of our competitors who specialize in a single or limited number of product lines, we have a portfolio of businesses and must allocate resources across those businesses. As a result, we may invest less in certain areas of our business than our competitors invest in competing businesses, and our competitors may therefore have greater financial, technical and marketing resources available to them with respect to those businesses.

Some of our competitors may also incur fewer expenses than we do in creating, marketing and selling certain products and may face fewer risks in introducing new products to the market. This circumstance results from the nature of our business model, which is based on providing innovative and high quality products and therefore may require that we spend a proportionately greater amount on research and development than some of our competitors. If our pricing and other factors are not sufficiently competitive, or if there is an adverse reaction to our product decisions, we may lose market share in certain areas, which could adversely affect our net sales, gross profit and our prospects. Further, because many of our competitors are small divisions of large, international businesses, these competitors may have access to greater resources than we do and may therefore be better able to withstand a change in conditions within our industry and throughout the economy as a whole.

If we do not compete successfully by developing and deploying new cost effective products, processes and technologies on a timely basis and by adapting to changes in our industry and the global economy, our net sales, gross

profit and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our substantial international operations subject us to risks not faced by domestic competitors, including unfavorable political, regulatory, labor, tax and economic conditions in other countries that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Currently, we operate, or others operate on our behalf, facilities in at least 24 countries, in addition to our operations in the United States. Historically, CAS has expanded its presence in worldwide targeted markets, such as Latin America, Europe, Middle East and Africa. Arysta's products serve a broad and diverse geographic mix, also focusing on high-growth regions such as Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, Central and Eastern Europe, China and South Asia, which collectively accounted for over 65% of Arysta's sales in 2013.

In connection with the CAS Acquisition and the Arysta Acquisition, we expect sales from international markets to represent an increasing portion of our net sales. Accordingly, our business is and will soon be subject to increasing risks related to the different legal, political, social and regulatory requirements and economic conditions of many jurisdictions. Risks inherent to our international operations include the following:

- agreements and intellectual property rights may be difficult to enforce and receivables difficult to collect through a foreign country's legal system;
- foreign customers may have increased credit risk and different financial conditions, which may necessitate longer payment cycles or result in increased bad debt write-offs or additions to reserves related to our foreign receivables;
- foreign countries may impose additional withholding taxes or otherwise tax our foreign income, impose tariffs, duties, export controls, import restrictions or adopt other restrictions on foreign trade or investment, including currency exchange controls;
- foreign exchange controls may delay, restrict or prohibit the repatriation of funds, and any restrictions on the repatriation of funds may result in adverse tax consequences and tax inefficiencies;
- U.S. export licenses may be difficult to obtain;
- the transportation of our products may be delayed or interrupted;
- fluctuations in exchange rates may affect product demand and may adversely affect the profitability in U.S. Dollars of products and services provided by us in markets where payment for our products and services is made in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar;
- general economic conditions in the countries in which we operate, including fluctuations in gross domestic product, interest rates, market demand, labor costs and other factors beyond our control, could have an adverse effect on our net sales in those countries;
- our results of operations in a particular country could be affected by political or economic instability on a country-specific or global level from various causes, including the possibility of hyperinflationary conditions, natural disasters, terrorist activities and the response to such conditions and events;
- we may experience difficulties in staffing and managing multi-national operations, including the possibility of labor disputes abroad;
- unexpected adverse changes in foreign laws or in foreign regulatory requirements may occur, including in laws or regulatory requirements pertaining to environmental, health and safety and affecting export and import duties and quotas;
- global sales of our products involve various interactions with government agencies and officials around the world (either as customers or as regulators, such as environmental agencies, tax authorities, customs authorities), some of which may occur in jurisdictions with high corruption risk profiles;
- we engage with third parties who may interact with government agencies and officials on our behalf or in relation to our business, sometimes in jurisdictions with high corruption risk profiles;
- restrictions imposed by the United States and the European Union relating to economic interests in Russia and Ukraine (as well as other countries, or related to specific designated entities and individuals) may have a negative impact on our agrochemical activities in these areas;
- compliance with a variety of foreign laws and regulations may be difficult;

- we may be subject to the risks of divergent business expectations resulting from cultural incompatibility; and
- overlap of different tax regimes may subject us to additional taxes.

Our business in emerging markets requires us to respond to rapid changes in market conditions in these countries. Our overall success as a global business depends, in part, upon our ability to succeed in different legal, regulatory, economic, social and political conditions. We cannot assure you that we will succeed in developing and implementing policies and strategies which will be effective in each location where we do business. Furthermore, any of the foregoing factors or any combination thereof could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may also face difficulties managing and administering an internationally dispersed business. In particular, the management of our personnel across several countries can present logistical and managerial challenges. Additionally, international operations present challenges related to operating under different business cultures and languages. We may have to comply with unexpected changes in foreign laws and regulatory requirements, which could negatively impact our operations and ability to manage our global financial resources. Export controls or other regulatory restrictions could prevent us from shipping our products into and from some markets. Moreover, we may not be able to adequately protect our trademarks and other intellectual property overseas due to uncertainty of laws and enforcement in a number of countries relating to the protection of intellectual property rights. Changes in tax regulation and international tax treaties could significantly reduce the financial performance of our foreign operations or the magnitude of their contributions to our overall financial performance.

We have made investments in and are expanding our business into emerging markets and regions, which exposes us to certain risks.

As the regional sales mix in the Performance Materials segment has shifted from more industrialized nations towards emerging markets, we have increased our presence in emerging markets, including greater China, Southeast Asia and South America, by investing significantly in these regions. For example, we have developed state-of-the-art facilities in São Paulo, Brazil and Suzhou, China to better serve our customers and we remain focused on further increasing our presence in these markets. Furthermore, sales into Asia (excluding the non-emerging markets of Australia, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore) and Brazil represented approximately 27% and 26% of all net sales for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively. Our operations in these markets may be subject to a variety of risks including economies that may be dependent on only a few products and therefore subject to significant fluctuations, consumers with limited or fluctuating disposable income and discretionary spending on which the end users of our products depend, weak legal systems which may affect our ability to enforce our intellectual property and contractual rights, exchange controls, unstable governments and privatization, changes in customs or tax regimes, or other government actions affecting the flow of goods and currency. Accordingly, changes in any of these areas may have significant negative impacts on our financial condition and operating results.

We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, which may adversely affect our operating results and may significantly affect the comparability of our results between financial periods.

