

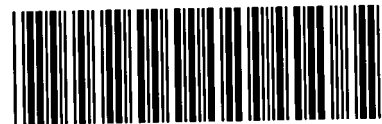
INEOS Overseas Company II Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 04092597

31 December 2017

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Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Business overview

The principal activity of the company is to act as a holding company. There has been no change from the prior year.

Business review

During the year to 31 December 2017 the company made a result before taxation of \$nil (2016: loss of \$21,860,000).

Objectives and strategy

The directors do not expect any change in the company's activities during the next financial year as the company will continue to act as a holding company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

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 considered to relate to local and national competition factors which would cause a decline in the market. Further discussion of these risks and uncertainties in the context of the group as a whole, is provided in the annual report of parent company Ineos Group Holdings S.A., which does not form part of this report.

Key Performance Indicators

The directors of Ineos Group Holdings S.A. manage the group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using performance indicators of the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of INEOS Overseas Company II Limited. The development, performance and position of the group, including this company, is discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Approved and signed by order of the Board



Y Ali
Company Secretary
09 April 2018

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors

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

G Leask
P Huyck
J Ginns

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company where appropriate. The company is funded internally by the INEOS group and therefore has no direct exposure to liquidity or debt market risk. Interest rate exposures are managed on a group basis and are fully disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Group Holdings S.A.

Future developments

The directors do not expect any change in the company's activities during the next financial year.

Dividends

Interim dividends of \$nil (2016: \$nil) were paid during the year. No final dividends have been proposed (2016: \$nil).

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;
- 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.

Directors' report (continued)

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors confirm that as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware and that they have taken all steps necessary as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are deemed to be reappointed in accordance with an elective resolution made under section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and signed by order of the Board



Y Ali
Company Secretary
INEOS Overseas Company II Limited
Hawkslease, Chapel Lane, Lyndhurst, SO43 7FG
09 April 2018

Independent auditors' report to the members of INEOS Overseas Company II Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, INEOS Overseas Company II Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017; the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

Independent auditors' report to the members of INEOS Overseas Company II Limited (continued)

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Independent auditors' report to the members of INEOS Overseas Company II Limited (continued)

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Ian Marsden (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Newcastle upon Tyne
09 April 2018

Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	<i>Note</i>	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Amounts written off loans to group undertakings	5	-	(22,004)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	-	144
Result/(loss) before taxation		-	(21,860)
Tax on result/(loss)	7	-	3,652
Result/(loss) for the financial year		-	(18,208)

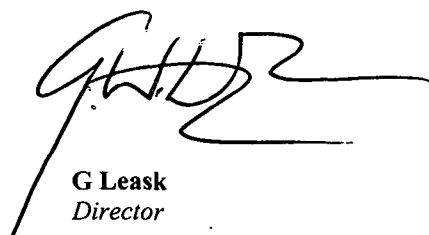
All activities of the company relate to continuing operations.

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

Balance Sheet
at 31 December 2017

	<i>Note</i>	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Current assets			
Debtors		-	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		-	-
Net current assets		-	-
Total assets less current liabilities		-	-
Net assets		-	-
 Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	-	-
Profit and loss account		-	-
Total shareholders' funds		-	-

The financial statements on pages 9 to 18 were approved by the Board of Directors on 09 April 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



G Leask
Director

Company registered number: 4092597

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Called up Share capital \$'000	Profit and loss account \$'000	Total shareholders' funds \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	-	18,208	18,208
Total comprehensive expense for the year			
Loss for the financial year	-	(18,208)	(18,208)
Balance at 31 December 2016	-	-	-

	Called up Share capital \$'000	Profit and loss account \$'000	Total shareholders' funds \$'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year			
Result for the financial year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	-	-	-

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

INEOS Overseas Company II Limited (the "Company") is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated, registered and domiciled in England, United Kingdom.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with 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.

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

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital;
- 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.

As the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Group Holdings S.A. include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 *Share Based Payments* in respect of group settled share based payments;
- 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;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* in respect of business combinations undertaken by the Company;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*.

Notes (continued)
(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently on the going concern basis, to all periods presented in these financial statements and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101.

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currencies 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.

1.3 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. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Investments in debt and equity securities

Investments subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment. Impairment reviews are performed by the directors when there has been an indication of potential impairment.

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.

1.4 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.

Notes (continued)
(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 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. 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.

Notes (continued)
(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 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 income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

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

2 Reporting currency

The financial statements are expressed in US dollars as the company's assets are denominated in US dollars.

The exchange rate at 31 December 2017 was \$1.34392 (2016: \$1.22275/ £1).

3 Auditors' remuneration

Fees receivable by the Company's auditors and its associates in respect of services to the Company and its associates, are disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of INEOS Group Holdings S.A..

4 Directors' remuneration

The Company had no employees during the year (2016: none). No Directors received any fees or remuneration in respect of their services as a Director of the Company during the financial year (2016: nil).

5 Amounts written off loans to group undertakings

During the prior year, resolutions were passed to write off two intercompany receivables. The write offs gave rise to a loss of \$22,004,000.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	-	144

7 Tax on result/(loss)

Recognised in the Profit and Loss Account

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on income for the year	-	29
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(3,681)
Tax on result/(loss)	-	(3,652)

Notes (continued)
(forming part of the financial statements)

7 Tax on result/(loss) (continued)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Result/(loss) before taxation	-	(21,860)
Result/(loss) before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%)	-	(4,372)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	4,401
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(3,681)
Total tax expense/(income)	-	(3,652)

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 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020

8 Called up share capital

	Ordinary shares	
Share capital	2017	2016
On issue	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

Notes (continued)
(forming part of the financial statements)

9 Contingent liabilities

The Company is party to a Senior Secured Term Loans agreement dated 27 April 2012 (as amended). The total outstanding indebtedness under the Senior Secured Term Loans agreement at 31 December 2017 was €3,450.5 million (2016: €4,604.6 million). The Company is a guarantor under the Senior Secured Term Loans agreement. These obligations are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the Company.

The Company is party to the Senior Secured Notes due 2023 Indenture dated 05 May 2015 and the Senior Secured Notes due 2025 Indenture dated 03 November 2017. The total outstanding indebtedness under the Senior Secured Notes at 31 December 2017 was €1,320.0 million (2016: €770.0 million). The Company is a guarantor under the Senior Secured Notes Indentures. These obligations are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the Company.

The Company is party to the Senior Notes due 2024 Indenture dated 9 August 2016. The total outstanding indebtedness under the Senior Notes at 31 December 2017 was €1,068.8 million (2016: €2,289.0 million). The Company is a guarantor under the Senior Notes Indentures. These guarantees are on an unsecured senior subordinated basis.

10 Controlling parties

The directors regard INEOS Oxide Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom to be the immediate parent undertaking of the company.

The ultimate parent company at 31 December 2017 was INEOS Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man.

INEOS Group Holdings S.A is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the financial statements of INEOS Group Holdings S.A can be obtained from the Company Secretary, 58, rue Charles Martel, Luxembourg, L-2134, Luxembourg.

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