

INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 06981897

31 December 2024

Contents

Strategic report	1
Directors’ report	7
Profit and Loss Account	10
Statement of Comprehensive Income	11
Balance Sheet	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	14
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024	15

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present their Strategic report on the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Review of business and future developments

INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited (“the Company”) operates a number of petrochemical manufacturing plants at the Grangemouth site in Scotland.

The Company manufactures under tolling arrangements with INEOS Commercial Services UK Limited for which it receives a fee.

INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited, together with INEOS Commercial Services UK Limited, are wholly owned subsidiaries of INEOS Grangemouth Limited. INEOS Grangemouth Limited is also the majority shareholder of Grangemouth Energy Company Limited, and together this group of companies form the Grangemouth business of INEOS O&P UK (“the Group”).

The Company has recognised an exceptional impairment charge of £189,023,000 (2023: £303,486,000) for the year ended 31 December 2024, in relation to the tangible fixed assets. This has predominantly been driven by high natural gas prices, high UK carbon taxes and associated market volatility included in the forward curve. The business valuation was negatively impacted by lower than expected cash flows within the current business plan, reflecting the challenging economic and competitive conditions expected in the near term for the site. Due to these reasons and the fact that the investment in the new energy project is still in mothball status plus the ethanol plant has been closed from the beginning of 2025, it was viewed by the Company to fully impair all the Company’s tangible assets, apart from land and buildings.

The Company encountered various challenges during the year; the effects of high inflation, high energy prices, high UK carbon taxes and reduced market demand due to reduced consumer confidence in demand from their customers. Turnover dropped by £70m year on year as demand for the business’ products declined as a result of reduced consumer demand and cheaper imports into Europe being available particularly from the U.S.A.. The U.S. competitors benefit from lower energy costs, which are four to five times lower than those in the UK, and no carbon taxes when they import products to the UK. These issues had a profound impact on the business due to the Company’s high steam and power demand and its significant exposure to natural gas prices and high UK carbon taxes.

The planned turnaround event (“TAR”) on the Olefins plant for 2023, was delayed and also phased from 2024 to 2026. During a TAR, the plant is shutdown to perform critical maintenance activities and the production volume of the site is reduced during the outage period. During 2024, the first phase of the Olefins plant TAR was delivered safely, on time and on budget.

During the year, the Company invested £54,869,000 (2023: £50,897,000) in assets under construction additions which mainly related to the new energy plant, and the TAR on the Olefins assets.

Looking forward into 2025 the business expects the natural gas price to remain higher than historical averages, although at similar levels as those experienced in 2024. Market conditions are still expected to be challenging and consequently the second train on the gas cracker will remain in mothball status due to restricted sales demand and high UK energy prices and carbon taxes. The business continues to invest in the F10 furnace strategic project. The new energy project will continue to be temporarily suspended during 2025 and the business will continue to manage its cost base and capital expenditure in line with affordability. Finally, the phased TAR profile will occur as planned with the TAR being undertaken from August through to mid-October.

Results and dividends

The loss for the financial year before taxation was £192,896,000 (2023: £297,768,000). The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2023: *£nil*).

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Strategy

The Company's strategic aim is to use the benefits of our advantaged feedstock for the KG ethylene cracker to grow the Grangemouth base and our long-term profitability. Long-term supply contracts are in place to provide a secure source of advantaged feedstock from the USA and the North Sea, which will eliminate the feedstock constraints the business has been operating under in previous years and allow the assets to be operated at full capacity to maximise production and profitability.

The Grangemouth site 'Road Map' to achieving Net Zero continues, with emission savings of more than 80% across the site targeted. This is to be achieved through some plant closures plus a series of investments, partnerships and innovative engineering. The integrated INEOS businesses on site have formed a dedicated sustainability team to lead the project to support hydrogen full switching further lowering emissions.

In addition, the regeneration programme on the Grangemouth site has already remediated large areas, on which we hope to attract both internal INEOS and external investment. This investment will utilise the utilities and services already available with the intention to grow the Grangemouth manufacturing base.

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 employees, communities, suppliers, customers, investors 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 interests of the Company's employees;
- c) the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- d) the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- e) the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- f) the need to act fairly as 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 by generating strong, sustainable, and growing cash flows across industry cycles. To achieve these objectives, the Company has the following key strategies:

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

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Section 172(1) statement (continued)

Long-term factors (a) (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 and to fund its investments. An important element is the Company's long-term cash and operational planning in relation to the capital requirements needed to grow and to extend the life span of the assets. The directors consider available and required funds as a basis for any dividend under its distribution policy.

Stakeholder considerations (b – e)

Engaging stakeholders and developing meaningful partnerships is essential for long-term business success. The Company engages in regular, open, and proactive dialogue with all relevant stakeholders as this is needed to understand their perspectives, expectations, concerns, and needs. The business relationships with suppliers and customers are of strategic importance to the directors of the Company and in the decision-making process. For example, in many instances suppliers are located on the same chemical parks which helps develop partnerships, facilitate discussions as well as reduce waste inefficiency. The Company also works with trade unions and have open and constructive discussions as well as investing in training programmes to continue to develop employees at all levels of the organisation (see the "Employees" section within the Directors Report for further details of employee engagement). 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, employees, investors, financial experts and rating agencies, local communities, industry associations, NGOs, 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 area, being:

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

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

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 *(continued)*

Section 172(1) statement *(continued)*

Stakeholder considerations (b – e) (continued)

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

The need to act fairly as between members of the Company (f)

The Company has a single shareholder and a single ultimate controlling party. Their interests are taken into account by the directors to promote fairness in decision making.