The results of operations and financial condition of each of our foreign operating subsidiaries are reported in the relevant local currency and then translated to U.S. Dollars for inclusion in our audited consolidated financial statements. Exchange rates between these currencies and the U.S. Dollar in recent years have fluctuated significantly and are likely to continue to do so in the future. For the combined Successor and Predecessor 2013 Periods, an average of approximately 67% of our net sales were denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. These foreign currencies included predominantly the Brazilian Real, British Pound Sterling, Chinese Yuan, Euro, Hong Kong Dollar and Japanese Yen. A depreciation of these currencies against the U.S. Dollar will decrease the U.S.

Dollar equivalent of the amounts derived from operations reported in these foreign currencies and an appreciation of these currencies will result in a corresponding increase in such amounts. From time to time we may engage in exchange rate hedging activities in an effort to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. We cannot, however, assure you that this arrangement or any other exchange rate hedging arrangements we may enter into from time to time will be effective. If our hedging activities are not effective or if additional hedging transactions are not available, changes in currency exchange rates may have a more significant impact on our results of operations.

Because we do not manage our foreign currency exposure in a manner that would eliminate the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates on our net sales, cash flows and reported amount of assets and liabilities, our financial performance can be positively or negatively impacted by changes in foreign exchange rates in any given reporting period.

Besides currency translation risks, we incur currency transaction risk whenever one of our operating subsidiaries enters into either a purchase or a sales transaction using a different currency from their functional currency. Given the volatility of exchange rates, we cannot assure you that we will be able to effectively manage our currency transaction or translation risks or that any volatility in currency exchange rates will not have an adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Failure to comply with the FCPA, and other similar anti-corruption laws, could subject us to penalties and damage our reputation.

We are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (the “FCPA”), which generally prohibits U.S. companies and their intermediaries from making corrupt payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or keeping business or otherwise obtaining favorable treatment, and requires companies to maintain certain policies and procedures. Certain of the jurisdictions in which we conduct business are at a heightened risk for corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices. Under the FCPA, U.S. companies may be held liable for actions taken by their strategic or local partners or representatives. If we, or our intermediaries, fail to comply with the requirements of the FCPA, or similar laws of other countries, governmental authorities in the United States or elsewhere, as applicable, could seek to impose civil and/or criminal penalties, which could damage our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in our customers’ products and processes can reduce the demand for our specialty chemicals.

Our specialty chemicals are used for a broad range of applications by our customers. Changes, including technological changes, in our customers’ products or processes may make our specialty chemicals unnecessary, which would reduce the demand for those chemicals. We have had, and may continue to have, customers that find alternative materials or processes and therefore no longer require our products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We generally do not have long-term contracts with the customers in our Performance Materials segment, and contracts with the customers in our Graphic Solutions segment are tied to agreed upon deliverables.

With some exceptions, our relationships with the customers in our Performance Materials segment are based primarily upon individual sales orders. As such, our customers in the Performance Materials segment could cease buying our products from us at any time, for any reason, with little or no recourse. If multiple customers, or a material customer, within this segment elected not to purchase products from us, our business prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Additionally, because many of our contracts in our Graphic Solutions segment are tied to agreed-upon deliverables, we could face increased materials and manufacturing costs or other financial liabilities that could make our Graphic Solutions products more costly to manufacture and therefore less competitive and negatively impact our financial results.

The loss of certain customers or independent, third-party distributors in either our Performance Materials or Graphic Solutions segment could adversely affect our overall sales and profitability.

In both our Performance Materials and our Graphic Solutions segment, we have customers and independent, third-party distributors, the loss of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for the affected earnings periods. The principal products purchased by such customers are surface finishing chemicals in our Performance Materials segment and solid sheet printing elements in our Graphic Solutions segment.

Our net sales, gross profit and financial condition could be reduced by decreases in the average selling prices of products in the specialty chemicals industry.

Decreases in the average selling prices of our products may have a material adverse effect on our net sales, gross profit and financial condition. Our ability to maintain or increase our gross profit margin will continue to be dependent, in large part, upon our ability to offset decreases in average selling prices by improving production efficiency or by shifting to higher margin chemical products. In the past, MacDermid has elected to discontinue selling certain products as a result of sustained material decreases in the selling price of its products and its inability to effectively offset such decrease through shifts in operations. If we are unable to respond effectively to decreases in the average selling prices of our products in the future, our net sales, gross profit and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. Further, while we may elect to discontinue products that are significantly affected by such price decreases, we cannot assure you that any such discontinuation will mitigate the related declines in our financial condition.

Increases in costs or reductions in the supplies of specialty and commodity chemicals we use in our manufacturing process could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

We use a variety of specialty and commodity chemicals in our manufacturing processes. Our manufacturing operations depend upon obtaining adequate supplies of raw materials on a timely basis. We typically purchase our major raw materials on a contract or as needed basis from outside sources. The availability and prices of raw materials may be subject to curtailment or change due to, among other things, the financial stability of our suppliers, suppliers' allocations to other purchasers, interruptions in production by suppliers, new laws or regulations, changes in exchange rates and worldwide price levels. Further, in some cases, we are limited in our ability to purchase certain raw materials from other suppliers by our supply agreements which contain certain minimum purchase requirements. Additionally, we cannot assure you that, as our supply contracts expire, we will be able to renew them or, if they are terminated, that we will be able to obtain replacement supply agreements on terms favorable to us. Our results of operations could be adversely affected if we are unable to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials in a timely manner or if the costs of raw materials increase significantly.

From time to time, suppliers may extend lead times, limit supplies or increase prices due to capacity constraints or other factors. In addition, some of the raw materials that we use are derived from petrochemical-based feedstocks, and there have been historical periods of rapid and significant upward and downward movements in the prices of these feedstocks. We cannot always pass on these price increases to our customers due to competitive pricing pressure, and, even when we have been able to do so, there has historically been a time delay between increased raw material prices and our ability to increase the prices of our products. Any limitation on, or delay in, our ability to pass on any price increases could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We may incur material costs relating to environmental and health and safety requirements or liabilities, which could have a negative impact on our results of operations and cash flows.

