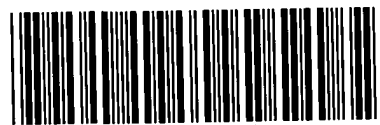


Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017
for
Ireland Alloys Limited

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Ireland Alloys Limited

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for the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

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Ireland Alloys Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

DIRECTORS:

Mr U Dierkes
Mr I D Hogg
Mr D Wittmann

SECRETARY:

Mr I D Hogg

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Whistleberry Road
Hamilton
ML3 0HP

REGISTERED NUMBER:

SC040892 (Scotland)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:

Turner Accountancy Ltd
17-19 Motherwell Road
Carfin
ML1 4EB

Ireland Alloys Limited

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

PRINCIPLE ACTIVITY AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The company continues to trade in the United Kingdom and internationally in complex alloy scrap containing nickel, cobalt, chromium, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten and vanadium. The activities involve the buying, sorting, processing and selling of these revert alloy materials.

The directors consider the key financial performance indicators ("KPIs") to be those that reflect the underlying trading performance of the Company. This performance is reflected in the detailed financial statements and disclosed in more detail in this report. In addition to the financial KPIs, the directors internally monitor a suite of operational KPIs relating to on time delivery, product quality and manufacturing efficiency. Further details of these KPIs are not published due to their commercial sensitivity.

Our operations are performed under constant quality review and we maintained our ISO 14001 status as well as audits by LRQA and SEPA.

This year saw an increase in commodity prices and demand, helping the company increasing turnover by 112% to £14.6m. This increase was split across all geographical areas with the UK accounting for 60.3% increase in turnover, Europe being responsible for 109.4% and the Rest of the World being the highest at 211.0%. The focus on higher margin business initiated from the previous years was successful, with an overall increase in gross profit margin to 9.2% (2016 - (8.6%)) delivering a profit before tax of £575k (2016 - loss £1,257k).

Demand and pricing have continued strongly into the new financial year. To benefit from this the directors are investigating new opportunities to further improve trading, particularly in emerging markets.

The directors again look forward to realizing the potential for substantial progress within the SJM (Siegfried Jacob Metallwerke GmbH & Co KG) group which continues to offer the prospect for mutually beneficial synergies.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks as discussed below. The Company has a risk management programme that seeks to limit the effect of such risks on financial performance.

Foreign currency risk:

The Company utilises currency derivatives to hedge significant future transactions and cash flows. The Company is party to a number of forward contracts and non-speculative hedging instruments in the management of its exchange rate exposures.

Credit risk:

The Company is exposed to credit related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to financial instruments, but mitigates such risk through its policy of selecting only counterparties with high credit ratings or arranging beneficial credit terms.

Liquidity risk:

The Company's operations are financed by a mixture of shareholders' funds and inter-group borrowings. The objective is to ensure a mix of funding methods offering flexibility and cost effectiveness to match the needs of the Company.

Cashflow risk:

The Company has access to adequate facilities through its own banking facilities to ensure its ability to trade and fund planned expansion and capital expenditure.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company continues to strive towards increasing turnover by attempting to diversify its existing stock portfolio. Emphasis will also be on reducing overhead expenses by securing more competitive deals with suppliers of non-trading materials and services. The Company is also looking at innovative ways to improve efficiency within the factory which should further reduce costs.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



Mr I D Hogg - Director

7 November 2017

Ireland Alloys Limited

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2017.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30 June 2017.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2016 to the date of this report.

Mr U Dierkes
Mr I D Hogg
Mr D Wittmann

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a 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.

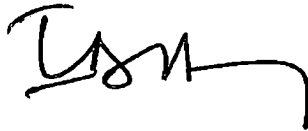
Ireland Alloys Limited

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

AUDITORS

The auditors, Turner Accountancy Ltd, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'I D Hogg', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Mr I D Hogg - Director

7 November 2017

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Ireland Alloys Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ireland Alloys Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2017 on pages nine to twenty two. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

- 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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, 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.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Ireland Alloys Limited

Opinion 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page four, 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 necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

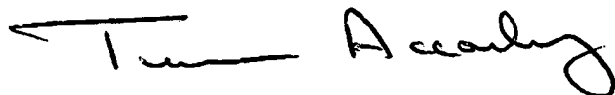
In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company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

Our 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Ireland Alloys Limited

 A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Turner Accountancy', with a horizontal line above the first part of the signature.

