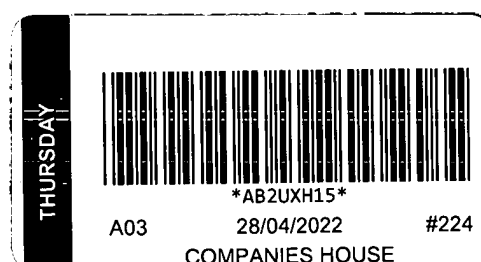


Company Registration No. 09659859

Stemcor London Trading Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2021



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Corporate information

Directors

Andrew Checketts

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Auditor

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Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Review of the business

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Stemcor Global Holdings Limited ("the Group") and operates as an international trading business.

The principal activities of the Company are trading in steel products and in raw materials for the production of steel.

The Group manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that key performance indicators for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's principal risk is that the Group fails to comply with its covenanted obligations under the terms of its financing agreements. A covenant breach could lead to a default, which in turn could impact trade finance funding to the Group.

Russia / Ukraine War

The war in Ukraine has led to disruption in the steel and raw material global markets driven by the temporary closure of Ukrainian steel producers, and many national Governments imposing sanctions on an increasing number of Russian institutions and oligarchs, which is restricting trade flows of Russian origin products (including steel and raw materials) with additional adverse implications for the already challenged freight market. Consequently, demand for non-Russian origin material is currently very strong and continuing to drive high price levels in the short term.

Whilst Russia and Ukraine have historically been significant contributors to both global and Stemcor's supply of steel and raw materials, a key strength the Group is its global network, and the expectation is that alternative supply will be sourced and therefore is expected to have limited impact on the Company's performance. Furthermore, the uncertainty in the market is providing the Company with several significant new trading opportunities, replacing previous Russian and Ukrainian supply. However, as noted within the going concern and Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty section within Note 1 on pages 14 and 15, the directors have reviewed various downside scenarios that could impact the Company including the risks posed by the war.

Strategic report (continued)

Covid-19 Risk

During 2021 the Covid-19 pandemic continued to have a global impact, posing a significant worldwide threat to health, with ongoing restrictions on travel in place across the early part of 2021, and a factor in the disruption of many supply chains. At the onset of the pandemic the Group immediately recognised its significance and took a series of measures which have continued to be maintained through 2021 to mitigate the following risks.


- *Operational:* The safety of Stemcor employees was paramount. The Group transitioned employees to a combination of working from home and office rotations, where required by local government guidelines. The remote and agile working arrangements were successfully supported by a robust IT infrastructure, with employees continuing to seamlessly access Group systems through a secure virtual desktop infrastructure.
- *Governance and risk management:* The Group enhanced robust internal governance and risk management structures have been maintained, with the Trading Management Team meeting weekly and focused on Covid-19 response activities. The meeting frequency and reporting of the Groups' other risk management related teams were also increased at the onset of the pandemic.
- *Counterparties:* The Group maintained its very close relationships with its lenders and credit insurers to ensure flexibility to secure support for customers and suppliers enabling the successful execution of trades.

As we enter 2022, following the success of global vaccinations programmes, many national governments have relaxed Covid-19 restrictions significantly and there appears to be a pathway to return to a more normal trading environment.

Although, given the dynamic nature of the pandemic and the initial uncertainty posed by the Omicron variant towards the end of Q4 2021, there remains uncertainty regarding future Covid -19 variants as well as the continued effectiveness of the vaccine programme, which could impact the Company's future performance. As noted within the going concern section within Note 1 on page 14, the directors have reviewed various downside scenarios in relation to the continued risks posed by the pandemic.

The operating, financial and strategic risks, which affect the Company, are discussed in the Stemcor Global Holdings Limited's Annual Report and Financial Statements, which does not form part of this report.

By Order of the Board



J Verden
Director
22 April 2022

Directors' report

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors of the Company

The current directors are shown on page 3.

Directors' indemnities

The Company's articles of association provide, subject to the provisions of local legislation, that the Company may indemnify any director or former director of the Company in respect of any losses or liabilities he or she may incur in connection with any proven or alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company (including by funding any expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him or her). In addition, directors and officers of the Company and its subsidiaries are covered by Directors' & Officers liability insurance.

