Registered No. 07108602

Alpek Polyester UK Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Registered No. 07108602

Directors
Alejandro Llovera Zambrano
Ricardo Gutierrez Trevino
Nigel McIntyre

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Strategic Report

The Directors present their strategic report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activity

The principal activities of Alpek Polyester UK Limited (hereafter "the company" or "APUK") are the manufacture and sale of polyester resins (Polyethylene Terephthalate - PET). These activities are carried out from its site at Wilton, Redcar in the United Kingdom.

Fair review of the business

The company has incurred a loss for the year after taxation amounted to £8.1m (2024 – loss of £4.1m) mainly due to the market challenges across PET industry and a force majeure (FM) shutdown. At 31 December 2025, the company had net assets of £76.1 million (2024 – net assets of £83.5 million). Net current assets were £54.2 million (2024 – £60.5 million). Plant was shut down from Oct 2024 till March 2025 due to a force majeure on account of machinery breakdown. This has resulted in sharp decline in revenue on account of lower volumes sold, and diminished the margins due to high fixed costs.

Plant Activity:

The company continued to drive the Safety Step Change programme that was introduced in 2022 to engage with employees and contractor teams. Unfortunately, during the year we had one reportable injury to an APUK employee. Environmental performance was, once again, excellent with no reportable environmental incidents.

Activities in 2025 focussed on the following key areas:

- LC1 Plant
  LC1 restarted production in March (after a force majeure due to a machinery breakdown) and has been performing very well, the plant made a combination of resin grades during the year.

- Sustainability

  We remain committed to increasing the levels of inclusion of recycled PET in our products. This is being achieved through a combination of development of our existing processes and review and investment in emerging solutions.

  The company continues its work in ensuring that all plastic pellet and powders at its site are contained and do not enter our rivers or the sea.

Commercial Activity:

The European PET industry faced another challenging year namely reduced consumer demand, more recycle PET (rPET) conversion and an excess of global virgin PET (vPET) capacity. Import volumes from low-cost countries remained persistently high, and consequently the market price remained low in relation to raw materials.

Major contributory factors:

- Annualised EU Imports totalled 1.27 M tonnes (+10%) vs prior year. Once again imports from Asian duty-free countries increased most notably Vietnam (+33%). Additionally, significant imports shipped ex Turkey (+28%) and Egypt (+20%)
- The combination of high import volumes and high inflation resulted in poor demand. Operating rates in both the EU and UK were negatively affected with several EU producers temporarily or permanently idling assets. In November Plastiverd- Spain had decided to shut down its plant permanently and Novapet- Spain decided to shut 1 line until further notice.
- Contractual volumes in UK was severely impacted in 2025 due to prior year's FM. We lost sole supply position from two main customers for 2025 and they introduced competition into UK.

- Sheet Market also improved the intake of vPet as the price of vPet went below the rPet flakes. This supported in moving additional volume to UK & EU markets.
- EU had initiated ADD investigation against Vietnam imports. This resulted in reduction in import volume of Vietnam origin in second half of the year.

In UK, APUK continued to see minimal, if any, further shift from virgin to recycled PET products—a trend that is expected to persist until the UK improves its collection systems and material quality. The company welcomes the planned introduction of a UK Deposit Return Scheme, targeted for implementation in 2027.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The company uses a few KPIs to monitor performance of the business and guide management. These KPIs include:

Turnover: Turnover is the total revenue measured at the fair value of the consideration, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Operating profit/ loss: It is the profit the company earns from its core business operations after deducting operating expenses but before interest and taxes.

Cash Conversion Cycle: The Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC) is a key financial metric that measures how efficiently the company manages its working capital. It tracks the number of days it takes for cash invested in inventory and operations to return as cash collected from customers. Standard formulae is used to calculate CCC which is CCC= DIO+DSO-DPO where DIO stands for Days Inventory Outstanding, DSO stands for Days Sales Outstanding and DPO stands for Days Payables Outstanding.

	2025	*2024*
Turnover (£ '000)	**111,808**	150,758
Operating loss (£ '000)	**(8,802)**	(4,147)
Cash Conversion Cycle (based on Q4) – in days	**59**	69

Non-financial key performance indicators

		2025	*2024*
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)		**0.9**	-
RIDDOR reportable injuries		**1**	-
EA reportable environmental incidents:		**-**	-
1st Grade Yield		**95.1**	93.0
Plant uptime % (Alpek Calculation):	PET – LC1	**76.2**	76.6

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a few risks and uncertainties, the main of which are as follows:

Raw materials and Energy

Management maintains its consideration for disruption to supplies of critical raw materials from regions with high transit time. Consequently, the company continues to take a balanced approach to the purchase of raw materials from strategic global suppliers to ensure the most competitive and balanced supply.

The risk of sudden and unpredicted raw material price changes due to oil price fluctuation is difficult to mitigate against and as such it is a risk that has to be managed actively (see Price risk below).

