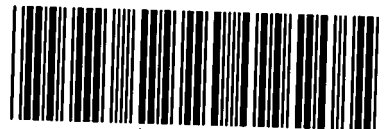


Company Registration No: 04386308

Metal One UK Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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Metal One UK Limited
Company registration No. 04386308

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

M Oghara
K Miyanoiri

Secretary

M Oghara

Registered Office

Mid City Place
71 High Holborn
London
WC1V 6BA

Solicitors

Hogan Lovells International LLP
Atlantic House
Holborn Viaduct
London
EC1A 2FG

Bankers

MUFG Bank Ltd.
Ropemaker Place
25 Ropemaker Street
London
EC2Y 9AN

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
1 New Street Square
London
EC4A 3HQ

Metal One UK Limited
Company Registration No. 04386308

Strategic report

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2023 in accordance with section 414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities and financial review

Historically, the principal activities of Metal One UK Limited (the company) were the wholesale of various steel products such as piping goods, flat products, titanium, stainless steel, and high-performance alloys, and the provision of services.

From 01 April 2022 the company is focusing on providing information service to its parent company and other group companies.

As shown in the company's profit and loss account on page 14, the company's turnover decreased significantly to £904,809 (2022: 23,204,895). This was due to the winding down and the eventual closure of the High Performance Material (HPM) department effective on 31 January 2022. The company have not entered into new sales contracts after 01 April 2021 and all pre-existing contracts have been fulfilled within financial year ending 31 March 2023. The revenue includes £845,575 information service fees received from the company's sole shareholder, Metal One Corporation (MOC) and other group companies.

The gross profit for the year increased to £846,733 (2022: £647,515). The increase is driven by the increased information service fees earned during the year which are now included in the company's revenue (previously included in other operation income), thus increasing the gross profit. Administrative expenses decreased by 40% to £805,225 (2022: £1,352,692) which was mainly due to the reduction in office space occupied and reduction of staff levels. Operating profit decreased slightly to £49,629 (2022: £53,756).

Foreign exchange gains of £7,092 (2022: £294,909) have been realised for the year. All of the gains and losses relate to trading transactions. The borrowing interest costs of £399 (2022: £14,182) were significantly lower than the previous year, which is due to the decreased trading activity.

The company realised a profit after tax of £98,270 (2022: £47,787).

Key Performance Indicators

Financial indicators

Before the company's change of business model from trading to services only, the company used gross profit margin as its key performance indicator. However, with the current cost plus pricing method for services provided, operating profit margin is a more appropriate indicator of the company's performance. The operating profit this year was £49,629 with an operating profit margin of 5.48%. No comparable data can be provided this year due to the change of business model compared to last year.

Principal risks and uncertainties and financial risk management

Risks and uncertainties arising from competitive pressures

Due to the nature of the steel trade business, the company faces competitive pressures, which could result in losing sales to its key competitors. The company manages this risk by giving fast responses and services to customers, not only in supplying products but also in handling all customer requests, and by maintaining strong relationships with customers. Within 2022 the company was focusing on providing information services to its parent company, therefore it is not directly impacted by uncertainties arising from competitive pressures, but indirectly through its parent company.

Credit risk

During the year the company had no third party customers, as the company's main activity was to provide information services to its parent company and other group companies, therefore credit risk is eliminated.

Strategic report (continued)

Foreign exchange risk

As the information service fees are charged in the company's reporting currency, the company does not face any foreign exchange risk.

Business developments and future prospects

From 01 April 2022, the company is focusing on providing information services to its parent company, Metal One Corporation and other group companies and provide support in their efforts to seize business opportunities within the energy sector (including renewable energy such as offshore wind farms and pipeline business in the region), which has traditionally been the main focus of Metal One UK Limited. As a service provider, the risks and uncertainties detailed above are significantly reduced or completely eliminated. The company is still making efforts to cease any opportunity that may arise to enter into principal trading activities.

