INOVYN Europe Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

Registered Number 10398354

INOVYN Europe Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2023

The Directors present their strategic report of INOVYN Europe Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Review of the business

The Company's principal activity is that of an "entrepreneur" for the INEOS Inovyn Limited Group. This "entrepreneurship" is managed in one of two ways. By entering into a toll manufacturing arrangement, taking ownership of key feedstocks and intermediates throughout the production process, subsequently selling finished products to third parties. In this case the manufacturing entities within the group provide a manufacturing service in return for a fee which generates a cost plus return. Alternatively, the Company enters into a contract manufacturing arrangement whereby it buys in finished goods on a sales price less basis from fellow group companies for onward sale to external customers.

Sales branches of the Company, engaged in sales support activities have been established in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Revenue for the year was €3,126.9 million (2022: €4,716.1 million) and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") was €180.9 million (2022: €537.4 million). A reconciliation of operating profit to EBITDA can be found in note 2 to the financial statements.

Total sales volumes across the business were marginally lower than the prior year, however absolute revenues were substantially impacted by steep reductions in the pricing levels of key products. Production and sales volumes of general purpose PVC and specialty PVC were slightly lower than the prior year and caustic soda was only marginally up as high inflation and the energy crisis, alongside increasing interest rates in Europe, continued to suppress demand with European producers facing increased competition from US and Asian imports. Following the achievement of record average sales prices for general purpose and specialty PVC in Europe in 2022 on account of very high ethylene feedstock and energy costs, prices have fallen throughout 2023. With chlorine production (and hence co-produced caustic soda production) remaining relatively consistent year on year and with continuing weak demand, price records achieved in 2022 have also tailed off throughout 2023. The European contract price of caustic soda (as reported by Chemical Market Analytics) which reached €2,407 per tonne in the fourth quarter of 2022 fell to €739 in the equivalent period of 2023, bringing the average annualised European contract price of caustic soda down in its wake. Similar trends were seen in the price points of caustic potash, and chlorine derivatives such as Cereclor, chloromethanes and epichlorohydrin.

EBITDA fell from €537.4 million to €180.9 million, equivalent to a 66% decline. Business profitability in 2022 was the highest annual performance since the formation of the Group in 2015, despite the energy crisis in Europe and the reduction in sales volumes of key products. This was mainly due to the unprecedented high pricing of caustic soda and, on an annualised basis, the achieved spread of general purpose and specialty PVC prices over ethylene. However, by the second half of 2022 and throughout 2023, demand and therefore spreads have weakened considerably forcing European PVC producers to accept lower price points and reduce plant operating rates. Sales volumes and prices of our other products such as caustic potash, chloromethanes and epichlorohydrin reduced in 2023 compared to the prior year on account of the deteriorating market conditions throughout the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The Management undertakes an annual risk identification and assessment process to identify the key business risks affecting the Company. The key business risks affecting the Company which were identified within this risk assessment process are set out below:

- The petrochemical industry is cyclical – changing market demands and prices may negatively affect the Company's operating margins and impair its cash flow which, in turn, could affect its ability to make further investments in the business.
- Raw materials and suppliers – if the Company is unable to pass on increases in raw material prices, or to retain or replace its key suppliers, its results of operations may be negatively affected.
- International operations and currency fluctuations – the Company is exposed to currency fluctuation risks as well as to economic downturns and local business risks in several different countries that could adversely affect its profitability.

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- Competition – significant competition in the Company's industries, whether through efforts of new and current competitors or through consolidation of existing customers, may adversely affect its competitive position, sales and overall operations.
- Inability to maximise utilisation of assets – the Company may be adversely affected if it is unable to implement its strategy to maximise utilisation of assets.
- Synergies – the Company may not realise anticipated revenue and cost surgeries, benefit from anticipated business opportunities or experience anticipated growth from any of its acquisitions.
- Outbreaks of disease – the outbreak of contagious diseases may have a negative impact on the Company's business and performance and an adverse impact on the global economy generally.
- Substantial debt – the Company's substantial debt could adversely affect its financial position and prevent it from fulfilling its debt obligations.
- Cyber security – a cyber incident could occur and result in information theft, data corruption, operational disruption and/or financial loss.
- Climate change – existing and proposed regulations to address climate change by limiting greenhouse gas emissions may cause us to incur significant additional operating and capital expenses. In addition compliance with new regulation could limit the useful economic life of our plants, lead to reduction in demand for fossil fuel derived products and result in a lack of competitiveness if our competitors develop new technologies.
- Regulation – the Company is highly regulated and may have substantial obligations and liabilities arising from health, safety, security and environmental ("HSSE") laws, regulations and permits applicable to our operations.
- Customers – the Company is subject to the risk of loss resulting from non-payment or non-performance by our customers. Our credit procedures and policies may not be adequate to minimise or mitigate customer credit risk. Our customers may experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcies, restructurings and liquidations.
- Wars and armed conflicts – military conflicts could lead to significant market and other disruptions, including significant volatility in energy and other commodity prices.