Principal decisions

Below outlines the principal decision made by the Board over the past year and explains how the directors have engaged with, or in relation to, the key shareholder groups and how stakeholder interests were considered in decision-making. The principal decisions are defined to be decisions taken in INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited that are of a strategic nature and significant to any of the Company’s key stakeholder groups.

- It was decided during 2024 to close the ethanol plant, the actual closure of which then occurred on 7 January 2025. All chemicals have been removed and the plant secured in case a future use of the plant emerges in the foreseeable future.

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting (“SECR”)

The SECR disclosures relating to the Company are included within the SECR disclosures made in the annual report of INEOS Industries Limited, the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to make SECR disclosures in these financial statements

Key performance indicators (“KPIs”)

The Company uses a number of financial and non-financial key performance indicators (“KPIs”) 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 2024 was £28,113,000 (2023: £77,887,000) The Company also closely monitors fixed costs against budget and prior year.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Key performance indicators (“KPIs”) (continued)

Details of actual and comparative EBITDA before exceptional items results are provided below:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Operating loss	(167,777)	(274,301)
Amortisation charge for the year	346	345
Impairment charge for the year	8	-
Depreciation charge for the year	6,513	48,357
Exceptional impairment charge for the year	189,023	303,486
	<u>28,113</u>	<u>77,887</u>

EBITDA before exceptional items in 2024 as compared to 2023 was impacted due to the fact that KG Train 2 was offline for the whole year in 2024 due to sustained bottom of cycle conditions. In 2023 KG Train 2 was online for three months. Moreover during 2024, KG Train 1 was offline for three months due to a TAR. There was no equivalent TAR in 2023 for KG Train 1.

The exceptional impairment charge is lower in 2024 than what it was in 2023 as the starting point on net fixed assets was lower due to accumulated impairments.

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.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the 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:

1. 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 payments on its debt or to make further investments in the business.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Substantial debt — the Company’s substantial debt could adversely affect its financial position and prevent it from fulfilling its debt obligations.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 *(continued)*

Principal risks and uncertainties *(continued)*

8. Cyber security — a cyber incident could occur and result in information theft, data corruption, operational disruption and/or financial loss.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Employees — the success of the Company depends on the continued service of certain key personnel and on good relations with our workforce as any significant disruption could adversely affect the Company.
13. Wars and armed conflicts – military conflicts could lead to significant market and other disruptions, including significant volatility in energy and other commodity prices.

Approved by the Board and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Signed by:

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C G Mound

Director

17 December 2025

Registered number 06981897

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present their annual report and financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities

The Company is engaged in the toll manufacture of petrochemical products and provision of services to third parties and other INEOS companies located in Grangemouth. Under the tolling contract, INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited is provided with raw materials to be converted into specified products, for which the Company charges a toll fee. The main product manufactured on site by the olefins business is ethylene through the operation of a gas cracker. The ethylene produced can be sold by INEOS Commercial Services UK Limited into the market or processed further by the polymer or ethanol assets on the Grangemouth site to produce polyethylene, polypropylene or ethanol. The crackers also produce a number of by-products which are either processed further in the onsite assets or sold to external customers. The petrochemical assets are integrated with the refinery located at the Grangemouth site.

Results and dividends

Results and dividends are discussed in the Strategic report. The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2023: *£nil*).

Future developments

Future developments are discussed in the Strategic report.

Post balance sheet events

Post balance sheet events are discussed in Note 26,

Armed conflicts

Current conflicts in Europe and the Middle East can result in fluctuations on the energy market which can lead to uncertainty on future prices; however the directors have undertaken a rigorous assessment of the potential impact on demand for the Company products and services and the impact on margins 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 2024, the Company had net current liabilities of £192,086,000 (2023: £181,135,000) and net liabilities of £213,735,000 (2023: £66,884,000). The Company held cash of £1,224,000 (2023: £753,000) and loans and borrowings of £412,943,000 (2023: £432,191,000). The loss for the year was £148,964,000 (2023: £215,904,000). The directors have received confirmation that the parent, INEOS Industries 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 Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Financial risk management

The management of the business and execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are discussed in the context of the Group as a whole, and are provided in the annual report of parent company INEOS Grangemouth Limited which does not form part of this report.

Directors

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

S M Collings (resigned 1 October 2025)

N Williamson (appointed 1 October 2025)

C G Mound

A T Hughes

A Hogan (resigned 31 October 2024)

G R MacLennan (appointed 1 November 2024)

Employees

The Company has developed voluntary practices and procedures for employee involvement appropriate to their own circumstances and needs. The Company encourages this approach to provide information and consultation and believes that this promotes a better understanding of the issues facing the individual business in which the employee works. The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and keeps them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company by issuing communications on the company intranet, holding information meetings hosted by the Board and operating a bonus scheme linked to the business performance. The Company consults employees or their representatives through the works council on a regular basis so that the views of employees can be taken into account in making decisions that are likely to affect their interests.

The Company prohibits acts of discrimination whereby one individual is treated less favourably than another on grounds of age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership and pregnancy and maternity. The Company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a handicapped or disabled person. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the Company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion wherever appropriate.

Health & safety

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

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

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting ("SECR")

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting is discussed in the Strategic Report.