As a manufacturer and distributor of specialty chemicals and systems, we are subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign environmental, health and safety laws and regulations concerning, among other things, emissions in the air, discharges to land, surface, subsurface strata, wastewater and storm water discharges, and the generation, use, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste and other materials. Our operations bear the risk of violations of those laws and sanctions for violations such as clean-up and removal costs, long-term monitoring and maintenance costs, costs of waste disposal, natural resource damages and payments for property damage and personal injury. Although it is our policy to comply with such laws and regulations, it is possible that we have not been or may not be at all times in compliance with all of these requirements. Many of our products and the active ingredients incorporated in our products are inherently hazardous. Moreover, our research and development, manufacturing, formulation and packaging activities involve the use of hazardous materials and the generation of

hazardous waste. Furthermore, we cannot eliminate the risk of accidental contamination, discharge or injury resulting from these materials. As a result, we could in the future incur significant liabilities, including cleanup costs, fines and sanctions and third-party claims for property or natural resource damages or personal injuries.

Additionally, these requirements, and enforcement of these requirements, may become more stringent in the future. The ultimate cost of compliance with any such requirements could be material. Moreover, non-compliance could subject us to material liabilities such as government fines or orders, criminal sanctions, third-party lawsuits, remediations and settlements, the suspension, modification or revocation of necessary permits and licenses, or the suspension of non-compliant operations. We may also be required to make significant site or operational modifications at substantial cost. Future regulatory or other developments could also restrict or eliminate the use of, or require us to make modifications to, our products, packaging, manufacturing processes and technology, which could have a significant adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Liability under some environmental laws relating to contaminated sites can be joint and several and imposed retroactively, regardless of fault or the legality of the activities that gave rise to the contamination. Some of our manufacturing facilities have an extended history of chemical manufacturing operations or other industrial activities, and contaminants have been detected at some of our sites and offsite disposal locations. We are actively remediating certain of these properties. As of June 30, 2014, we had appropriate reserves for various environmental matters, all of which we consider to be non-material. Ultimate environmental costs are difficult to predict and may vary from current estimates and reserves, and the discovery of additional contaminants at these or other sites, the inability or failure of other liable parties to satisfy their obligations, or the imposition of additional cleanup obligations at these or other sites, or third-party claims relating thereto, could result in significant additional costs. In the past, we have incurred, and will in the future incur, significant costs and capital expenditures in complying with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations.

At any given time, we may be involved in claims, litigation, administrative proceedings, settlements and investigations of various types in a number of jurisdictions involving potential environmental liabilities, including clean-up costs associated with hazardous waste disposal sites, natural resource damages, property damage, personal injury and regulatory compliance or non-compliance, which may adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows.

Global climate change legislation could negatively impact our results of operations or limit our ability to operate our business.

We operate production facilities in several countries. In many of the countries in which we operate, legislation has been passed, or proposed legislation is being considered, to limit greenhouse gases through various means, including the capping and trading of emissions credits. Greenhouse gas regulation in the jurisdictions in which we operate could negatively impact our future results from operations through increased costs of production. We may be unable to pass such increased costs on to our customers, which may decrease our gross profit and results of operations. In addition, the potential impact of climate change regulation on our customers is highly uncertain and may also adversely affect our business.

We may be unable to respond effectively to technological changes in our industry, which could reduce the demand for our products and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our future business success will depend upon our ability to maintain and enhance our technological capabilities, develop and market products and applications that meet changing customer needs and successfully anticipate or respond to technological changes on a cost effective and timely basis. Our inability to anticipate, respond to or utilize changing technologies could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our substantial indebtedness may adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to operate our business and fulfill our obligations under our indebtedness.

As of result of the Incremental Amendment and the closing of the Further Amendments in connection with the CAS Acquisition, we have (i) approximately \$1,436 million outstanding under our first lien credit facility (including new term loans denominated in Euros in an aggregate of €205 million) and (ii) \$129 million outstanding under our revolving credit facilities.

As previously discussed, we plan to fund the cash portion of the Arysta Acquisition through a combination of the net proceeds of equity or debt offerings, cash on hand, the financial arrangements described below and/or possible other financings. On October 20, 2014, we entered into the Debt Commitment Letter for (i) a \$1.6 billion Term Facility to be incurred under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and (ii) a Senior Bridge Facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$750 million, for the purposes of financing the Arysta Acquisition and the fees and expenses in

connection therewith, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Debt Commitment Letter.

As of June 30, 2014, we had approximately \$747 million of indebtedness outstanding under the first lien credit facility and there were no borrowings under our revolving credit facility, other than certain stand-by letters of credit issued in the amount of \$1.0 million, which reduce the borrowings available under our revolving credit facility to approximately \$49.0 million.

As of June 30, 2014, on an as adjusted basis after giving effect to the Incremental Amendment and Further Amendments as if they had occurred on such date, we had approximately \$1,177 million of indebtedness outstanding under the first lien credit facility, €205 million term loans and there were no borrowings under our revolving credit facility, other than certain stand-by letters of credit issued in the amount of \$1.0 million, which reduce the borrowings available under our revolving credit facility to approximately \$174.0 million.

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences to you. For example, it could:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, dividends, research and development efforts and other general corporate purposes;
- increase the amount of our interest expense, because our borrowings are at variable rates of interest, which, if interest rates increase, would result in higher interest expense;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- limit our ability to make strategic acquisitions, introduce new technologies or exploit business opportunities; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less indebtedness.

In addition, the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement governing our credit facilities contain covenants that restrict our operations. These covenants restrict, among other things, our ability to incur additional debt, grant liens, pay cash dividends, enter new lines of business, repurchase our shares of common stock, make certain investments and engage in certain merger, consolidation or asset sale transactions. These restrictions could limit our ability to plan for or react to market conditions, meet extraordinary capital needs or otherwise take actions that we believe are in our best interest. Further, a failure by us to comply with any of these covenants and restrictions could result in an event of default. Furthermore, substantially all of our domestic assets (including equity interests) secure our indebtedness under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. If an event of default under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement occurs and is continuing then the lenders in respect of our credit facilities (i) may request the acceleration of the related indebtedness and (ii) could foreclose on their security interests, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability to borrow under revolving credit facilities depends on our level of indebtedness and our financial performance, and any deterioration in our results of operations or increase in our indebtedness could therefore have a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

Deterioration in our results of operations or an increase in our indebtedness may limit our access to borrowings under our revolving credit facilities. Under the terms of our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, if our borrowings under our revolving credit facilities (including letter of credit borrowings) exceed 25% of the used and unused Dollar or Multicurrency commitments under our revolving credit facilities in the aggregate as of the last day of any fiscal quarter, we must maintain a 6.5 to 1.0 ratio of (x) consolidated indebtedness that is secured by a first priority lien minus unrestricted cash and cash equivalents to (y) consolidated EBITDA for the four most recent fiscal quarters, subject to a right to cure. Upon consummation of the CAS Acquisition and satisfaction of certain conditions, however,

the Further Amendments would provide flexibility with respect to certain limiting covenants, including by increasing certain U.S. Dollar baskets.