Section 172(1) statement

The directors have the duty under section 172 to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of stakeholders as a whole and remain conscious of the impact their decisions have on communities, suppliers, customers and the environment. In the performance of its duty to promote the success of the Company and fairness in decision making the Board have regard (amongst other matters) for:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the interests of the Company's employees;
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly between members of the Company.

The Company's governance and processes are operated to ensure that all relevant matters are considered by the Board in its principal decision-making, as a means of contributing to the delivery of the Company's long-term success, which are discussed below.

Long term factors (a)

The Company's principal objectives are to maintain its position as a key global supplier of its products and to increase the value of INOVYN by generating strong, sustainable and growing cash flows across industry cycles. To achieve these objectives, the Company has the following key strategies:

- Maintain health, safety, security and environmental excellence;
- Maintain and grow the Company's leadership positions to enhance competitiveness;
- Reduce costs and realise synergies;
- Maximise utilisation of group assets;
- Access advantaged feedstock and energy opportunities; and
- Develop and implement a sustainable business.

Section 172(1) statement (continued)

The Company aims to operate and develop its business in a way that supports both the current and future needs, taking into account relevant economic, environmental and social factors. This enables the Company to sustain the business for the long term. The directors strongly believe that sustainable business management and practices will contribute to long-term business success and will strengthen the Company's leading position in the market and also in a circular world. The directors ensure that the Company has sufficient resources to support its long-term growth strategy. The directors consider available and required funds as a basis for any dividend under its distribution policy.

Stakeholder considerations (b – e)
Engaging stakeholders and developing meaningful partnerships is essential for long-term business success. The Company engages in regular, open and proactive dialogue with all relevant stakeholders as this is needed to understand their perspectives, expectations, concerns and needs. For example in many instances suppliers are located on the same chemical parks which helps develop partnership, facilitate discussions as well as reduce waste, inefficiency. The Company also works with trade unions and have open and constructive discussion as well as investing in training programmes to continue to develop employees at all levels of organisation. In this way, the Company is able to integrate stakeholder's considerations into business decision-making processes. Dialogue with stakeholders gives the Company the opportunity to explain its clear and committed approach to sustainability as well as the value of the Company's work, products and services for society.

Key stakeholders contribute to the Company's economic, social and environmental performance. Stakeholders include customers, suppliers, financial experts and rating agencies, local communities, industry associations, NGO's, scientific institutions, universities, government and value chain partners. The Company is very conscious of having a sustainable report which aligns with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework and focuses on the issues most material to the Company and its stakeholders. The report focuses on seven key areas, being:

- Climate change – advancing the transition to net zero;
- Circular economy – maximising resource efficiency and eliminating waste;
- Water stewardship – tracking and reducing our water footprint chains;
- Zero pollution – driving progress toward sustainable chemical value chains;
- Our people – prioritising workplace health and safety (SHE) and fairness;
- People in our value chain – safeguarding conditions and human rights;
- People in our communities – respecting and supporting local communities;
- Governance – maintaining the highest standard of ethics and compliance.

These matters are considered by the directors in making decisions and in assessing the long-term viability of the business.

The Company is committed to maintaining a workplace that is safe, professional and supportive of teamwork and trust. The Company is committed to creating and sustaining a work environment of mutual trust where all employees are treated with respect and dignity, compensated fairly based on local market conditions, and are entitled to adequate working hours. The Company values the diversity of its people and each of its employees is recognised as an important member of the team.

The Company is committed to protecting and maintaining the quality of the environment and to promoting the health and safety of its suppliers, customers, visitors and the communities in which it operates. For example INEOS is a signatory to the International Council of Chemical Associations' (ICCA) Responsible Care Global Charter which demonstrates the Company's commitment to strengthening chemicals management systems, safeguarding people and the environment, and working towards sustainable solutions through our value chain. Compliance with all legislation intended to protect people, property and the environment is one of the Company's fundamental priorities and applies to its products as well as to its processes. Management lead by example and allocate the required resources to achieve excellence in SHE performance.

The need to act fairly as between members of the Company (f)
The Company has a single shareholder and a single ultimate controlling party. Their interests are taken into account by the directors to promote fairness in decision making.