Business relationships

The business relationships with suppliers and customers are of strategic importance to the directors of the Company and their decision-making process. The business relationships of INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited are described in the Section 172(1) statement in the Strategic report.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101") have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

Approved by the Board and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Signed by:

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C G Mound

Director

17 December 2025

Registered number 06981897

Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £000	2023 £000
Turnover	2	207,360	277,760
Cost of sales		(199,657)	(243,564)
Exceptional cost of sales	3	(189,023)	(303,486)
Total cost of sales		(388,680)	(547,050)
Gross loss		(181,320)	(269,290)
Other operating income	4	18,608	740
Distribution costs		(4,858)	(4,308)
Administrative expense		(207)	(1,443)
Operating loss	5	(167,777)	(274,301)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	-	550
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(25,119)	(24,017)
Loss before taxation		(192,896)	(297,768)
Tax on loss	10	43,932	81,864
Loss for the financial year		(148,964)	(215,904)

All activities of the Company relate to continuing operations.

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	<i>Note(s)</i>	2024 £000	2023 £000
Loss for the financial year		(148,964)	(215,904)
Other comprehensive income/(expense)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Actuarial gain/(loss) recognised in the pension scheme	16	2,818	(16,944)
Deferred tax arising on actuarial gain/(loss) in the pension scheme	10, 15	(705)	4,236
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year, net of income tax		2,113	(12,708)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		(146,851)	(228,612)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £000	2023 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	1,489	1,547
Tangible assets	12	3,770	143,158
		<u>5,259</u>	<u>144,705</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	13	9,496	10,660
Debtors (including £143,401,000 (2023:£143,164,000) due after more than one year)	14	293,021	295,578
Cash at bank and in hand		1,224	753
		<u>303,741</u>	<u>306,991</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(495,827)</u>	<u>(488,126)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(192,086)</u>	<u>(181,135)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(186,827)</u>	<u>(36,430)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	<u>(18,457)</u>	<u>(19,704)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Post-employment benefits	16	(8,451)	(10,750)
		<u>(26,908)</u>	<u>(30,454)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(213,735)</u>	<u>(66,884)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	21	-	-
Profit and loss account		(213,735)	(66,884)
Total deficit		<u>(213,735)</u>	<u>(66,884)</u>

For the year ending 31 December 2024 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- the members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- the directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2024 (continued)

These financial statements on pages 10 to 42 were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 December 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:

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C G Mound

Director

Registered number 06981897

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	<i>Note(s)</i>	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total deficit £000
Balance at 1 January 2023		-	161,728	161,728
Loss for the financial year		-	(215,904)	(215,904)
Other comprehensive expense for the year, comprising				
Actuarial loss in the pension scheme	16	-	(16,944)	(16,944)
Deferred tax arising on actuarial loss in the pension scheme	10,15	-	4,236	4,236
Other comprehensive expense		-	(12,708)	(12,708)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		-	(228,612)	(228,612)
Balance at 31 December 2023		-	(66,884)	(66,884)

	<i>Note(s)</i>	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total deficit £000
Balance at 1 January 2024		-	(66,884)	(66,884)
Loss for the financial year		-	(148,964)	(148,964)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year, comprising				
Actuarial gain in the pension scheme	16	-	2,818	2,818
Deferred tax arising on actuarial gain in the pension scheme	10,15	-	(705)	(705)
Other comprehensive income		-	2,113	2,113
Total comprehensive expense for the year		-	(146,851)	(146,851)
Balance at 31 December 2024		-	(213,735)	(213,735)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited (the “Company”) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The registered office address is Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, England, SO43 7FG.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (“FRS 101”). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the UK, but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The Company’s parent undertaking, INEOS Grangemouth Limited includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. INEOS Grangemouth Limited is a company incorporated in the UK. The consolidated financial statements of INEOS Grangemouth Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7FG.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Grangemouth Limited include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 *Impairment of assets* in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets;
- Disclosures required by IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* in respect of the cash flows of discontinued operations; and
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*.
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*; and
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 16 *Leases* in respect of leases for which the Company is a lessee.

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

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in Note 25.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**1 Accounting policies (continued)****1.1 Measurement convention**

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. No assets or liabilities are stated at fair value.

1.2 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 2024, the Company had net current liabilities of £192,086,000 (2023: £181,135,000) and net liabilities of £213,735,000 (2023: £66,884,000). The Company held cash of £1,224,000 (2023: £753,000) and loans and borrowings of £412,943,000 (2023: £432,191,000). The loss for the year was £148,964,000 (2023: £215,904,000). The directors have received confirmation that the parent, INEOS Industries 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 Company continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

1.3 Foreign currency

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

1.4 Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue. Subsequent to initial recognition they are tested for classification as per IFRS 9. If the trade debtors satisfy the criteria for cash flow characteristics test and business model test as per IFRS 9, then they are recognised at amortised cost. If they do not qualify for being recognised at amortised cost they are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

1.5 Intra-group financial instruments

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company considers these to be insurance arrangements and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

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. Depreciation commences from the date an asset is brought into service. Land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings 20 years
- Plant and equipment 3-25 years
- Right-of-use assets 1-29 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**1 Accounting policies (continued)****1.7 Intangible assets***Other intangible assets*

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses. For further information on capitalised environmental certificates, refer to emission trading scheme policy.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are systematically tested for impairment at each balance sheet date. Other intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use.

- Licence fees 5 years

1.8 Stocks

Stock is valued at cost to the Company mainly using the weighted average method or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective stocks.

1.9 Impairment of financial assets*Trade and other debtors*

The Company applies the simplified approach when providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9 for its trade debtors and contract assets. This approach requires the Company to recognise the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade debtors taking in consideration historical as well as forward-looking information.

