**Annual Report and Financial Statements** 

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Registered number: 02153671



# Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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# Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

# Officers and professional advisers

#### **Directors**

U Braun

P Taylor

J Posekardt

#### **Company Secretary**

S L Collins

#### Registered office

Forest House

Northside Three

Chatham Docks

Chatham

Kent

ME4 4SR

#### **Bankers**

HSBC Bank plc 231 High Street Chatham Kent

ME4 4BQ

.

#### **Solicitors**

Adams & Remers LLP

**Trinity House** 

School Hill

Lewes

Sussex

BN7 2NN

### Auditor

Deloitte LLP

**Statutory Auditor** 

Crawley

United Kingdom RH10 9AD

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# Strategic report

The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with S414C of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Review of the business

The company incurred a pre-tax loss of £304,109 (2017 – pre-tax profit of £473,191). This resulted from a reduction in margins over the costs for raw materials, from 15% to 11%. The principal business risks faced by the company relate to unfavourable fluctuations in the general economic environment, as well as movements in commodity prices. The business maintained its core trading activities in the supply of steel reinforcement products to the UK construction industry during 2018. The company measures its performance in respect of sales volumes, mix and selling prices, which together form the basis of the company's turnover figure. Business turnover increased by 7% year on year, largely due to the increase in steel prices throughout 2018.

#### Going concern

The company has the facility to borrow up to £3.5m through the group's Treasury division in order to finance its operations and also forms part of the group's debt factoring arrangement which it joined during 2014. The company is dependent on the continued support of its parent company ArcelorMittal Hamburg GmbH for the provision of credit terms on the intercompany liability arising from the purchases of wire mesh coil and other products. The Directors of the company have obtained confirmation from ArcelorMittal Hamburg GmbH that credit terms will continue to be granted on the intercompany liability. The Directors of the company confirm that the business has adequate resources to continue its operations for the following twelve months and into the foreseeable future.

#### Key performance indicators

The key financial highlights are as follows:

•		2018	2017	2016	2015
Turnover	(£'000)	43,913	40,868	34,661	29,447
Turnover growth	(%)	7	18	.18	(24)
Gross profit margin	(%)	11	15	19	4
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(£'000)	(304)	473	1,681	(2,259)

Turnover has increased 7% to £43,913k (2017 - £40,868k).

Gross profit margin has decreased to 11% (2017 – 15%) which flowed through to a loss before tax of £304,109 (2017 – profit of £473,191) as an increase in cost of sales from higher input prices impacted on gross margins from the previous year.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including cash flow risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

#### Cash flow risk

The company's activities expose it to the financial risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The company uses either foreign exchange forward contracts to manage these risks, or mitigates them through normal trading activities with group companies.

#### Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other debtors.

The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debtors. An allowance for impairment is made for where there is an identified loss event, which based on previous experience and current knowledge, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk as all customers are credit insured and exposure is spread over a large number of customers.

#### Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity and ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the company utilises the cash flow generated from the group's factoring agreement as well as using its cash resources and if required, bank finance and credit finance provided by the ultimate parent undertaking.

# Strategic report (continued)

#### EU exit risk

UK's decision to leave the EU presented the company with new risks, such as currency exchange rate volatility and steel price fluctuations. These risks are mitigated by management through the use of forward contracts and consideration in the timing of purchases. However, until the EU exit negotiations are complete, the situation presents considerable uncertainty.

### Future developments and events after the balance sheet date

The Directors expect the general level of activity to increase in 2019 compares to 2018, as major infastructure works are now planned to start in the forthcoming year.

There have been no other significant events since the balance sheet date.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by

S L Collins

Company secretary

30th Sept , 2019

Registered office:

Forest House Northside Three Chatham Docks Chatham Kent

ME4 4SR

# Directors' report

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the audited financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activities of the company during the year continued to be that of wire fabric production for the use in the construction industry and the supply of rebar prefabricated items.

#### Financial risk management objectives and policies

Details of risk management objectives and policies form part of the Strategic Report on page 2.

#### Future developments and events after the balance sheet date

Details of future developments and events that have occurred since the balance sheet date can be found in the Strategic Report on page 3 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

#### Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend to the parent company in 2018 (2017 - £nil).

#### Directors

The directors who served during the year and subsequent to the year end were as follows:

U Braun

P Taylor

J Posekardt

#### Directors' indemnities

The company has qualifying third party indemnity provision for the benefit of its directors (individually insured for £1m under the global policy) which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

#### Auditor

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor of the company and accordingly, a resolution to reappoint Deloitte LLP as auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

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

- (1) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- (2) 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. Whis confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

P Taylor Director

2006.