Our ability to comply with this financial covenant depends, in part, on our financial performance and may be affected by events beyond our control. Any material deviations from our operating forecasts could require us to seek waivers or amendments of these covenants, alternative sources of financing or reductions in expenditures. We may not be able to obtain such waivers, amendments or alternative financings, or if we obtain them, they may not be on terms favorable to us.

Despite the restrictions set forth in the agreements governing our existing indebtedness, we may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. Increases in the aggregate amount of our indebtedness may also result in our being unable to comply with the financial covenant, and our inability to borrow under the Revolving Facility as a result of such non-compliance could have an adverse effect on our cash flow and liquidity.

To service our indebtedness and other cash needs, we will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control.

Our ability to satisfy our debt obligations and to fund any planned capital expenditures, dividends and other cash needs will depend in part upon the future financial and operating performance of our subsidiaries and upon our ability to renew or refinance borrowings. Prevailing economic conditions and financial, business, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, will affect our ability to make these payments.

If we are unable to make payments or refinance our debt or obtain new financing under these circumstances, we may consider other options, which, if necessary, may not be effected on commercially reasonable terms or at all, including:

- sales of assets;
- sales of equity;
- reduction or delay of capital expenditures, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances; or
- negotiations with our lenders to restructure the applicable debt.

Our business may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations and future borrowings may not be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs. In such circumstances, we may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity. We may not be able to refinance any of our debt on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow or are otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, or if we otherwise fail to comply with the various covenants in the instruments governing our indebtedness, we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness. In the event of such default, the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest, the lenders under our revolving credit facility could elect to terminate their commitments thereunder, cease making further loans and institute foreclosure proceedings against our assets, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. If our operating performance declines, we may in the future need to obtain waivers from the required lenders under our senior secured credit facilities to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under our senior secured credit facilities and seek a waiver, we may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required lenders. If this occurs, we would be in default under our senior secured credit facilities, the lenders could exercise their rights, as described above, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

Chemical manufacturing is inherently hazardous and could result in accidents that disrupt our operations or expose us to significant losses or liabilities.

The hazards associated with chemical manufacturing and the related storage and transportation of raw materials, products and wastes are inherent in our operations. These hazards could lead to an interruption or suspension of operations and have a material adverse effect on the productivity and profitability of a particular manufacturing facility or on our business as a whole. These potential risks include:

- pipeline and storage tank leaks and ruptures;
- explosions and fires;
- inclement weather and natural disasters;
- terrorist attacks;

mechanical failure;
unscheduled downtime;
labor difficulties;
transportation interruptions; and

chemical spills and other discharges or releases of toxic or hazardous substances or gases.

These hazards may result in personal injury and loss of life, damage to property and contamination of the environment, which may result in a suspension of operations and the imposition of civil or criminal fines, penalties and other sanctions, cleanup costs and claims by governmental entities or third parties. We are dependent on the continued operation of our production facilities, and the loss or shutdown of operations over an extended period at our Morristown, Tennessee facility, which is our only Graphic Solutions segment sheet production facility, or any of our other major operating facilities could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our offshore industry products are subject to the hazards inherent in the offshore oil production and drilling industry, and we may incur substantial liabilities or losses as a result of these hazards.

We produce water-based hydraulic control fluids for major oil companies and drilling contractors to be used for potentially hazardous offshore deep water production and drilling applications. Offshore deep water oil production and drilling are subject to hazards that include blowouts, explosions, fires, collisions, capsizing, sinking and damage or loss to pipeline, subsea or other facilities from severe weather conditions. These hazards could result in personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, pollution or environmental damage and suspension of operations. A catastrophic occurrence at a location where our products are used may expose us to substantial liability for personal injury, wrongful death, product liability or commercial claims. To the extent available, we maintain insurance coverage that we believe is customary in our industry. Such insurance does not, however, provide coverage for all liabilities, and we cannot assure you that our insurance coverage will be adequate to cover claims that may arise or that we will be able to maintain adequate insurance at rates we consider reasonable. The occurrence of a significant offshore deep water oil production or drilling event that results in liability to us that is not fully insured could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We are not insured against all potential risks.

To the extent available, we maintain insurance coverage that we believe is customary in our industry. Such insurance does not, however, provide coverage for all liabilities, including certain hazards incidental to our business, and we cannot assure you that our insurance coverage will be adequate to cover claims that may arise or that we will be able to maintain adequate insurance at rates we consider reasonable. For example, the occurrence of a significant offshore deep water oil production or drilling event, or a significant business interruption in the operation of one or more of our facilities, could result in liability to us that is not insured and therefore could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, our products are used in or integrated with many high-risk end products and therefore if such products were involved in a disaster or catastrophic accident, we could be involved in litigation arising out of such incidents and susceptible to significant expenses or losses.

Compliance with government regulations, or penalties for non-compliance, could prevent or increase the cost of the development, distribution and sale of our products.

We, our business, our products and our customers' products are subject to regulation by many U.S. and non-U.S. supranational, national, federal, state and local governmental authorities. These regulations include customs, imports

and international trade laws, export control, antitrust laws, environmental, health and safety requirements and zoning and occupancy laws that regulate manufacturers generally or govern the importation, promotion and sale of our products, the operation of our factories and warehouse facilities and our relationship with our customers, suppliers and competitors. Our products and manufacturing processes are also subject to ongoing reviews by certain governmental authorities.

New laws and regulations may be introduced, or existing laws and regulations may be changed or may become subject to new interpretations, which could result in additional compliance costs, seizures, confiscations, recalls, monetary fines or delays that could affect us or our customers. These effects could prevent or inhibit the development, distribution and sale of our products and may harm our reputation. In addition, changes in foreign governmental, federal and state minimum wage laws and other laws relating to employee benefits could cause us to incur additional wage and benefit costs, which could negatively impact our profitability. Further, if any of the regulations to which we are subject were violated by our management, employees, suppliers, buying agents or trading companies, the costs of certain goods could increase, or we could experience delays in shipments of our goods, be subject to fines or penalties, or suffer reputational harm, which could reduce demand for our products, hurt our business and negatively impact our results of operations and share price.

