Company Registration No. 2366812

Minmetals Iron & Steel UK Ltd

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2012

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Report and financial statements 2012

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Report and financial statements 2012

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

Mr Xueqi Bei Mr Yi Peng

Secretary

Ms Jeanette O Connor

Registered Office

Mimet House 5A Praed Street London W2 1NJ

Bankers

Bank of China UK Limited 2 I othbury London EC2R 7DB

Barclays Bank PLC
Multinational Corporates / Client Service
London Service Centre
P O Box 69961
1 Churchill Place
E14 INP

DBS London Limited 4th Floor, Paternoster House 65 St Paul's Churchyard London, EC4M 8AB

Solicitors

Segens Blount Petre Solicitors Glade House 52-54 Carter Lane 1 ondon EC4V 5FF

Auditor

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants London

Directors' report – (continued)

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

Business review and principal activity

Minmetals Iron & Steel UK 1 td is a wholly owned subsidiary of Minmetals (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales

The principal activity of the company is the management of properties. In June 2011, the company started international trading of steel and iron ore and intends to continue the trading business in the future. It is likely that in the coming year this will be the principal activity of the company.

As shown in the company's profit and loss account, there was a loss of £607,520 (2011 Loss £155,861)

The company's financial position at the year end as per the balance sheet in the financial statements shows net assets of £13.851,002 (2011 £13,308,522)

There have been no significant events since the balance sheet date which require disclosure

Review of future prospects

Given the support of Minmetals Germany GmbH, a group company, the company is expected to expand its current activities allowing for profit to be made in the trading business. The loss made in the current year is largely due to the company not having sufficient trading volumes to overcome the costs of trading.

Financial risk management

Price risk

The fluctuations of international prices of steel and iron ore are uncertainties of the company's business. The short-term risks can be minimised using certain financial derivatives, however, over a longer period, the changes in the international market will affect the scope of the business and are difficult to predict

The principal risk faced by the company is that of changes in valuation of its investment properties which are dependent heavily on the property market within London and the United Kingdom. The value of rentals earned also is affected by the changes in the commercial letting market in London.

Creditrisk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The management monitors exposure to credit risk through regular review of credit exposure, assessing creditworthiness of counterparties and prudent estimates of provision for doubtful debts.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will be unable to meet its financial requirements. To guard against this risk, assets are managed with liquidity in mind maintaining a healthy balance of cash and cash equivalents. The maturity profile is monitored to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

The company has considerable financial resources together with on going trading support from the head office As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook

Directors' report - (continued)

Going Concern

As at the date of the report, the directors are not aware of any other risks that might have a material impact on the financial statements. Therefore, after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources for the forseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the company's financial statements. For further consideration of going concern, see note 1 to the accounts.

Employees

Details of the number of UK operational contracted employees and related costs can be found in note 3 to the financial statement on page 13

Directors

The following served as directors throughout the year and to the present time unless otherwise stated

Mr Xueqi Bei

Mr Yı Peng

No director had any beneficial or non-beneficial interests, as defined by the Companies Act 2006, in the shares of the company during the year or at 31 December 2012

Dividends

The directors do not recommend a payment of final dividend to the shareholders for the year ended 31 December 2012 (2011 £ml)

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

Auditor

Deloitte LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to re-appoint it will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

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

Mr Yı Peng Director

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Director's Responsibility Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the accounts for the company 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 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,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Minmetals Iron & Steel UK Ltd

We have audited the financial statements of Mininetals Iron & Steel UK Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' Funds and the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 16. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (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 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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its loss 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

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent auditor's report to the members of Minmetals Iron & Steel UK Ltd (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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, or

Anthony Morris (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom 2013

Profit and loss account Year ended 31 December 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2011 £
Turnover	1	8,826,954	9,066,648
Cost of sales		(8,629,123)	(8,445,759)
Gross profit		197,831	620,889
Administrative expenses		(759,432)	(796,015)
Operating loss Foreign Exchange Gains / (Loss)	2 2	(516,601) (3,564)	(175,126)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	4 5	64,632 (106,987)	38,205 (31,160)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(607,520)	(168 081)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	-	12,220
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation and retained for the financial year	14	(607,520)	(155,861)

All activities are derived from continuing operations

Statement of total recognised gains and losses Year ended 31 December 2012

Year ended 31 December 2012		2012	2011
	Note	£	£
Loss for the financial year Unrealised surplus on revaluation of investment properties	7	(607,520) 1,150,000	(155,861) 515,000
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year		542 480	359,139

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds Year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Loss for the financial year		(607,520)	(155,861)
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of investment properties	7	1,150,000	515 000
Net increase in shareholders' funds Opening shareholders' funds		542,480 13,308,522	359,139 12,949,383
Closing shareholders' funds		13,851,002	13,308,522

