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INOVYN Europe Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

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INOVYN Europe Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2025
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INOVYN Europe Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2025

The Directors present their strategic report of INOVYN Europe Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Review of the business

The Company's principal activity is to act as an "entrepreneur" for the INEOS Inovyn Limited Group, with its operations conducted predominantly through a toll-manufacturing model, which represents the core and primary structure of the business. Under this model, the Company takes ownership of key feedstocks and intermediates throughout the production process and subsequently sells the finished products to third-party customers. The Group's manufacturing entities provide the associated production services in return for a fee that delivers a cost-plus return. Alongside this main activity, the Company also utilises a contract-manufacturing model, under which it purchases finished goods from fellow Group companies on a sales-price-less basis for onward sale to external customers. In certain circumstances, the Company may also sell finished products to fellow Group companies, which then undertake the 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 €2,693.0 million (2024: €2,885.8 million) and loss before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and exceptional items ("EBITDA before exceptional items") was €63.7 million (2024: profit €26.0 million). A reconciliation of operating profit to EBITDA before exceptional items can be found in note 3 to the financial statements.

Turnover in 2025 declined by approximately 7% year on year, reflecting lower overall sales volumes and reduced average pricing across most product categories. The European PVC market remained weak, characterised by ample domestic supply and strong competitive pressure from Asian imports. Domestic PVC volumes and average prices were broadly in line with 2024 levels, while both volumes and pricing declined in export markets. Specialty PVC volumes remained stable compared with the prior year, although average prices decreased slightly. The European caustic soda market also remained subdued, with strong import competition from the United States adding further pressure. Sales volumes of caustic soda were 9% lower than in the prior year; however, average pricing increased marginally, supported by firmer prices in the first half of 2025 before softening in the second half. Sales of other products, including epichlorohydrin, olefins, brine, salt, chlorinated paraffins, and chloromethanes were lower overall, reflecting reduced volumes and continued market-linked pricing pressure.

EBITDA before exceptional items amounted to a loss of €63.7 million for 2025, representing an €89.7 million decline compared with 2024. The reduction was primarily driven by lower sales volumes, reflecting softer demand in European markets, and by compressed unit margins. Average achieved spreads for general-purpose PVC in both European and export markets were broadly in line with 2024 levels, constrained by weak domestic demand and ample supply, including sustained competitive pressure from Asian imports. Margins for specialty PVC grades declined slightly across all regions due to similar market dynamics. European contract prices for caustic soda averaged 8% above 2024 levels; however, overall profitability fell as lower plant utilisation rates, subdued demand, increased competition from non-European imports, and higher energy costs more than offset the benefit of stronger pricing. The average EEX electricity price increased to €90/MWh in 2025, up from €78/MWh in 2024. Margins also decreased year on year across other smaller product lines, including epichlorohydrin, salt, chloromethanes, and chlorinated paraffins. Fixed costs were slightly lower overall, supported by reduced bonus charges and a continued focus on strict cost control.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. 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.

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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 synergies, 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 a reduction in demand for fossil fuel derived products and result in a lack of competitiveness if our competitors develop new technologies. The Company's operations may also be impacted by physical risks as a result of climate change.
- 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:

(a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long-term;
(b) the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
(c) the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
(d) the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
(e) 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 INEOS 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.

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Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

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 – d)
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. 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 business, so INEOS produces an annual sustainability 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 eight 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.

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 (e)
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.

Principal decisions
During the year, the INEOS Inovyn group announced its intention to mothball or permanently close a number of manufacturing facilities. These facilities were owned and operated by fellow group companies under a combination of toll manufacturing and sales and distribution agreements.

Although the Company does not own or operate these facilities, it is acts as the entrepreneurial or distributing entity for the related products. As such, it assessed the potential impact of these closures on product supply, customer relationships, and long-term business performance.

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

Section 172(1) statement (continued)

Principal decisions(continued)

In September 2025 the INOVYN business announced its decision to mothball its chloromethane production facility in Tavaux, France. This decision was driven by persistently weak chloromethane sales, regulatory challenges and rising operational and energy costs. While this facility is not owned or operated by the Company, it acts as the entrepreneurial entity for all product manufactured at the site.

Also in September 2025 the INOVYN business announced its decision to reduce the production capacity of its PVC plant in Martorell, Spain to 50% on account of high raw material and energy costs, sluggish domestic demand and challenging export markets. While this facility is not owned or operated by the Company, it acts as the entrepreneurial entity for all product manufactured at the site.

In October 2025 the INOVYN business announced its intention to permanently shut down the chlor-alkali cellroom (producing chlorine and caustic soda) and allylics plant (producing epichlorohydrin). While these facilities are not owned or operated by the Company, it is responsible for the sale and distribution of these products within the EU.