Further, in some circumstances, before we may sell some of our products, governmental authorities must approve these products, our manufacturing processes and facilities. In order to obtain regulatory approval of certain new products, we must, among other things, demonstrate to the relevant authority that the product is safe and effective for its intended uses and that we are capable of manufacturing the product in accordance with current regulations. The approval process can be costly, time consuming and subject to unanticipated and significant delays and might not ultimately be successful in securing an approval.

We cannot assure you that approvals will be granted to us 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 revenue from those products.

We are exposed to intangible asset risk.

We have recorded intangible assets, including goodwill in connection with the MacDermid Acquisition. Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the amount of recognized identifiable assets and liabilities. We do not amortize goodwill and other intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives; rather, goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment periodically. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for potential impairment on an annual basis or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that indefinite-lived intangible assets might be impaired by comparing the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible assets to their carrying value. Goodwill will be tested for impairment at the reporting unit level annually, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired.

Obligations and expenses related to our defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We have defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans in the United States and a number of other countries. Changes in the market value of plan assets, investment returns, discount rates, mortality rates, regulations and the rate of increase in compensation levels may affect the funded status of our plans and could cause volatility in the net periodic benefit cost, future funding requirements of the plans and the funded status of the plans. A significant increase in our obligations or future funding requirements could have a negative impact on our results of operations and cash flows for a particular period and on our financial condition.

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

Part of our strategy is to grow through acquisitions. Consummating acquisitions of related businesses, or our failure to integrate such businesses successfully into our existing businesses, could result in unanticipated expenses and losses. Furthermore, we may not be able to realize any of the anticipated benefits from the acquisitions.

We anticipate that any future acquisitions we pursue as part of our business strategy may be financed through a combination of cash on hand, operating cash flow, availability under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and new capital market offerings. We may not be successful in completing any equity or debt offering in order to fund our growing business, and therefore we may be required to seek a number of alternative financings. If new debt is added to current debt levels, or if we incur other liabilities, including contingent liabilities, in connection with an acquisition, the debt or liabilities could impose additional constraints and requirements on our business and financial performance, which could materially adversely affect our financial condition and operations.

In connection with our completed and future acquisitions, 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. Some of the risks associated with acquisitions include:

- unexpected losses of key employees or customers of the acquired company;
- conforming the acquired company's standards, processes, procedures and controls with our operations;
- coordinating new product and process development;
- hiring additional management and other critical personnel;

negotiating with labor unions; and
increasing the scope, geographic diversity and complexity of our operations.

In addition, we may encounter unforeseen obstacles or costs in the integration of businesses we may acquire, including the Acquisitions. Also, the presence of one or more material liabilities of an acquired company that are unknown to us at the time of acquisition may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Business disruptions could seriously harm our net sales and increase our costs and expenses.

Our worldwide operations could be subject to extraordinary events, including natural disasters, political disruptions, terrorist attacks, acts of war and other business disruptions, which could seriously harm our net sales and increase our costs and expenses. Some areas, including parts of the East Coast and Midwest of the United States, have previously experienced, and may in the future experience, major power shortages and blackouts, significant floods and strong tornadoes and other storms. These blackouts, floods and storms could cause disruptions to our operations or the operations of our suppliers, distributors, resellers or customers. Similar losses and interruptions could also be caused by earthquakes, telecommunications failures, water shortages, tsunamis, typhoons, fires, extreme weather conditions, medical epidemics and other natural or manmade disasters for which we are predominantly self-insured.

Productivity initiatives aimed at making our company more profitable and our operations more efficient are part of our strategy. We may not realize all of the anticipated benefits from the implementation of such productivity initiatives.

Our initiatives may reduce our workforce in our manufacturing, research and development, selling, technical, general and administrative functions. We cannot assure you that the assumptions underlying our decisions as to which reductions and eliminations to make as part of these operational restructuring initiatives will prove to be correct and, accordingly, we may determine that we have reduced or eliminated resources that are necessary to, or desirable for, our business. Any reduction or elimination of resources made in error could adversely affect our ability to operate or grow our business and may negatively impact our results of operations. Further, we may not realize all of the anticipated benefits from productivity initiatives in which we may engage in the future.

We are subject to litigation that could have an adverse effect upon our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are a defendant in numerous lawsuits that result from, and are incidental to, the conduct of our business. These suits concern issues including product liability, contract disputes, labor-related matters, patent infringement, environmental proceedings, property damage and personal injury matters. For example, we are currently a defendant in a patent infringement claim, which has been vigorously opposed by us, relating to technology that is important to us, although we do not expect this claim to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial conditions, results of operations or reputation. The ultimate resolution of such claims, proceedings and lawsuits is inherently unpredictable and, as a result, our estimates of liability, if any, are subject to change and actual results may materially differ from our estimates. If there is an unfavorable resolution of a matter, our reputation may be harmed and there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Moreover, we cannot assure you that we will have any or adequate insurance coverage to protect us from any adverse resolution.

We may be liable for damages based on product liability claims brought against our customers in our end use markets, and any successful claim for damages could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Many of our products provide critical performance attributes to our customers' products that are sold to consumers who could potentially bring product liability suits related to such products. Our sale of these products therefore involves the risk of product liability claims. If a person were to bring a product liability suit against one of our customers, this customer may attempt to seek contribution from us. A person may also bring a product liability claim directly against us. A successful product liability claim or series of claims against us in excess of our insurance coverage for payments, for which we are not otherwise indemnified, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. While we endeavor to protect ourselves from such claims and exposures in our contractual negotiations, we cannot assure you that our efforts in this regard will ultimately protect us from any such claims.

We will face new challenges, increased costs and administrative responsibilities as an independent public company, particularly after we are no longer an “emerging growth company.”

As a publicly traded company with listed equity securities, we are required to comply with certain laws, regulations and requirements, including certain provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Sarbanes-Oxley”), certain regulations of the SEC and certain of the NYSE requirements applicable to public companies. Complying with these statutes, regulations and requirements will occupy a significant amount of the time of our Board and management and will significantly increase our costs and expenses.