Financial assets which are considered low risk are not provided for impairment by the Company as the loss allowance is considered immaterial.

An impairment loss in respect of a debt carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

Amounts due from related parties

For amounts due from related parties, an impairment loss is recognised at inception based on the 12 month expected credit loss. Subsequently, the Company assesses whether there is a significant increase in credit risk to determine whether the 12 month expected credit loss model should continue to be applied or whether the timeline expected credit loss model should be applied.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Impairment of non-financial assets excluding inventories and deferred tax assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are assessed at the end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

For other intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at the end of the reporting period.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash-generating units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

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

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution pension plan is recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value; and the fair value of any plan assets (at bid price) are deducted. The Company determines the net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability/(asset).

The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on bonds that have a credit rating of at least AA that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

Remeasurements arising from the defined benefit plan comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest). The Company recognises them immediately in other comprehensive income and all other expenses related to defined benefit plans in employee benefit expenses in profit or loss.

The calculation of the defined benefit obligations is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions and takes into account the adverse effect of any minimum funding requirements.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are included within accruals and deferred income in the balance sheet and credited to the profit and loss account over the expected useful lives of the assets to which they relate or in periods in which the related costs are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of products and services sold or services provided to third parties net of sales discounts, value added taxes and duties. Contracts for goods and services are analysed to determine the distinct performance obligations against which revenue should be recognised. The amount to be recognised is determined from the standalone selling prices for goods and services, allocated to the performance obligations. Turnover is recognised when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer.

The pricing for products sold is determined by market prices (market contracts and arrangements) or is linked by a formula to published raw material prices plus an agreed additional amount (formula contracts). Turnover arising from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are dispatched or delivered depending on the relevant delivery terms and point at which the control of the good or service is transferred to the customer.

Services provided to third parties include administrative and operational services provided to other chemical companies with facilities on our sites and services under tolling arrangements. Under tolling arrangements, customers provide raw materials to be converted into certain specified products, for which the Company charges a tolling fee. Turnover is recognised at a point in time or over-time depending on whether the over-time revenue recognition criteria is met.

1.14 Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest payable includes interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account (see foreign currency accounting policy). Interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1.15 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 or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.16 Emission trading scheme

The Company participates in the UK 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 UK Emissions Trading Scheme is recognised in the profit and loss account once the reduction targets have been met. The emissions permits allocated under the Scheme are at nil cost. The Company recognises the revenue from such permits upon their sale to third parties.

Emissions allowances purchased from third parties are recognised as an intangible asset based on the cost associated with the purchase. The emission allowances are subject to impairment under the indefinite lived intangible asset impairment model. There is no amortisation of these allowances. The costs of the allowances are recognised as a disposal and released to the profit and loss along with the accrual as they are utilised.

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.

1.17 Exceptional items

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

1.18 IFRS 16 leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

Company as a lessee

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.18 IFRS 16 leases (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate (initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date), amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments, a change in the assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee.

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.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to all leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. The Company also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of assets that are valued below £10,000. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.19 Impact of new standards and interpretations

There are no amendments to accounting standards that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2024 which have had a material impact on the Company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

2 Turnover

Turnover represents the recovery of costs from INEOS Commercial Services UK Limited under the terms of the tolling contract between the companies. Under the tolling contracts, raw materials are provided to be converted into specified products, for which the Company charges a toll fee. All turnover relates to activities in the UK.

The timing of revenue recognition for the vast majority of the Company's sales transactions under tolling arrangements is over time. Revenues for goods or services transferred at a point in time are immaterial.

No contract assets and liabilities have been recognised in the Balance Sheet of the Company. The right of payment of the goods and services sold by the Company is unconditional, except for the passage of time. Therefore, all rights of payment have been booked as trade debtor.

No assets related to costs to obtain or fulfil a contract have been recognised.

3 Exceptional cost of sales

The Company has recognised an exceptional impairment charge of £189,023,000 (2023: £303,486,000) for the year ended 31 December 2024, in relation to the tangible fixed assets. This has predominantly been driven by high natural gas prices, high UK carbon taxes and associated market volatility included in the forward curve. The business valuation was negatively impacted by lower than expected cash flows within the current business plan, reflecting the challenging economic and competitive conditions expected in the near term for the site. Due to these reasons and the fact that the investment in the new energy project is still in mothball status plus the ethanol plant has been closed from the beginning of 2025, it was viewed by the Company to fully impair all the Company's tangible assets, apart from land and buildings.

4 Other operating income

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Government grants (Note 18)	740	740
Sale of emission allowances	17,868	-
	18,608	740

5 Operating loss

Included in operating loss are the following:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1,834	1,505
Expenses relating to leases of low values	8	6
Impairment of intangible assets (Note 11)	8	-
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 11)	346	345
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets (Note 12)	5,567	47,395
Impairment of owned tangible fixed assets (Note 12)	182,298	301,301
Impairment of right-of-use ("ROU") assets (Note 12)	6,725	2,185
Depreciation of right-of-use ("ROU") tangible fixed assets (Note 12)	946	962
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use asset	(474)	(269)
Gain on disposal of assets – owned	-	(9)
Gain on disposal of assets – ROU	(43)	(1)
Exchange gain	(59)	(147)
Other operating income (Note 4)	(18,608)	(740)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**6 Staff numbers and costs**

The monthly average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2024	2023
Operations	301	292
Maintenance	92	88
Other – support services	224	216
	617	596

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	39,298	38,612
Social security costs	4,205	3,965
Other pension costs - defined contribution plan (Note 16)	3,204	2,954
Other pension costs - defined benefit plan (Note 16)	321	322
	47,028	45,853

7 Directors' remuneration

No directors received any fees or remuneration for services as a director of the Company during the financial year (2023: none). The directors are remunerated for their qualifying services by another group company for contributions to the Group as a whole and it is not possible to apportion this to the Company.

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Net foreign exchange gain	-	248
Net interest on net defined benefit pension plan asset (Note 16)	-	302
	-	550

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**9 Interest payable and similar expenses**

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	24,148	23,606
Interest on lease liabilities	444	411
Net interest on net defined benefit pension plan liability (Note 16)	497	-
Net foreign exchange loss	30	-
	<u>25,119</u>	<u>24,017</u>

Interest payable and similar expenses includes interest payable to group undertakings of £24,126,000 (2023: £23,606,000).

10 Tax on loss**Recognised in the profit and loss account**

	2024 £000	2023 £000
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Tax on loss of the year	(1,313)	11,722
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(36,153)	(7,339)
	<u>(37,466)</u>	<u>4,383</u>
<i>Deferred tax (Note 15)</i>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(47,079)	(79,797)
Impact of rate change	-	(5,093)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	40,613	(1,357)
	<u>(6,466)</u>	<u>(86,247)</u>
Tax credit on loss	<u><u>(43,932)</u></u>	<u><u>(81,864)</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**10 Tax on loss (continued)****Income tax recognised in other comprehensive expense**

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit plan	(705)	4,236

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Tax on loss	(43,932)	(81,864)
Loss before taxation	(192,896)	(297,768)
Loss before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 25.00 % (2023: 23.50%)	(48,224)	(69,975)
Non-deductible expenses/tax exempt revenues	(168)	1,900
Adjustments in respect of prior years	4,460	(8,696)
Increase in rate on deferred tax balances	-	(5,093)
Total tax credit	(43,932)	(81,864)

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting published the Pillar Two model rules designed to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the global economy.

On 23 May 2023 the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes'. The Amendments to IAS 12 introduced a mandatory temporary exception to the requirement of IAS 12 under which a company does not recognise or disclose information about deferred tax assets or liabilities related to the proposed OECD/G20 BEPS Pillar Two model rules.

The Company applied the temporary exception as at 31 December 2024.

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. 2024 income taxes in the profit and loss account are measured at 25% while in 2023 a blended average of 23.5% was applied. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date are measured at 25%.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**11 Intangible assets**

	Environmental Certificates £000	Licence Fees £000	Total £000
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2024	580	1,684	2,264
Additions	-	296	296
Balance at 31 December 2024	580	1,980	2,560
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	(717)	(717)
Amortisation charge for the year	-	(346)	(346)
Impairment charge for the year		(8)	(8)
Balance at 31 December 2024	-	(1,071)	(1,071)
Net book value			
At 31 December 2023	580	967	1,547
At 31 December 2024	580	909	1,489

Amortisation

The amortisation charge is recognised in administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**12 Tangible assets**

	Land and buildings £000	Plant and equipment £000	Assets under construction £000	Right-of- use assets £000	Total £000
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2024	19,523	1,373,123	122,054	11,185	1,525,885
Additions	-	-	54,869	1,279	56,148
Transfers	-	53,166	(53,166)	-	-
Disposals	-	(156,767)	-	(401)	(157,168)
	<u>19,523</u>	<u>1,269,522</u>	<u>123,757</u>	<u>12,063</u>	<u>1,424,865</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance at 1 January 2024	(15,684)	(1,256,490)	(105,760)	(4,793)	(1,382,727)
Depreciation charge for the year	(69)	(5,498)	-	(946)	(6,513)
Exceptional impairment charge for the year	-	(164,301)	(17,997)	(6,725)	(189,023)
Disposal	-	156,767	-	401	157,168
	<u>(15,753)</u>	<u>(1,269,522)</u>	<u>(123,757)</u>	<u>(12,063)</u>	<u>(1,421,095)</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	3,839	116,633	16,294	6,392	143,158
	<u>3,839</u>	<u>116,633</u>	<u>16,294</u>	<u>6,392</u>	<u>143,158</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>3,770</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,770</u>

The exceptional impairment charge of £189,023,000 for the year ended 31 December 2024 reflects the impairment of the tangible fixed assets relating to O&P UK business located at the Grangemouth site (see note 3).

The fixed asset impairment assessment is based on the value in use model which is using the five year plan then into perpetuity based on the life of the assets. The value in use calculation considers natural gas price forecast and various other assumptions at the balance sheet date. Given the impact of high natural gas prices experienced over the past two years and general market volatility, there is still some significant risk and volatility around future profitability performance.

The exceptional impairment charge has predominantly been driven by high natural gas prices, high UK carbon taxes and associated market volatility included in the forward curve. The business valuation was negatively impacted by lower than expected cash flows within the current business plan, reflecting the challenging economic and competitive conditions expected in the near term for the site. Due to these reasons and the fact that the investment in the new energy project is still in mothball status plus the ethanol plant has been closed from the beginning of 2025, it was viewed by the Company to fully impair all the Company's tangible assets, apart from land and buildings.

Land and buildings

The net book value of land and buildings comprises:

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Freehold	<u>3,770</u>	<u>3,839</u>

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**12 Tangible assets (continued)****Right-of-use assets**

The Company leases assets including land, transportation and plant and machinery which are classified as right-of-use assets.