In assessing these matters, the Board received detailed updates from the Group, reviewed transition plans, and where relevant, evaluated risks associated with transferring production to alternative sites. In line with its Section 172 duties, the Board considered the likely long-term consequences of the closures, including continuity of supply to customers, potential cost implications, and the effect of the change on key business relationships. The Board also reflected on the need to maintain a high standard of business conduct during the transition.

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 2025 was a loss of €63.7 million (2024: profit €26.0 million). A reconciliation of operating profit to EBITDA before exceptional items can be found in note 3 to the financial statements. The Company also closely monitors fixed costs against budget and prior year. The decrease in EBITDA before exceptional items in 2025 compared to 2024 is discussed in the "Review of the business" section in this strategic report.

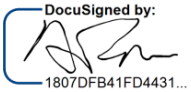
The Company uses a number of other non-financial key performance indicators to measure performance including health, safety and environmental ("SHE") metrics such as Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA") incident and injury rates to measure the safe working of employees and contractors. Other KPIs include monitoring the reliability of operating assets and 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, while maintaining a focus on controllable areas including reducing the fixed cost base and managing working capital.

The Company will however directly benefit from future developments in the wider INEOS Quattro 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 the Company Secretary at Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7FG, United Kingdom.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf

DocuSigned by:

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A Brown
Director
Date 1 May 2026

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2025

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of INOVYN Europe Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Results for the year
The results of the Company are set out in the profit and loss account on page 12 which shows a loss before taxation for the year of €91.6 million (2024: profit of €27.5 million).

Dividends
No dividends have been declared or paid during or post year end (2024: €150.0 million, €1.5 million per share).

Key Balance sheet movements
During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company's balance sheet position changed significantly, primarily due to the adoption of the FRS 102 Section 20 lease accounting requirements.
Total non-current assets increased to €37.4 million (2024: €11.8 million), driven mainly by the recognition of right-of-use assets of €34.8 million following adoption of a single on-balance-sheet lease-accounting model for lessees on 1 January 2025.
Total liabilities include restructuring provisions of €2.1 million (current) and €3.1 million (non-current), recognised during the year in connection with announced site closures. In addition, right-of-use lease liabilities of €20.2 million (current) and €18.2 million (non-current) were recognised on adoption of FRS 102.

Macroeconomy
Current geopolitical instability, including ongoing conflicts within Europe and the Middle East, an over-supply of product from China and a challenging European economic landscape has led to volatility on generated margins and sales volumes which is expected to continue into the going concern period, however, the Directors have undertaken a rigorous assessment of the potential impact on demand for the Company products and services and the impact on the financial results for the next 12 months and the Directors do not expect a material impact on the Company's ability to operate as a going concern.

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 2025, the Company had net current liabilities of €73.4 million (2024: net current assets of €9.7 million) and net liabilities of €53.2 million (2024: net assets of €18.4 million). The Company held cash of €0.3 million (2024: €2.2 million) and loans and borrowings of €nil (2024: €nil). The loss for the year was €69.7 million (2024: loss of €6.2 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 financial 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 Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

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, while maintaining a focus on controllable areas including reducing the fixed cost base and managing working capital. Details of future developments can be found in the Strategic Report and form part of this report.

Subsequent events
In January 2026 the Company entered into an €8.4 million inventory monetisation agreement denominated in Euro with Ineos Quattro Financing Limited ('IQFL') for an initial term of two years which is extendable by mutual agreement. Under these arrangements, the Company sells certain inventory to IQFL and agreed to buy-back equivalent inventory at the end of the term at the same price. During the term, and subject to certain covenants and rights, IQFL provides the Company with a just-in-time service for use of the inventory, and the ability to substitute used inventory with equivalent inventory, in return for a transaction fee.

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

Donations
The Company made no political contributions (2024: €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 management
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 (Resigned 10 February 2026)
P M Daniels (Resigned 10 February 2026)
J W Allman
A Brown (Appointed 10 February2026)
P T Owen (Appointed 10 February 2026)

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.

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

Health and safety (continued)

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

Sustainability
Following the Paris Climate Agreement of 2015, many nation states have set the goal to achieve a Net Zero Emission Economy by 2050, and are adopting regulations and legislation to support this. Further information can be found within 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.

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.

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)

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.

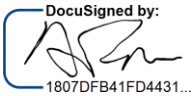
The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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



A Brown
Director
Date 1 May 2026

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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 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 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 profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 24.

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.

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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 revenue cut-off assertion. This risk arises because goods shipped near year-end may not be delivered until the subsequent period, potentially leading to revenue recognition in the incorrect period. Our procedures performed to address the revenue cut-off risk included substantive testing of management's cut-off adjustment calculation. This included verifying that goods shipped were delivered and recognised in the correct period.

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.

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INOVYN Europe Limited

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.