Section 172(1) statement (continued)

Principal decisions

In May 2023, the INEOS Inovyn Group announced via its public website, investment in HELIOS, a 90,000 panel solar farm spanning 30 hectares, the facility will provide renewable electricity exclusively to its site at Jemeppe-sur-Sambre, Belgium. The investment is part of INEOS Inovyn's wider plans towards net zero 2050 and will save 14,000 tonnes of $C0_2$ per year. The plan, will enable INEOS Inovyn to provide its customers with low carbon products and contribute to a more sustainable economy.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The Company uses a number of financial and non-financial key performance indicators ("KPI's") to measure performance, which are monitored against budget and the prior year.

The main financial KPI for the business is earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation, amortisation and exceptional items ("EBITDA before exceptional items"). EBITDA before exceptional items for the Company for the year ending 31 December 2023 was €180.9 million (2022: €537.4 million). A reconciliation of operating profit to EBITDA can be found in note 2 to the financial statements. The Company also closely monitors fixed costs against budget and prior year.

The Company uses a number of other non-financial key performance indicators to measure performance including health, safety and environmental ("SHE") metrics such as Occupational Safety Health Administration ("OSHA") incident and injury rates to measure the safe working of employees and contractors. Other KPI's include monitoring working capital ratios of the Company.

Future developments

The Directors' do not expect any significant change in the Company's operations, anticipating that the Company will continue to operate as now into the future.

The Company will however directly benefit from future developments in the wider INEOS Inovyn Limited Group. Details of such developments can be obtained by reference to the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited which are available to the public and may be obtained from from the Company Secretary at Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7FG, United Kingdom.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf



D J Horrocks
Director
Date: 14 June 2024

INOVYN Europe Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2023

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of INOVYN Europe Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Results for the year
The results of the Company are set out in the income statement on page 11 which shows a profit before taxation for the year of €176.5 million (2022: €524.0 million).

Dividends
Dividends amounting to €150.0 million (€1,500,000 per share) (2022: €350.0 million, €3,500,000 per share) were paid in the year. No dividends have been declared or paid post year end.

The Ukraine conflict
The Company does not have operations in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. During 2022 and 2023 revenue generated in these countries was not material to the Company. The Company is not currently experiencing any material disruption to its operations and does not foresee any direct impact as a result of the conflict but will continue to monitor the evolving situation closely.

Going concern
The directors have considered the Company's projected future cash flows and working capital requirements for a period of at least 12 months from signing of these financial statements. As at 31 December 2023, the company had net assets of €174.6 million (2022: €190.5 million). The Company held cash of €1.0 million (2022: €0.1 million) and loans and borrowings of €1.9 million (2022: €2.1 million). The profit for the year was €134.1 million (2022: €440.6 million). The directors have received confirmation that the parent, INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited, will continue to support the Company for at least the 12 months from signing of these statements.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the parent's going concern assessment confirms that there is sufficient forecast committed liquidity headroom for the parent to provide this support and the Company will therefore have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Future developments
The Company will continue to focus on those areas which can be controlled including continued reductions in the fixed cost base and controlling working capital. Details of future developments can be found in the Strategic Report on page 4 and form part of this report.

Donations
The Company made no political contributions (2022: €nil).

Branches outside the UK
Sales branches of the Company engaging in sales support activities have been established in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Financial risks
The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in price risk, credit risk, currency fluctuation risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company where appropriate.

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations. However, given the size of the Company's operations, the cost of managing exposure to such risk exceeds any potential benefits. The Company manages its credit exposures with a set of policies for ongoing credit checks on potential and current customers or counterparties. The Company is funded internally by the INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited group and therefore has no direct exposure to liquidity or debt market risk. Interest rate exposures are managed on a group basis and are fully disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited which are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary at Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7FG, United Kingdom.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year, and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were as follows:

D J Horrocks
P M Daniels
J W Allman
A Moorcroft (Resigned 24 May 2024)

Directors' indemnities
As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Company, via a policy maintained by its parent undertaking has maintained cover for its directors and officers under a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy as permitted by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force.

Engagement with suppliers, customers and others
Details of the Directors' approach to fostering the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others can be found within the Strategic Report.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting
The Company is classified as a large unquoted company due to its size and shareholding structure. Disclosures under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements for the Company are contained in the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting in the Strategic Report of the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Industries Limited, an intermediate parent undertaking. This reporting covers the Group's UK operations, including those of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements of INEOS Industries Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary at Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7FG.