30# Sept

, 2019

#### Registered office:

Forest House

Northside Three

Chatham Docks

Chatham

Kent

ME4 4SR

# 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 judgments 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

# Independent auditor's report to members of ArcelorMittal Kent Wire Limited

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of ArcelorMittal Kent Wire Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 19.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### 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 are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### Other information

The directors are 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 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 respect of these matters.

# Independent auditor's report to members of ArcelorMittal Kent Wire Limited (continued)

### Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

#### 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### 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.

#### 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.

Hannah Pop, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

**Statutory Auditor** 

Hanaho

Crawley, United Kingdom

30 September 2019

# Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2018

		Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		3	43,913,289	40,867,590
Cost of sales		•	(39,139,910)	(34,780,403)
Gross profit			4,773,379	6,087,187
Distribution costs			(2,414,051)	(2,482,154)
Administrative expenses	·		(3,285,564)	(3,198,723)
Other operating income			251,497	286,464
Operating (loss)/profit			(674,739)	692,774
Dividend received	•	•	630,000	
Finance costs (net)		8	(259,370)	(219,583)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		4	(304,109)	473,191
Taxation		9	(51,314)	(33,587)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	r		(355,423)	439,604

All the results derive from continuing operations.

There are no further or other recognised comprehensive income or losses for the current and preceding financial year other than as stated in the profit and loss account and as a result no separate statement of other comprehensive income is given.

The accompanying notes on pages 11-20 form part of the financial statements.

# Balance sheet At 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	3,474,164	3,745,125
Investments	11	10,000	10,000
	/	3,484,164	3,755,125
Current assets		10.050.011	
Stocks Debtors:	12	12,079,811	10,089,529
- due within one year	13	8,632,007	8,914,002
Cash at bank and in hand		894,388	839,997
	•		***************************************
		21,606,206	19,843,528
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(22,483,952)	(20,608,884)
Net current liabilities		(877,746)	(765,356)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,606,418	2,989,769
Provisions for liabilities	15	(90,535)	(118,463)
Net assets		2,515,883	2,871,306
Capital and reserves			••
Called up share capital	16	1,500,000	1,500,000
Revaluation reserve	16	577,813	660,358
Profit and loss account	16	438,070	710,948
Total shareholders' funds		2,515,883	2,871,306
-		<del></del>	· , <del> </del>

The accompanying notes on pages 11-20 form part of the financial statements.

The financial statements of ArcelorMittal Kent Wire Limited (registered number 02153671) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30° 500.

They were signed on its behalf by:

P Taylor Director

# Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Called-up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Revaluation reserve	Total £
At 31 December 2016		1,500,000	188,799	742,903	2,431,702
Profit and total comprehensive income Reserves transfer	16		439,604 82,545	(82,545)	439,604
At 31 December 2017		1,500,000	710,948	660,358	2,871,306
Loss and total comprehensive income Reserves transfer	16	<del>-</del>	(355,423) 82,545	(82,545)	(355,423)
31 December 2018		1,500,000	438,070	577,813	2,515,883

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. Accounting policies

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

#### General information and basis of accounting

ArcelorMittal Kent Wire Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The Company is a private company limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 3.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

ArcelorMittal Kent Wire 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. ArcelorMittal Kent Wire Limited is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent ArcelorMittal Hamburg GmbH, which may be obtained at 19 Rue de Liberte, L – 2930, Luxembourg, see note 19. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement, remuneration of key management personnel, related party transactions and presentation of consolidated financial statements.

The functional currency of ArcelorMittal Kent Wire Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

#### Going concern

The company has the facility to borrow up to £3.5m through the group's Treasury division in order to finance its operations and also forms part of the group's debt factoring arrangement which it joined during 2014. The company is dependent on the continued support of its parent company ArcelorMittal Hamburg GmbH for the provision of credit terms on the intercompany liability arising from the purchases of wire mesh coil and other products. The Directors of the company have obtained confirmation from ArcelorMittal Hamburg GmbH that credit terms will continue to be granted on the intercompany liability. The Directors of the company confirm that the business has adequate resources to continue its operations for the following twelve months and into the foreseeable future.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of any depreciation and provision for impairment.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives to the business. The annual depreciation rates and methods are as follows:

Short-term leasehold property

- over the period of the lease

Plant and machinery

- straight line over 12 years

Office equipment and fixtures

- straight line over 4 years

### Revaluation of plant and machinery

The company decided to take a one-off single revaluation of its plant and machinery assets following the introduction of FRS102 reporting standards. The resulting revaluation reserve is transferred to the profit and loss reserve, in equal instalments over the remainder of the lease.

#### Financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange risk. As at 31 December 2018, the Company had no such instrument outstanding (2017 - nil).

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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 balance sheet 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, the 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.

#### Impairment of assets

#### 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 the profit and loss as described below.

### Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

#### Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

#### **Investments**

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any impairment.

#### Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less any further costs of realisation.

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost consists of direct materials, labour and attributable overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less any further costs of realisation.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

#### Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Differences arising due to exchange fluctuations have been charged or credited in the profit and loss account.

#### **Taxation**

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

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are despatched to the customer.

#### Leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating lease rentals are charged to income in equal annual amounts over the lease term.

#### Pension costs

The company makes contributions into employees' personal pension schemes as part of their remuneration packages. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

## 2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, 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 directors have reviewed the judgements in regards to revenue recognition and other areas of the financial statements but concluded there were no material judgements that require separate disclosure.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors have reviewed the estimates at 31 December 2018 and while, as described above, there are numerous estimates made by the directors, none are considered sufficiently material to require separate disclosure.

#### 3. Turnover

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

					2018 £	2017 £
Turnover: Sale of goods:				·		
United Kingdom		•	•		43,888,657	40,519,872
Overseas			•		24,632	347,718
			•	,	<del> </del>	<del> </del>
	•				43,913,289	40,867,590
		•		•		The second of the second

The directors consider that the company only has one class of business, being the sale of goods of £43,913,289 (2017 - £40,867,590).

## 4. Profit before taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
Owned assets	515,074	470,365
Rentals under operating leases	1,775,411	1,879,204
Loss on foreign exchange	66,087	46,898
		·

Rentals under operating leases charges of £1,168,664 incurred during the year (2017 - £1,259,009), were recharged directly to the companys subsidiary Total Ship Services Limited.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

#### 5. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements were £13,459, (2017 - £13,459).

#### 6. Staff numbers and costs

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Average monthly number of persons employed (including directors):	•	•
Directors	3	. 3
Administration	17	15
	1	13
Sales	70	
Production	70	66
	04	00
	94	88
		- · ·
	£	£
Their aggregate remuneration comprised (including directors):		
Wages and salaries	3,161,444	2,980,253
Social security costs	340,885	308,704
Pension costs	75,104	11,426
1 Chistoff Costs		11,420
	3,577,433	3,300,383
	=======================================	

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The total cost charged to the profit and loss for the year was £75,104 (2017 - £11,426). At the year end there was an accrued amount outstanding of £12,400. (2017 - £12,025).

#### 7. Directors' remuneration and transactions

During the year, one director (2017 - one) received remuneration for his services to the company. He received emoluments of £124,586 (2017 - £129,182). The company does not operate its own pension scheme, however during the year the director requested the Company to transfer part of his remuneration to his personal pension, therefore at the end of the year there was an accrued lump sum of £9,480. Contributions made on behalf of the director in the year were £nil (2017 - £nil). The two other directors received emoluments directly from the parent company ArcelorMittal Hamburg GmbH. They did not receive any remuneration in respect of their qualifying services to the company.

### 8. Finance costs (net)

•	` ,						2018	2017
			. •	•			£	. <b>£</b>
Interest payabl	e and sin	nilar charges				•		,
Intercompany	* ******	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			. *		51,110	33,015
Bank charges							208,260	186,568
•							259,370	219,583

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

## 9. Tax on profit

The tax charge comprises:		
The tax charge comprises.	2018	2017
Comment to a small to	<b> </b>	Ł
Current tax on profit		
United Kingdom corporation tax (credit)/charge	(17,327)	57,884
Prior year adjustment	96,569	-
Total current tax	79,242	57,884
Deferred tax	<i>;</i>	
Deferred taxation (note 15) - timing differences, origination and reversal	(27,928)	(24,297)
Total tax charge	51,314	33,587
TO DESTRUMENT OF THE PROPERTY		

The Finance (No 2) Act 2016, which provides for reductions in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and to 17% effective from 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 15 September 2016. These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

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

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017: lower than) that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19% (2017 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
(Loss) / Profit before tax	(304,109)	473,191
Tax on profit at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017 – 19%)	(57,781)	91,073
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductable for tax purposes	11,962	6,706
Effect of capital allowance in excess of depreciation	55,193	48,202
Group relief surrendered	92,999	(88,097)
Movement on deferred tax	(27,928)	(24,297)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous years	96,569	
Total non-taxable income	(119,700)	<del>.</del>
Total tax charge for year	51,314	33,587