The company maintains its price risk strategy using fixed components within raw material, energy, and currency futures markets and by collaboration with customers and other business partners.

Financial risk

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Alpek group has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company where appropriate.

Price risk

There is an exposure to commodity price risk by the nature of the company's operations. The company benefits from participation in global Alpek risk management programs which utilise derivative financial instruments to hedge selected exposures to movements in commodity prices.
The company has no exposure to equity securities price risk as it holds no listed or other equity investments.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales commitments are made. These checks utilise both external credit risk information and information obtained from new and existing customers. The vast majority of sales are insured via a leading credit insurance provider. Uninsured debtors, in particular those which are overdue, are carefully monitored and provision made for lifetime expected credit losses, based on historic and expected default rates.

Liquidity risk

The company has access to a mixture of short-term debt finance that is designed to ensure that the company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions. The risk of loss of financial assets due to a failure of a corporate banking provider is mitigated by consultation with the parent undertaking, utilising banks that are deemed to be the most stable and with whom there are long standing relationships.
Cash flow is monitored and reviewed in consultation with the parent undertaking on a daily basis. Short- and medium-term projections are assessed to ensure appropriate liquidity.

Foreign currency risk

The company purchases the majority of its raw materials in US Dollars and Euros, and pays for the majority of its services, utilities and manpower costs in GBPs, receiving payment for its goods sold in both Euros and GBP. The balance of accounts payable and receivable provides a natural hedge on Euros and GBP, supplemented by appropriate hedging instruments in consultation with the parent undertaking.

Middle East Conflict

Although we are not sure about the full scale impact, but we are closely monitoring the situation and taking steps, we can, to mitigate the impact to the business.

Section 172 (1) Statement

The directors of the company have performed their duty under section 172(1)(a-f) of the Companies Act 2006, and have acted in good faith to promote the success of the company for the benefits of its member as a whole. Our purpose, vision and mission drives our strategic direction.

Our purpose is to provide sustainable packaging solutions to improve people's everyday lives.

Our vision is to strengthen our market leadership in the chemicals and materials industries by exceeding the evolving needs of our customers.

Our mission is to excel at improving everyday lives delivering better and more responsible solutions through chemistry and materials.

Information on all the group policies can be found on Alpek's website as well as APUK's sharepoint accessible to its employees.

The following Section 172 statement, which is required by the Companies Act 2006, describes how the Directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172 (1a to 1f) and forms the directors' views of the company's stakeholders in their decision making.

a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term

During the year, the company has taken commercial, operation and strategic decision, which the directors consider are for benefit of the company, with a view to promoting its long term success and sustainability. An example of this decision is the preparation, review and approval of the annual budget (Opex and Capex including force majeure machinery breakdown repair), which drives the company's long term strategy and success, together with continued investment to ensure long term growth and sustainability.

b) the interests of the company's employees

APUK has an experienced and committed workforce and places considerable value on the engagement of its employees in matters affecting them and the company.

How we engage

We have developed a multi-layered approach to the provision of information to, and involvement of, employees in matters which affect them and the business. These range from global and regional "town hall" style meetings and weekly communication bulletin which serve as the basis of a 2-Way communication process through to a more formal Employee & Union Representatives Forum and a business update that is done every quarter to all employees.

The weekly communication bulletin covers HSE, manufacturing, market, HR, IT and global communications with the Employee Reps and Union Reps Forum serving as the main vehicle for direct consultation and discussion on more formal matters.

Separate to the above the company engage with the Union Reps via a formal recognition agreement with Unite the Union. This is specifically related to pay, hours of work and holidays. This has been in place for a couple of years now with its main focus being to negotiate on the annual pay rise.

Additionally, the company had engaged with employees with HUGO survey in 2025. The overall engagement increased by 7% compared to 2024 survey. Functional collaboration was implemented based on employees' feedback. Global Diversity Equity & Inclusion initiative was introduced as a result of these surveys.

What matters to them & what are we doing

The company is committed to providing all training and development necessary to ensure legal compliance, competence and continuous improvement of its employees. 2025 saw the introduction of a Competence Management System within the Process Technician group. This allows the company to test and prove ongoing competence. The plan is to roll this out into the maintenance team in time.

As part of its corporate sustainability approach, it actively sponsors apprentices and is connected to many external forums such as Apprenticeship Ambassador Network, Science Industry Partnership and North East Process Industry Cluster. The company has a "charities" committee that offers charitable donations to charities nominated by its employees; although this wasn't very active in 2025. It is also actively engaged in

initiatives such as Children Challenging Industry which is aimed at inspiring children to take up careers in the chemical industry.

The company continues with its drive to embed the Alpek Culture Transformation programme with the Mindsets and Behaviours and Company Values embedded in the weekly communications process.

The company is actively involved in the global Diversity Equity & Inclusion initiative. A local committee in the UK has now been set up and the group have engaged with an external Consultant "Inclusive Employers" to develop the local strategy and plan.