	Land and buildings £000	Plant and machinery £000	Right-of-use assets total £000
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2024	9,294	1,891	11,185
Additions	153	1,126	1,279
Disposals	(153)	(248)	(401)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	9,294	2,769	12,063
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
Balance at 1 January 2024	(3,276)	(1,517)	(4,793)
Depreciation charge for the year	(357)	(589)	(946)
Exceptional impairment charge for the year	(5,814)	(911)	(6,725)
Disposals	153	248	401
Balance as at 31 December 2024	(9,294)	(2,769)	(12,063)
Net book value			
At 31 December 2023	6,018	374	6,392
At 31 December 2024	-	-	-

See Note 20 for the lease obligations related to right-of-use assets.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**13 Stocks**

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Raw materials and consumables	9,496	10,660

Raw materials and consumables recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £2,073,000 (2023: £1,938,000). The write-down of stocks to net realisable value amounted to £352,000 (2023: £352,000).

14 Debtors

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Trade debtors	9,773	8,083
Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,491	40,351
Other debtors	72	194
Prepayments	918	3,824
Accrued income	25,650	30,554
Taxation and social security	127,053	95,269
Related party loan	175	175
Deferred tax asset (Note 15)	122,889	117,128
	293,021	295,578
Due within one year	149,620	152,414
Due after more than one year	143,401	143,164

Amounts owed by group undertakings attract interest at commercial rates that are either subject to standard trading terms or are repayable on demand.

The amounts not yet due after impairment losses as of the end of the reporting period are deemed to be collectable on the basis of established credit management processes such as regular analyses of the credit worthiness of our customers and external credit checks where appropriate for new customers. At 31 December 2023 and 2024 there were no significant trade, related party or other debtor balances not past due that were subsequently impaired.

The allowance account for trade debtors is used to record any impairment unless the Company is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is probable; at the point the amounts considered irrecoverable are written off against the trade debtors directly. During the year ended 31 December 2024 there were no material amounts written-off against the trade debtors directly. The Company applies the forward-looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model in line with IFRS 9 in assessing the recoverability of trade debtors. The ECL is calculated considering past experiences and management's estimate of future developments. Management expects no considerable change in the future market situation. Consequently, the future credit losses in the ECL model are in the same range as the credit losses experienced in the past years. This is regarded as the future expectation of the inherent credit risk of the not impaired trade and other receivables outstanding. The Company reviews the assumptions of the ECL model on a yearly basis.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

14 Debtors (continued)

Credit risk of trade debtors

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Low	9,773	8,083
Medium	-	-
High	-	-
Impairment allowance	-	-
	<u>9,773</u>	<u>8,083</u>

During the year the Company has not experienced a significant deterioration in the quality of debtor balances due to the current economic conditions.

There were no allowances made against amounts due from other debtors during the year (2023: £nil).

There were no allowances made against amounts owed by group undertakings during the year (2023: £nil).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**15 Deferred tax assets and liabilities***Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities*

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Tangible fixed assets	115,002	99,300	-	-	115,002	99,300
Short term timing differences	160	142	-	-	160	142
Tax value of loss carry-forwards	5,614	14,998	-	-	5,614	14,998
Employee benefits	2,113	2,688	-	-	2,113	2,688
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	122,889	117,128	-	-	122,889	117,128

Movement in deferred tax during the year

	1 January 2024 £000	Recognised in profit or loss £000	Recognised in equity £000	31 December 2024 £000
Tangible fixed assets	99,300	15,702	-	115,002
Short term timing differences	142	18	-	160
Losses	14,998	(9,384)	-	5,614
Employee benefits	2,688	130	(705)	2,113
	117,128	6,466	(705)	122,889

Movement in deferred tax during the prior year

	1 January 2023 £000	Recognised in profit or loss £000	Recognised in equity £000	31 December 2023 £000
Tangible fixed assets	22,345	76,955	-	99,300
Short term timing differences	139	3	-	142
Losses	5,633	9,365	-	14,998
Employee benefits	(1,472)	(76)	4,236	2,688
	26,645	86,247	4,236	117,128

There are no unrecognised deferred tax amounts.

Deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of all tax losses and other temporary differences giving rise to deferred tax assets where the directors believe it is probable that these assets will be recovered based upon business forecasts.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

16 Post-employment benefits

The information disclosed below is in respect of the whole of the plans for which the Company is either the sponsoring employer or has been allocated a share of cost under an agreed group policy throughout the years shown.

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Total defined benefit asset	194,738	216,627
Total defined benefit liability	(203,189)	(227,377)
Net liability for defined benefit obligations (see following table)	(8,451)	(10,750)
Total post-employment benefits	(8,451)	(10,750)

Movements in net defined benefit liability

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit liability	
	2024 £000	2023 £000	2024 £000	2023 £000	2024 £000	2023 £000
Balance at 1 January	227,377	215,862	(216,627)	(221,748)	10,750	(5,886)
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	321	322	-	-	321	322
Interest cost/(income)	10,464	10,443	(9,967)	(10,745)	497	(302)
	10,785	10,765	(9,967)	(10,745)	818	20
Included in Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurements loss/(gain):						
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from						
- Changes in demographic assumptions	68	(2,403)	-	-	68	(2,403)
- Change in financial assumptions	(26,848)	7,292	-	-	(26,848)	7,292
- Experience adjustment	1,446	5,245	-	-	1,446	5,245
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	22,516	6,810	22,516	6,810
	(25,334)	10,134	22,516	6,810	(2,818)	16,944
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	(299)	(328)	(299)	(328)
Benefits paid	(9,639)	(9,384)	9,639	9,384	-	-
Balance at 31 December	203,189	227,377	(194,738)	(216,627)	8,451	10,750

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**16 Post-employment benefits (continued)****Plan assets**

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Cash and cash equivalents	4,329	52
Equities (fund manager portfolio)	45,131	40,676
Bonds	116,843	140,316
Real estate	26,721	31,900
Other assets	1,714	3,683
Total	194,738	216,627

The Company operates a defined benefit pension scheme. The scheme covers employees of INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited. The scheme operates under trust law and is managed and administered by Trustees, who are directors of INEOS Chemicals Pension Plan which has a trust deed in favour of INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited. The scheme is now closed to new entrants and frozen to future accrual. The contributions paid to the scheme is set every three years based on a funding agreement between the Company and Trustees after taking actuarial advice.