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

10.	Tangible	

and and an	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and Machinery £	Office equipment and fixtures	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2018 Additions	2,869,064 64,556	2,820,006 179,557	189,072	5,878,142 244,113
At 31 December 2018	2,933,620	2,999,563	189,072	6,122,255
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	1,142,994	800,951	189,072	2,133,017
Charge for the year	243,454	271,620		515,074
At 31 December 2018	1,386,448	1,072,571	189,072	2,648,091
Net book value			e e	
At 31 December 2018	1,547,172	1,926,992	<u>-</u>	3,474,164
At 31 December 2017	1,726,070	2,019,055	÷.	3,745,125
	-			

#### 11. Investments

Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorporation or principal business address	Principal activity	Holding	%
Total Ship Services Limited	England and Wales	Ships agency services provider within Chatham Docks	Ordinary shares	100

Total Ship Services Limited registered office: Forest House, Northside Three, Chatham Docks, Chatham, Kent ME4 4SR.

In the year ended 31 December 2018, Total Ship Services Limited has a profit after-tax of £507,137 (2017 profit after tax - £74,812) and net assets of £555,708 (2017 net assets - £678,571).

### Subsidiary undertakings

Cost

At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018

10,000

£

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

12.	Stocks	2010	
		2018	2017
		£,	£
	Raw materials and consumables	5,274,975	7,353,682
	Work-in-progress	520,562	371,575
	Goods for resale	6,284,274	2,364,272
	Goods for lesale	0,204,274	2,304,272
		12,079,811	10,089,529
13.	Debtors		ge.
		2018	2017
		. 2016 £	£017
	Amounts folling due within one years	. a.	. at
	Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors	8,079,027	8,159,652
		318,827	301,870
	Amounts owed by subsidiary	17,327	
	Corporation tax		233,685
	Prepayments and accrued income	216,826	218,795
		8,632,007	8,914,002
		======	5,717,002
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repaya	ble on demand.	
14.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	•	•
	oroginator minorita managado virtual oro your		
		2018	2017
		£	£
			0.015.000
	Other loans	8,920,070	9,047,939
	Trade creditors	1,008,917	4,664,942
	Amounts owed to immediate parent company	8,140,170	1,176,355
	Amounts owed to other group undertakings	2,528,314	4,612,849
	VAT	1,121,686	82,822
	Other taxes and social security	130,119	135,558
	Accruals and deferred income	634,676	888,419
		22 492 052	20 600 004
		22,483,952	20,608,884

Other loans represent the of sale recievables under a factoring arrangement. Only sales that are fully credit insured are able to be sold through this facility.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are payable on demand.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 15. Provisions for liabilities

		Deferred
		tax
		£
Balance at 1 January 2018	•	118,463
Credit for the year		(27,928)
Polono et 21 Procentes 2010	-	00.525
Balance at 31 December 2018	=	90,535
	2018	2017
The amounts of deferred tax provided in the accounts are as follows:	£	£
Capital allowances in advance of depreciation	97,697	124,334
Other timing differences	(7,162)	(5,871)
	00.636	110 462
	90,535	118,463

The Finance (No 2) Act 2016, which provides for reductions in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and to 17% effective from 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 15 September 2016. These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

We estimate that the future rate changes to 17% would have an immaterial effect on our deferred tax position. The actual impact will be dependent on our deferred tax position at that time.

#### 16. Called up share capital and reserves

	•		2018	2017
		•	£	£
Authorised, called up, al	lotted and fully paid:			
1,500,000 (2017 – 1,500,0	000) ordinary shares of £1 each		1,500,000	1,500,000
•				

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

The revaluation reserve derived from the revaluation of plant and machinery assets on transition to FRS102 in 2015 is transferred to the profit and loss reserve, in equal instalments over the remainder of the site lease.

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

#### 17. Financial commitments

#### Operating lease commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Land and Buildings	Other £	Land and Buildings £	Other £
Leases expiring:	•			-
Within one year	1,808,175	335,782	1,746,039	337,032
Between one and five years	5,211,575	119,640	5,599,669	224,685
After five years	2,160,134	29,692	3,207,200	55,132
	9,179,884	485,114	10,552.908	616,849

#### 18. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102 section 33 Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions with other members of the group, where the parties to the transaction are wholly owned members of the group extended to wholly owned subsidiary companies, where the consolidated financial statements are publicly available. Accordingly, no disclosure has been made of transactions with group companies.

# 19. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The directors consider that the immediate parent company is ArcelorMittal Hamburg GmbH, Dradenaustrase 33, 21129 Hamburg, which is incorporated in Germany. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is ArcelorMittal SA, which is incorporated in Netherlands. Copies of the group accounts are available from ArcelorMittal SA the largest and smallest group preparing consolidated accounts, 19 Rue de Liberte, L-2930, Luxembourg.