

Company Registration No. 06396714

A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2022

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A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

Dan Lewis (appointed 6 July 2023)
Dan Stoettner (appointed 6 July 2023)
M E Edgar (resigned 24 May 2023)
D Roges
J Steele (resigned 24 May 2023)

SECRETARY

A G Secretarial Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

One St Peter's Square Manchester
United Kingdom
M2 3DE

BANKERS

National Westminster Bank plc
24 Deansgate
Bolton
BL1 1BN

AUDITOR

PM+M Solutions for Business LLP
New Century House
Greenbank Technology Park
Challenge way
Blackburn
Lancashire
BB1 5QB

A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their strategic report and directors' report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2022. The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company. There have not been any significant changes in the company's principal activities in the year under review. It is anticipated that the company will remain a holding company for the foreseeable future.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company has currently ceased trading. The directors do not consider there to be any risks or uncertainties facing the company other than the financial risks detailed below.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

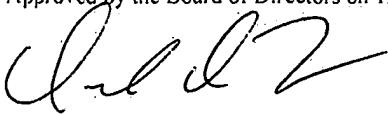
Cash flow risk

The company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Interest bearing assets and liabilities are held at fixed rates to ensure certainty of cash flows.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the company relies upon its ultimate parent company in the US for support.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 December 2023 and signed on behalf of the Board:



Dan Lewis
Director

A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

GOING CONCERN

Given the current economic circumstances and the guidance issued by the Financial Reporting Council, additional disclosures are presented in note 1 to the financial statements relating to the basis on which the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

DIVIDENDS

The directors could not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021: same).

DIRECTORS

The directors, who served throughout the year and thereafter, except as noted, were as follows:

- M E Edgar (resigned 24 May 2023)
- D Rôges
- J Steele (resigned 24 May 2023)

Director's indemnities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

DISABLED EMPLOYEES

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

AUDITOR

PM+M solutions for Business LLP (in year 2022 was reappointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006

Each of the person 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 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.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 December 2023 and signed on behalf of the Board:



Dan Lewis
Director

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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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 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 A.M. CASTLE METALS UK LTD

Independent auditor's report to the members of A.M. Castle Metals UK, Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of A.M. Castle Metals UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- * give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- * have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- * have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *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 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.

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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF A.M. CASTLE METALS UK LTD

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the 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.

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 identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF A.M. CASTLE METALS UK LTD

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we have considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the company's remuneration policies, key drivers for directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets;
- results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
 - the matters discussed among the audit engagement team including significant component audit teams and involving relevant specialists regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: timing of recognition of commercial income, posting of unusual journals and complex transactions; and manipulating the company's performance profit measures and other key performance indicators to meet remuneration targets and externally communicated targets. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included UK Companies Act, employment law, health and safety, pensions legislation and tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC; and
- in addressing the identified risks of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF A.M. CASTLE METALS UK LTD

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

PM+M Solutions for Business LLP

Daniel Bowles FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PM+M Solutions for Business LLP

19 December 2023

**Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor**

New Century House
Greenbank Technology Park
Blackburn
Lancashire
BB1 5QB

A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Operating income		-	-
OPERATING PROFIT	4	-	-
Finance costs (net)	5	-	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	2	-	-
Tax on ordinary activities	6	-	-
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		-	-

The above results derive entirely from continuing operations.

There is no comprehensive income other than items included in the profit and loss account.

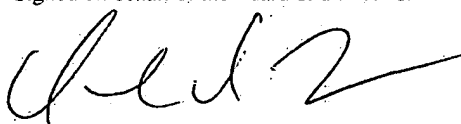
A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	7	4,093,375	4,093,375
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,660,464)	(1,660,464)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(1,660,464)	(1,660,464)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,432,911	2,432,911
NET ASSETS		<u>2,432,911</u>	<u>2,432,911</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up share capital	10	1	1
Other reserves		22,266,259	22,266,259
Profit and loss account		(19,833,349)	(19,833,349)
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		<u>2,432,911</u>	<u>2,432,911</u>

The financial statements of A.M. Castle Metals UK, Limited, registered number 06396714, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2023

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Dan Lewis
Director

A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called-up share capital £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 31 December 2020	1	22,266,259	(19,833,349)	2,432,911
Profit and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	-	-	-
Capital contribution following waiver of Intercompany debt	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	1	22,266,259	(19,833,349)	2,432,911
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	1	22,266,259	(19,833,349)	2,432,911

A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current year and preceding financial year.

General information and basis of accounting

A.M. Castle Metals UK, Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England. The address of the registered office is given on page 1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of A.M. Castle Metals UK, Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

A.M. Castle Metals UK, Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. A.M. Castle Metals UK, Limited is consolidated in the financial statements of its ultimate parent undertaking, A.M. Castle & Co., which may be obtained from A.M. Castle & Co., 1420 Kensington Road, suite 220, Oak Brook, IL60523, USA. Exemptions have been taken in these separate company financial statements in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

Consolidation

The company is exempt, under s401 of the Companies Act 2006, from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements on the basis that its parent undertaking, A.M. Castle & Co., publishes consolidated financial statements which include the results of A.M. Castle Metals UK, Limited. Copies of these financial statements can be obtained from A.M. Castle & Co., 1420 Kensington Road, Suite 220, Oak Brook, IL 60523, USA.

Going concern

As at 31 December 2022 the company had net assets of £2,432,911, of which the current portion constituted a net liability of £1,660,464. The current liability is with the UK operating company and will not be settled in cash, therefore is not a concern of management. In discharging their duties in respect of going concern, the directors have carried out a review of the company's and its group's financial position and cash flow forecast for a period of twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements. This review has been based on a comprehensive forecast of revenue, expenditure and cash flows, taking into account specific business risks and the uncertainties brought about by the current economic environment.

The current economic conditions create uncertainty particularly over (a) the level of demand for the group's products; (b) the exchange rate between sterling and US dollars, and (c) the availability of bank finance in the foreseeable future.

The company has obtained written confirmation from its ultimate parent undertaking, AM Castle & Co., that AM Castle & Co. will continue to provide support to the company for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. In addition, A.M. Castle & Co. has provided written confirmation that it will not call in for repayment any intercompany facilities or balances from the company in order to enable the company and the group to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Having completed this review, the directors have reached the conclusion that the company is able to manage its business risks in the current uncertain economic climate. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

I. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments

Fixed asset investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less provision for impairment. Cost represents the aggregate cost consideration, costs incurred and either the fair value or the nominal value of shares issued.

Interest Payable

Interest expense is accrued monthly on outstanding intercompany loan balances with the parent.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when: a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current year or prior years.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign 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 tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset that is recognised in the business is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currency translation

Trading transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling when the transactions were entered into. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at that date. Exchange gains or losses are included in the profit and loss account and disclosed within operating income and expenses, as appropriate.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described above, 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 on-going 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. There are no critical accounting judgements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of investment

Determining whether an investment is impaired requires an estimation of the present value of future cash flows of the investment. This requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the investment and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. The company has an investment in its subsidiary in France of £4,093,375. The future cash flows were forecast and discounted at a discount rate of 12.0%. Based upon this review no impairment was required as at 31 December 2022.

A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The profit before taxation, all of which arises in the United Kingdom is wholly attributable to the company's principal activities.

3. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

There were no individuals employed by the company during the year (2021: same). Directors were remunerated by other companies within the group, and it was not practical to determine the element of their remuneration relating to this company.

4. OPERATING PROFIT

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit is stated after crediting:		
Foreign exchange gain on intercompany loan	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

No fee has been allocated to the audit of this company as it has been borne by other companies. The directors estimate a fee of £5,000 (2020: same) would have been allocated if it had been recharged. No non audit fee has been allocated to this company as it has been borne by other companies. The directors estimate a fee of £1,000 (2021: same) in relation to tax compliance work would have been allocated if it had been recharged.

5. FINANCE COSTS (NET)

	2022	2021
	£	£
Intercompany loan interest receivable	-	-
Intercompany loan interest payable	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2022

6. TAX ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current year tax		
Current year tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax charge in current year	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax on ordinary activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax on loss on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2021: 19.0%)	-	-
Effects of:		
Non-taxable income	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) For the year ended 31 December 2022

7. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	4,093,375
Additions	-
At 31 December 2022	<u>4,093,375</u>
Provisions for impairment	
At 1 January and 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	<u>4,093,375</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>4,093,375</u>

The subsidiary undertakings of the company at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

Company	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	% Holding of ordinary share capital
Castle Metals UK Limited	UK	Dormant	100
Castle Metals France	France	Aerospace supplier	100
Aerospace Metals Europe S.A	Spain	Dormant	100
Metals Group Incorporated	USA	Dormant	100

The registered offices are the same as the parent company, with the exception of Castle Metals France which has its registered office at ZI Le Pre Cadeau, 44550 Montoir de Bretagne.

8. DEFERRED TAXATION

Potential deferred tax assets not recognised consist of:

	2022 £	2021 £
Tax losses carried forward	<u>8,459</u>	<u>8,459</u>

The deferred tax asset above has not been recognised since the directors cannot reasonably be sure that there will be suitable taxable profits in the company against which to recover the tax benefit in the foreseeable future.

Amounts due to group undertakings are due for payment in less than one year and are non-interest bearing.

A.M. CASTLE METALS UK, LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2022

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts due to group undertakings	<u>1,660,464</u>	<u>1,660,464</u>

10. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

The company's other reserves are as follows:

Other reserves represent a capital injection in 2008. Intercompany debt was capitalized into equity as a capital contribution in 2019 following the waiver of the intercompany debt.

11. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate and ultimate holding company and controlling party is A.M. Castle & Co., which is registered in the United States of America. A.M. Castle & Co. is the largest and smallest group into which the company's results are consolidated. Copies of the ultimate holding company's financial statements are available from A.M. Castle & Co., 1420 Kensington Road, Suite 220, Oak Brook, IL 60523, USA.