INEOS Paraform Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 4482032

31 December 2019

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Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic Report of INEOS Paraform Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the Company has been to act as an intermediate non-trading parent company to the INEOS Paraform business. The Company acts as a holding company and therefore has no trading activities.

Review of business and future developments
On 28 June 2019 the Company agreed to dispose of its investments in to the directly held subsidiaries for €23,000,000 to a third party. This resulted in a profit on disposal of €1,185,000.

Due to the simple nature of the business activities and the sale of its investments future developments are expected to be minimal.

Objectives and strategy
The directors do not expect any change in the Company's activities during the next financial year.

Results and dividends
The results for the financial year are set out in the income statement on page 9. No dividend has been paid during 2019 (2018: €935,000).

Principal risks and uncertainties
Due to the simple nature of the Company its principal risks and uncertainties are limited. However operating within the wider INEOS Group means that the business activities are subject to typical risks associated with chemical manufacture. Chemical manufacture operations mean that the business is exposed to risks from changing market demand, adverse changes to raw material prices and increases in competition. These risks are expected for a European Chemicals manufacturer and are continually monitored through reference to our financial performance and where appropriate through the use of hedging instruments to secure margin. Operating within the Chemical Industry, our businesses are highly regulated, with Environmental, Health and Safety laws and regulations governing our operations and providing our licence to operate.

The Company places compliance with these laws and regulations as the number one priority and has a "best in class" reputation within the Industry.

The withdrawal agreement under which the United Kingdom will leave the European Union was ratified on 31 January 2020. This has started a transition period until the end of December 2020. The Company has limited activities in the United Kingdom so does not expect a significant financial impact on its business from Brexit.

The Company is closely monitoring the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and is following the World Health Organisation travel advice. With regards to business impact, the effect the virus will have on the global economy and the chemicals industry is difficult to assess at this point in time, although the Company is constantly evaluating the situation and monitoring any potential effects on production and deliveries.

Section 172 (1) statement
The directors have the duty 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. As the Company is an indirect subsidiary of INEOS Enterprises Holdings Limited all stakeholder considerations are managed at a group level. Further detail of policies in relation to the section 172(1) duties can be found in the Annual report and financial statements of INEOS Enterprises Holdings Limited which may be obtained from the Company Secretary at: Unit 14, Evenwood Close, Runcorn, United Kingdom, WA7 1LZ, United Kingdom.

Strategic report (continued)

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")
Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Approved and signed on behalf of the Board

A Brown
Director
15 July 2020

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Review of business
The directors are satisfied with the performance of the company during the year.

Future developments
Refer to Strategic report on page 3.

Directors
The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:
Mr G W Leask
Mr A Brown
Mr A White (resigned 3 June 2020)
Ms J Lewis
Mr A Hogan (appointed 3 June 2020)

Going concern
The directors have considered the Company's projected future cash flows and working capital requirements and are confident that the Company has sufficient cash flows to meet its working capital requirements for the next twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements. In addition, the directors have received confirmation that the parent will continue to support the Company for at least the next 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Subsequent events
The Company is closely monitoring the evolution of the COVID-19 coronavirus and are following the World Health Organisation travel advice. With regards to business impact, the effect the virus will have on the global economy and the chemicals industry is difficult to assess at this point in time, although the Company is constantly evaluating the situation and monitoring any potential effects on production and deliveries. Whilst there is significant uncertainty due to the COVID-19 crisis, the directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis as given the nature of the Company the impact is expected to be limited.

Financial risk management
The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of credit risk and liquidity risk. As the Company's operations involve related parties, none of these risks are considered significant. As the Company is a subsidiary of INEOS Enterprises Holdings Limited all risks are managed at a group level. Further detail of policies in relation to external financial risks can be found in the Annual report and financial statements of INEOS Enterprises Holdings Limited which may be obtained from the Company Secretary at: Unit 14, Evenwood Close, Runcorn, United Kingdom, WA7 1LZ, United Kingdom.

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

Directors' report (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities (continued)

- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

The directors 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.