The company welcomes applications from people of all backgrounds and experiences. All candidates will be considered fairly based on their skills and potential. If they don't meet every requirement, the company would still encourage them to apply. The company are committed to building a diverse and inclusive team and are happy to provide adjustments throughout the recruitment process if needed. In addition, as per company policy and its obligations under the Employment Rights Act the company will consider reasonable adjustments should an existing employee's situation change.

The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others,
The company, through the directors, engages with each stakeholder at the appropriate level of detail and frequency depending on the specific requirements and level of influence and interest.

Suppliers

Our key suppliers are grouped into major raw materials suppliers and those involved in providing engineering goods and services for stable plant operation.

All supplier arrangements are supported by contracts and/or purchase orders. APUK reports publicly on payment policies, practices and performance in line with the requirements of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

It is the company's policy to make payments to suppliers in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed with suppliers, providing that all trading terms and conditions have been complied with.

Our suppliers are key to the continuity and safe operation of our production facility and the movement of our raw materials and finished products within and outside of our site.

During the force majeure shutdown, APUK worked with the suppliers on implementing an emergency inventory management plan which ensured adequate inventory levels during and after the shutdown while lowering the detention and demurrages.

Customers

Our key customers are grouped into major brand owners and converters, based in the UK and Europe.
All customer arrangements are supported by contracts and/or sales orders.
What matters to them is timely supply of the highest quality PET, supporting customers by meeting their evolving needs in a changing industry.

APUK is committed to leading the PET industry in the UK and bringing viable product and recycling solutions to the market as it continues its journey to make PET even more sustainable.

APUK has taken steps to ensure continuous supply, during the force majeure shutdown, to its customers by procuring PET resin from its sister companies and competitors. This enforces our commitment to customers in meeting their needs.

Others

This includes regulators, local authorities and industrial bodies.
APUK participates in all relevant national surveys on monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

c) the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment

Our facilities and operations are subject to a wide range of health, safety, security and environmental ("HSSE") laws and regulations ranging across all aspects of our business operations.

These requirements govern, among other things, the manufacture, storage and handling of our products and the treatment, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, wastewater discharges, air emissions, noise emissions, human health and safety, process safety and risk management and the clean-up of contaminated areas. Our plants require permits and controls to monitor or prevent pollution. We have incurred, and will continue to incur, substantial ongoing capital and operating expenditure to ensure compliance with current and future HSSE laws, regulations and permits or the more stringent enforcement of such requirements.

Our operations are in compliance with all HSSE laws, regulations and permits. We actively address compliance issues in connection with our operations and properties and we believe that we have systems in place to ensure that environmental costs and liabilities will not have a material adverse impact on us.

Actions taken to improve the carbon footprint are detailed in Directors' report section "Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions"

d) the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

At Alpek, we are fully committed to developing and promoting a circular economy that benefits our stakeholders through innovative thought-leadership, necessary operational restructuring, and continued growth opportunities as we hold leading industry positions for all of our products.
Our core values include Responsibility, Integrity, Innovation, Customer orientation, Collaboration and Commitment to excellence.
Action taken during force majeure shutdown to support our customers is an example of our high standard of business conduct.

e) the need to act fairly as between members of the company

The Board regularly meets with the shareholders of the company. Our shareholders are listed in note 20 to the financial statements.

Through our engagement activities, we strive to meet the strategic objectives of the Alpek Group. We generate value for our shareholders by achieving strong and sustainable results that fuel long term growth. Site performance is monitored against set business objectives. Since the acquisition by Alpek the management team have continued to integrate into the organisational structure and cultural goals of the Group.

Approved by the Board on 1 June 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Ricardo Gutierrez Trevino
Director

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Dividends
The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2024-£nil).

Directors
The directors who served the company during the year, and up to the date of approval of these financial statements, were as follows:

Alejandro Llovera Zambrano
Ricardo Gutierrez Trevino
Nigel McIntyre

Directors' indemnities
The company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, including directors and officers' insurance, for the indemnification of its directors. The qualifying third-party indemnity was effective during the financial year and is appropriately disclosed in the financial statements.

Matters covered in the strategic report
Certain information required to be disclosed in the Directors' Report is presented in the Strategic Report. This includes:

- review of results and key performance indicators
- financial risk information
- business relationship with supplier, customers and others

Future developments
APUK continues to align its activities around its Environmental Social and Corporate Governance framework as part of wider Alpek group objectives. APUK will continue to strive to deliver value to its customers and shareholders; operate ethically and contribute positively to the lives of its employees and the local and wider societies in which it operates.

The focus of the company remains on the manufacture and sale of PET resin along with research and development of recycle options which exploit a range of technologies, both established and emerging. The stable operations of the LC1 asset are crucial to the company's ability to take advantage of the lower operating costs of the state-of-the-art plant and sustain operating profit. The European PET market in 2025 was challenging with all EU PET producers either under ran or idled plants.