Section 172 statement and stakeholder engagement

Introduction

The board of directors (the "Board") are fully aware of their duty under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 to act in good faith to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholder but having regard amongst other matters to the following:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the interests of the Company's employees;
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with clients, investors, regulators and others;
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

The Company is a subsidiary of Metal One Corporation, the immediate parent company and Mitsubishi Corporation ("MC"), the ultimate parent company. Ownership is detailed in note 20.

The Company's strategy is aligned to Regional and Corporate strategies of MOC and MC and the day-to-day execution is monitored and tracked by the Board via the Seconded Director (MD) and senior management team. The Board believes governance of the Company is best achieved by delegation of its authority to the MD and the senior management team subject to defined limits and monitoring by the Board.

The Company comprises of two business departments and one administrative department, all of which have extensive engagement with their own unique stakeholders as well as other businesses within the MOC and MC Group. The governance framework delegates authority for local decision-making at business department level (up to defined levels of cost). This allows the individual departments to enter into open and transparent dialogue with key stakeholders to develop a clear understanding of their needs which are taken into account in our decision-making. As part of that decision making process, the individual business and administrative departments are able to consider the potential impact of decisions on relevant stakeholders with the MD taking into consideration a longer-term view and holding themselves to the highest standards of conduct in line with the Company's Corporate Code of Conduct.

Regular communication between senior management and the Board about strategy, performance and key decisions taken, provides the Board with assurance that proper consideration is given to stakeholder interests in decision making by the senior management and allows the Board to develop a clear understanding of stakeholder needs, assess their perspectives and monitor their impact on the Company's strategic ambition and culture.

During the year the Board has considered its duties under section 172 and how it fulfils its obligations thereof in respect to the following key stakeholder groups:

Shareholder

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Metal One Corporation, we benefit from the support of our shareholder and its opinions are important to us. We have an open dialogue with our shareholder through our Seconded Director and group and one to one meetings with the senior management team, and the interests of our shareholder are regularly heard in

Strategic report (continued)

the boardroom. Discussions with our shareholder cover a wide range of topics including financial performance, strategy, vision, governance and ethical practices.

We work directly with our shareholder to maximise opportunities presented by them. Business departments are organised in a way to best enhance business development capabilities.

Employees

The Company is aware that our people are our most important asset and are essential for the success of the company. By managing talent, strengthening employee engagement and enabling employees to build their skills and capabilities, the Company promotes a high performance culture. The Company is committed to providing a working environment in which all employees are treated fairly. The Company focuses on respect, the highest standards of professional behaviour and rejects all forms of discrimination. The Company, in cooperation with Mitsubishi Corporation International (Europe) plc ("MCIE"), has engaged with employees during the year with the following initiatives:

- Training & Development –the Company reviewed the training needs of employees and updated its development programmes to cater for standard training requirements and professional qualifications.
- Employee driven social educational activities to promote and support team working happen through organised events on a regular basis.
- As of 01 April 2022 the Company introduced a hybrid working with staff working in the office fifty percent of the time to enable face to face discussions and communication between colleagues and management.
- The Company creates employee communications via e-mail updates and web update meetings.

Suppliers, Customers and Business Contacts

The Company is a subsidiary of Metal One Corporation, a trading company headquartered in Japan. Trading companies operate by facilitating trade between suppliers and customers utilising their worldwide network of subsidiaries. The Company trades in a variety of steel and metal products and works with companies across a range of business sectors. The Company recognises the importance of building strong relationships with its suppliers, customers and business contacts to develop mutually beneficial and lasting partnerships. The Board, through the MD, ensures it has visibility over these key relationships and takes these into account when making decisions.

The company is committed to maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, respecting human rights and striving to ensure that our business activities do not cause or contribute to adverse human rights impacts, including modern slavery. We share our commitments with key third-party partners to ensure that the goods and services we benefit from do not cause or contribute to modern slavery.