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Damian Turner (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Turner Accountancy Ltd
17-19 Motherwell Road
Carfin
ML1 4EB

7 November 2017

Ireland Alloys Limited

Income Statement
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	30.6.17 £'000	30.6.16 £'000
TURNOVER	3	14,573	6,876
Cost of sales		13,229	7,469
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)		1,344	(593)
Distribution costs		368	364
Administrative expenses		401	300
		769	664
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) and PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	5	575	(1,257)
Tax on profit/(loss)	6	-	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		575	(1,257)

The notes form part of these financial statements

Ireland Alloys Limited

Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	30.6.17 £'000	30.6.16 £'000
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		575	(1,257)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>575</u>	<u>(1,257)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

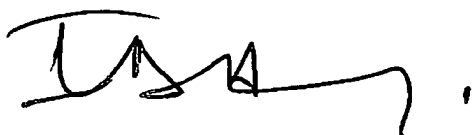
Ireland Alloys Limited (Registered number: SC040892)

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2017

	Notes	30.6.17 £'000	30.6.16 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	7	1,450	1,524
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	8	1,287	2,760
Debtors	9	3,153	2,155
Cash at bank and in hand		155	607
		<u>4,595</u>	<u>5,522</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>1,932</u>	<u>3,508</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>2,663</u>	<u>2,014</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>4,113</u>	<u>3,538</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	11	3,691	3,691
Retained earnings	12	422	(153)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>4,113</u>	<u>3,538</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 7 November 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr I D Hogg - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Ireland Alloys Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 July 2015	3,691	1,104	4,795
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	(1,257)	(1,257)
Balance at 30 June 2016	<u>3,691</u>	<u>(153)</u>	<u>3,538</u>
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	575	575
Balance at 30 June 2017	<u><u>3,691</u></u>	<u><u>422</u></u>	<u><u>4,113</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Ireland Alloys Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	30.6.17 £'000	30.6.16 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	(460)	(1,308)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>(460)</u>	<u>(1,308)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-	(13)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		9	-
Net cash from investing activities		<u>9</u>	<u>(13)</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(451)</u>	<u>(1,321)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	607	1,928
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u>155</u>	<u>607</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Ireland Alloys Limited

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

1. **RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS**

	30.6.17	30.6.16
	£'000	£'000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	575	(1,257)
Depreciation charges	66	72
	<u>641</u>	<u>(1,185)</u>
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	1,473	(1,213)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors	(998)	229
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	<u>(1,576)</u>	<u>861</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u><u>(460)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,308)</u></u>

2. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Cash Flows in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Statement of Financial Position amounts:

Year ended 30 June 2017

	30.6.17	1.7.16
	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>155</u>	<u>607</u>

Year ended 30 June 2016

	30.6.16	1.7.15
	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>607</u>	<u>1,928</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Ireland Alloys Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Ireland Alloys Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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

Going concern

The financial statements have been approved on the assumption that the Company remains a going concern.

The Company meets its day to day working requirements from its own banking facilities supplemented when required through the inter - group funding from SJM, the immediate and ultimate parent of the Company.

This support is in place for 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements

Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported.

These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

The company has elected to use its most recent revaluation of its property as its deemed cost as at the date of transition to FRS 102 and no further adjustment will be required.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

The company has made estimates when accounting for various provisions such as bad debts or stock provisions. These estimates are a reflection of what the company believes to be realistic at that given time.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold property	- No provision in respect of land and 25 years in respect of buildings
Plant and machinery	- 15% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on cost

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income statement.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Taxation

Taxation 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 in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Ireland Alloys Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit (2016 - loss) before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	30.6.17	30.6.16
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	3,882	5,867
Overseas	10,691	1,009
	<u>14,573</u>	<u>6,876</u>

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	30.6.17	30.6.16
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	1,159	1,019
Other pension costs	5	5
	<u>1,164</u>	<u>1,024</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	30.6.17	30.6.16
Production staff	33	31
Administration staff	6	6
	<u>39</u>	<u>37</u>

	30.6.17	30.6.16
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	<u>78,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

	1	1
Defined benefit schemes	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

5. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

The operating profit (2016 - operating loss) is stated after charging:

	30.6.17	30.6.16
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation - owned assets	65	72
	<u>65</u>	<u>72</u>

6. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 30 June 2017 nor for the year ended 30 June 2016.