Lawrence Rhodes
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Manchester, United Kingdom
Date (TBC)

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 €m	2024 €m
Turnover	1	**2,693.0**	2,885.8
Cost of sales		**(1,817.0)**	(1,848.0)
Gross profit		**876.0**	1,037.8
Distribution costs		**(241.5)**	(245.9)
Administrative expenses		**(720.7)**	(768.4)
Exceptional administrative expenses	2	**(5.2)**	-
Total administrative expense		**(725.9)**	(768.40)
Operating (loss)/profit	3	**(91.4)**	23.5
Net finance (cost)/income	6	(0.2)	4.0
(Loss)/profit before taxation		**(91.6)**	27.5
Tax credit/(charge) on (loss)/profit	7	**21.9**	(33.7)
Loss for the financial year		**(69.7)**	(6.2)

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.

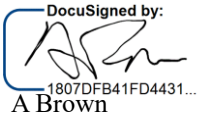
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INOVYN Europe Limited

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 €m	2024 €m
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	**8.5**	10.8
Tangible assets	10	**28.9**	1.0
		37.4	11.8
Current assets			
Stocks	11	**133.2**	166.1
Debtors	12	**328.8**	509.4
Cash at bank and in hand		**0.3**	2.2
		462.3	677.7
Amounts falling due within one year			
Trade and other creditors	13	**(517.3)**	(668.0)
Lease liabilities	16	**(16.3)**	-
Provisions for liabilities	17	**(2.1)**	-
Net current (liabilities)/assets		**(73.4)**	9.7
Total assets less current liabilities		**(36.0)**	21.5
Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Trade and other creditors	14	**-**	(3.1)
Lease liabilities	16	**(14.0)**	-
Provisions for liabilities	17	**(3.2)**	-
		(17.2)	(3.1)
Net (liabilities)/assets		**(53.2)**	18.4
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	18	**-**	-
Profit and loss account		**(53.2)**	18.4
Shareholders' (deficit)/ funds		**(53.2)**	18.4

The notes on pages 23 to 35 form part of these financial statements. The financial statements on pages 12 to 35 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 May 2026 and were signed and authorised for issue on its behalf by

DocuSigned by:

1807DFB41FD4431...

A Brown
Director

INOVYN Europe Limited
Registered number 10398354

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Called-up share capital €m	Profit and loss account €m	Total shareholders' funds €m
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	174.6	174.6
Loss for the financial year	-	(6.2)	(6.2)
Dividends (note 8)	-	(150.0)	(150.0)
Total comprehensive expense	**-**	**(156.2)**	**(156.2)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**-**	**18.4**	**18.4**
Opening reserves adjustment on adoption of FRS102 Section 20 (Leases)	-	(1.9)	(1.9)
Loss for the financial year	-	(69.7)	(69.7)
Dividends (note 8)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense	**-**	**(71.6)**	**(71.6)**
Balance at 31 December 2025	**-**	**(53.2)**	**(53.2)**

Further details of the opening reserves adjustment arising from the adoption of revised FRS 102 Section 20 (Leases) on 1 January 2025 are provided in *Changes in accounting policies* within the Accounting policies section.

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Accounting policies

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 and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown in the Directors' report. The principal activities of the Company are set out in the Strategic report.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006. The functional and presentation currency of these financial statements is the Euro.

The Company is a subsidiary of INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited and is included in the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited, which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. The consolidated financial statements of INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the United Kingdom ("Adopted IFRSs") effective 31 December 2025 and with the Companies Act as applicable to companies using Adopted IFRSs and are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary at: Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire SO43 7FG, United Kingdom.

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:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

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.
- The disclosures required by FRS 102.13 *Related Party Disclosures.*
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Pillar Two model rules.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and have been prepared on a going concern basis.

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

Impact of new standards and interpretations

Changes in accounting policy
On 27 March 2024, the FRC issues amendments to FRS 102 through a Period Review 2024. The effective date for the amendments is periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Company has elected to early adopt, therefore the amendments are effective for the year ended 31 December 2025. The amendments are:

- A new model for revenue recognition, aligned to IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with customers; and
- Lease accounting for lessees is recognised on the balance sheet, aligned to IFRS 16: Leases.

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Accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policy (continued)

Revenue Recognition
From 1 January 2025, the Company applied the revised requirements of FRS 102 Section 23 *Revenue*, which replace the previous guidance with a model aligned to IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The revised Section 23 introduces a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised, based on the transfer of control of goods or services to the customer. Determining the timing of the transfer of control—whether at a point in time or over time—requires judgement.

The Company adopted the revised standard using the modified retrospective method, with the cumulative effect of initial application recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2025. Comparatives have not been restated.