The company will further develop its established domestic volumes and sales to continental Western European customers plus those further afield as economics allow.

Research and development

APUK is committed to the PET industry in the UK and bringing viable products and recycling solutions to the market as it continues its journey to make PET even more sustainable through application of learning from our parent company and global partners.

Going concern
At 31 December 2025, the company had net assets of £76.1m (2024 – net assets of £83.5m), which included amounts due from group undertakings totalling £31.9m (2024 – £23.1m). Net current assets were £54.2m (2024 – net current assets £60.5 million). The movements on prior year reflect the losses of the business during the financial year. The Directors have performed a detailed going concern review, based on the forecast period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and considered sensitivities in respect of potential downside scenarios as follows:

- Drop of 5% in margin
- Sales volumes decrease 10%
- Sales volumes decrease 15%

The company has the following additional resources available to utilise:

- an undrawn $25m revolving loan facility provided by Alpek Polyester USA, LLC

The forecast analysis assumes no draw down of the revolving loan facility over the forecast period, which expires in May 2027. Based on the cash position of the company and the expected cash flows the Directors conclude that the company is able to continue in operation for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approving the financial statements. In addition, the Directors have received commitment from the Company's parent undertaking, Alpek Polyester S.A.B. de C.V. that financial support would be provided if needed.

Subsequent events

There were no events subsequent to 31 December 2025 and occurring before the date of the approval of these financial statements that are expected to have a significant impact on these financial statements.

Political and charitable contributions

The total amount of charitable contributions made in the United Kingdom by the company during the financial year was £700 (2024 – £2,711). No political contributions were made during the financial year (2024 - Nil).

Employee involvement

The company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees in matters affecting them and the company. It has developed a multi-layered approach to the provision of information to, and involvement of, employees in matters which affect them and the business.

These range from global "town hall" style meetings, weekly communication bulletin which serves as the basis of a 2-way communication process through to a more formal Employee Forum and a business update that is done every quarter to all employees. A Recognition Agreement with Unite the Union is also in in place for the Process Technician, Maintenance Technician and Laboratory Analysts groups. The agreement is focused on pay, hours of work and holidays.

The weekly communication bulletin and quarterly updates generally cover HSE, manufacturing, market, HR, IT and global communications with the Union Reps & Employee Reps Forum serving as the main vehicle for direct consultation and discussion on more formal matters.

The company is actively involved in the global Diversity Equity & Inclusion initiative. In 2025, a local committee was set up and they have since engaged with an external Consultant "Inclusive Employers" to develop the UK strategy and plan.

Health and Safety

Our facilities and operations are subject to a wide range of health, safety, security and environmental ("HSSE") laws and regulations ranging across all aspects of our business operations. These requirements govern, among other things, the manufacture, storage, handling of our products and the treatment, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, wastewater discharges, air emissions, noise emissions, human health and safety, process safety and risk management and the clean-up of contaminated areas. Our plants require permits and controls to monitor or prevent pollution. We have incurred, and will continue to incur, substantial ongoing capital and operating expenditure to ensure compliance with current and future HSSE laws, regulations and permits or the more stringent enforcement of such requirements.

Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In 2025, the LC1 PET manufacturing plant at the Wilton site recorded lower overall energy consumption compared with 2024 across natural gas, electricity, and steam. These reductions were largely driven by lower overall PET production volumes during the year. Natural gas consumption in 2025 was slightly lower

than in 2024. While this generally reflects reduced production, a significant improvement was achieved towards the end of the year. In October, November and December, optimisation of the distillation column reflux ratio was implemented, allowing stable PET production with reduced thermal demand. This change led to a noticeable reduction in natural gas unit usage and a significant improvement in energy intensity during this period. Electricity consumption in 2025 was also lower compared with 2024, consistent with reduced plant throughput and associated equipment run times. Similarly, steam usage decreased year on year, reflecting both lower production levels and controlled process operating conditions.

	2025	***2024***
Energy Consumption (MWh)	***MWh***	*MWh*
Electricity	**19,984.8**	20,229.5
Natural Gas	**66,969.1**	73,614.0
Steam	**9,858.3**	10,960.4
Other fuels	**38.1**	358.7
	96,850.3	**105,162.6**

	2025	***2024***
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tCO2e)	***tCO2e***	*tCO2e*
From Combustion of Fuel		
Natural Gas	**12,252.7**	13,464.0
Other Fuels	**9.6**	90.4
FGAS	**0.0**	98.8
Subtotal	**12,262.3**	**13,653.2**
From Purchased Electricity, Steam, Heat & Cooling	**10,267.1**	9,623.7
Subtotal	**10,267.1**	9,623.7
Total Gross Emissions	**22,529.4**	**23,276.9**

Methodology used to calculate Energy consumption and Emissions

Conversion factors

All conversion factors and fuel properties used in this disclosure have been taken from the 2025 "UK Government Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" published by the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ) and the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). All greenhouse gas emissions have been expressed in terms of their carbon dioxide equivalence. A full list of conversion factors is as below:

Fuel	Conversion	Factor
Electricity: UK	kg CO_2e/kWh	0.17700
Onsite heat and steam	kg CO_2e/kWh	0.17529
Natural gas (Standard UK grid)	kg CO_2e/kWh (Gross CV)	0.18296
Diesel (100% mineral diesel)	kg CO_2e/litre	2.66155
	kg CO_2e/kWh (Gross CV)	0.25199

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

(i) so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor are unaware.