Dividends

A final dividend of \$3,000,000 was paid in relation to 2021 (2020: \$nil)

Results

The results for the year are set out on page 12.

Future developments

The directors aim is to continue the trading strategy of the Group focussing on governance, risk and cost structure.

Events since the balance sheet date

There were no events that occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue that affect the accounts as at 31 December 2021 other than;

- The Ukraine/Russia war that is a significant non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The Company has outlined its considerations of the impact of this crisis within the Principal risks and uncertainties section on page 4 and also within the going concern section within Note 1 on page 14.

Going concern

After having considered the disclosures in Note 1, the directors believe that the Group has an expectation of managing these risks. As a result, the Directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Political donations

No political donations were made during the year.

Directors' report (continued)

Disabled employees

The Stemcor Group takes seriously its legal and moral responsibilities in relation to employees who are disabled or who become disabled whilst employed by us. We understand our requirements to make reasonable adjustments for disabled applicants to the Company. Employees who become disabled whilst working for us are given practical assistance with adapting to their new situation and we work with them to identify and provide reasonable adjustments to enable them to continue to be employed by us as far as possible. We are committed that disabled employees are assisted in training, career development and promotion opportunities so that their disabilities do not disadvantage them in accessing those opportunities.

Employee involvement

The Stemcor Group understands that its success is dependent on the motivation and engagement of its employees. Communication and consultation are at the heart of engagement and this is delivered principally within each subsidiary unit of Stemcor through both formal and informal staff information and consultation methods. At a Group level, the global internal communications portal provides access to relevant communication about Company performance, business information and community news.

Energy usage


The Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations "SECR" were issued in 2018 and are designed to increase awareness of energy costs within organisations, provide data which could be used to drive energy efficiency measures and to help reduce organisation's impact on climate change. The regulations also seek to provide greater transparency for stakeholders. The regulations lay down requirements for which companies are being asked to report on energy use.

Stemcor London Trading Limited has not met the thresholds laid down in the regulations in the 2021 financial year (i.e. the company has consumed less than 40MWH of energy). Stemcor London Trading Limited is therefore classed as a Low Energy User as defined in the regulations and has no disclosure to make.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the group's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

By Order of the Board



J Verden

Director

22 April 2022

Directors' responsibility statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 year.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and 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.
- Present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company;
- Present information including accounting policies in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information; and
- Provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements of FRS 102 is sufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

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 deduction of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Stemcor London Trading Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stemcor London Trading Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position and the related notes 1 to 16, 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 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 to 31 December 2023 being a period of at least a year 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Stemcor London Trading Limited

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 directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 set out on page 8, 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.

Explanation as to what extent 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 irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Stemcor London Trading Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

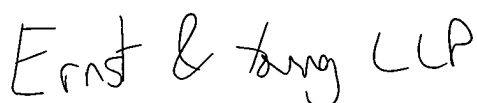
Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102) Companies Act 2006, Bribery Act 2010, Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulation 2018, and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulation in the United Kingdom.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management to understand the policies and procedures in place as well as reviewing corroborative evidence as necessary.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by enquiring with management to understand the policies and procedures in place to detect fraud and action accordingly and by considering the risk of management override. We assessed that revenue and manual statutory adjustments were areas of the audit which might be more susceptible to fraud.
- We obtained an understanding of the controls over the process for the recognition of revenue and manual statutory adjustments. We carried out audit procedures particularly focusing on the existence of revenue recorded and any manual adjustments to both revenue and the statutory financial statements. We incorporated data analytics into our testing procedures for revenue and journal entry testing. We identified specific transactions based on our understanding and obtained supporting documentation as appropriate.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved reviewing minutes from the Board of Directors, enquiring with key management personnel and testing journals identified by specific risk criteria.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located 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 member, 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 member 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 member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



William Binns (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

25 April 2022

Income Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 USD'000	2020 USD'000
Turnover		693,821	622,057
Cost of sales		<u>(681,008)</u>	<u>(612,704)</u>
Gross profit		12,813	9,353
Administrative expenses		<u>(6,881)</u>	<u>(4,802)</u>
Operating profit	2	5,932	4,549
Interest payable and similar charges	5	<u>(1,498)</u>	<u>(1,513)</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		4,434	3,036
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	<u>(39)</u>	<u>127</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>4,395</u>	<u>3,163</u>