In applying the modified retrospective method, the Company elected the following practical expedients:

1. Completed contracts that begin and end within the same annual reporting period, or contracts completed at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, have not been restated.
2. For completed contracts with variable consideration, the Company used the transaction price at the date the contract was completed rather than retrospectively estimating variable amounts for comparative periods.
3. The Company did not separately assess contract modifications before the earliest period presented. Instead, the aggregate effect of all modifications prior to that date has been reflected in:
    - the identification of satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations;
    - the determination of the transaction price; and
    - the allocation of the transaction price to performance obligations.

Effects of adoption

1. Shipping and handling activities
   Previously, shipping and handling activities were not assessed as separate performance obligations, and revenue was recognised on transfer of goods. Under the revised model, where such activities occur after control transfers to the customer, they are treated as a separate performance obligation and a portion of the transaction price is allocated accordingly.
2. Volume discounts and early-payment discounts
   Under previous guidance, revenue was recognised when a reliable estimate of discounts could be made. Under revised Section 23, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur when the uncertainty relating to variable consideration is resolved.
3. Impact on the financial statements
   The Company concluded that adoption of the revised guidance did not have a material impact on the timing or amount of revenue recognised.

Lease Accounting
From 1 January 2025, the Company has applied the amendment to lease accounting for the first time. The amendment replaces the previous guidance in Section 20 Leases of FRS 102 with a new accounting model aligned with IFRS 16 Leases. The amendment introduces a single on-balance-sheet lease-accounting model for lessees. Under this model, a lessee recognises:

- a right-of-use (ROU) asset, representing its right to use the underlying asset; and
- a lease liability, representing its obligation to make lease payments.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

The Group adopted the amendment on 1 January 2025 using the modified retrospective approach, without restating comparative information. Further details of the resulting accounting policy changes are provided below.

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Accounting policies (continued)

Change in accounting policy (continued)

Lease Accounting (continued)

Adjustments Recognised on Adoption

The Company recognised new ROU assets and lease liabilities for contracts previously classified as operating leases, including vessels, storage facilities and transportation infrastructure. As a result, the Company now recognises depreciation on ROU assets and interest expense on lease liabilities rather than operating lease expenses on a straight-line basis. The Company also no longer recognises provisions for onerous operating leases, as any such obligations are now reflected through the lease liability and, where applicable, an impairment of the corresponding ROU asset. Where a contract includes both lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration to each component based on their relative stand-alone prices. The Company has chosen not to reassess existing contracts for leases on transition to the new rules. As the Company is part of a group that prepares consolidated financial statements under IFRS 16, it has elected to use the carrying amounts of lease assets and liabilities determined in those consolidated accounts. As a result, a transition adjustment was recorded in opening reserves, and comparatives have not been restated. As at 1 January 2025, the Group recognised additional lease liabilities of €36.7 million.

The table below provides a reconciliation between operating lease commitments disclosed as at 31 December 2024 and the lease liability recognised as at 1 January 2025:

	€m
Additional lease liabilities recognised on 1 January 2025	36.7
Finance leases recognised as at 31 December 2024	1.7
Lease liabilities recognised as at 1 January 2025	**38.4**
Of which are:	
Current lease liabilities	20.2
Non-current lease liabilities	18.2
	38.4

The value of recognised right-of-use assets at 1 January 2025 was €34.8 million. As the recognised lease liabilities of €36.7 million exceeded the right of use asset value by €1.9 million, the Company recorded a €1.9 million adjustment to opening reserves.

Further details relating to right-of-use assets and lease obligations are provided in Notes 10 and 16 respectively.

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 2025, the Company had net current liabilities of €73.4 million (2024: net current assets €9.7 million) and net liabilities of €53.2 million (2024: net assets €18.4 million). The Company held cash of €0.3 million (2024: €2.2 million) and loans and borrowings of €nil (2024: €nil). The loss for the year was €69.7 million (2024: loss of €6.2 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 financial 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. According, the Directors continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

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Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency
The functional currency of the Company is the local currency of its principal operating environment which is the Euro. These financial statements are presented in Euros. 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 profit and loss account.

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 profit and loss account.

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 profit and loss account.

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Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

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.

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 the Company 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 the Company 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 profit and loss account 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.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment is 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 profit and loss account 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
Motor Vehicles	-	5 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.

Inventories
Inventories 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 inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

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Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment excluding inventories and deferred tax assets
Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

The Company applies the simplified approach when providing for expected credit losses for its trade receivables. This approach requires the Company to recognise the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables taking in consideration historical as well as forward-looking information.

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 profit and loss account.

Goodwill and other non-financial assets
Goodwill impairment testing is performed annually or if 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 profit and loss account. 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.

Turnover
Turnover 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. Turnover 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). Turnover 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.