Pension charges in relation to the INEOS Chemicals Pension Plan have been accounted for under IAS 19 “Revised Employee Benefits” in these financial statements. The scheme is of a defined benefit type under which benefits are based on employees’ years of service and final remuneration.

Pension plan assumptions

The following are the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages);

	2024	2023
Discount rate at 31 December	5.50%	4.70%
Rate of price inflation	3.10%	3.10%
Rate of pension increases (in-payment)	2.90%	2.90%
Rate of increase in deferred benefits	3.10%	3.10%

The assumptions relating to longevity underlying the pension liabilities at the balance sheet date are based on standard actuarial mortality tables and include an allowance for future improvements in longevity. The assumptions are equivalent to expecting a 65-year old to live for a number of years as follows:

	2024	2023
	Years	Years
Longevity at aged 65 for current pensioners	22.98-24.94	22.99-24.85
Longevity at aged 65 for future retirees	23.88-26.03	23.90-25.98

Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions set out above. The following table summarises how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year would have increased/(decreased) as a result of a change in the respective assumptions by 1% for the discount rate and 0.5% for the rate of inflation.

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Discount rate	34,203	42,684
Inflation (RPI, CPI)	10,867	13,602

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**16 Post-employment benefits (continued)**

In valuing the liabilities of the pension fund at £203,189,000 (2023: £227,377,000), mortality assumptions have been made as indicated above. If life expectancy had been changed to assume that all members of the fund lived for one year longer, the value of the reported liabilities would be £206,835,000 (2023: £232,087,000) having increased by £3,646,000 (2023: £4,710,000) before deferred tax.

The above sensitivities are based on the average duration of the benefit obligation determined at the date of the last full actuarial valuation at 31 December 2020 and are applied to adjust the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year for the assumptions concerned. Whilst the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation to the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Funding

The Company expects to contribute £321,000 (2023: £321,000) to its closed defined benefit scheme in the next financial year.

The distribution of the timing of benefit payments are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Following period (expected)	9,033	9,122
Period plus two (expected)	8,966	7,855
Period plus three (expected)	9,226	8,083
Period plus four (expected)	9,494	8,317
Period plus five (expected)	9,769	8,558
Period plus six to plus ten (combined)	53,263	46,661

Defined contribution plans

The Company operates a number of defined contribution pension plans. The total expense relating to these plans in the current year was £3,204,000 (2023: £2,954,000).

UK High Court ruling

In June 2023, the UK High Court handed down a decision (Virgin Media Limited v NTL Pension Trustees II Limited and others) which potentially has implications for the validity of amendments made by pension schemes which were contracted-out on a salary-related basis between 6 April 1997 and the abolition of contracting-out in 2016. The UK High Court ruled that any amendments made to these pension schemes during the relevant period would be void unless the scheme actuary had confirmed that the pension scheme would continue to satisfy the statutory standard for contracted-out schemes. On 25 July 2024, the Court of Appeal upheld the original decision. The Company understands that the trustees have reviewed all available scheme documents and no issues have been found with any scheme amendments. The Company's legal advisers have reviewed the advice given to the trustees so far and have agreed with the conclusions reached.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Trade creditors	43,646	35,223
Amounts owed to group undertakings	413,965	432,857
Taxation and social security	40	3
Other creditors	1,688	1,729
Accruals	34,651	16,717
Deferred income	740	740
Lease liabilities (Note 20)	1,097	857
	<u>495,827</u>	<u>488,126</u>

Further information on deferred income is included in Note 18.

Amounts owed to group undertakings attract interest at commercial rates that are either subject to standard trading terms or are repayable on demand.

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Accruals	944	1,273
Deferred income	9,295	10,035
Lease liabilities (Note 20)	8,218	8,396
	<u>18,457</u>	<u>19,704</u>

Deferred income relates to Regional Selective Assistance Scotland Scheme grants received by the Company. The income on these grants is released to the profit and loss account in line with the life of the underlying fixed assets that these grants were received in relation to.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**19 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 and included within amounts owed to group undertakings (*Note 17*).

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Creditors falling due within one year		
Intercompany loan	412,943	432,191
	412,943	432,191

Terms and debt repayment schedule

	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	Face value 2024 £000	Carrying amount 2024 £000	Face Value 2023 £000	Carrying amount 2023 £000
Intercompany loan	£	5.75%	2025	412,943	412,943	432,191	432,191
				412,943	412,943	432,191	432,191

20 Lease obligations

	2024 £000	2023 £000
<i>Analysed as:</i>		
Current lease liabilities (<i>Note 17</i>)	1,097	857
Non-current lease liabilities (<i>Note 18</i>)	8,218	8,396
	9,315	9,253

	2024 £000	2023 £000
<i>Maturity analysis- contractual undiscounted cash flows:</i>		
Less than one year	1,501	1,173
Between one and five years	3,815	3,616
More than 5 years	6,902	7,651
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	12,218	12,440

	2024 £000	2023 £000
Total cash outflow for leases	1,617	1,254

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

21 Called up share capital

	Ordinary shares	
	2024	
On issue at 1 January and 31 December 2024		
– fully paid		1
	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2023:1) ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Dividends

A dividend has not been paid or declared in the year (2023: £nil).