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

(i) so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware.
(ii) each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken in his duty as director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors
During the year Deloitte LLP were appointed as auditors and have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor pursuant to Section 485-488 of the Companies Act 2006. Appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed in accordance with an elective resolution made under section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Registered address
Unit 14 Evenwood Close
Runcorn
WA7 1LZ

Approved and signed on behalf of the board by

A Brown
Director
INEOS Paraform Limited

15 July 2020

Independent auditors' report to the members of INEOS Paraform Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of INEOS Paraform Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- income statement
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity and
- the related notes 1 to 17.

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INEOS PARAFORM LIMITED (continued)

Other information (continued)
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INEOS PARAFORM LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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

Saul Wadsworth, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Manchester,
United Kingdom
16 July 2020

Income Statement
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019 €000**	2018 €000
Administrative expenses		**(24)**	(749)
Other operating income		**-**	720
Operating loss	*2*	**(24)**	(29)
Income from other fixed asset investments	*4*	**490**	346
Finance income	*5*	**-**	5
Finance expenses	*6*	**(80)**	(148)
Profit on disposal of investments	*7*	**1,185**	-
Profit before taxation		**1,571**	174
Tax on profit	*8*	**(165)**	(115)
Profit for the financial year		**1,406**	59

All activities of the company relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The company has no other comprehensive income and therefore no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2019

	Note	**2019**	**2019**	2018	2018
		€000	**€000**	€000	€000
Fixed assets					
Investments	*9*		**-**		10,912
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	*10*	**12,099**		3,131	
Corporate tax receivable and social security		**76**		53	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	*11*	**(1,794)**		(5,121)	
Net current assets / (liabilities)			**10,381**		(1,937)
Total assets less current liabilities			**10,381**		8,975
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	*12*		**-**		-
Share premium account			**3,350**		3,350
Retained earnings			**7,031**		5,625
Total shareholders' funds			**10,381**		8,975

The notes on pages 13 to 20 are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements on pages 9 to 20 were approved by the board of directors on 15 July 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

A Brown
Director

Company registered number: 4482032

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds
	€000	**€000**	**€000**	**€000**
Balance at 1 January 2018	-	3,350	6,501	9,851
Profit for the financial year	-	-	59	59
Dividends (note 13)	-	-	(935)	(935)
Balance at 31 December 2018	**-**	**3,350**	**5,625**	**8,975**

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds
	€000	**€000**	**€000**	**€000**
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	3,350	5,625	8,975
Profit for the financial year	-	-	1,406	1,406
Dividends (note 13)	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	**-**	**3,350**	**7,031**	**10,381**

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

INEOS Paraform Limited (the "Company") is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated, registered and domiciled in England, UK.

Basis of Accounting

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention in accordance with The Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").*

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

These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

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 and fixed assets investments;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

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

Measurement convention
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Going concern
The directors have considered the Company's projected future cash flows and working capital requirements and are confident that the Company has sufficient cash flows to meet its working capital requirements for the next twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements. In addition, the directors have received confirmation that the parent will continue to support the Company for at least the next 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements in a letter of support. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

There are no amendments to accounting standards that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2019 which have had a material impact on the company. IFRS 16 became effective in the year however, given the entity does not have any leases, it is not relevant and as such does not apply IFRS 16.

Foreign currency

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

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Trade and other receivables
Trade and other receivables 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 receivables meet the cash flow characteristics and business model tests 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.

Trade and other payables
Trade and other payables 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.

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.

Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

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

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

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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.

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets *(continued)*

Non-financial assets (continued)

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units, or ("CGU"). Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

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

Provisions
A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

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

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; 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.

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

Finance income and expenses
Finance expenses includes interest payable to group undertakings, and net foreign exchange gains/losses that are recognised in the income statement (see foreign currency accounting policy). Finance income includes interest receivable from group undertakings. Interest receivable and interest payable is recognised in the income statement as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Investments

Investments, including investments in subsidiaries are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

2 Operating loss

Auditors' remuneration:

	2019	2018
	€000	€000
Audit of these financial statements	**25**	20

3 Staff numbers and costs

The Company had no employees during the year (2018: nil). No Directors received any fees or remuneration in respect of their services as a Director of the Company during the financial year (2018: €nil).

4 Income from other fixed asset investments

	2019	2018
	€000	€000
Other income from fixed asset investments	**490**	346

5 Finance income

	2019	2018
	€000	€000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	**-**	5

6 Finance expenses

	2019	2018
	€000	€000
Interest payable to group undertakings	**80**	54
Other interest payable	**-**	94
	80	148

7 Profit on disposal of investments

On 28 June 2019 the Company agreed to dispose of its investments in to the directly held subsidiaries to a third party.