We are required to:

- institute a more comprehensive compliance framework;
- update, evaluate and maintain a system of internal controls over financial reporting in compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley and the related rules and regulations of the SEC;
- prepare and distribute periodic public reports in compliance with our obligations under the federal securities laws;
- revise our existing internal policies, such as those relating to disclosure controls and procedures and insider trading;
- comply with SEC rules and guidelines requiring registrants to provide their financial statements in interactive data format using eXtensible Business Reporting Language (“XBRL”);
- involve and retain to a greater degree outside counsel and accountants in the above activities; and
- enhance our investor relations function.

However, for as long as we are an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”), we are permitted to, and intend to, take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not “emerging growth companies.” We are an emerging growth company until the earliest of: (i) the last day of the fiscal year during which we had total annual gross revenues of \$1.00 billion or more, (ii) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of our common stock pursuant to an effective registration statement, (iii) the date on which we have, during the previous 3-year period, issued more than \$1.00 billion in non-convertible debt, or (iv) the date on which we are deemed a “large accelerated issuer” as defined under the federal securities laws. For so long as we remain an “emerging growth company,” we will not be required to:

- have a report from our independent registered public accounting firm on our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of Sarbanes-Oxley;
- comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the report from our independent registered public accounting firm providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements (auditor discussion and analysis);
- submit certain executive compensation matters to shareholders advisory votes pursuant to the “say on frequency” and “say on pay” provisions (requiring a non-binding shareholder vote to approve compensation of certain executive officers) and the “say on golden parachute” provisions (requiring a non-binding shareholder vote to approve golden parachute arrangements for certain executive officers in connection with mergers and certain other business combinations) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010; and
- include detailed compensation discussion and analysis in our filings under the Exchange Act, and instead may provide a reduced level of disclosure concerning executive compensation.

Although we intend to rely on the exemptions provided in the JOBS Act, the exact implications of the JOBS Act for us are still subject to interpretations and guidance by the SEC and other regulatory agencies. In addition, as our business grows, we may no longer satisfy the conditions of an emerging growth company. We currently anticipate not being an emerging growth company by the end of fiscal year 2015. We are also evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these new rules, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to take advantage of all of the benefits from the JOBS Act. In addition, we also expect that being a public company subject to these rules and regulations will make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified executive officers and members of our Board, particularly to serve on our audit committee.

Failure to establish and maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley could have a material adverse effect on our business and share price.

As a publicly traded company, we are required to document and test our internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley, which requires, beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2014, annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Additionally, as of the later of the filing of such annual report and the date we are no longer an “emerging growth company” as defined in the JOBS Act, Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley will require a report by our independent registered public accounting firm that addresses the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. During the course of our testing, we may identify weaknesses or deficiencies. If such weaknesses or deficiencies are not remediated in time, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy of our financial reporting, which could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

Testing and maintaining internal control can divert our management’s attention from other matters that are important to the operation of our business. We also expect the regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs, make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified executive officers and members of our Board, particularly to serve on our audit committee, and make some activities more difficult, time-consuming and costly. We may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley and, when applicable to us, our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able or willing to issue an unqualified report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. If we conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective, we cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our evaluation, testing and remediation actions or their effect on our operations.

In addition to taking advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements listed above, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an “emerging growth company” can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an “emerging growth company” can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We may elect to delay such adoption of new or revised accounting standards, and as a result, we may choose not to comply with new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for public companies other than “emerging growth companies.” As a result of such election, our financial statements may not be comparable to the financial statements of companies that comply with public company effective dates of such new or revised accounting standards. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive if we rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less attractive trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

Risks Related to the Acquisitions

There can be no assurance that the Arysta Acquisition will be completed.

On October 20, 2014, we signed definitive agreements to acquire Arysta in stock and cash transactions. We intend to close the Arysta Acquisition in the first quarter of 2015, subject to customary closing conditions. However, there can be no assurance that the Arysta Acquisition will be completed.

There are a number of risks and uncertainties relating to the Arysta Acquisition. For example, the Arysta Acquisition may not be completed, or may not be completed in the time frame, on the terms or in the manner currently anticipated, as a result of a number of factors, including, among other things, the failure of one or more of the conditions to closing. As Arysta is being acquired by a U.S. company, the Arysta Acquisition Agreement provides that prior to the closing of the Arysta Acquisition, the seller will cause Arysta to terminate all the business and operations of Arysta and its subsidiaries in or directed to certain countries subject to sanctions by the United States. We can make no assurance that Arysta will fully wind down these operations, and to the extent that it does not, the closing of the transaction could be delayed or may not occur at all. In addition, to the extent that any action by Arysta prior to the consummation of this acquisition is deemed to have violated applicable laws, Platform could face the risk of potential investigations or enforcement actions (including potential successor liability) related to those acts.

There can be no assurance that the conditions to closing of the Arysta Acquisition will be satisfied or waived or that other events will not intervene to delay or result in the failure to close the Arysta Acquisition. Under the terms of the Arysta Acquisition Agreement, the Arysta Acquisition is required to close no later than August 3, 2015, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions. Any delay in closing or a failure to close could have a negative impact on our business and the trading price of our common stock.

The historical and unaudited pro forma financial information reflecting the CAS Acquisition and the Arysta Acquisition included in this prospectus may not be representative of our actual results as a consolidated company, and accordingly, you have limited financial information on which to evaluate the combined company and your investment decision.

We, CAS and Arysta have no prior history as a combined entity and our operations have not previously been managed on a combined basis. As a result, pro forma financial information, which was prepared in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X, and historical financial statements are presented for informational purposes only and are not necessarily indicative of the financial position or results of operations that would have actually occurred had the CAS Acquisition and the proposed Arysta Acquisition been completed at or as of the dates indicated, nor is it indicative of the future operating results or financial position of the combined company. The pro forma financial information does not reflect future nonrecurring charges resulting from the CAS Acquisition and the proposed Arysta Acquisition or future events that may occur, including restructuring activities or other costs related to the integration of CAS and/or Arysta, and does not consider potential impacts of current market conditions on revenues, expense efficiencies or asset dispositions. The pro forma financial information presented in this prospectus is based in part on certain assumptions regarding the CAS Acquisition and the proposed Arysta Acquisition that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. However our assumptions may not prove to be accurate over time. As a result, investors should not place any undue reliance on the pro forma financial information.

CAS Management's Discussion of Operations and Cash Flows and CAS' combined financial statements and footnotes included elsewhere in this prospectus are not intended to be a complete discussion and presentation of the financial position or results of operations of CAS had it been a stand-alone entity.