Community and the environment

The Company is aligned to MOC's Three Corporate Principles – "Global Citizen," "Honesty and Virtue," and "Aspirations and Creativity". As the basis for all our group's activities, we go about our daily work, seeking to contribute to society, earn its trust, and become a sustainable and superior company. Building upon the foundation of these three principles, MOC's Code of Conduct establishes the group's expectations with regard to how business should be conducted, and provides guidance to all officers and employees within the group to comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, international standards, and to act in a socially responsible manner by complying with the highest ethical standards in the conduct of their business. The company provides regular Compliance seminars and e-learning courses covering these expectations.

Further details of the contribution made to community and the environment in the UK by Mitsubishi Corporation group companies can be found in the section 172 statement of the Company's fellow subsidiary Mitsubishi Corporation International (Europe) plc.

Tax authorities and Regulators

The Company aims to establish and maintain transparent, collaborative and professional relationships with tax authorities and regulators. The Company expects the highest standards of integrity from our officers and employees and seeks to comply with relevant tax legislation and regulations in the countries in which we operate. Further details

Strategic report (continued)

are contained in the Tax Strategy for Mitsubishi Corporation Group's UK Companies on MCIE's website, which is also adopted by the Company.

The MOC group has a number of policies in place which are under regular review and consideration. These include legal and compliance-related policies on: Anti-Money Laundering, Cartel Prevention, Improper Payments, Legal Risk Management, Data Protection and Hotline Rules. In addition to publishing these policies for employees, the Company holds annual e-learning sessions for the code of conduct and seminars where required for staff which include training on the policies.

Approval

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



Masahiko Ogihara
Managing Director
08 November 2023

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Information presented in other sections

Information relating to the company's financial risks and future developments and engagements with suppliers and customers have been included in the Strategic Report.

Streamlined energy and carbon report

Organisational Structure

Metal One UK Limited is classified as a medium unquoted company due to its turnover and balance sheet in the preceding financial year.

Reporting Period

The Company is reporting for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Measurement Methodology

The energy and carbon footprint covers Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from 1 April – 31 March for the reporting year

The footprint is calculated in accordance with Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. Outputs are in KWh and CO₂e using the most up to date conversion factors from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Energy Performance Results

Energy Use (kWh)	2022-23	2021-22
Transport Energy Company Purchased Fuel	-	-
Electricity	7,877	29,428
Total	7,877	29,428

Carbon Performance Results

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Emissions (t CO₂e)	2022-23	2021-22
Scope 1 emissions (emissions from combustion of gas and fuel for transport purposes)	-	-
Scope 2 emissions (emissions from purchased electricity)	1.52	6.25
Scope 3 emissions (emissions from business travel in rental or employee-owned vehicles where the academy trust is responsible for purchasing the fuel)	-	0.14
Total	1.52	6.39

Directors' report (continued)

Intensity Ratio

	2022-23	2021-22
Reporting Boundary kg CO₂e/m²	39.99	33.64

Going concern

The company is in a sound financial position with access to significant liquidity. At the date of approval of this report the company has £1mn of cash at bank. The company entered into a service agreement with its parent company for the provision of information services on a cost-plus basis effective from April 2022. The service agreement is renewed on an annual basis, the latest agreement effective from April 2023. This gives the directors confidence that the company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due for at least the next 12 months from the date of approval of this report. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of this report. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid during the financial year ending 31 March 2023 and post year end (2022: Nil).

Directors

The current directors are shown on page 2. Qualifying third party indemnity insurance was provided to the Directors of Metal One UK Limited for the entire period covered by these financial statements. The directors who served throughout the year and up to the date of this report except as noted were:

M Ogihara
K Miyanoiri (appointed 22 November 2022)
Y Amakawa (resigned 20 April 2023)
K Mochizuki (resigned 22 November 2022)

Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events to report.

Political contributions and charitable donations

The Company made no political contributions or charitable donations during the year (2022: £nil).

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

Metal One UK Limited
Company Registration No. 04386308

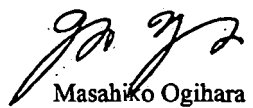
Directors' report (continued)

- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself 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.