(ii) each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken in his duty as director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to the auditor
Deloitte LLP was re-appointed as auditor for the year ended 2026.

The financial statements on page 16 to 29 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 1 June 2026 and signed on its behalf by



Ricardo Gutierrez Trevino
Director
1 June 2026

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Alpek Polyester UK Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
In our opinion the financial statements of Alpek Polyester UK Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 20.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in

the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as Financial Instrument specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.
As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations in the following areas, and our procedures performed to address it are described below:

Revenue recognition. We have identified a heightened likelihood of revenue manipulation associated with revenue cut off as there is a risk that management will misstate revenue through revenue transactions posted towards year end to produce desired results. To address this risk, we have selected a sample of revenue transactions within the relevant risk period and agreed to relevant supporting evidence both before and after year end to ensure proper revenue recognition.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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



Signature

John Paul Standish MSc ACA (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Leeds, United Kingdom

1 June 2026

Income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	***2025*** **£000**	*2024* *£000*
Turnover	4	**111,808**	150,758
Cost of sales		**(113,035)**	(144,899)
Gross (loss) / profit		**(1,227)**	5,859
Distribution costs		**(6,188)**	(6,120)
Administrative expenses		**(3,282)**	(3,411)
Other operating income / (expenses)	5	**1,895**	(475)
Operating loss	5	**(8,802)**	(4,147)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	**1,415**	1,971
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	**(751)**	(1,900)
Loss before taxation		**(8,138)**	(4,076)
Tax	10	**-**	-
Loss for the financial year		**(8,138)**	(4,076)

All of the activities of the company are classified as continuing.

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2025

		2025 **£000**	*2024* *£000*
Loss for the financial year		**(8,138)**	(4,076)
Effect of derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges	17	**799**	(366)
Comprehensive loss for the financial year		**(7,339)**	(4,442)

Registered No. 07108602

Statement of financial position

at 31 December 2025

	Notes	*2025* £000	*2024* £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	11	**21,969**	22,829
Other non-current assets	17	**8**	159
		21,977	22,988
Current assets			
Stocks	12	**34,219**	37,124
Debtors	13	**57,590**	54,869
Cash at bank and in hand		**3,704**	1,502
		95,513	93,495
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	**(41,349)**	(32,980)
Net current assets		**54,164**	60,515
Total assets less current liabilities		**76,141**	83,503
***Other Creditors*:** amounts falling due after more than one year	17	**(6)**	(29)
Net assets		**76,135**	83,474
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	**238,024**	238,024
Cash flow hedge reserve	17	**433**	(366)
Profit and loss account	15	**(162,322)**	(154,184)
Total Shareholders' funds		**76,135**	83,474

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 1 June 2026 and signed on its behalf by

Ricardo Gutierrez Trevino

Director

Statement of changes in equity

at 31 December 2025

	Notes	*Share Capital £000*	*Profit and loss account £000*	*Hedging Reserve £000*	*Total share-holders funds £000*
At 1 January 2024		238,024	(150,108)	-	87,916
Loss for the year		-	(4,076)	-	(4,076)
Derivative loss	17	-	-	(366)	(366)
Total comprehensive expense		-	(4,076)	(366)	(4,442)
At 31 December 2024		238,024	(154,184)	(366)	83,474
Loss for the year		**-**	**(8,138)**	**-**	**(8,138)**
Derivative income	**17**	**-**	**-**	**799**	**799**
Total comprehensive expense		**-**	**(8,138)**	**799**	**(7,339)**
At 31 December 2025		**238,024**	**(162,322)**	**433**	**76,135**

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2025

1. Authorisation of financial statement and statement of compliance with FRS 101

Alpek Polyester UK Limited (the "company") is a private limited liability company, limited by shares. The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 1 June 2026 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by Mr Ricardo Gutierrez Trevino. Alpek Polyester UK Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The company's registered number is 07108602.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101: Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards. The financial statements are presented in GBP £ sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest £'000, except where otherwise indicated. The results of the company in 2025 are included in the consolidated financial statements of Alpek, S. A. B. de C. V. (Alpek) a company incorporated in Mexico. The principal accounting policies adopted by the company are set out in note 2.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis as modified by financial instruments recognised at fair value.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1; and
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
  - the requirements of paragraphs 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111, 134 and 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Going concern