CAS' combined financial statements and footnotes have been extracted from the accounting records of Chemtura on the basis of accounting policies and procedures described below in the section entitled "CAS Management's Discussion of Operations and Cash Flows – Critical Accounting Policies," included in this prospectus. These financial statements and footnotes have initially been prepared to assist in Chemtura's proposed divestiture of CAS and to demonstrate CAS' historical results of operations, financial position and cash flows for the indicated periods under Chemtura's management. In addition, the section entitled "CAS Management's Discussion of Operations and Cash Flows," based on CAS' combined financial statements, has been prepared voluntarily. This section and CAS' financial statements and footnotes are not intended to be a complete discussion and presentation of the financial position or results of operations of CAS had it been a stand-alone entity. As a result, CAS' historical results of operations, financial position, and cash flows, and the related discussion in the section entitled "CAS Management's Discussion of Operations and Cash Flows" may not be indicative of what they would actually have been had CAS been a separate stand-alone entity, nor are they indicative of what CAS' results of operations, financial position and cash flows may be in the future.

Arysta Management's Discussion of Operations and Cash Flows and Arysta's financial statements and footnotes included in this prospectus were not prepared for this offering and are not indicative of what our financial position or results of operations as a consolidated company may be.

Arysta's combined financial statements and footnotes as well as Arysta Management's Discussion of Operations and Cash Flows were not prepared for this offering and are presented herein for informational purposes only. Such financial statements and footnotes and Management's Discussion of Operations and Cash Flows are not indicative of what our results of operations, financial position and cash flows may be in the future.

The due diligence undertaken in connection with the Arysta Acquisition may not have revealed all relevant considerations or liabilities of Arysta which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

There can be no assurance that the due diligence undertaken by us in connection with the Arysta Acquisition has revealed all relevant facts that may be necessary to evaluate such acquisitions. Furthermore, the information provided during due diligence may have been incomplete, inadequate or inaccurate. As part of the due diligence process, we have also made subjective judgments regarding the results of operations, financial condition and prospects of Arysta. If the due diligence investigation has failed to correctly identify material issues and liabilities that may be present in Arysta, or if we consider any identified material risks to be commercially acceptable relative to the opportunity, we may incur substantial impairment charges or other losses following each acquisition. In addition, we may be subject to significant, previously undisclosed liabilities of Arysta that were not identified during due diligence and which could contribute to poor operational performance and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

We may fail to realize the growth prospects and other benefits anticipated from any of the Acquisitions.

The success of the Agriphar Acquisition or the CAS Acquisition or, if completed, the Arysta Acquisition will depend, in part, on our ability to realize the anticipated business opportunities and growth prospects from each of these Acquisitions. We may never realize these business opportunities and growth prospects. The Agriphar Acquisition, the CAS Acquisition and, if completed, the Arysta Acquisition, as well as their related integration, will each require significant efforts and expenditures. Our management might have its attention diverted while trying to integrate operations and corporate and administrative infrastructures and the cost of integration may exceed our expectations. We may also be required to make unanticipated capital expenditures or investments in order to maintain, improve or sustain the acquired operations or take writeoffs or impairment charges and may be subject to unanticipated or unknown liabilities relating to any of the Acquisitions. If any of these factors limit our ability to consummate the Arysta Acquisition or the integration of the respective operations of any of the Acquisitions successfully or on a timely basis, our expectations of future results of operations following any of the Acquisitions might not be met.

In addition, it is possible that the integration process could result in the disruption of ongoing businesses, tax costs or inefficiencies, or inconsistencies in standards, controls, information technology systems, procedures and policies, any of which could adversely affect our ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of the Acquisitions and could harm our financial performance.

Business relationships, including customer relationships, in our AgroSolutions business may be subject to disruption due to uncertainty associated with the Acquisitions.

Parties with which we, Agriphar, CAS or Arysta do business or may do business in the future, including customers and suppliers, may experience uncertainty associated with the Acquisitions, including with respect to current or future business relationships with us, Agriphar, CAS or Arysta, or the combined business. These business relationships may be subject to disruption as customers, suppliers and others may attempt to negotiate changes in existing business relationships or consider entering into business relationships with parties other than us, Agriphar, CAS or Arysta, or

the combined business, including our competitors or those of Agriphar, CAS or Arysta. These disruptions could have a material adverse effect on the sales, operating results and financial condition of the combined business. The adverse effect of such disruptions could be exacerbated by a delay in the completion of any of the Acquisitions or termination of the related acquisition agreements.

The loss of key senior management in our AgroSolutions business could negatively affect our combined business.

Agriphar, CAS and Arysta depend on their senior management and other key personnel. It is possible that the integration process could result in the loss of key personnel from Agriphar, CAS or Arysta, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Upon the completion of the Arysta Acquisition, Platform expects Arysta's management teams to join Platform and remain with the combined business. However, there can be no assurance that this will be the case and the loss of any of Arysta's executive officers or other key employees could negatively affect the combined business and our financial performance.

Arysta is contesting significant tax assessments and will likely contest additional tax assessments in the future.

Arysta has a large and complex international tax profile. From time to time Arysta receives tax assessments for significant amounts from the tax authorities of the countries in which it operates, especially in Brazil. Arysta is currently contesting tax assessments in several administrative and legal proceedings, and its challenges are at various stages. If determined adversely, these proceedings may have an adverse impact on Arysta's business, results of operations, or financial condition. In addition, in some jurisdictions, challenges to tax assessments require the posting of a bond or security for the contested amount, which may reduce our flexibility in operating the Arysta business.

Arysta has, from time to time, implemented corporate reorganizations, in connection with which it has taken what it believes to be reasonable positions on tax matters. However, those positions may not be upheld if challenged by the applicable tax authorities. If those positions were successfully challenged, the resulting tax obligations could have a significant adverse effect on Arysta's cash, results of operations, and financial condition.

Arysta is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining its worldwide provision for income taxes, income taxes payable, and net deferred tax position. There are many transactions where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although Arysta believes its tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could be materially different from that which is reflected in Arysta's historical financial statements. An audit or litigation can result in significant additional income taxes payable in the jurisdictions in which Arysta operates which could have an adverse impact on its financial condition and results of operations. In addition, future changes in Arysta's mix of business activities, or in tax laws or their application with respect to matters such as transfer pricing, intra-group dividends, or a restriction in tax relief allowed on the interest on group debt (including both the deductibility of interest payments, and certain reductions or exemptions from withholding taxes), could increase Arysta's effective tax rate and adversely affect its business, results of operations and financial condition.