The results above are derived solely from continuing operations.
The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the annual accounts.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 USD'000	2020 USD'000
Profit for the financial year	4,395	3,163
Movement in cash flow hedging position	(172)	(197)
Dividends	(3,000)	-
Total comprehensive profit for the financial year	<u>1,223</u>	<u>2,966</u>

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital USD'000	Share premium USD'000	Profit and loss account USD'000	Hedging reserve USD'000	Shareholder equity USD'000
At 1 January 2020	-	12,659	375	55	13,089
Profit for the year	-	-	3,163	-	3,163
Hedging reserve	-	-	-	(197)	(197)
At 31 December 2020	-	12,659	3,538	(142)	16,055
Profit for the year	-	-	4,395	-	4,395
Hedging reserve	-	-	-	(172)	(172)
Dividend	-	-	(3,000)	-	(3,000)
At 31 December 2021	-	12,659	4,933	(314)	17,278

Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 USD'000	2020 USD'000
Current assets			
Stock	7	24,475	22,191
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	88,768	28,979
Cash at bank and in hand	9	12,466	5,087
		<u>125,709</u>	<u>56,257</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(108,431)	(40,202)
Net assets		<u>17,278</u>	<u>16,055</u>
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	11	-	-
Share premium		12,659	12,659
Profit and loss account		4,933	3,538
Hedging reserve		(314)	(142)
Shareholder equity		<u>17,278</u>	<u>16,055</u>

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the annual accounts.

The financial statements of Stemcor London Trading Limited (registered number 09659859) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 April 2022.



A Checketts
Director

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Stemcor London Trading Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The Registered Office is Longbow House, 4th Floor, 14-20 Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4TW.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS102 as it applies to financial statements of companies for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Stemcor London Trading Limited were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 April 2022. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The financial statements are prepared in USD which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest USD'000.

Exemptions

As permitted by FRS 102 Section 1.12, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under that standard in relation to presentation of cash flow statement and the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel. Where required equivalent disclosures are given in the consolidated financial statements of Stemcor Global Holdings Limited.

Going concern

Stemcor London Trading Limited is a subsidiary of Stemcor Global Holdings Limited ("SGHL" or "the Group"). From a financing perspective a number of key facilities are guaranteed at a Group level.

The Directors have reviewed current trading, cash flow projections, business forecasts and the Company's financing facilities as part of their assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors have worked with senior management within the Company and agreed a business plan that forecasts trading through to the end of December 2023. This business plan has been used as the basis for the going concern assessment and other estimates made during the financial year. The business plan contains the most up-to-date management information and provides a sufficient level of detail to support these assessments.

The Directors believe that with the majority of the Company's trading transactions being short term in nature, they can reasonably forecast the results of the Company's operating model. The business plan includes analysis of the Group's income statement, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, KPIs and also performance against the covenants within its various financing facilities over the forecast period.

The Directors are aware of the following uncertainties facing the industry in which the business operates:

- The commodities market is subject to a degree of volatility which could result in unforeseen market shocks or loss of key customers, which has been exacerbated by the Russia/Ukraine war;
- There is continued over-capacity in global steel markets which could lead to lower volumes and pricing; and
- The potential ongoing disruption of the Covid-19 pandemic.

These uncertainties may prevent the Company from performing in accordance with its business plan, from meeting its forecasts and from complying with its covenants. Where appropriate, the business plan has been subjected to sensitivity testing which involves flexing a number of the main underlying assumptions and evaluating the potential impact of the Company's principal risks noted above in the Strategic report actually occurring, and considering the mitigating actions available to the Group over the relevant timeframe, if such risks did arise.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Going Concern (continued)

Although there remain some uncertainties in relation to market conditions, the Company's financing risks are mitigated by:

- The Stemcor Group's historic track record of successfully renewing or refinancing its working capital facilities;
- The Stemcor Group's ability to bring on board new lenders;
- The diverse range of bilateral financing facilities across c.20 bilateral lenders (and borrowing bases), with varying levels of utilisation, head room and renewal dates ensuring the Group is not beholden to any one facility or lender to maintain financing continuity; and
- A supportive lender group.