At 31 December 2025 the company had net assets of £76.1m (2024 – net assets of £83.5m), which included amounts due from group undertakings totalling £31.9m (2024 – £23.1m). Net current assets were £54.2m (2024 – net current assets £60.5 million). The movements on prior year reflect the losses of the business during the financial year. The Directors have performed a detailed going concern review, based on the forecast period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and considered sensitivities in respect of potential downside scenarios as follows:

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2025

- Drop of 5% in margin
- Sales volumes decrease 10%
- Sales volumes decrease 15%

The company has the following additional resources available to utilise:

- an undrawn $25m revolving loan facility provided by Alpek Polyester USA, LLC

The forecast analysis assumes no draw down of the revolving loan facility over the forecast period, which expires in May 2027. Based on the cash position of the company and the expected cash flows the Directors conclude that the company is able to continue in operation for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approving the financial statements. In addition, the Directors have received commitment from the Company's parent undertaking, Alpek Polyester S.A.B. de C.V. that financial support would be provided if needed.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied, which is when control of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. This is usually on delivery of the goods.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Financial Instruments

a. Financial Assets

The Company subsequently classifies and measures its financial assets based on the Company's business model to manage financial assets, and on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of such assets. This way financial assets can be classified at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. Management determines the classification of its financial assets upon initial recognition. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized at settlement date.

Financial assets are derecognized when the right to receive the related cash flows expires or is transferred, and the Company also has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of its ownership, as well as the control of the financial asset.

Classes of financial assets

I. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are those that i) are held within a business model whose objective is to hold said assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount of outstanding principal.

II. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if it is mainly acquired for the purpose of being sold in the short term.

Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. In addition are those that do not meet the characteristics to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, since: i) they have a business model different to those that seek to collect contractual cash flows or collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial assets, or otherwise ii) the

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2025

generated cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest on the amount of outstanding principal.

b. Impairment of financial Instruments

The company uses an impairment model based on expected credit losses rather than losses incurred, applicable to financial assets subject to such assessment.

1. Trade receivables - the company has adopted the simplified expected loss calculation model, through which expected credit losses during the account receivable's lifetime are recognized.
2. Other financial instruments - the company recognizes credit losses expected during the asset's lifetime for all financial instruments for which credit risk has significantly increased since its initial recognition (assessed on a collective or individual basis), considering all the reasonable and sustainable information, including that referring to the future.

c. *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Liabilities in this category are classified as current liabilities if they are expected to be settled within the next 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current. Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. Loans are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the amounts received (net of transaction costs) and the settlement value is recognized in the income statement over the term of the loan using the effective interest method.

The company derecognizes financial liabilities if, and only if, the obligations of the company are fulfilled, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

d. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

All derivative financial instruments entered into and classified as fair value hedges or cash flow hedges, are recognized in the statement of financial position as assets and/or liabilities at fair value and are measured subsequently at fair value. The fair value is determined based on prices in recognized markets; when no quoted market prices are available, it is determined using valuation techniques accepted in the financial sector.

The fair value of hedging derivatives is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months and as a current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

A derivative financial instrument for hedging is entered into to hedge against an existing risk. To comply with the related hedge accounting requirements, its designation as a hedge is documented at the inception of the transaction, specifying the related objective, initial position, risks to be hedged, type of hedge relationship, characteristics, accounting recognition and how its effectiveness will be assessed.

In the case of cashflow hedges, the effective portion of changes in fair value is temporarily included in other comprehensive income in equity and is reclassified to income when the hedged item affects income; the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in income.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at historic purchase cost less accumulated amortisation. The cost is the original purchase price of the asset. Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of the asset on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful economic life as follows:

Licences and patents	–	maximum 5 years

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2025

The carrying values of intangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are stated at historic purchase cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of a fixed asset on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful economic life, taking into account any contractual relationships, which is as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	over 10 - 25 years
Vehicles and office equipment	-	over 3 - 5 years
Plant and machinery	-	over 3 - 20 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Assets under construction are not depreciated until they are fully commissioned and operational.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Research and development costs
The company follows a policy of supporting a level of development activities commensurate with the current and future requirements of the business. Expenditure on research and development is charged against the results for the year in which it is incurred.

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, as determined by the moving average valuation method. Net realisable value is the price at which stocks can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation. Cost comprises direct costs and where appropriate, a proportion of production overheads and depreciation. Where necessary, a provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

Taxation
Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment. Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise, income tax is recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2025

Foreign currencies
The functional currency of Alpek Polyester UK Limited is the local currency of its principle operating environment. The company's primary products are sold in an international commodities market, priced and invoiced primarily in both Euros and Sterling.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from monetary items are taken to the income statement in the year in which they occur.

Accrued income
Accrued income is credited to the income statement at the point at which title of the products sold is deemed to have transferred to the purchaser.