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as the auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

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



Masahiko Ogihara
Managing Director
08 November 2023

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report 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), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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 law and 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 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 Metal One UK Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Metal One UK Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 21

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Metal One UK Limited (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Metal One UK Limited (continued)

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area, and our procedures performed to address it are described below:

- Risk of material misstatement due to fraud related to accruals completeness at the year end which is directly related to revenue recognition because revenue is calculated based on the costs and expenses incurred.
- Tested a sample of disbursements post year end to check that they were accounted for correctly to ensure accruals were made at the year end if applicable.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Metal One UK Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

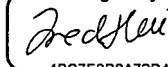
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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

DocuSigned by:

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Fred Hui, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
08 November 2023

Metal One UK Limited
Company registration No. 04386308

Profit and loss account
For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	4	904,809	23,204,895
Cost of sales		(58,076)	(22,557,380)
Gross profit		846,733	647,515
Administrative expenses		(805,225)	(1,352,692)
Foreign exchange gains		7,092	294,909
Other operating income	5	-	462,062
Reversal of provision for doubtful receivables	14	1,029	1,962
Operating profit	6	49,629	53,756
Interest receivable and similar income	8	80,138	3,035
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(2,693)	(9,600)
Profit before taxation		127,074	47,191
Tax credit/(charge) on profit	10	(28,804)	596
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income for the period attributable to the owners of the Company		98,270	47,787


Turnover and operating profit are all derived from continuing operations. There were no items of other comprehensive income in the year and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income is required.

Metal One UK Limited
Company registration No. 04386308

Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	55	1,598
Right of use assets	12	66,701	108,114
Deferred tax assets	11	14,607	17,263
		<u>81,363</u>	<u>126,975</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	13		
- due within one year		56,887	1,106,132
Cash equivalent short term time deposits		-	4,800,000
Cash at bank and in hand		973,949	160,728
Restricted cash	15	19,964	20,833
		<u>1,050,800</u>	<u>6,087,693</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(190,188)</u>	<u>(835,184)</u>
Net current assets		860,612	5,252,509
Total assets less current liabilities		941,975	5,379,484
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	14	<u>(46,761)</u>	<u>(82,540)</u>
Net assets		<u>895,214</u>	<u>5,296,944</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	5,500,000	10,000,000
Profit and loss account		<u>(4,604,786)</u>	<u>(4,703,056)</u>
Equity shareholders' funds		<u>895,214</u>	<u>5,296,944</u>

The financial statements of Metal One UK Limited (registered number 04386308) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 08 November 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:


Masahiko Ogihara
Managing Director

Metal One UK Limited
Company registration No. 04386308

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2021	10,000,000	(4,750,843)	5,249,157
Profit for the year and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	47,787	47,787
Balance at 31 March 2022	10,000,000	(4,703,056)	5,296,944
Reduction of share capital	(4,500,000)	-	(4,500,000)
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year	-	98,270	98,270
Balance at 31 March 2023	<u>5,500,000</u>	<u>(4,604,786)</u>	<u>895,214</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. General information

Metal One UK Limited (the company) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on page 2. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on pages 3 to 6.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC). Accordingly, The Company has applied Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC).

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The particular accounting policies adopted are described below and have been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding year.

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, fair value, capital management, the presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective, revenue, leases and related party transactions.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group Financial Statements of Mitsubishi Corporation or Metal One Corporation. The group financial statements of Mitsubishi Corporation and Metal One Corporation are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 20.

Adoption of new and revised Standards

Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of new IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2021. Adoption of these new standards has had no material impact on the equity or total comprehensive income reported in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Going concern basis

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the business review, which forms part of the strategic report. The strategic report and the directors' report also describe the financial position of the company, including its cash flows and liquidity position; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments; and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company is profitable, has net assets and net current assets, and meets its day to day working capital requirements through cash generated from its operating activities and retained earnings. The company is in a sound financial position with access to significant liquidity. At the date of approval of this report the company has £1mn of cash at bank.

The company entered into a service agreement with its parent company for the provision of information services on a cost-plus basis effective from April 2022. The service agreement is renewed on an annual basis, the current agreement is entered into on 01 July 2023.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided against cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated useful life of the assets.