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Accounting policies (continued)

Expenses

Finance lease payments

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Expenses (continued)

Interest income and Interest expense

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

Exceptional items

In order to provide readers with a clear and consistent presentation of the underlying operating performance of the Company's ongoing business it separately identifies those profits and losses which, because of their size or nature, are outside the normal course of business so are expected to be non-recurring. This may include the disposal of businesses, the impairment of non-current assets, the cost of restructuring businesses, inclusive of plant closure costs and the impact of one off events such as legal settlements as exceptional items. Some such costs may span more than one accounting year due to the length of project, however we consider non-recurring in nature when consider the underlying substance of the transaction.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account 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. A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but is considered probable that there will be a future cashflow of funds.

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.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Securitisation

The Company is party to a receivables securitisation programme in which various INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited group subsidiaries sell trade receivables to INEOS Norway Finance Ireland Limited ("INFIL"), a special purpose vehicle, at a discounted rate. INFIL pledges the receivables as security for borrowings from conduit lenders. The cash due from the sale of receivables, less a financing cost, is lent to the INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited group companies. The financing cost is recognised in interest payable. The Company retains no significant risks or rewards of ownership relating to the receivables sold to INFIL and therefore does not recognise those receivables from the date of sale.

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Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

The Company applies the revised requirements of FRS 102 Section 20 (Leases), adopted early from 1 January 2025. The revised standard introduces a single on balance sheet lease-accounting model for lessees, aligned with the principles of IFRS 16. Under the revised Section 20, the Company recognises a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability at the commencement date of each lease, except for:

- short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less), and
- leases of low-value assets,

for which the Company applies the recognition exemption and expenses the lease payments on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use assets

ROU assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the initial lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before commencement;
- any initial direct costs; and
- estimates of dismantling, removal or restoration obligations.

ROU assets are subsequently depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful economic life or the lease term. Impairment is assessed in accordance with the Company's policy on impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of future lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate unless the interest rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable. Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and re-measured when there are changes in lease term, lease payments or indices.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way and there has been no change in the scope of the lease, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Provisions are discounted at risk free pre-tax rates based on country specific government bond yields which match the maturity of the expected future cash flows.

Estimated costs to be incurred in connection with restructuring measures are provided for when the Company has a constructive obligation, which is generally the same as the announcement date. The announcement date is the date on which the plan is announced in sufficient detail such that employees have valid expectations that the restructuring will be carried out. The Company is exposed to environmental and remediation liabilities relating to its past operations. Provision for these costs is made when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation to carry out remediation works and costs can be estimated within a reasonable range of possible outcomes.

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1 Turnover

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 turnover originates from within Europe.

Analysis of turnover, by destination	**2025 €m**	2024 €m
United Kingdom	**449.8**	507.9
Rest of Europe	**2,041.0**	2,249.0
Rest of World	**202.2**	128.9
	2,693.0	2,885.8

2 Exceptional Administrative expense

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Exceptional items included in administrative expense		
Logistics exit costs associated with asset closures	**5.2**	**-**

In 2025, the INEOS Inovyn Group announced its intention to close the chlor-alkali cellrooms and allylics manufacturing facilities at Rheinberg, Germany, which are owned by a fellow group company, INOVYN Deutschland GmbH. The decision was driven by a combination of factors, including high energy and carbon costs, weak market demand, and increasing competitive pressure from low-tariff imports. The Company purchases products from INOVYN Deutschland GmbH on a contract-manufacturing basis for onward sale to external customers. As a result of the closure decision, the Company will serve notice on several logistics contracts associated with storage tanks and railcars that will no longer be required. Provisions totalling €5.2 million were recognised in the year ended 31 December 2025 for the exit costs associated with these contracts.

3 Operating (loss)/profit

Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Audit fees for these financial statements*	**0.2**	0.1
Depreciation	**20.0**	0.1
Amortisation	**2.5**	2.4
Rentals payable under operating leases:		
Plant and machinery	**-**	23.0

*No non-audit services have been provided to the Company (2024: €nil).

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3. Operating (loss)/profit (continued)

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

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Operating (loss)/profit	**(91.4)**	23.5
Amortisation charge for the year	**2.5**	2.4
Depreciation charge for the year	**20.0**	0.1
Exceptional items	**5.2**	-
EBITDA before exceptional items from continuing operations	**(63.7)**	26.0

The decrease in EBITDA before exceptional items in 2025 compared to 2024 is detailed within the Review of business section of the Strategic report.

4 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Directors' remuneration	**2.8**	3.5

Retirement benefits are accruing for one director (2024: one) under money purchase pension schemes. In 2025, €19,911 (2024: €18,724) was paid in respect of this.

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Highest paid director		
Aggregate remuneration	**1.4**	1.6

There were no contributions made to money purchase schemes on behalf of the highest paid director in either the current or prior year.

5 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.