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Totals £'000
COST				
At 1 July 2016	1,579	2,108	84	3,771
Disposals	-	(22)	-	(22)
	<u>1,579</u>	<u>2,086</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>3,749</u>
At 30 June 2017	1,579	2,086	84	3,749
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 July 2016	232	1,940	75	2,247
Charge for year	17	45	3	65
Eliminated on disposal	-	(13)	-	(13)
	<u>249</u>	<u>1,972</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>2,299</u>
At 30 June 2017	249	1,972	78	2,299
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 30 June 2017	<u>1,330</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1,450</u>
At 30 June 2016	<u>1,347</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1,524</u>

8. STOCKS

	30.6.17	30.6.16
	£'000	£'000
Finished goods	1,287	2,760
	<u>1,287</u>	<u>2,760</u>

Ireland Alloys Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

9. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.6.17	30.6.16
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	2,902	1,871
VAT	110	168
Prepayments	141	116
	<u>3,153</u>	<u>2,155</u>

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.6.17	30.6.16
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	1,712	3,391
Social security and other taxes	31	27
Other creditors	8	8
Accrued expenses	181	82
	<u>1,932</u>	<u>3,508</u>

11. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	30.6.17	30.6.16
			£'000	£'000
3,691,110	Ordinary shares	£	<u>3,691</u>	<u>3,691</u>

12. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £'000
At 1 July 2016	(153)
Profit for the year	<u>575</u>
At 30 June 2017	<u>422</u>

13. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Siegfried Jacob Metallwerke GmbH & Co KG (incorporated in Germany) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

Their principle place of business is Jacobstraße 41-45, D-58256 Ennepetal, Germany

14. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company sold metals and alloys to its parent company, Siegfried Jacob Metallwerke GmbH & Co KG totalling £20,934 (2016 - £26,215). Of this sum, £1,090 was outstanding at 30 June 2017 (2016 - £24,096). The Company purchased metals and alloys from its parent company totalling £1,093,262 (2016 - £1,484,807). Of this sum, £435,488 was owed at 30 June 2017 (2016 - £1,885,679). See note 4 for details of key management compensation, it has been considered that other than the directors there are no key management personnel.

15. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The Ultimate controlling party is the Jacob Family, who share control of this Company as a result of controlling directly or indirectly 100% of the issued share capital of the ultimate holding company.

Ireland Alloys Limited

Trading and Profit and Loss Account
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	30.6.17 £'000	£'000	30.6.16 £'000	£'000
Sales		14,573		6,876
Cost of sales				
Purchases	11,226		5,702	
Wages	616		521	
Haulage	277		147	
Packaging costs	114		103	
Processing gas	117		134	
Processing outside	46		37	
Plant maintenance	104		70	
Plant maintenance Labour	70		72	
Fork lifts	40		47	
Security	6		4	
Laboratory	9		11	
Laboratory labour	94		95	
Protective clothing	7		6	
Electricity & water	94		83	
Gas	24		16	
Rates	109		107	
Building repairs	4		(19)	
Cleaning	15		17	
Insurance	32		66	
Exchange gain / loss	162		181	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets				
Plant and machinery	63		69	
		13,229		7,469
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)		1,344		(593)
Expenditure				
Trading wages	316		281	
Insurance	25		39	
Credit insurance	1		1	
Subscriptions	10		9	
Bad debts	-		18	
Bank charges	4		2	
Accountancy fees	12		14	
Directors' salaries	78		80	
Directors' pension contributions	5		5	
Administration wages	149		137	
Telephone	15		11	
Post and stationery	17		9	
Travelling	54		10	
Motor expenses	8		5	
Training	4		-	
Repairs and renewals	43		25	
Carried forward	741	1,344	646	(593)

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Ireland Alloys Limited

Trading and Profit and Loss Account
for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	30.6.17		30.6.16	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Brought forward	741	1,344	646	(593)
Sundry expenses	3		6	
Legal fees	16		7	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets				
Plant and machinery	3		3	
Entertainment	6		2	
	<u> </u>	769	<u> </u>	664
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)		<u>575</u>		<u>(1,257)</u>

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements