

Company registration number: 32633

NCH Ireland Limited

Directors' report and abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

NCH Ireland Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors' responsibilities statement	1
Independent auditor's special report to the company	2 - 5
Balance sheet	6 - 7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the abridged financial statements	9 - 18

NCH Ireland Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors' Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying section 1A of that standard. 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; 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 ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

**Independent auditor's special report to NCH Ireland Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014**

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025 on pages 6 to 18, which the directors of NCH Ireland Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to section 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors as a body, in accordance with section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we are required to state to them under section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 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 directors as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company, abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act.

Other information

On 5 December 2025 we reported, as auditor of NCH Ireland Limited, to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025 and our report was as follows:

"Independent auditor's report to the members of NCH Ireland Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

**Independent auditor's special report to NCH Ireland Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NCH Ireland Limited (the 'company') for the financial year ended 30 April 2025 which comprise the Profit and loss account, Balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 April 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) 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 Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The 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.

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 this regard.

**Independent auditor's special report to NCH Ireland Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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 management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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 (Ireland) 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.

**Independent auditor's special report to NCH Ireland Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. 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.



Geraldine Lea

For and on behalf of

RSM Ireland Business Advisory Limited

Statutory Audit Firm

Block D, Iveagh Court

Harcourt Road

Dublin 2

Date: 5 December 2025

NCH Ireland Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	12,371		17,116	
Tangible assets	6	57,968		58,371	
			70,339		75,487
Current assets					
Stocks	7	208,523		121,924	
Debtors	8	18,903,911		15,128,872	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,252,922		5,394,853	
		21,365,356		20,645,649	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(21,223,762)		(20,419,150)	
Net current assets			141,594		226,499
Total assets less current liabilities			211,933		301,986
Net assets			211,933		301,986
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			50,549		50,549
Profit and loss account			161,384		251,437
Shareholders funds			211,933		301,986

We, as directors of NCH Ireland Limited state that the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', applying section 1A of that Standard.

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these abridged financial statements.

NCH Ireland Limited

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 April 2025**

05 December 2025

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on and signed on behalf of the board by:

Anthony Tatlow

.....
Anthony Tatlow
Director

Silvano Bisconti

.....
Silvano Bisconti
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these abridged financial statements.

NCH Ireland Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
Financial year ended 30 April 2025**

	Called up share capital €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
At 1 May 2023	50,549	749,813	800,362
Profit for the financial year		401,624	401,624
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	401,624	401,624
Dividends paid and payable		(900,000)	(900,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(900,000)	(900,000)
At 30 April 2024 and 1 May 2024	50,549	251,437	301,986
Profit for the financial year		269,947	269,947
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	269,947	269,947
Dividends paid and payable		(360,000)	(360,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-	(360,000)	(360,000)
At 30 April 2025	50,549	161,384	211,933

NCH Ireland Limited**Notes to the abridged financial statements
Financial year ended 30 April 2025****1. Accounting policies and measurement bases****Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis for the following reasons.

The company has continued to be profitable both in the year ended 30 April 2025 and in the period up to the latest available management accounts and is forecast to continue to be profitable in the foreseeable future. As the company provides treasury services to affiliated companies within Europe, the balance sheet includes significant intercompany receivable and payable balances with affiliated companies. These balances include €20,432,281 (2024: €19,643,664) of intercompany creditors which are technically repayable on demand, and intercompany debtors of €17,773,428 (2024: €14,023,348) which are receivable on demand.

Any net borrowing requirements are covered by a US global bank borrowing facility, which is underwritten by a letter of support from the US ultimate parent company, NCH Corporation, to the company. NCH Corporation has provided the company with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company and in particular will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available until the company is in a position to do so. This should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for repayment. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe it will not do so. Based on this understanding, the directors believe that it remain appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments which would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

As noted in note 12, there was an acquisition of NCH group post year end. The directors have indicated that this acquisition will not impact the going concern status of the company.

NCH Ireland Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025

Turnover

Turnover represents the net amounts invoiced to customers for goods and services provided in the ordinary course of business within the Republic of Ireland, excluding Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer which may be upon shipment, completion of the product or the product being ready for delivery, based on specific contract terms.

Turnover from services provided to customers is recognised when the company has performed its obligations and in exchange has received the right to consideration.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to profit or loss.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

NCH Ireland Limited**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025****Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software 2 to 13 years on a straight line basis

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment 4 - 5 years on a straight line basis
IT equipment 3 - 5 years on a straight line basis
Third party assets 3 - 5 years on a straight line basis

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

NCH Ireland Limited**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025****Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short- term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

NCH Ireland Limited**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025****Trade and other creditors**

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The holiday year for NCH Ireland Limited ends at 30 April and employees are entitled to carry forward unused holiday up to a maximum of 5 days which must be used within the first 3 months of the following year.