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6 Finance (cost)/income

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Interest payable and similar cost	**(5.8)**	(9.7)
Less: Interest receivable and similar income	**5.6**	13.7
Net finance (cost)/income	**(0.2)**	4.0

Interest receivable and similar income

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Interest receivable from group undertakings	**4.3**	13.7
Net foreign exchange gains	**1.2**	-
Provision discounting and other interest income	**0.1**	-
	5.6	13.7

Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Securitisation fees*	**4.5**	9.4
Interest payable to group undertakings	**0.1**	-
Interest payable on finance leases	**-**	0.1
Interest payable on right of use lease liabilities	**1.2**	-
Net foreign exchange losses	**-**	0.2
	5.8	9.7

*Trade receivables are sold to INEOS Norway Finance Ireland Limited (a special purpose securitisation vehicle), for a discounted rate.

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7 Tax on (loss)/profit

Recognised in the profit and loss account	2025 €m	2024 €m
Current tax on (loss)/profit		
UK corporation tax	**(22.5)**	7.2
Double tax relief	**-**	(1.6)
Foreign tax	**-**	2.4
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**0.6**	25.7
Total tax on (loss)/profit	**(21.9)**	33.7

Reconciliation of tax (credit)/charge	2025 €m	2024 €m
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(91.6)**	27.5
(Loss)/profit multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 25% (2024:25%)	**(22.9)**	6.9
Non-deductible expenses	**0.4**	1.1
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**0.6**	25.7
Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	**(21.9)**	33.7

8 Dividends

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Declared and paid during the year	**-**	150.0

Company has not declared any dividend in 2025 (2024: €150.0 million equivalent to €1.5 million per share).

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9 Intangible assets

	Goodwill €m	Intellectual property €m	Environmental Certificates €m	Other Intangibles €m	Total €m
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	14.5	5.1	-	5.5	25.1
Additions	-	-	47.9	0.4	48.3
Disposal	-	-	(47.9)	-	(47.9)
At 31 December 2024	**14.5**	**5.1**	**-**	**5.9**	**25.5**
Additions	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	**14.5**	**5.1**	**-**	**6.1**	**25.7**
Accumulated Amortisation					
At 1 January 2024	9.0	2.2	-	1.1	12.3
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	1.4	0.4	-	0.6	2.4
At 31 December 2024	**10.4**	**2.6**	**-**	**1.7**	**14.7**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	1.5	0.4	-	0.6	2.5
At 31 December 2025	**11.9**	**3.0**	**-**	**2.3**	**17.2**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2025	**2.6**	**2.1**	**-**	**3.8**	**8.5**
At 31 December 2024	4.1	2.5	-	4.2	10.8

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 profit and loss account.

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10 Tangible assets

All tangible assets comprise right-of-use assets arising from lease arrangements, accounted for in accordance with FRS 102. The company does not own any tangible fixed assets outright.

	Plant and machinery €m	Motor Vehicles €m	Total €m
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2024	2.2	-	2.2
Additions	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	2.2	-	2.2
Right-of-use assets recognised on adoption of revised lease accounting (FRS 102 Section 20)	132.0	0.2	132.2
Additions	1.3	0.1	1.4
Modification	11.7	-	11.7
Disposals	(9.1)	(0.1)	(9.2)
At 31 December 2025	**138.1**	**0.2**	**138.3**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at 1 January 2024	1.1	-	1.1
Charge for the year	0.1	-	0.1
Balance at 31 December 2024	**1.2**	**-**	**1.2**
Right-of-use assets recognised on adoption of revised lease accounting (FRS 102 Section 20)	97.4	-	97.4
Charge for the year	19.8	0.2	20.0
Disposals	(9.1)	(0.1)	(9.2)
At 31 December 2025	**109.3**	**0.1**	**109.4**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2025	**28.8**	**0.1**	**28.9**
At 31 December 2024	1.0	-	1.0

The right-of-use assets recognised at 1 January 2025 represent the initial measurement of ROU assets arising on adoption of revised FRS 102 Section 20 (Leases). Refer to *Changes in accounting policies* within the Accounting policies section for further details.

The Company mainly leases tanks, railcars, vessels, storage and transportation infrastructure, machinery and motor vehicles, which are classified as right-of-use assets. Rental contracts are usually made for periods between 1 to 20 years but may also include extension options. Extension options are included only if the lease term is reasonably certain to be extended and the decision of extending is mainly up to the Company (as a lessee). See note 16 for lease obligations related to right of use assets.

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11 Stocks

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Raw materials and consumables	**12.5**	12.2
Work in progress	**30.5**	40.0
Finished goods	**90.2**	113.9
	133.2	166.1

Raw materials and consumables and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to €1,810.9 million (2024: €1,887.3 million). The write-down of stock to net realisable value amounted to €nil (2024: €nil). The reversal of write-downs of stock to net realisable value amounted to €nil (2024: €nil), as net realisable value is higher than cost. The write-down and reversals where applicable are included in cost of sales.