Plant and machinery	3 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	4 years

Stocks

Stocks consist of goods for resale stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all the expenditure incurred in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. The stock is held at Moving Average (MA) price, wherein after each goods acquisition, the average unit cost of the item is recomputed. This is done by adding the cost of the newly-acquired goods or units to the cost of the units already in the inventory.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods and provision of services

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period.

Leases

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line within Creditors in the balance sheet.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented within the tangible fixed assets line in the balance sheet.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'impairment of tangible and intangible assets' policy.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Bank borrowings

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accrual basis in profit and loss using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Retirement benefit costs

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit and loss in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits 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 in the balance sheet.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

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

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual of the instrument. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets or liability determined at the time of initial recognition.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and current account balances with financial institutions, with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition.

Financial assets

Financial assets that have cash flows which are solely payments of principal and interest are measured initially at fair value plus transaction cost and subsequently at amortised cost, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial in comparison with carrying value.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets recognised at amortised cost allowance is made for expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Directors have determined with the assistance of the parent company a methodology of assessing the credit risk applicable to each counterparty of each financial instrument. The Directors have then used these credit risk assessments to determine a financial value attributable to each risk. The Directors have also put in place an annual review to see if there has been any significant change in the risk profile of each counterparty and assess the adequacy of any impairment in line with the principles included in IFRS 9.

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified either as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction cost and subsequently at amortised cost. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded when the proceeds are received, net of direct issue costs.

Derivative financial instruments

The company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate movements. The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes or apply hedge accounting.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance sheet date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Provision for doubtful receivables

In accordance with IFRS 9, expected credit losses on financial assets are estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The directors of Metal One UK Limited have applied this policy for amounts due from two of the company's suppliers who breached their contractual obligations, defaulted on the delivery of the ordered materials and did not return amounts which the company had prepaid for those materials. As the operation by the supplier's mills had completely ceased by 31 March 2017, the directors deemed it highly probable that these amounts had become uncollectible and therefore a full provision for these amounts was recognised in the year ended 31 March 2017 (see note 14).

Part of this provision was reversed during the year ended 31 March 2020, recognised as income in profit and loss, as the company received partial repayment through a court supervised insolvency process. Further recoveries may be received under this process in the future; however no benefit will be recognised for any such recoveries until they are virtually certain.

Recognition of deferred tax asset

Metal One UK Limited carries a significant amount of trading losses forward to be utilised for future periods. In the year ended 31 March 2019 a deferred tax asset was recognised for the full amount of these losses, as the company's income had steadied and at the time it was deemed highly probable that the company could produce profits to the extent of the loss asset recognised. Part of the deferred tax asset was utilised in the year ended 31 March 2021 to offset current year tax expense (see note 11).

However, at the end of the year ended 31 March 2021, due to various factors, such as decreased demand for steel material because of the Covid19 pandemic and critical personnel changes within the company, it has become uncertain that the deferred tax asset previously recognised can be utilised in the future. Therefore, the directors of the company have made the decision that it was appropriate to reverse the recognition of the deferred tax asset.

Considering the recent changes in the operational model of the company, the directors deemed it prudent not to recognise a deferred tax asset arising from losses carried forward in the current year.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors of Metal One UK Limited have not identified any key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Metal One UK Limited
Company registration No. 04386308

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

4. Turnover

Turnover comprises of the sale of metal products and information services provided to group companies, excluding any value-added tax.

An analysis of the Company's turnover by geographical market is set out below:

	2023 £	2022 £
From customers located in Europe	59,234	11,630,450
From customers located in Asia	845,575	11,508,627
From customers located in North America	-	65,818
	<u>904,809</u>	<u>23,204,895</u>

5. Other operating income

Other operating income in 2022 comprises of management recharges to other group companies for services provided. In 2023, this income became the principal revenue of the company, therefore it is included in turnover.