Balance sheet 31 December 2012

	Notes	2012 2011 £ £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	7	14,677,920 13,588,628
Current assets		
Stocks	9	992,135 4,860,884
Debtors	8	3,311,756 4,652,133
Cash at bank and in hand		2,235,795 953,172
		6,539,686 10,466,189
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(7,362,277) (10,735,317)
•		
Net current liabilities		(822,591) (269,128)
Total assets less current liabilities		13,855,329 13,319,500
Provisions	12	(4,327) (10,978)
Net assets		13,851,002 13,308,522
Capital and reserves	12	50,000 50,000
Called up share capital	13	50,000 50,000 7,117,488 5 967,488
Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	14 14	6,683,514 7,291,034
From and loss account	14	7,271,034
Total shareholders' funds		13,851 002 13 308,522
		

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 April 2013

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mr Yı Peng

Director

Company Registration Number 2366812

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2012

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below and have been consistently applied throughout the current and preceding year.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified by revaluing the investment properties to market value in accordance with the requirements of SSAP 19

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' Report. The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through cash reserves as well as using the facilities of a group entity. The group entity has confirmed support will continue for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the Director's Report.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Investment properties

In accordance with SSAP 19, investment properties are revalued annually Surplus or deficits on individual properties are transferred to the revaluation reserve, except that a deficit which is expected to be permanent and which is in excess of any previously recognised surplus over cost relating to the same property or the reversal of such a deficit, is charged (or credited) to the profit and loss account. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties. The company considers the split of owner occupied space as fixed asset rather than investment property when it occupies over 20% of the property in question.

The Companies Act 2006 requires all properties to be depreciated. However, this requirement conflicts with the generally accepted accounting principle set out in SSAP 19. The directors consider that, because these properties are not held for consumption, but for their investment potential, to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view, and that it is necessary to adopt SSAP 19 in order to give a true and fair view.

If this departure from the Act had not been made, the profit for the financial year would have been decreased by depreciation. However, the amount of depreciation cannot reasonably be quantified because depreciation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2012

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment Depreciation is provided on cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated lives of the assets. The rates of depreciation are as follows

Investment properties

Nıl

Computer equipment Fixtures and fittings

Land and buildings

33% per annum 25% per annum

To the end of the lease

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value

Turnover

Turnover is derived only in the United Kingdom and represents the gross value of invoiced sales (excluding value added tax) for trading in steel as principal and iron ore as agent, inclusive of profit and loss on future contracted sales. Turnover also includes commission income on agency sales, the gross value of rental income and service charges excluding value added tax from property management activities.

Turnover is recognised at the point where delivery of goods is made. For those transactions where the company makes significant risk in terms of stock, pricing or credit, turnover is recognised as principal. Where no significant risk passes to the company and the company acts as either agent or broker then only the commission receivable is recorded as turnover. Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

The analysis of turnover for the company by segment is as follows

	2012 £	2011 £
Metals Trading Property Income	8,051,416 775,538	8,366,422 700,226
	8,826,954	9,066,648

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2012

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Cash flow statement

The group has taken advantage of exemptions granted by l'inancial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised) "Cash Flow Statements" and has not prepared a consolidated cash flow statement. All cash flows of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements of Minmetals (UK) Limited, which are publicly available

2 Operating loss

	2012	2011
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned assets	74,962	29,623
Auditor remuneration		
- audit fees - on the audit of the company's annual accounts	12 300	11,800
- other fees - tax compliance services	9,250	6,900
- Foreign exchange losses	3,564	-
3 Information regarding directors and employees Directors' emoluments	2012 £ 262,269	2011 £ 300,682
Employee costs during the year (including directors)		*************************************
Employee costs during the year (including directors)	£	£
Wages and sataries	448,250	480,133
Social security costs	65,798	59,977
	514,048	540,110
	No.	No
Average number of persons employed during the year (including directors)	6	6

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2012

Losses carried forward

Current tax

4.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2012	2011
		£	£
	Inter-company interest receivable	64,615	38,193
	Other banking interest receivable	17	12
		64,632	38 205
5.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2012 £	2011 £
	Bank charges	106,987	31,160
6	Tax on loss on ordinary activities		
	·	2012	2011
		£	£
	Current tax – UK corporation tax	•	-
	Over provision in prior years Total current tax charge	-	
	Firming differences, origination and reversal	•	(11,315)
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	•	(905)
			(12,220)
	Factors affecting current tax		
	The tax assessed for the period is lower than that resulting from applying the standa in the UK 24.5% (2011–26.5%). The blended rate of 24.5% has been applied due to corporation tax changing part way through the year.		
	The differences are explained below		
		2012 £	2011 £
	Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(607,520)	(168,081)
	Tax at 24 5% thereon (2011 26 5%)	148,842	44,541
	Effects of		
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(26,732) (4 990)	(23,988) (3,697)
	Locor carried forward	(4 990)	(16.856)