12 Debtors

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Trade debtors	**99.0**	116.0
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	**203.6**	361.5
Amounts owed by related parties (note 21)	**3.8**	3.8
Other debtors	**21.5**	27.4
Prepayments and accrued income	**0.9**	0.7
	328.8	509.4

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 €0.6 million (2024: €nil). Amounts owed by group and subsidiary undertakings include loans amounting to €165.2 million (2024: €258.6 million). All loans are unsecured, charged at a competitive interest rate, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

13 Trade and other creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Trade creditors	**38.9**	54.2
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	**391.6**	498.2
Amounts owed to related parties (note 21)	**25.5**	42.0
Other creditors	**24.0**	31.1
Obligation under finance leases (note 15)	**-**	0.2
Accruals	**37.3**	42.3
	517.3	668.0

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 amounts owed to fellow group undertakings line above is €162.2 million (2024: €181.8 million) of group relief.

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14 Trade and other creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Obligation under finance leases (note 15)	**-**	1.5
Accruals	**-**	1.6
	-	3.1

15 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.

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Finance lease liabilities – amounts falling due within one year	**-**	0.2
Finance lease liabilities – amounts falling due after more than one year	**-**	1.5
Loans to group undertakings – amounts falling due within one year	**(165.2)**	(258.6)
	(165.2)	(256.9)

All loans are unsecured, charged at a competitive interest rate, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. None of the above refers to convertible debt (2024: €nil).

Finance lease maturity analysis –contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	Minimum lease payments		**Interest**		**Principal**	
	2025 €m	2024 €m	**2025 €m**	2024 €m	**2025 €m**	2024 €m
Less than one year	**-**	0.3	**-**	0.1	**-**	0.2
Between one and five years	**-**	1.3	**-**	0.4	**-**	0.9
More than five years	**-**	0.7	**-**	0.1	**-**	0.6
	-	2.3	**-**	0.6	**-**	1.7

The nil balance in the current year reflects the reclassification of leases, which are now recognised as right-of-use lease liabilities in accordance with Revised FRS 102 Section 20.

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

16 Lease obligations

	2025 €m	2024 €m
Right of use lease liabilities – amounts falling due within one year	**16.3**	-
Right of use lease liabilities – amounts falling due after more than one year	**14.0**	-
	30.3	-

Right of use lease maturity analysis –contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	Minimum lease payments		**Interest**		**Principal**	
	2025 €m	2024 €m	**2025 €m**	2024 €m	**2025 €m**	2024 €m
Less than one year	**17.3**	-	**1.0**	-	**16.3**	-
Between one and five years	**13.7**	-	**1.1**	-	**12.6**	-
More than five years	**1.5**	-	**0.1**	-	**1.4**	-
	32.5	-	**2.2**	-	**30.3**	-

The Company has a number of significant lease arrangements relating primarily to off-site storage facilities and rail cars, which are utilised to support operational activities across the business.

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

In 2025, the Company applied the revised requirements of FRS 102 Section 20 (*Leases*). Right-of-use assets were recognised on 1 January 2025 on transition. Lease cash flows during the year amounted to €21.36 million. Refer to *Changes in accounting policies* within the Accounting policies section for further details.

17 Provisions for liabilities

	2025 €m	**2024 €m**
At 1 January 2025	**-**	-
Recognition in the year	**5.2**	-
Reclassification	**0.2**	-
Unwind of discount	**(0.1)**	-
At 31 December 2025	**5.3**	-

Provisions are payable as follows:	**2025 €m**	2024 €m
Within one year	**2.1**	-
More than one year	**3.2**	-
	5.3	-

The provision of €5.2 million recognised in 2025 relates to the Group's announced intention to close the chlor-alkali and allylics facilities at Rheinberg, Germany. Refer to note 2 for further details.

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

18 Called-up share capital

	2025 **€**	2024 €
100 Ordinary shares of €1 each – allotted, called-up and fully-paid	**100**	100

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

19 Contingencies

INOVYN Europe Limited is an obligor of the INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited Group's outstanding external debt consisting of term loans and senior secured and unsecured notes with an amount of €7,205.7 million (2024: €7,802.1 million).

20 Financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Plant and machinery	
	2025 **€m**	2024 €m
Less than one year	**-**	21.2
Between one and five years	**-**	17.5
More than five years	**-**	3.6
	-	42.3

All leases are now treated as right of use leases in accordance with applicable standards.