6. Operating profit

Operating profit has been arrived at after (charging)/crediting:

	2023 £	2022 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets – owned assets	(1,543)	(15,826)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(27,430)	(122,116)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	7,092	294,909
Reversal of provision for doubtful receivables	<u>1,029</u>	<u>1,962</u>

The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:

Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements

	2023 £	2022 £
Total audit fee (Auditing the financial statements)	<u>20,000</u>	<u>34,900</u>
- Tax compliance services	14,000	16,000
- Tax advisory services	<u>19,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>
Total non-audit fee	<u>33,000</u>	<u>29,000</u>

Metal One UK Limited
Company registration No. 04386308

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

7. Staff costs

	2023 £	2022 £
Directors' emoluments	214,898	203,132

The aggregate emoluments paid to the highest paid director during the period were £214,898 in 2023 and £203,132 in 2022.

This does not include the emoluments of two of the directors who are remunerated directly from the ultimate parent company in Japan. These directors are also directors of a number of Group companies and do not receive any remuneration for their services to this company.

No pension contributions were made on behalf of the directors.

	2023	2022
Average number of persons employed (excluding directors)		
Trading and administration	4	8
	£	£
Employee costs (including directors' emoluments)		
Wages and salaries	362,286	599,491
Social security costs	138,960	156,332
Other pension costs (see note 18)	16,708	28,390
	517,954	784,213

8. Interest receivable and similar income

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank interest	80,138	3,035
	80,138	3,035

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

9. Interest payable and similar charges

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest on bank loans	(399)	(14,182)
Interest on office lease	(2,294)	4,582
Total interest payable	<u>(2,693)</u>	<u>(9,600)</u>

10. Tax on profit

(i) Analysis of tax charge

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 19% (2022: 19%)	<u>(26,148)</u>	<u>(579)</u>
Deferred tax (see note 11)		
Deferred tax arising during the year	14,607	17,263
Deferred tax assets arising from previous periods	<u>(17,263)</u>	<u>(16,088)</u>
Total tax on profit	<u>(28,804)</u>	<u>596</u>

(ii) Factors affecting tax for the year

The difference between the total tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before tax	<u>127,074</u>	<u>47,191</u>
Tax at 19% (2022: 19%) thereon:	(24,144)	(8,966)
Factors affecting the charge for the period:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(2,004)	(2,526)
Change in deferred tax assets	<u>(2,656)</u>	<u>12,088</u>
Total tax on profit	<u>(28,804)</u>	<u>596</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2023

10. Tax on profit (continued)

11. Deferred tax assets

The movements on deferred tax are as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
At 1 April	17,263	16,088
(Charged)/credited to profit and loss	(2,656)	1,175
At 31 March	<u>14,607</u>	<u>17,263</u>

Deferred taxation provided and unprovided in the financial statements are as follows:

	Amount provided 2023 £	2022 £	Amount unprovided 2023 £	2022 £
Capital allowances in arrears of depreciation	14,607	17,263	-	-
Losses carried forward	-	-	-	729,605
Asset	<u>14,607</u>	<u>17,263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>729,605</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Furniture, fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2022	166,282	4,104	170,386
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	166,282	4,104	170,386
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2022	164,684	4,104	168,788
Additions	1,543	-	1,543
Less charges to disposal	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	166,227	4,104	170,331
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023	55	-	55
At 31 March 2022	1,598	-	1,598

Right of use assets

The company has right of use assets for leased office space.

Leased assets:

Cost	£
At 31 March 2022	108,114
Additions	82,024
Disposal	(123,437)
At 31 March 2023	66,701
Accumulated depreciation	
At 31 March 2022	-
Depreciation	(27,430)
Less charges to disposal	27,430
At 31 March 2023	-
Net book value	66,701

The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate of 3.64% applied to lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application. The total cash outflow for leases was £29,725 (2022: £126,698).

Low value lease excluded from IFRS 16

Leases for certain items of plant and machinery have been excluded from the above summary since the total value of the lease contracts are immaterial. Refer to Note 19 on details of these lease contracts.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2023

13. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,120,121	3,507,539
Less: allowance for doubtful receivables	(3,120,117)	(2,931,067)
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,506	188,893
Prepayments	20,960	22,315
VAT and other tax receivable	25,524	314,558
Other debtors	5,893	3,894
	<u>56,887</u>	<u>1,106,132</u>

Intercompany amounts owed by group undertakings are non-interest bearing, receivable under normal credit terms and unsecured.