Health and safety
The Company continually strives to meet, and where possible, exceed strict health, safety and environmental performance targets. It is committed to continuous improvement in all aspects of its operations. Through its Safety, Health, Environment Quality ("SHEQ") Policy, the Company aims to be amongst the chemical industry leaders in health, safety, environmental protection and customer satisfaction, ensuring that products meet society's increasing environmental requirements. Specifically the Company works to two guiding principles. The first being to protect the health and safety of the communities in which it operates and the users of its products. Secondly, the Company seeks to minimise the effects on the environment from its operations; storage; transport; use and disposal of its products. The Company manages Safety, Health and the Environment ("SHE") as an integral part of its activities through a formal management system. This includes defining SHE standards and targets and monitoring of performance against them. The wider INEOS Inovyn Limited Group, of which the Company is part, requires all members of staff (and others who work on its behalf) to adhere to the standard in the SHE Management System and to exercise personal responsibility to prevent harm to themselves, others and the environment. Comprehensive SHE information and training is provided to all employees, with SHE objectives set for every individual each year through the performance appraisal process. SHE targets also feature in the Group's discretionary Business Bonus Scheme.

Corporate social responsibility

The Company operates in full accordance with all prevailing laws and regulations in each jurisdiction of operation. In addition, it complies fully with any legally established trade sanctions, embargoes or prohibitions that apply from time to time in the markets in which it operates. The wider Group's Executive Committees and business management teams have access to a comprehensive range of legal advice to ensure that they are kept abreast and remain compliant with such issues.

The INEOS Inovyn Limited Group's Social Accountability Statement is available to all internal and external audiences. Employees are made aware of the Group's Social Accountability principles via information published in employee handbooks. This statement covers the Group's position on matters such as child and forced labour, discrimination, employee rights and cultural diversity, amongst others.

The INEOS Inovyn Limited Group is a member of a number of industry trade associations and is instrumental in the funding and ongoing development of specific initiatives designed to reflect the Group's commitment to a sustainable product life cycle. By way of example, the Group is the single largest sponsor of the European PVC industry's voluntary commitment, VinylPlus, which seeks to address the sustainability challenges of PVC

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

Corporate social responsibility (continued)

throughout the value chain. Such work is promoted widely across the Group's stakeholders including customers, suppliers and product specifiers.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

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 the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 the 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.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors confirm that as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware and that they have taken all steps necessary as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditors

In accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution is to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting for reappointment of Deloitte LLP as auditor of the Company.

Registered address

INOVYN Europe Limited
Bankes Lane Office
Bankes Lane
Runcorn
Cheshire
WA7 4EL
United Kingdom

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf



D J Horrocks
Director
Date 14 June 2024

INOVYN Europe Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of INOVYN Europe Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
In our opinion the financial statements of INOVYN Europe Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; 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 balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 21.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of INOVYN Europe Limited (continued)

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 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 frameworks 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, pensions legislation, environmental legislation, 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 significant component audit teams and relevant internal specialists such as tax and IT 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 in the occurrence of non-routine revenue transactions given these are more susceptible to manipulation compared to automatic routine transactions. Our specific procedures performed to address the occurrence of non-routine revenue transactions included the substantive testing of manual adjustments to revenue, through agreement to supporting evidence to verify the occurrence of the revenue

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of INOVYN Europe Limited (continued)

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)
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 in-house 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 and reviewing correspondence with HMRC and other tax authorities.

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.



Matthew Hughes BSc(Hons) ACA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Leeds, United Kingdom
Date: 14 June 2024

INOVYN Europe Limited

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €m	2022 €m
Revenue	1	**3,126.9**	4,716.1
Cost of sales		**(2,122.7)**	(3,189.6)
Gross profit		**1,004.2**	1,526.5
Distribution costs		**(225.0)**	(237.4)
Administrative expenses		**(600.7)**	(753.9)
Operating profit	2	**178.5**	535.2
Interest receivable and similar income	5	**7.0**	1.6
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	**(9.0)**	(12.8)
Profit before taxation		**176.5**	524.0
Tax on profit	7	**(42.4)**	(83.4)
Profit for the financial year		**134.1**	440.6

All activities of the Company relate to continuing operations.