The Directors believe that the Company has a track record of managing these remaining risks, based on the Company's robust finance model, appropriate scale, a streamlined and efficient cost base, a clear trading strategy and strong corporate governance.

After making reasonable enquiries and having carefully considered the matters described above, the Directors believe that the Company is a sustainable business, will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due and will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements of Stemcor London Trading Limited.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of Financial Position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

At 31 December 2021 the Group had some material in St Petersburg, Russia, with a net purchase value of \$6.5m. The logistical challenges that have been experienced in Russia since the start of the crisis in Ukraine have meant that the material hasn't yet been able to be shipped. Whilst there has been a significant increase in the market value of the material in recent weeks, should restrictions limit the opportunity for a free market sale, a loss may be realised on this material in the future of up to 50%.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of the exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. All differences are taken to the Income Statement.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Derivative instruments

The Company uses forward foreign currency contracts to reduce exposure to foreign exchange rates and commodity contracts to cover exposure to commodity price risk. The Company also uses commodity contracts to profit from movements in commodity prices.

The Company applies hedge accounting for transactions entered into to manage the foreign exchange exposures. Forward foreign exchange contracts are designated as cash flow hedges of sales or purchases denominated in foreign currencies in its UK based businesses.

Changes in the fair values of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, and which are effective, are recognised directly in equity. Any ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship (being the excess of the cumulative change in fair value of the hedging instrument since inception of the hedge over the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item since inception of the hedge) is recognised in the income statement.

If a hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the cumulative gain or loss in reserve is reclassified to include it in the initial cost of the asset or liability.

For hedges that do not result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the income statement in the same period or periods during which the hedged sales or purchases affect profit or loss. Forecast transactions are expected to occur and affect profit or loss within the next twelve months.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires, no longer meets the hedging criteria, the forecast transaction is no longer highly probable, or the hedging instrument is terminated.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the invoiced amount of goods sold and services provided to third parties net of value added tax, duty and trade discounts. Turnover arising from the sale of steel and steel-making raw materials is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have substantially passed to the customer.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable to the bank (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance revenue in the Income Statement.

Taxation

The Company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Deferred tax assets are only 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. Further details are contained in Note 6.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Stock

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Income Statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Provisions for liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution schemes are charged to the Income Statement account as they are payable.

2. Operating profit

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Loss/(profit) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	105	(120)
Foreign exchange differences	22	45
Auditor's remuneration (note 3)	52	51
	<hr/>	<hr/>

3. Auditors remuneration

The remuneration of auditors or its associates is further analysed as follows

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Audit of the financial statements	52	51
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Non audit fees paid to the Company's auditor for the year amounted to US\$nil (2020: US\$nil).

Notes to the financial statements

4. Staff costs

(a) Staff costs

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Wages and salaries	4,869	3,362
Social Security	271	227
Pension costs (Note 12)	163	155
	<u>5,303</u>	<u>3,744</u>

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2021	2020
	No.	No.
Sales and administration staff	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>

(b) Director's remuneration

None of the 3 directors (2020: 3) received any emoluments in respect of their services as directors of the Company during the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: \$nil).

The remuneration of the directors is paid by Stemcor Holdings 2 Limited and Stemcor USA Inc. The directors act in a group capacity only and do not allocate specific time to the Company and therefore it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of the Company.

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>1,498</u>	<u>1,513</u>

Notes to the financial statements

6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Current Taxation		
UK corporation tax at 19% (2020: 19%)	-	-
UK corporation tax prior year adjustment	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred Taxation		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(39)	127
Total deferred tax	(39)	127
Total current tax on profit on ordinary activities	(39)	127

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19% (2020: 19%). The actual tax charge for the current year differs from the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,434	3,036
Expected tax charge at 19% (2020: 19%)	(842)	(577)
Disallowed expenses	(2)	(1)
Group relief claimed for no payment	130	-
Recognition of deferred tax asset on previously unrecognised tax losses	675	659
Rate change	-	46
Total tax (charge) /credit	(39)	127

As at 31 December 2021, the Company has tax losses arising in the UK of US\$131m (2020: US\$136m) that are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits. Of the above losses, the Company only expects net deferred tax assets of \$483,000 to reverse in 2022. The assets are recognised on the basis that the Company believes that it is probable that it will be recovered against future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets of \$522,000 were recognised at 31 December 2020, and during 2021 was decreased by \$39,000 to \$483,000 at 31 December 2021 and is included in other debtors in Note 8.