Below is the table showing the movement in the provision against doubtful receivables. Specific provisions are made against receivables where the prospect of collection is foreseen as unlikely. The provision also includes expected credit losses under IFRS 9.

Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables

	2023	2022
	£	£
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,931,067	2,799,836
Provision reversed during the year	(1,029)	(1,962)
Reversal of prior year change due to foreign currency revaluation	116,930	250,793
Change due to foreign currency revaluation	72,425	(116,930)
Change due to foreign currency translation at settlement	724	(670)
	<u>3,120,117</u>	<u>2,931,067</u>
Balance as at end of the year		

Provision reversed during the year is related to recovery from contracts with customers.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

14. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	304,415
Trade creditors	21,334	66,724
Amounts owed to group undertakings	62,848	271,996
Taxation and social security	-	20,436
Accruals	85,695	142,312
Current lease liability	19,940	25,574
Other creditors	371	3,727
	<u>190,188</u>	<u>835,184</u>

Intercompany amounts owed to group undertakings are non-interest bearing, payable under normal credit terms and unsecured.

Amounts falling due after one year	2023 £	2022 £
Non-current lease liability	46,761	555,151
	<u>46,761</u>	<u>555,151</u>

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Included within cash and cash equivalents are balances held by a Russian based Bank AO MUFG Bank (Eurasia) which are subject to the sanctions and regulatory restrictions are total £19,964 (2022: £20,833). These amounts held are not transferable to the UK and not readily available to be used for purposes other than funding Company's appointed law firm based in Russia and ongoing Russian court expenses.

The prior year comparative has been restated to better reflect the nature of the balance.

16. Called up share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Authorised:		
550,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.01 each	<u>5,500,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
Called up, allotted and fully paid:		
550,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.01 each	<u>5,500,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>

The company reduced its share capital by £4,500,000 in March 2023 by a direct return of funds to the shareholder.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

17. Retirement benefit schemes

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The cost for the accounting period was £16,708 (2022: £28,390). There were no outstanding contributions (2022: £nil) as at the balance sheet date.

18. Operating lease commitments

At 21 March 2023, the company had no outstanding lease commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which were excluded from the lease liability recognised under IFRS 16 (disclosed in note 12) due to the low value of the assets.

Plant and machinery

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	-	783
In the second to fifth years inclusive	-	-
	-	783

19. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Mitsubishi Corporation, a company incorporated in Japan. This is the largest group in which the company is consolidated. The immediate parent company is Metal One Corporation, a company incorporated in Japan. This is the smallest group in which the company is consolidated.

Copies of the group consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company can be obtained from its registered office: Mitsubishi Corporation, Department AA-F, 6-3 Marunouchi 2-Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8086, Japan.

Copies of the group consolidated financial statements of the immediate parent company can be obtained from its registered office: Metal One Corporation, JP Tower, 7-2, Marunouchi 2-Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-7032, Japan.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

20. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from related party disclosures available in FRS 101 paragraph 8.k, as the transactions are entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

	Purchases from related party		Amounts owed by Metal One UK Limited	
	2023 £	2022 £	2023 £	2022 £
Mitsubishi Corporation				
Services	(11,861)	(13,510)		
Cost recharges	(1,147)	-		
	<u>(13,008)</u>	<u>(13,510)</u>	<u>2,035</u>	<u>2,514</u>
Other related parties (all subsidiaries of Mitsubishi Corporation)				
Services	(49,856)	(46,376)		
Lease payments	(29,725)	(117,534)		
Cost recharges	(219,158)	(157,331)		
	<u>(298,739)</u>	<u>(321,241)</u>	<u>45,737</u>	<u>32,755</u>

Purchases were made at market price to reflect the quantity of goods purchased and the relationships between the parties.

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No provisions have been made for doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

21. Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events to report.