Arysta may be unable to ensure compliance with international trade restrictions and economic sanctions laws and regulations, especially when it sells its products to distributors over which it has limited control, and failure to comply with international trade restrictions or economic sanctions laws and regulations could adversely affect its business, results of operations, and financial condition. Changes to international trade restrictions and economic sanctions laws and regulations could also adversely affect Arysta's business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Arysta has operations, assets and/or makes sales in countries all over the world, and including countries that are or may become the target of the United States and other countries' trade restrictions, including economic sanctions, which we refer to collectively as "Economic Sanctions Laws." These Economic Sanctions Laws are complex and change with

time as international relationships and confrontations between and among nations evolve. For example, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control and the U.S. State Department administer certain laws and regulations that impose penalties upon U.S. persons and, in some instances, non-U.S. entities, for conducting activities or transacting business with certain countries, governments, entities, or individuals subject to U.S. Economic Sanctions Laws. Given the breadth of Arysta's international operations and the scope of its sales globally, including via third party distributors, over whom Arysta may have limited or no control, coupled with the complexity and ever-changing nature of these Economic Sanctions Laws, there can be no assurance that Arysta will at all times be in full compliance. If Arysta fails to comply with these Economic Sanctions Laws, actions could be taken against Arysta that could materially and adversely affect its reputation or have a material and adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, as Arysta is being acquired by a U.S. company, the Arysta Acquisition Agreement provides that, prior to the closing of the Arysta Acquisition, the seller will cause Arysta to terminate all the business and operations of Arysta and its subsidiaries in or directed to certain countries subject to sanctions by the United States. We can make no assurance that Arysta will fully wind down these operations, and to the extent that it does not, the closing of the transaction could be delayed or may not occur at all. In addition, to the extent that any action by Arysta prior to the consummation of this acquisition is deemed to have violated applicable laws, Platform could face the risk of potential investigations or enforcement actions (including potential successor liability) related to those acts.

Arysta is subject to credit risks related to its accounts receivable and failure to collect its accounts receivable could adversely affect Arysta's results of operations and financial condition.

The failure to collect outstanding receivables could have an adverse impact on Arysta's business, prospects, results of operations, or financial condition. If the financial condition of its customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, then Arysta might be required to make additional allowances, which would adversely affect its results of operations in the period in which the determination or allowance was made. As of December 31, 2013, of Arysta's \$742.7 million of trade receivables, \$103.7 million were past due and \$91.6 million were impaired, and, after giving effect to collateral and Arysta's allowance for doubtful accounts, Arysta had exposure of \$622.0 million.

While Arysta occasionally obtains letters of credit or other security for payment from customers or distributors, enforcing that security is a lengthy and expensive process and the eventual sale of the security may not ultimately cover the underlying trade receivable balance. Accordingly, Arysta is not protected against accounts receivable default or bankruptcy by these entities. The current economic climate and volatility in the price of the underlying agricultural commodities could increase the likelihood of such defaults and bankruptcies. If a material portion of Arysta's customers or distributors were to become insolvent or otherwise were not able to satisfy their obligations to it, Arysta would be materially harmed.

Arysta has a substantial amount of intangible assets, which could become impaired in the future and require appropriate accounting adjustments.

Goodwill and other intangible assets, which are comprised primarily of product registration rights, collectively amount to approximately 45% of Arysta's total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2013. Arysta has recorded significant impairments of intangible assets in the past, and it may be required to do so again in the future. Some of the developments which could cause Arysta to recognize impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets include the failure of a particular business to achieve its expected results of operations, the failure of an acquisition to perform as expected, or the strengthening of the currency in which goodwill or another intangible asset has been recorded. Although the recording of such impairments does not trigger an immediate cash impact, it could have a material adverse impact on Arysta's results of operations and financial condition.

Arysta's intellectual property rights and proprietary rights are integral to our AgroSolutions business. If we are unable to protect Arysta's intellectual property rights and proprietary rights, our AgroSolutions business could be adversely affected.

Arysta relies to a significant extent on trade secrets, trademarks, data exclusivity, and exclusive or semi-exclusive manufacturing arrangements, as well as confidentiality agreements and other rights to protect its proprietary formulations and processes. The inability of Arysta to obtain or maintain these rights and arrangements could

materially and adversely impact its business, results of operations and financial condition, and could adversely affect its competitive position.

Arysta does not have any patents in its portfolio covering the composition of matter of amicarbazone or flucarbazone, two of the active ingredients in its Global Value Added Portfolio. Arysta's amicarbazone and flucarbazone patents covering manufacturing processes, methods of use and combinations with other active ingredients or safeners or other adjuvants will expire in commercially relevant markets at various times from 2016 to 2020 for amicarbazone and from 2014 to 2022 for flucarbazone. The patents in Arysta's portfolio covering the composition of matter of fluoxastrobin, another active ingredient in its Global Value Added Portfolio, as a single active ingredient, will expire before the end of 2017. Arysta's patents covering combinations of fluoxastrobin with other active ingredients, some of which are pending applications, will expire at various times before the end of 2025.

Patents and applications under which Arysta has freedom to operate with respect to processes for making fluoxastrobin will expire before the end of 2026, and patent applications that Arysta has recently filed related to the manufacture of fluoxastrobin, will, if issued, expire before the end of 2034. As key patents expire, if Arysta is not able to achieve further differentiation of its products through patented mixtures or other means of obtaining extended patent protection, its ability to prevent competitors from developing and registering active ingredients in the same or similar compound class with the same or similar mode of action may be diminished which could have an adverse effect on Arysta's sales of such product.

Licensing is one way in which Arysta acquires rights to active ingredients and formulated products. Arysta is a party to license agreements that give it rights to third-party intellectual property that Arysta believes may be necessary or useful for its business and Arysta expects to enter into additional licenses in the future. If Arysta is unable to enter into licensing arrangements on favorable terms in the future, it may adversely affect its business. In addition, if the owners of the patents Arysta licenses do not properly maintain or enforce the patents underlying such licenses, Arysta's competitive position and business prospects could be harmed. Without protection for the intellectual property Arysta licenses, other companies might be able to offer substantially similar or ide