The Company received cash consideration of €13,188,000 and incurred disposal related costs of €1,091,000 related to legal and professional services and charges relating to the employee share scheme.

	2019
	€'000
Consideration received	13,188
Disposals of investment (note 9)	(10,912)
Disposal costs incurred	(1,091)
Profit on disposal of investments	**1,185**

8 Tax on profit

Recognised in the Income Statement

	2019	2019	2018	2018
	€000	€000	€000	€000
UK corporation tax				
Current tax on income for the year	165		78	
Double taxation relief	-		(78)	
Foreign tax				
Current tax on expense for the year	-		115	
		165		115
Total current tax		165		115

Tax charge for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2019 of 19%. As explained below:

	2019	2018
	€000	€000
Total tax charge	165	115
Profit before taxation	1,571	174
Profit before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19.25%)	298	33
Income on disposal not deductible	(225)	
Impact of deferred tax not recognised	92	82
Total tax charge	165	115

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2015 (on 26 October 2015) and Finance Bill 2016 (on 7 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. In the 2020 budget it was announced that the corporation tax main rate would remain at 19% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2020, rather than reducing it to 17% from 1 April 2020. The charge to corporation tax and the main rate will also be set at 19% for the financial year beginning 1 April 2021.

9 Investments

The Company had the following investments in subsidiaries:

	Country of Incorporation	Class of shares held	Ownership 2019	Ownership 2018
INEOS Paraform GmbH & Co. KG	Germany	Ordinary	-	90%
INEOS Paraform Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG*	Germany	Ordinary	-	100%

Registered address: *Hauptstraße 30, 55120 Mainz*

**directly held subsidiary*

9 Investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	€000
Cost and net book value	
At 1 January 2019	10,912
Disposals	(10,912)
At 31 December 2019	-

On 28 June 2019 the Company agreed to dispose of its investments in to the directly held subsidiaries to a third party (see note 7).

The Company received cash consideration of €13,188,000 and incurred disposal related costs of €1,091,000 related to legal and professional services to complete the transaction and charges relating to the employee share scheme.

10 Trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
	€000	€000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**12,097**	3,093
Other debtors	**2**	38
	12,099	3,131

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, attract interest at commercial rates, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	€000	€000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**1,604**	5,030
Other creditors	**190**	91
	1,794	5,121

Amounts owed to group undertakings and related parties are unsecured, attract interest at commercial rates, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

12 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	€000	€000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,010 (2018: 10,010) Ordinary shares of £0.01 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.

As the reporting currency of the company is the euro, share capital has been converted to euros at the effective rate of exchange ruling at the date of issuance.

13 Dividends

The following dividends were recognised during the year:

	2019	2018
	€000	€000
Interim paid €nil per share (2018: €99.90)	-	935

Dividends paid include €nil (2018: €935,000) paid to the immediate parent company INEOS Paraform Holdings Limited.

14 Related parties

Identity of related parties with which the Company has transacted
Other related party transactions

	Creditors outstanding	
	2019	2018
	€000	€000
INEOS Enterprises Holding Limited	**1,575**	-

15 Controlling parties

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of INEOS Paraform Holdings Limited which is the immediate parent company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company is INEOS Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man.

The smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by INEOS Enterprises Holdings Limited, a subsidiary INEOS Limited. The consolidated financial statements of INEOS Enterprises Holdings Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary at Unit 14 Evenwood Close, Runcorn, WA7 1LZ, United Kingdom which is also the registered address.

The consolidated group financial statements of INEOS Enterprises Holdings Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary at: Unit 14 Evenwood Close, Runcorn, WA7 1LZ which is also the registered address.

The Directors regard Mr JA Ratcliffe to be the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his shareholding in INEOS Limited.

16 Accounting estimates and judgements

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with FRS101, which requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions which affect the application of the accounting policies, and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates change and in any future periods. There is no areas within the financial statements that involve a significant degree of judgement or estimation.

17 Subsequent events

The impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic is recognised as a subsequent event and has been discussed in the Strategic Report on page 3.