(16,856)

(117,120)

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2012

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Investment properties £	Computer equipment	Land and Buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	I otal £
Cost or valuation:				167 103	12 712 410
At 1 January 2012	13,540,000	6,315 2,515	-	167,103 11,739	13.713,418 14,254
Additions Revaluation	1,150,000	2,313	-	11,759	1,150,000
Disposal	1,130,000	•	-	(64)	(64)
Transfers	(1,629,172)	•	1,629,172	-	
At 31 December 2012	13,060,828	8,830	1,629,172	178,778	14,877,608
Depreciation.					
At 1 January 2012		3,262	-	121,528	124,790
Disposals	-	-	-	(64)	(64)
Charge for the year		2,175	44,773	28,014	71,962
At 31 December 2012	-	5,437	44,773	149,478	199 688
Net book value:					
At 31 December 2012	13,060 828	3,393	1,584 399	29,300	14,677,920
At 31 December 2011	13,540,000	3,053	*	45,575	13,588,628
Cost or valuation At 31 December 2012 is repr	esented by				
- cost	5,943,340	8,830	1,629,172	178,778	7,760,120
- valuation	7,117,488	•	•	-	7,117,488
	13 060,828	8,830	1,629,172	178,778	14 877,608

As at 31 December 2012, the majority of the company's long leasehold properties were occupied by third parties Accordingly those properties are classified as investment properties under the requirements of SSAP 19

The investment properties were valued as at 31 December 2012 by external survevors Symon Smith and Partners on an open market basis. In their opinion the market value for the existing use was £14,690,000 (2011 £13,540,000) as compared with the historical value of £7,572,512 (2011 £7,572,512). The revaluation surplus of £1 150,000 has been incorporated in the financial statements by crediting the revaluation reserve in the balance sheet in accordance with SSAP 19. All other fixed assets are valued at cost.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2012

8 Debtors

	2012	2011
	£	£
Trade debtors	2,732,150	4,353,475
Other debtors	151,394	138,461
Corporation tax	7,500	7,500
Prepayments and accrued	420,712	152,697
income		
		
	3,311,756	4,652,133

Included in the Company's trade debtors are trading balances of £1,305,664 (2011 Nil) that are due from fellow group undertakings. Trading with these companies is done at arm's length

9. Stocks

		2012	2011
	Goods for resale	992,135	4,860,884
10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2012	2011
		£	£
	Short-term loan	980,438	
	Trade creditors	154,256	163,676
	Amounts owed to ultimate parent company	61,793	187,146
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,714,187	10,197,668
	Corporation tax	-	-
	Deferred tax hability (see note 11)	-	_
	Other creditors including taxation and social security	296,499	44,733
	Accruals and deferred income	155,104	142,094
		7,362,277	10,735,317

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2012

11 Deferred taxation

The movements in the deferred taxation balances were as follows

	2012 £	2011 £
Deferred tax asset at beginning of year	-	12,220
Amount charged to profit and loss account		(12,220)
Deferred tax asset at end of year	<u></u>	-
The current rate of UK corporation tax of 23% has been used to calculate the amountaxation. The deferred tax asset can be analysed as follows	nt of deferred	
•	2012	2011
	£	£
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	12,220

12 Provision for liabilities

	Product warranties £
Charged to profit and loss account Utilisation of provision	44,738 (40,411)
At 31 December 2012	4,327

The provision is for product warranties relate to expected warranty claims on products sold in 2012. It is expected that the majority of this expenditure will be incurred in the next financial year and that all will be incurred within three years of the balance sheet date.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2012

13. Called up share capital

	2012 £	2011 £
Authorised: 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	000,000
Called up, allotted and fully paid: 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

14. Reserves

	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Гоtal £
At 1 January 2012	5,967,488	7,291,034	13,258,522
Loss retained for the year		(607,520)	(607,520)
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of investment properties	1,150,000	-	1,150,000
At 31 December 2012	7,117,488	6,683,514	13 801,002

15. Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary it is exempt under Financial Reporting Standard 8 from the requirement to disclose related party transactions with fellow group entities

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2012

16 Ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company is Minimetals (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales Minimetals (UK) Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group which includes the company for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of the report and accounts are available from Miniet House, 5a Praed Street, London W2 INJ

The ultimate parent and controlling company is China Minmetals Corporation, a company incorporated in the People's Republic of China China Minmetals Corporation is the parent undertaking of the largest group which includes the company for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of the report and accounts are available from No. 5 San Li He Road, Haidian District. Beijing, 100044, The People's Republic of China.