Holiday entitlement is recorded in the period earned.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Share Capital and Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the historical financial information in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to make judgements and estimates that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and any disclosures.

The estimates are reviewed on an on-going basis. They relate to assumptions and estimates at the end of the current reporting period that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

The management have identified the following judgements and estimates which may materially affect the financial results, or the financial positions reported in future periods.

Provision of doubtful debts for trade receivables

The business makes an estimate of the trade receivables balance which may be doubtful in its recovery due to unforeseen circumstances. The calculations are based on the specific customers credit rating, the age of the debt and the historical experience the business has had with the customer. The total gross trade debtor balance at the year end was 974,504, which is net of a bad debt provision of €8,663.

Inventory valuation and provisioning

Inventories of €208,523 (2024: €121,924) are measured at a lower of cost and net realisable value. This requires the estimation of the eventual sales price of goods to customers in the future. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate where the net realisable value is assessed to be lower than cost.

NCH Ireland Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

2. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,746	4,745
Depreciation of tangible assets	24,861	23,096
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	(77)	(486)
Operating lease rentals	25,786	34,305
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	26,152	24,350
	26,152	24,350

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 18 (2024: 17).

4. Appropriation of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
Equity dividends on ordinary shares		
At the start of the financial year	251,437	749,813
Profit for the financial year	269,947	401,624
Dividends paid	(360,000)	(900,000)
At the end of the financial year	161,384	251,437

NCH Ireland Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

5. Intangible assets

	Computer software
	€
Cost	
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	27,905
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2024	10,789
Charge for the financial year	4,745
At 30 April 2025	15,534
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2025	12,371
At 30 April 2024	17,116

Costs related to the preliminary project stage and post-implementation activities are expensed as incurred. Internal-use software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which ranges from 2 - 13 years.

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Third Party assets	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 May 2024	16,183	146,809	742,514	905,506
Additions	-	508	25,024	25,532
Disposals	-	-	(345,620)	(345,620)
At 30 April 2025	16,183	147,317	421,918	585,418
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2024	15,216	143,761	688,158	847,135
Charge for the financial year	446	1,807	22,608	24,861
Disposals	-	-	(344,546)	(344,546)
At 30 April 2025	15,662	145,568	366,220	527,450
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2025	521	1,749	55,698	57,968
At 30 April 2024	967	3,048	54,356	58,371

NCH Ireland Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

7.	Stocks		2025	2024
			€	€
	Finished goods and goods for resale		208,523	121,924
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8.	Debtors		2025	2024
			€	€
	Trade debtors		974,504	989,496
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		17,773,428	14,023,348
	Other debtors		155,979	111,769
	Accrued income		-	4,259
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			18,903,911	15,128,872
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

All debtors are due within one year.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and settled via a netting cycle which takes place on a monthly basis.

9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2025	2024
			€	€
	Trade creditors		97,792	251,465
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		20,474,387	19,643,664
	Other creditors including tax and social insurance		293,279	183,544
	Accruals		204,687	179,035
	Deferred income		153,617	161,442
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			21,223,762	20,419,150
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

In the prior year, there was an overdraft facility with the bank which was unsecured, had no maturity date since it was not committed and bore interest of 5.15% at 30 April 2025.

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in the next 3 months in accordance with suppliers' usual credit terms.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and include intercompany loans which are repayable within 12 months from the date of the loan. Other intercompany invoices are settled via a netting cycle which takes place on a monthly basis.

Taxes and social insurance are repayable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with applicable statutory provisions.

NCH Ireland Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

10. Operating leases

The company as lessee at the reporting end date had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Within one year	50,400	29,180
Between one and five years	104,851	20,715
	<u>155,251</u>	<u>49,895</u>

11. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at the year end.

12. Events after the end of the reporting period

On 3rd November 2025, Solenis, a leading global provider of water and hygiene solutions, completed its previously announced acquisition of NCH Corporation. This transaction does not affect the results or financial position for the year ended 30 April 2025.

13. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the year end.

14. Related party transactions

The company is availing of the exemption under FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions with group companies in these financial statements, as it and the undertaking party to the transaction is a wholly owned member of the group.

NCH Ireland Limited

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025**

15. Controlling party

The company's immediate holding company is NCH (UK) Limited

At 30 April 2025 the smallest and largest group within which the results of NCH Ireland Limited are consolidated is the group headed by NCH Corporation, which is incorporated in the United States of America. The registered office of NCH Corporation is 2727 Chemsearch Blvd, Irving, Texas, US.

On 3rd November 2025, Solenis, a leading global provider of water and hygiene solutions, completed its previously announced acquisition of NCH Corporation.

The ultimate controlling party at the date of approval of the financial statements is Platinum Equity, LLC, an entity incorporated in the United States of America with a registered office at 360 North Crescent Drive, South Building, Beverley Hills, California.

16. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on

.....

05 December 2025