Pensions
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the income statement represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. By definition, the resulting accounting estimates will vary from the related actual results.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Critical accounting judgements
The following areas are considered to involve a significant degree of judgement:

Deferred tax
Judgement is required in relation to deferred tax assets which may arise as the recoverability of these assets is reliant on future taxable profits. Although forecasts point to continued profitability, given the inherent uncertainties of global markets and the changing chemical industry, no deferred tax has been recognised this year.

The amounts not provided in respect of deferred tax at the balance sheet date are set out in note 10.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
There is no area within the financial statements that involves or has key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Turnover

The company's turnover is analysed below by destination:

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
UK	**99,912**	137,443
Europe	**11,010**	11,581
Rest of World	**886**	1,734
	111,808	150,758

Turnover derives from the continuing principal activity of the company, the manufacture of chemicals.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2025

5. Operating Loss

This is stated after charging

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
Auditor's remuneration – auditing of financial statements	**139**	142
Net foreign exchange income or (expenses)	**60**	(1,016)
Research and development expenditure	**671**	529
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	**3,677**	2,719

Other operating income / (expense) is analysed as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
R&D Expenditure Credit	**582**	400
Net foreign exchange income/ (expense)	**60**	(1,016)
Insurance claim	**1,241**	-
Sale of scrap/damages/other	**12**	141
	1,895	(475)

6. Directors' remuneration

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
Directors' emoluments	**161**	292
Contribution to defined contribution scheme	**9**	5
	170	297

During the year the following amounts were paid to the highest paid director:

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
Directors' emoluments	**162**	212

7. Staff costs

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
Wages and salaries	**5,788**	6,068
Social security costs	**764**	653
Other pension costs (note 16)	**427**	450
	6,979	7,171

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2025

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	No.	*No.*
Operations	**76**	79
Administration	**21**	22
	97	101

8. Interest receivable and similar income

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
Interest receivable from parent undertaking	**1,356**	1,929
Interest income from banks	**59**	42
	1,415	1,971

9. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
Other financing costs	**751**	1,900
	751	1,900

10. Tax on Profit

(a) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax for the year is the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25%.

The charge can be reconciled to the income statement as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
Loss before tax	**(8,138)**	(4,076)
Tax on loss at standard UK tax rate of 25.00% (2024: 25%)	**(2,035)**	(1,019)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**153**	172
Income not taxable	**(61)**	(62)
Deferred tax not recognised	**1,943**	909
Total tax charge for the year	**-**	-

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). There has been no change to corporation tax rates for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 the weighted average tax rate is 25% (31 December 2024 weighted average tax rate was 25%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2025

(b) Deferred tax asset

	2025 Recognised £000	***2025 Unrecognised £000***	*2024 Recognised £000*	*2024 Unrecognised £000*
Analysis of deferred tax asset balances:				
Decelerated capital allowances	**-**	**12,590**	-	12,894
Losses	**-**	**21,626**	-	19,453
Short term timing differences – Trading	**-**	**39**	-	46
	-	**34,255**	-	32,393

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

At the balance sheet date, the company has unutilised tax losses of £86.5m (2024 - £77.8m) and deductible temporary differences of £50.5m (2024 - £51.8m), which are available indefinitely for offset against the company's future taxable profits. The company has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of these owing to uncertainty regarding the sustained availability of taxable profits in the near future. The company will continue to evaluate the appropriateness of recognizing a deferred tax asset going forward.

The company has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £000	***Vehicles and office equipment £000***	***Plant and machinery £000***	***Assets under construction £000***	***Total £000***
Cost:					
At 1 January 2025	2,805	776	127,812	2,385	133,778
Additions	-	-	-	2,817	2,817
Transfers	-	26	4,696	(4,722)	-
At 31 December 2025	**2,805**	**802**	**132,508**	**480**	**136,595**
Depreciation:					
At 1 January 2025	433	756	109,760	-	110,949
Charge for the year	21	12	3,644	-	3,677
At 31 December 2025	**454**	**768**	**113,404**	**-**	**114,626**
Net book value:					
At 31 December 2025	**2,351**	**34**	**19,104**	**480**	**21,969**
At 31 December 2024	2,372	20	18,052	2,385	22,829

Included within freehold land and buildings is land, which is not depreciated, held at a carrying value of £2,149,737 (2024: £2,149,737).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2025

12. Stocks

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
Raw materials and consumables	**21,544**	21,518
Finished goods and goods for resale	**12,675**	15,606
	34,219	37,124

Stocks are stated after provisions for impairment of £1.1m (2024: £1.1m). £90.7m of inventory was recognised as an expense during the year (2024: £118.7m).

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement cost.

13. Debtors

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
Trade receivables due in less than one year	**23,103**	23,049
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**32,131**	31,028
Prepayments and accrued income	**510**	450
Derivative financial instruments – note 17	**198**	37
Other receivables	**1,648**	305
	57,590	54,869

Trade receivables are stated after provisions for impairment of £27,936 (2024: £13,702). Amounts due from group undertakings at 31 December 2025 includes £32m loan advances made to Alpek Polyester USA, LLC (an associate) within a revolving facility with maturity of 31 December 2026. These are interest bearing loans based on Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). All balances will be repaid in full in 2026.