The Company has no other comprehensive income and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

INOVYN Europe Limited

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €m	2022 €m
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	9	**12.8**	57.7
Property, plant and equipment	10	**1.1**	1.3
		13.9	59.0
Current assets			
Inventories	11	**134.5**	208.7
Debtors – amounts falling due within one year	12	**644.4**	715.8
Cash at bank and in hand	13	**1.0**	0.1
		779.9	924.6
Current liabilities			
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	14	**(617.1)**	(790.7)
Net current assets		**162.8**	133.9
Total assets less current liabilities		**176.7**	192.9
Non-current liabilities			
Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year	15	**(2.1)**	(2.4)
Net assets		**174.6**	190.5
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	17	**-**	-
Retained earnings		**174.6**	190.5
Total equity		**174.6**	190.5

The financial statements on pages 11 to 26 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 June 2024 and are signed on its behalf by



D J Horrocks
Director

INOVYN Europe Limited
Registered number 10398354

INOVYN Europe Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital €m	Retained earnings €m	Total equity €m
Balance at 1 January 2022	-	99.9	99.9
Profit for the financial year	-	440.6	440.6
Dividends (note 8)	-	(350.0)	(350.0)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**-**	**90.6**	**90.6**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**-**	**190.5**	**190.5**
Profit for the financial year	**-**	134.1	144.8
Dividends (note 8)	**-**	(150.0)	(150.0)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**-**	**(15.9)**	**(5.2)**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**-**	**174.6**	**185.3**

INOVYN Europe Limited

Accounting policies

General information
INOVYN Europe Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales and limited by shares. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 7.

Statement of compliance and accounting policies
These financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and the Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is euro which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest €0.1 million.

In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of INEOS Inovyn Limited and is included in the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited. As the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1; and
- The disclosures required by FRS102.13 Related Party Disclosures.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the Directors in applying these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 21.

Measurement convention
The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost and going concern basis.

The Ukraine conflict
The Company does not have operations in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. During 2022 and 2023 revenue generated in these countries was not material to the Company. The Company is not currently experiencing any material disruption to its operations and does not foresee any direct impact as a result of the conflict but will continue to monitor the evolving situation closely.

Going concern
The directors have considered the Company's projected future cash flows and working capital requirements for a period of at least 12 months from signing of these financial statements. As at 31 December 2023, the company had net assets of €174.6 million (2022: €190.5 million). The Company held cash of €1.0 million (2022: €0.1 million) and loans and borrowings of €1.9 million (2022: €2.1 million). The profit for the year was €134.1 million (2022: €440.6 million). The directors have received confirmation that the parent, INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited, will continue to support the Company for at least the 12 months from signing of these statements.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the parent's going concern assessment confirms that there is sufficient forecast committed liquidity headroom for the parent to provide this support and the Company will therefore have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Accounting policies (continued)

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

Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company
In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

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

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

Basic financial instruments
Trade and other debtors / creditors
Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Other financial instruments
Financial instruments not considered to be Basic financial instruments (Other financial instruments)
Other financial instruments not meeting the definition of Basic Financial Instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the income statement.

Intangible assets
Goodwill
Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries, and it represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured at fair value is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash generating units (CGUs), or groups of CGUs that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets (continued)
Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of the CGU containing the goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed. Goodwill held by INOVYN Europe Limited is amortised over 10 years.

Other intangible assets
Intangible assets that are acquired by the company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Other intangible assets held by INOVYN Europe Limited are amortised from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Intellectual property rights	-	10 years
Software	-	10 years

Emissions Trading schemes
The Company participates in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. The Scheme encourages companies to reduce carbon emissions by offering financial incentives if they achieve their annual reduction targets. If a company reduces emissions beyond their target then the surplus may be traded in the form of emissions permits.

The incentive money due from the EU Emissions Trading Scheme is recognised in the consolidated income statement within cost of sales as a reduction of energy costs once the reduction targets have been met. The emissions permits allocated under the Scheme are at nil cost. Any additional emission permits that are purchased are recognised as intangible assets. The Company recognises the revenue from such permits upon their sale to third parties.

The Company accrues for emissions produced. The accrual is measured at the carrying amount of the emission rights held (nil if granted, otherwise at cost) or, in the case of a shortfall, at the current fair value of the emission rights needed.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	25 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since the last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the Company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured stocks, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through the income statement is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the income statement.

Goodwill and other non-financial assets

Goodwill impairment testing is performed annually or of there is an indication of impairment. Goodwill impairment tests are based on cash generating units and compare the recoverable amount of the unit with the respective carrying amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The value in use is determined using a discounted cash flow method, considering earnings forecast of the unit. The management of the Company identified the operating segments as cash-generating units ("CGUs") for the purposes of testing goodwill for impairment. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The goodwill is internally monitored at the level of business units.

Intangible assets other than goodwill assets and property, plant and equipment are generally value at cost less amortisation. Impairment losses on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are recognised when the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit which includes the asset is lower than the respective carrying amount. In accordance with the definition of a cash generating unit under IAS 36, the individual production plants generally do not represent separate cash generating units, but are part of the larger asset groups that form the cash generating units.

Since assessment whether goodwill or a non-financial asset is impaired is based on long-term business plans for the cash generating units and the determination of an appropriate discount rate, management uses significant estimates and assumptions in making these assessments.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Revenue

Revenue represents the invoiced value of products sold or services (including, in certain instances, carriage and freight services) provided to third parties, net of sales discounts, value added taxes and duties. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer and it can be reliably measured.

The pricing for products sold is determined by market prices (contracts and arrangements) or is linked by a formula to published raw material and energy prices plus an agreed additional amount (formula contracts). Revenue arising from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are either dispatched or delivered to the customer depending on the relevant delivery terms and the point at which risks and rewards have been transferred to the customer when the prices are determinable and when collectability is considered probable.

Accounting policies (continued)

Expenses

Operating lease payments

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Interest income and Interest expense

Interest income and interest expense is recognised in the income statement as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Exceptional items

The presentation of the Company's results separately identifies the effect of profits and losses on, for instance the disposal of businesses, the impairment of non-current assets, the cost of restructuring acquired businesses and the impact of one off events such as legal settlements as exceptional items. Results excluding disposals, impairments, restructuring costs and one off items are used by management and are presented in order to provide readers with a clear and consistent presentation of the underlying operating performance of the Company's ongoing business.

Taxation

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

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

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill and the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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

INOVYN Europe Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1 Revenue

The Company's activities consist of the manufacture and worldwide sale and distribution of chemicals and PVC. These activities are considered to represent a single business segment. All revenues originate from within Europe.

Analysis of turnover, by destination	**2023 €m**	2022 €m
United Kingdom	**734.0**	1,125.8
Rest of Europe	**2,307.3**	3,495.2
Rest of World	**85.6**	95.1
	3,126.9	4,716.1

2 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Audit fees for these financial statements	**0.1**	0.2
Depreciation	**0.1**	0.1
Amortisation	**2.3**	2.1
Rentals payable under operating leases: Plant and machinery	**23.2**	14.9

*No non-audit services have been provided to the company (2022: £nil).

Reconciliation of operating profit to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA):

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Operating profit	**178.5**	535.2
Depreciation and amortisation	**2.4**	2.2
EBITDA	**180.9**	537.4

3 Directors' emoluments

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Directors' emoluments	**2.2**	1.3

Retirement benefits are accruing for one director (2022: one) under money purchase pension schemes. In 2023, €1,871 (2022: €930) was paid in respect of this.

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Highest paid director		
Aggregate emoluments	**0.9**	0.8

Contributions made to money purchase pension schemes on behalf of the highest paid director amounted to €nil (2022: €nil).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4 Employee information

The Company had no employees, other than the directors, during the current or previous year. Whilst the Company does not directly host any employees a number are seconded to the Company and paid by other INEOS Inovyn group entities.

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Interest receivable from group undertakings	**6.2**	1.6
Net foreign exchange gains	**0.8**	-
	7.0	1.6

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Securitisation fees*	**8.8**	12.6
Interest payable on finance leases	**0.2**	0.1
Net foreign exchange losses	**-**	0.1
	9.0	12.8

*Trade receivables are sold to INEOS Norway Finance Ireland Limited, for a discounted rate.

7 Tax on profit

Recognised in the income statement	**2023 €m**	2022 €m
Current tax on profit		
UK corporation tax	**41.8**	99.9
Double tax relief	**(9.5)**	(23.3)
Overseas tax	**11.0**	13.3
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**(0.9)**	(6.5)
Tax on profit	**42.4**	83.4

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	**2023 €m**	2022 €m
Profit before taxation	**176.5**	524.0
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 23.5% (2022: 19%)	**41.5**	99.6
Non-deductible expenses	**1.8**	(9.7)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**(0.9)**	(6.5)
Total tax charge	**42.4**	83.4

On 11 March 2021, the Finance Bill 2021 was announced in the United Kingdom, which increased the rate of corporation tax to 25% on profits over £250,000 from April 2023.

8 Dividends

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Declared and paid during the year	**150**	350

On 9 June 2023, the Company declared a dividend paid of £150 million equivalent to £1.5 million per share (2022: £350 million equivalent to £3.5 million per share)

9 Intangible assets

	Goodwill €m	Intellectual property €m	Environmental Certificates €m	Other Intangibles €m	Total €m
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	14.5	4.1	-	1.5	20.1
Additions	-	-	43.7	3.7	47.4
At 31 December 2022	14.5	4.1	43.7	5.2	67.5
Additions	-	1.0	-	0.3	1.3
Disposal	-	-	(43.7)	-	(43.7)
At 31 December 2023	**14.5**	**5.1**	**-**	**5.5**	**25.1**
Accumulated Amortisation					
At 1 January 2022	6.1	1.4	-	0.2	7.7
Charge for the year	1.5	0.4	-	0.2	2.1
At 31 December 2022	7.6	1.8	-	0.4	9.8
Additions	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
Charge for the year	1.4	0.4	-	0.4	2.2
At 31 December 2023	**9.0**	**2.2**	**-**	**1.1**	**12.3**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	**5.5**	**2.9**	**-**	**4.4**	**12.8**
At 31 December 2022	6.9	2.3	43.7	4.8	57.7

Environmental certificates are in respect of costs associated with the purchase of EU Emissions Trading Scheme allowances. The emissions allowances are subject to impairment under the indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment model.

