

Company Registration No. 10934161 (England and Wales)

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018



LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

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LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr S K Gupta	(Appointed 25 August 2017)
Company number	10934161	
Registered office	7 Hertford Street London W1J 7RH	
Auditor	King & King Chartered Accountants Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Roxburghe House 273-287 Regent Street London W1B 2HA	

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The director presents the strategic report for the period ended 30 June 2018.

Fair review of the business

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company.

The company was incorporated on 25 August 2017. At 30 June 2018, the ultimate parent company was Liberty Global Holding Pte Ltd, a company registered in Singapore wholly owned by Mr Sanjeev Gupta.

The company's statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 8 and shows a loss for the financial period of \$1,409,018 primarily due to interest charges on loans from related parties.

Management considers Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) to be the most relevant measure of profitability. EBITDA for the period was a loss of \$10,680.

No interim dividend was paid during the period and the director does not recommend a final dividend for the period.

The statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018 shows net liabilities and members funds of \$1,409,017.

The gross assets value of the company as at 30 June 2018 was \$42,000,001.

Total assets less current liabilities value of the company at 30 June 2018 was \$41,989,321.

The company made a loss of \$1,409,018 during the period and is forecast to make a loss for the next financial year due to interest charges. The company is reliant on the ultimate parent, Liberty Group Holding Pte Ltd which has confirmed that it will provide the necessary financial support until the company becomes profitable.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are no significant principal risks and uncertainties which could have an impact on the company's financial performance.

Key performance indicators

Financial key performance indicators include EBITDA. This has been evaluated within the strategic report, review of the business.

On behalf of the board



Mr S K Gupta

Director

15/08/2019

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of a holding company.

Director

The director who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr S K Gupta

(Appointed 25 August 2017)

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditor

King & King Chartered Accountants were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put to the members.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the director has taken all the necessary steps that he ought to have taken as director in order to make himself aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Mr S K Gupta

Director

Date:15/08/2019.....

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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. He is 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.

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Liberty (Austube Mills) UK Ltd (the 'company') for the period ended 30 June 2018 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 30 June 2018 and of its loss for the period 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

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

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 director's report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) 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 director's 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

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 him 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.



Milankumar H Patel (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of King & King Chartered Accountants

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Roxburghe House
273-287 Regent Street
London
W1B 2HA

Date: 15/8/2019

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	Period ended 30 June 2018 AU \$
Administrative expenses		(10,680)
Operating loss	3	<u>(10,680)</u>
Finance costs	4	(1,398,338)
Loss before taxation		<u>(1,409,018)</u>
Tax on loss	5	-
Loss for the financial period		<u><u>(1,409,018)</u></u>

The Income Statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 AU \$	AU \$
Non-current assets			
Investments	6	42,000,000	
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	1	
Current liabilities	9	(10,680)	
Net current liabilities			(10,679)
Total assets less current liabilities			41,989,321
Non-current liabilities	10	(43,398,338)	
Net liabilities			(1,409,017)
Equity			
Called up share capital	12	1	
Retained earnings		(1,409,018)	
Total equity			(1,409,017)

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on ...15/08/2019.....



Mr S K Gupta
Director

Company Registration No. 10934161

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	Share capital AU \$	Retained earnings AU \$	Total AU \$
Period ended 30 June 2018:				
Opening balance		-	-	-
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period		-	(1,409,018)	(1,409,018)
Issue of share capital	12	1	-	1
Balance at 30 June 2018		<u>1</u>	<u>(1,409,018)</u>	<u>(1,409,017)</u>

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Liberty (Austube Mills) UK Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Hertford Street, London, W1J 7RH.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared with early application of the FRS 102 Triennial Review 2017 amendments in full.

The financial statements are prepared in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest AU \$.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

The immediate parent company is Liberty Onesteel (MDR) UK Limited, a company registered in UK. At 30 June 2018, the ultimate holding company was Liberty Global Holding Pte. Limited, a company registered in Singapore.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is headed by Liberty Onesteel Pte Ltd. The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is headed by Liberty Global Holding Pte Ltd. The financial statements for both, Liberty Onesteel Pte Ltd and Liberty Global Holding Pte Ltd, are publicly available by writing to the Company Secretary at 8 Marina View, #40—06 Asia Square Tower I, Singapore 018960.

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future on the understanding that the company has the ongoing support of the group entities which have lent money to the company and its bankers who are providing facilities to the company. The company is reliant on its ultimate parent company. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The company made losses of \$1,409,018 during the period. At the period end the company had net liabilities of \$1,409,017. Subsequent to the period end, the investments were sold for profit, as summarised in note 13, and majority of the group loans were converted into equity. Additionally, the company is reliant on its parent company, Liberty Global Holding Pte Ltd which has confirmed that it will provide the necessary on-going financial support until the company becomes profitable. Thus, the director has adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Reporting period

The company was incorporated on 25 August 2017 and these are the first set of financial statements prepared up to the period ended 30 June 2018.

1.4 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

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

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Fixed asset investments

The carrying value of the fixed asset investments have been assessed for impairment at the reporting date. Calculation of the impairment requires judgement to be made which includes reviewing the financial statements of the subsidiaries, at the reporting date, to assess their financial health.

3 Operating loss

	2018 AU \$
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging:	
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	10,680

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

4 Finance costs

	2018 AU \$
Interest payable to group undertakings	1,398,338

5 Taxation

The actual charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected credit for the period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018 AU \$
Loss before taxation	(1,409,018)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00%	(267,713)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	267,713
Taxation charge for the period	-

6 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2018 AU \$
Investments in subsidiaries	7	42,000,000

Movements in non-current investments

	Shares in group undertakings AU \$
Cost or valuation	
At 25 August 2017	-
Additions	42,000,000
At 30 June 2018	42,000,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2018	42,000,000

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

7 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2018 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Austube Mills Pty Limited	Australia	Steel industry	Ordinary	100.00	

8 Trade and other receivables

	2018 AU \$
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1

9 Current liabilities

	2018 AU \$
Accruals and deferred income	10,680

10 Non-current liabilities

	Notes	2018 AU \$
Other borrowings	11	43,398,338
Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:		
Payable other than by instalments		(43,398,338)

11 Borrowings

	2018 AU \$
Loans from group undertakings	43,398,338
Payable after one year	43,398,338

The long term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the parent company's assets.

Interest has been charged at the effective interest rate of 4% and the loan is repayable in full within 15 years.

LIBERTY (AUSTUBE MILLS) UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

12 Share capital

	2018 AU \$
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
1 Ordinary share of GBP £1	1

13 Events after the reporting date

Subsequent to the period end, the investment in Austube Mills Pty Ltd was sold to the parent company, Liberty Onesteel (MDR) UK Ltd, for AU \$72m, resulting in profit of AU \$30m.

In June 2019, majority of the loans from group undertakings were converted to equity and a distribution was made to the parent company.

14 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose balances or transactions with wholly owned members of the Liberty Global Holding Pte Limited Group.

15 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Liberty Onesteel (MDR) UK Limited, a company registered in UK. At 30 June 2018, the ultimate holding company was Liberty Global Holding Pte. Limited, a company registered in Singapore.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is headed by Liberty Onesteel Pte Ltd. The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is headed by Liberty Global Holding Pte Ltd. The financial statements for both, Liberty Onesteel Pte Ltd and Liberty Global Holding Pte Ltd, are publicly available by writing to the Company Secretary at 8 Marina View, #40—06 Asia Square Tower I, Singapore 018960.

The ultimate beneficial owner is S K Gupta.