22 Capital commitments

Outstanding capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment authorised by the Board and for which contracts had been placed as at 31 December 2024 by the Company amounted to approximately £12,431,000 (2023: £20,399,000).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
(forming part of the financial statements) (continued)**23 Related parties**

Related parties comprise of entities controlled by the shareholders of INEOS Limited, the ultimate parent company of INEOS Chemicals Grangemouth Limited.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with fellow subsidiaries under common ownership. During the year the Company has entered into the following transactions outside of this exemption.

Trading transactions

During the year, the Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties:

	Sales of goods and services and recovery of costs		Purchases of goods and services	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	£000	£000	£000	£000
INEOS Group Holdings S.A. related parties	30,918	15,494	2,124	3,302
INEOS Infrastructure (Grangemouth) Limited	47,527	44,608	136,186	183,582
Petroineos related parties	11,211	8,110	1,203	810
	89,656	68,212	139,513	187,694

Outstanding balances

At the year end, the Company had the following balances with related parties:

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	£000	£000	£000	£000
INEOS Group Holdings S.A. related parties	2,134	2,889	176	301
INEOS Infrastructure (Grangemouth) Limited	5,134	2,577	15,491	14,043
Petroineos related parties	2,064	538	56	26
	9,332	6,004	15,723	14,370

In general, any trading balances with related parties are priced based on contractual arrangements and are to be settled in cash. The transactions are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

None of the related party balances are secured and no guarantees have been given or received. There were no provisions for doubtful debt related to any related parties as at 31 December 2024 (2023: £nil).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

24 Controlling parties

The immediate parent undertaking is INEOS Grangemouth Limited.

The ultimate parent company at 31 December 2024 was INEOS Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man.

INEOS Grangemouth Limited, a company incorporated in the UK, is the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the financial statements of INEOS Grangemouth Limited can be obtained from the Company Secretary at the registered office: Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7FG.

INEOS Industries Limited, a company incorporated in the UK, is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the financial statements of INEOS Industries Limited can be obtained from the Company Secretary at the registered office: Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7FG.

The directors regard Mr J A Ratcliffe to be the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his majority shareholding in the ultimate parent undertaking INEOS Limited.

25 Accounting estimates and judgements

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 “Reduced Disclosure Framework”, which require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions which affect the application of the accounting policies, and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

The following areas are considered to involve a significant degree of judgment or estimation.

Critical judgements in applying the Company’s accounting policies

The key judgment relates to the recoverability of amounts due from group undertakings. The directors have assessed the ability of group undertakings to pay amounts owed to the Company as they fall due, and are confident that such amounts will be received, and that any credit loss is insignificant.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Post-retirement benefits

The Company operates a defined benefit post-employment scheme. Under IAS 19 Revised Employee Benefits, management is required to estimate the present value of the future defined benefit obligation of each of the defined benefit scheme. The costs and year end obligations under the defined benefit scheme is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuations involve making numerous assumptions, including:

- Future rate of increase in pensions;
- Inflation rate projections;
- Discount rate for scheme liabilities; and
- Expected rates of return on the scheme assets.

Details of post-retirement benefits including the major actuarial assumption and the sensitivity of the post-retirement benefits to the assumptions are set out in Note 16: pension plan assumptions.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (forming part of the financial statements) (continued)

25 Accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairment Reviews

FRS 101 require management to test for the impairment of tangible assets with finite lives if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

An impairment test requires an assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by its recoverable amount. Management calculates the recoverable amount based on the net present value of the future cash flows derived from the relevant assets, using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate discount rate.

In calculating the net present value of future cash flows, certain assumptions and estimates are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters, including management's expectation of:

- growth rates of various revenue streams
- long term growth rates
- future margins
- the selection of an appropriately risk adjusted discount rate; and
- the determination of terminal values.

Changing the assumptions selected by management, in particular the discount rate used in the present value calculation, could significantly affect the Company's impairment evaluation and results.

For the purpose of impairment testing (when required), to assess whether any impairment exists, estimates are made of the future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposal. Actual outcomes could vary significantly from such estimates of discounted future cash flows. Factors such as changes in the planned use of buildings, plant or equipment, or closure of facilities, the presence or absence of competition, lower than expected asset utilisation from events such as planned outages, strikes and hurricanes, technical obsolescence or lower than anticipated sale of products with capitalised intellectual property rights could result in shortened lives or impairment. Changes in assumptions could also lead to different impairment values.

The exceptional impairment charge has predominantly been driven by high natural gas prices, high UK carbon taxes and associated market volatility included in the forward curve. The business valuation was negatively impacted by lower than expected cash flows within the current business plan, reflecting the challenging economic and competitive conditions expected in the near term for the site. Due to these reasons and the fact that the investment in the new energy project is still in mothball status plus the ethanol plant has been closed from the beginning of 2025, it was viewed by the Company to fully impair all the Company's tangible assets, apart from land and buildings. (See note 3 and note 12).

26 Post balance sheet events

The ethanol plant closed down on 7 January 2025. All chemicals have been removed and the plant secured in case a future use of the plant emerges in the foreseeable future.