The amortisation charge is recognised in administrative expenses in the income statement.

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery €m	Total €m
Cost		
At 1 January and 31 December 2022	2.2	2.2
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2023	**2.2**	**2.2**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January 2022	0.8	0.8
Charge for the year	0.1	0.1
At 31 December 2022	0.9	0.9
Charge for the year	0.2	0.2
At 31 December 2023	**1.1**	**1.1**
Net book value		
At 31 December 2023	**1.1**	**1.1**
At 31 December 2022	1.3	1.3

Leased plant and machinery

At 31 December 2023 the net book value of assets held under finance leases included above is €1.1 million (2022: €1.3 million).

11 Inventories

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Raw materials and consumables	**13.6**	24.4
Work in progress	**26.1**	-
Finished goods	**94.8**	184.3
	134.5	208.7

Raw materials and consumables and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to €2,122.7 million (2022: €3,189.6 million). The write-down of inventories to net realisable value amounted to €nil (2022: €nil). The reversal of write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounted to €nil (2022: €nil), as net realisable value is higher than cost. The write-down and reversals where applicable are included in cost of sales.

12 Debtors – amounts falling due within one year

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Trade debtors	**115.0**	186.3
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	**489.5**	482.8
Amounts owed by related parties (note 19)	**16.5**	19.0
Other debtors	**22.6**	26.9
Prepayments and accrued income	**0.8**	0.8
	644.4	715.8

Amounts owed by related parties and fellow group undertakings excluding loans refer to normal trading activity and therefore incur no interest and are repayable on agreed terms. Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of €nil (2022: €nil). Amounts owed by group and subsidiary undertakings include loans amounting to €368.0 million (2022: €409.3 million). All loans are unsecured, charged at a competitive interest rate, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

13 Cash at bank and in hand

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Cash and cash equivalents	**1.0**	0.1

14 Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Trade creditors	**105.6**	114.1
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	**320.6**	500.4
Amounts owed to related parties (note 19)	**56.1**	49.7
Corporation tax	**105.4**	70.8
Other creditors	**27.7**	52.3
Finance lease liabilities (note 16)	**0.2**	0.2
Accruals and deferred income	**1.5**	3.2
	617.1	790.7

Amounts owed to related parties and fellow group undertakings refer to normal trading activity therefore incur no interest and are repayable on agreed terms. Included in the corporation tax line above is €160 million of group relief.

15 Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Finance lease liabilities (note 16)	**1.7**	1.9
Accruals	**0.4**	0.5
	2.1	2.4

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost.

	2023 €m	2022 €m
Finance lease liabilities – amounts falling due within one year	**0.2**	0.2
Finance lease liabilities – amounts falling due after more than one year	**1.7**	1.9
Loans to group undertakings – amounts falling due within one year	**(368.0)**	(409.3)
	(366.1)	(407.2)

None of the above refers to convertible debt (2022: €nil).

Finance lease liabilities

Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:

	Minimum lease payments		**Interest**		**Principal**	
	2023 €m	2022 €m	**2023 €m**	2022 €m	**2023 €m**	2022 €m
Less than one year	**0.3**	0.4	**0.2**	0.2	**0.2**	0.2
Between one and five years	**1.3**	1.3	**0.4**	0.5	**0.9**	0.8
More than five years	**1.0**	1.3	**0.1**	0.2	**0.8**	1.1
	2.6	3.0	**0.7**	0.9	**1.9**	2.1

See note 10 for the net book value of assets held under finance leases.

17 Share capital

	2023 €	2022 €
100 Ordinary shares of €1 each – allotted and issued	**100**	100

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

18 Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	Plant and machinery	
	2023 €m	2022 €m
Less than one year	**13.9**	14.1
Between one and five years	**21.6**	15.4
More than five years	**6.1**	7.5
	41.6	37.0

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

19 Related party transactions

During 2022 and 2023 the Company's controlling party was INEOS Limited. Related parties therefore comprise all entities controlled by the shareholders of INEOS Limited inclusive of associated undertakings and jointly controlled entities; key management personnel; those companies included within the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited, of which the company is one have been excluded from disclosure.