The March 2021 Budget announced a further increase to the main rate of corporation tax to 25% from April 2023. The deferred tax assets recognised on these losses are expected to unwind before the rate change comes into effect and therefore deferred tax is continued to be recognised at 19%.

Notes to the financial statements

7. Stock

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Finished goods and goods for resale	24,475	22,191
Stock provision	-	-
	<u>24,475</u>	<u>22,191</u>

In the opinion of the directors, the replacement cost of stock does not differ materially from the above figures except for material held in St Petersburg, Russia as detailed in 'Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty' in Note 1 on page 15.

Included in the stock figures is US\$24,475,000 (2020: US\$22,191,000) which relates to inventories pledged as security for liabilities.

Stock recognised as cost of sales in the year was US\$642,807,000 (2020: US\$578,672,000).

Impairment losses recognised in cost of sales are US\$nil (2020: US\$nil) and the impairments reversed are US\$nil (2020: US\$nil).

8. Debtors

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Trade debtors	83,156	21,771
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	3,563	4,766
Other debtors	1,663	2,053
Derivative financial instruments	190	-
Prepayments and accrued income	196	389
	<u>88,768</u>	<u>28,979</u>

Included in debtors is US\$78,459,000 (2020: US\$18,844,000) which are pledged as security for liabilities.

Included in debtors is US\$nil (2020: US\$nil) of debtors due after more than one year.

9. Cash at bank and in hand

Included in cash at bank and in hand is US\$6,671,000 (2020: US\$4,668,000) which are pledged as security for liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Overdrafts and short term borrowings	(78,862)	(21,037)
Trade creditors	(8,430)	(3,966)
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	(809)	(1,015)
Other creditors	(2,704)	(5,170)
Derivative financial instruments	-	(130)
Accruals and deferred income	(17,626)	(8,884)
	<u>(108,431)</u>	<u>(40,202)</u>

Included in overdrafts and short term borrowings is US\$78,862,000 (2020: US\$21,037,000) of transactional finance provided by a series of uncommitted bilateral facilities secured on stock and debtors. The short-term trade finance borrowings are repayable upon proceeds from the receivables being financed and carries an interest rate of Lender Cost of funds plus an average margin of 2.25%.

11. Share capital

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
At 1 January and at 31 December - 102 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

12. Pensions

The principal pension arrangements are defined contribution schemes. The assets are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. The costs were charged to the Income Statement account as incurred. There were no outstanding contributions or prepaid contributions at either the beginning or end of the financial year.

	2021	2020
	USD'000	USD'000
Defined contribution scheme (Note 4)	<u>163</u>	<u>155</u>

Notes to the financial statements

13. Contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2021, the Company had the following contingent liabilities:

- The Company along with Stemcor Global Holdings Limited is a guarantor to the uncommitted bilateral lines; and
- Under the Company's facilities there was US\$70,928,000 (2020: US\$56,228,000) of open letters of credit.

14. Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue that affect the accounts as at 31 December 2021 other than;

- The Ukraine/Russia war that is a significant non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The Company has outlined its considerations of the impact of this crisis within the Principal risks and uncertainties section on page 4 and also within the Judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty section within Note 1 on page 15.

15. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemption under FRS102, section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.1A, and has not disclosed transactions with other subsidiaries of Stemcor Global Holdings Limited.

16. Ultimate Parent Company and controlling party

The immediate parent company of Stemcor London Trading Limited is Stemcor Holdings 2 Limited, which is incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company is Cedar Industrial Group Co. Limited, incorporated in China, whose registered office is Room 405, No.4 Hengjun Street, Baiyun District, Guangzhou City, China.

The smallest group which consolidates the Company's accounts at 31 December 2021 is Stemcor Global Holdings Limited. The consolidated accounts can be found on the Jersey Companies House website.

The largest group which consolidates the Company's accounts at 31 December 2021 is Cedar Industrial Group Co. Limited. The consolidated accounts can be found on the Shanghai stock exchange website.