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	*2024*
	£000	*£000*
Trade payables	**37,296**	19,820
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**222**	7,942
Other taxes and social security costs	**2,108**	1,972
Derivative financial instruments – note 17	**294**	1,337
Accruals and deferred income	**1,429**	1,909
	41,349	32,980

Amounts owed to group undertakings at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 reflect amounts payable to associated companies Alpek Polyester, S.A. DE C.V, AKRA Polyester S.A DE C.V, and Octal SAOC FZC for purchases, on 60 days payment terms, in the ordinary course of business.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2025

15. Issued share capital and reserves

		2025		*2024*
Allotted, called up and fully paid	***No.***	***£000***	*No.*	*£000*
Ordinary shares of $1 each	**325,839,025**	**238,024**	325,839,025	238,024

The profit and loss account represents accumulated profit and loss less any dividends paid.

16. Pensions

The company operates a defined pension contribution scheme. The pension cost for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £426,786 (2024 – £450,439).

There were outstanding contributions at the end of the financial year of £89,185 (2024 – £98,761).

17. Derivative financial instruments

Company's main raw materials are paraxylene, ethylene and monoethylene glycol (MEG). Therefore, an increase in the prices of paraxylene and monoethylene glycol (MEG) would have negative effects on the cash flow of the operation. The objective of the Company's designated hedge is to mitigate against exposure to price increases of the aforementioned generic goods for future purchases, by contracting swaps where a variable price is received and a fixed price is paid.

These derivative financial instruments have been classified as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. In this sense, management has documented, as a hedged item, a highly probable transaction in relation to the budget for purchases of these commodities.

The change in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments recognized in OCI for the year 2025 is £0.799m (2024: £0.366).

The fair value of the derivate financial instruments according to their classification in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2025	*2024*
Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments carried at fair value through OCI	***£000***	*£000*
Derivative financial assets		
Paraxylene	**206**	-
Monoethylene glycol (MEG)	**-**	196
Net derivative financial asset	**206**	**196**
Total current – note 13	**198**	37
Total non-current	**8**	159
Derivative financial liabilities		
Paraxylene	**67**	1,339
Monoethylene glycol (MEG)	**233**	27
Net derivative financial liability	**300**	**1,366**
Total current – note 14	**294**	1,337
Total non-current	**6**	29

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

at 31 December 2025

With the reference amounts of these derivative financial instruments, the Company offsets the fluctuation of the prices of these commodities that are used as raw material in the production processes of the entities.

For commodity hedging relationships, management is designating as a hedged item a specific risk, which is defined by the underlying assets that are clearly determined that the risk component is separable, it can be reliably measured and is also highly correlated.

On the other hand, in the measurement of the effectiveness of these hedges, the Company determined that they are highly effective because the changes in the fair value and cash flows of each hedged item are compensated within the range of effectiveness established by management. Due to the results shown on the effectiveness tests, it is confirmed that there is an economic relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged item. The method used by the Company is to offset cash flows using a hypothetical derivative, which consists of comparing the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument with the changes in the fair value of the hypothetical derivative that would result in a perfect hedge.
The source of ineffectiveness can be caused mainly by the difference in the settlement date of the hedging instruments and the hedged items, and that the budget becomes less than the hedging instruments. For the years 2025 and 2024, there was no ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss.

18. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard 101 with reference to IAS24 'Related Party Disclosures', on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alpek, S. A. B. de C. V.

19. Subsequent events

There were no events subsequent to 31 December 2025 and occurring before the date of the approval of these financial statements that are expected to have a significant impact on these financial statements.

20. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

On 1st January 2020 the company was purchased from Lotte Chemical Corporation by DAK Americas Exterior, S.L (95%) and Alpek Polyester, S.A. de C.V. (5%). The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party from 1st January 2020 until 3rd April 2025 was ALFA, S.A.B. DE C.V, (ALFA) a company incorporated in Mexico.

With effect from 4th April 2025, by the conclusion of the spin-off process approved by Alfa's shareholders on October 24, 2024, Alpek, S. A. B. de C. V. (Alpek) became the ultimate parent undertaking and the controlling party.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that of DAK Americas Exterior, S.L incorporated in Spain, registered office Calle Calendula 95, Edificio "M", Oficina 5, Miniparc II, El Soto de la Moraleja, Alcobendas, 28109 Madrid, Spain.

The largest group which the results of the company are consolidated is Alpek S.A.B. de C.V., (Alpek) incorporated in Mexico, registered office Av. Gomez Morin 111, Sur Col. Carrizalejo, San Pedro Garza Garcia, Nuevo Leon 66254, Mexico. No other group financial statements include the results of the company.

Copies of the financial statements of the largest group to consolidate (Alpek) are available at https://www.alpek.com/investor-center/.