Included within expenses below is a management fee paid to INEOS Limited of €31.6 million (2022 €27.8 million)

Mr J A Ratcliffe, Mr A C Currie and Mr J Reece are the shareholders of INEOS Limited.

Transactions with related parties during this year were as follows:

	2023 Sales/cost recoveries to €m	**2023 Expenses/cost recoveries from €m**	2022 Sales/cost recoveries to €m	2022 Expenses/cost recoveries from €m
INEOS Aromatics Belgium N.V.	**0.6**	**-**	0.7	-
INEOS Commercial Services UK Limited	**0.8**	**-**	0.8	-
INEOS Compounds Aycliffe Limited	**29.2**	**-**	57.2	-
INEOS Compounds Sweden AB	**11.9**	**-**	21.0	-
INEOS Europe AG (Corporate)	**-**	**0.7**	-	0.7
INEOS Europe AG (O&P EU)	**17.0**	**63.3**	35.9	83.4
INEOS Europe AG (Ologomers)	**0.3**	**-**	0.4	-
INEOS Europe AG (Oxide)	**19.1**	**-**	-	-
INEOS Industries Property Limited	**-**	**1.3**	-	0.8
INEOS Infrastructure (Grangemouth) Limited	**0.8**	**-**	0.9	-
INEOS Limited	**-**	**31.6**	-	27.8
INEOS MFG Deutschland GmbH	**0.2**	**-**	0.5	-
INEOS Olefins SA	**14.3**	**4.1**	7.5	34.1
INEOS Phenol GmbH	**1.3**	**-**	1.3	-
INEOS Phenol NV	**0.2**	**-**	2.1	-
INEOS Polymers Sarralbe	**-**	**-**	0.1	-
INEOS Rafnes AS	**0.4**	**-**	0.4	-
INEOS Sales Norge AS	**-**	**4.7**	-	1.5
INEOS Sales UK Limited (LRD)	**-**	**459.0**	-	542.8
INEOS Sales UK Limited (Non-LRD)	**-**	**0.2**	-	0.2
INEOS Monaco Limited	**-**	**5.5**	-	-
INEOS Solvents Germany GmbH	**0.1**	**-**	-	-
INEOS Styrolution France SAS	**0.2**	**-**	0.1	-
	96.4	**570.4**	128.9	691.3

19 Related party transactions (continued)

	Payables outstanding 2023 €m	Payables outstanding 2022 €m	**Receivables outstanding 2023 €m**	Receivables outstanding 2022 €m
INEOS Commercial Services UK Limited	**-**	-	**0.1**	-
INEOS Compounds Aycliffe Limited	**-**	**-**	**1.7**	2.7
INEOS Compounds Sweden AB	**-**	**-**	**0.5**	1.2
INEOS Enterprises Group Limited – Centre	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	-
INEOS Enterprises Group Limited – SAC	**-**	**-**	**0.2**	-
INEOS Enterprises Group Limited – Salt	**-**	**-**	**1.5**	-
INEOS Europe AG (O&P EU)	**-**	**-**	**7.6**	13.3
INEOS Europe AG (Oxide)	**-**	-	**0.1**	0.1
INEOS Infrastructure (Grangemouth)	**-**	**-**	**-**	0.4
INEOS Monaco Limited	**0.2**	**-**	**-**	-
INEOS MFG Deutschland GmbH (EOP)	**-**	-	**-**	0.1
INEOS Olefins SA	**-**	1.2	**4.6**	0.8
INEOS Phenol GmbH	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	0.3
INEOS Phenol NV	**-**	**-**	**-**	0.1
INEOS Sales Norge AS	**0.3**	0.2	**-**	-
INEOS Sales UK Limited	**55.6**	48.3	**-**	-
	56.1	49.7	**16.5**	19.0

The transactions noted above were done so in the ordinary course of business. The amounts all relate to trading balance. In general all outstanding balances with INEOS companies are to be settled in cash within two months of the reporting date. None of the balances are secured.

20 Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is INOVYN Finance Plc, a company registered in England and Wales.
The ultimate parent company is INEOS Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man. The Directors continue to regard Mr J A Ratcliffe as the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his majority shareholding in INEOS Limited.

The smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary at Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7FG, United Kingdom, which is the Company's registered office.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by INEOS Industries Limited. The consolidated financial statements of INEOS Industries Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary at Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7FG, United Kingdom, which is the Company's registered office.

21 Accounting estimates and judgements

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with FRS102, which require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions which affect the application of the accounting policies, and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates change and in any future periods. There are no areas within the financial statements that involve a significant degree of judgement or estimation.