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INOVYN Europe Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

21 Related party transactions

During 2024 and 2025 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 €25.7 million (2024 €33.2 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:

	2025 Sales/cost recoveries to €m	**2025 Expenses/cost recoveries from €m**	2024 Sales/cost recoveries to €m	2024 Expenses/cost recoveries from €m
INEOS Aromatics Belgium N.V.	**0.3**	**-**	1.0	-
INEOS Commercial Services UK Limited	**0.3**	**-**	0.4	-
INEOS Compounds Aycliffe Limited	**26.0**	**-**	22.4	-
INEOS Compounds Sweden AB	**9.6**	**-**	8.9	-
INEOS Europe AG (Corporate)	**-**	**0.7**	-	0.7
INEOS Europe AG (O&P EU)	**-**	**5.7**	-	48.1
INEOS Europe AG (Oligomers)	**0.2**	**-**	0.1	-
INEOS Europe AG (PC&T)	**0.3**	**-**	0.5	-
INEOS Europe AG (Oxide)	**-**	**-**	0.3	-
INEOS Industries Property Limited	**-**	**0.8**	-	1.0
INEOS Infrastructure (Grangemouth) Limited	**0.4**	**-**	0.5	-
INEOS Limited	**-**	**25.7**	-	33.2
INEOS MFG Deutschland GmbH	**-**	**-**	0.1	-
INEOS Olefins SA	**17.0**	**-**	12.5	7.8
INEOS Phenol GmbH	**0.7**	**-**	0.9	-
INEOS Phenol NV	**-**	**-**	0.1	-
INEOS Polymers Sarralbe	**0.1**	**-**	0.1	-
INEOS Rafnes AS	**0.5**	**0.1**	0.4	-
INEOS Sales Norge AS	**-**	**4.6**	-	6.2
INEOS Sales UK Limited (LRD)	**-**	**374.5**	-	447.4
INEOS Sales UK Limited (Non-LRD)	**-**	**0.5**	-	0.5
INEOS Technologies Vinyls Ltd	**-**	**-**	-	0.1
INEOS Monaco Limited	**-**	**-**	-	5.1
INEOS Solvents Germany GmbH	**-**	**-**	0.1	-
INEOS Styrolution France SAS	**0.1**	**-**	0.1	-
INEOS Manufacturing Deutschland	**0.1**	**-**	-	-
INEOS Technologies Limited	**-**	**-**	-	-
SAM INEOS Monaco Ltd	**-**	**4.2**	-	-
	55.6	**416.8**	48.4	550.1

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
21 Related party transactions (continued)

	Payables outstanding 2025 €m	**Receivables outstanding 2025 €m**	Payables outstanding 2024 €m	Receivables outstanding 2024 €m
INEOS Aromatics Belgium NV	**-**	**-**	-	0.1
INEOS Commercial Services UK Limited	**-**	**-**	-	0.1
INEOS Compounds Aycliffe Limited	**-**	**1.6**	-	1.5
INEOS Compounds Sweden AB	**-**	**0.5**	-	0.5
INEOS Europe AG (O&P EU)	**-**	**-**	-	-
INEOS Europe AG (Oxide)	**-**	**0.1**	-	0.2
INEOS Europe AG (PC&T)	**-**	**-**	-	0.1
INEOS Europe AG (Oligomers)	**-**	**0.1**	-	-
INEOS Monaco Limited	**-**	**-**	0.2	-
INEOS MFG Deutschland GmbH (EOP)	**-**	**-**	-	-
INEOS Olefins SA	**-**	**1.3**	-	1.2
INEOS Phenol GmbH	**-**	**0.1**	-	0.1
INEOS Sales Norge AS	**0.5**	**-**	0.6	-
INEOS Rafnes AS	**-**	**0.1**	-	-
INEOS Acetyls UK Limited	**0.1**	**-**	-	-
SAM INEOS Monaco Ltd	**0.4**	**-**	-	-
INEOS Sales UK Limited	**24.5**	**-**	41.2	-
	25.5	**3.8**	42.0	3.8

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.

22 Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is INOVYN Finance Limited, 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 that consolidates the Company's financial statements is that headed by INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited. The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by INEOS Industries Limited. The consolidated financial statements of both INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited and 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.

The registered address of both INEOS Quattro Holdings Limited and INEOS Industries Limited is Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7FG, United Kingdom.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

23 Accounting estimates and judgements

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with FRS 102, which requires 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. The directors of the Company do not consider there to be any critical judgements or key sources of estimates within the financial statements.

24 Subsequent events

In January 2026 the Company entered into an €8.4 million inventory monetisation agreement denominated in Euro with Ineos Quattro Financing Limited ('IQFL') for an initial term of two years which is extendable by mutual agreement. Under these arrangements, the Company sells certain inventory to IQFL and agreed to buy-back equivalent inventory at the end of the term at the same price. During the term, and subject to certain covenants and rights, IQFL provides the Company with a just-in-time service for use of the inventory, and the ability to substitute used inventory with equivalent inventory, in return for a transaction fee.