Bisalloy Steel Group Limited

2015 FINANCIAL REPORT

Contents

DIRECTORS REPORT

Your directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Mr Phillip Cave, AM
B.Bus, FCPA
Chairman

Skills & Experience:

Mr Cave is an experienced director, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer with a career in major corporate turnaround projects, structured finance and corporate advisory service. Over a 35 year career, Mr Cave's experience has combined a mixture of operational management expertise across a wide variety of industries with an in depth knowledge of finance and banking.

Term of office:

A founding director of the Company and Chairman since appointed in November 2001. Last re-elected in November 2014.

Board Committees:

- Chairman of the Nominations & Remuneration Committee
- Audit & Risk Committee

Public company directorships during past three years:

- Chairman Dick Smith Holdings Ltd from December 2013 to February 2015.

Other directorships:

- Chairman Anchorage Capital Partners
- Chairman Wesley Institute
- Chairman Ability First Australia
- Acrow Formwork & Scaffolding Pty Ltd
- First Engineering Ltd

Mr Robert Terpening
Managing Director and CEO

Skills & Experience:

Mr Terpening was appointed Managing Director / CEO on 6th November 2008. Mr Terpening is an experienced manager of industrial businesses having had 18 years in Sales & Marketing and Operations roles followed by 19 years in General Management of manufacturing businesses. Mr Terpening's management experience has included operations across Australia, Indonesia, Thailand, New Zealand and the PRC. Mr Terpening is a Director of Bisalloy Steel Group's joint venture businesses – PT Bima Bisalloy and Bisalloy Thailand. Mr Terpening is also the Vice Chairman of the Group's Co-operative Joint Venture, Bisalloy Jigang (Shandong) Steel Plate Co., Limited.

Term of office:

Appointed in November 2008. As the managing director he is not subject to re-election by rotation.

Board Committees:

Nil

Other directorships:

Nil

Mr Kym Godson,
Dip Tech (Bus Admin),
FAICD, FAIM
Non-executive Director

Skills & Experience:

Mr Godson is an experienced public company director and has extensive experience in the management of industrial businesses, particularly within the steel industry. He is a former Managing Director and CEO of the Company having retired from the position in November 2008.

Term of office:

A founding director of the Company appointed in November 2001. Last re-elected in November 2014.

Board Committees:

- Audit & Risk Committee
- Nominations & Remuneration Committee

Other directorships:

- The House of M&K Pty. Ltd

Mr Richard Grellman, AM
FCA
Non-executive Director

Skills & Experience:

Mr Grellman brings significant accounting and finance skills to the Company, having had over 32 years experience in the accounting profession. He was a partner at KPMG from 1982 to 2000 and a member of KPMG's National Board from 1995 to 1997 and National Executive from 1997 to 2000.

Term of office:

- Appointed in February 2003 and is retiring by rotation pursuant to the requirements of the Company's constitution in order to seek re-election at the 2015 AGM.

Board Committees:

- Chairman of the Audit & Risk Committee
- Nominations & Remuneration Committee

Public company directorships during past three years:

- Chairman, Crowe Horwath Australasia Ltd.
- Chairman, Genworth Mortgage Insurance Ltd
- Chairman, IPH Ltd

Other directorships:

- Chairman, Bible Society Australia
- Chairman, AMP Foundation

Mr Dario Pong,
AB in Economics
Non-executive Director

Skills & Experience:

Mr Pong is currently based in Hong Kong and has lived for extended periods in Shanghai and Beijing, with wide ranging experience in the steel industry in the People's Republic of China. Mr Pong provides valuable experience and insight as Bisalloy develops its Asian growth strategy, including its Chinese Joint Venture.

Term of office:

Appointed on 30 September 2013 and is retiring by rotation pursuant to the requirements of the Company's constitution in order to seek re-election at the 2015 AGM.

Board Committees:

- Audit & Risk Committee
- Nominations & Remuneration Committee

Other directorships:

- Ferro Resources Ltd
- Shiu Wing Steel Ltd

Company Secretary
Mr Malcolm Mitchell
MA, CA

Skills & Experience
Mr Mitchell is a Chartered Accountant and has over 30 years professional experience working in senior financial positions with both listed and private companies. Mr Mitchell was a Director of the Company until early 2007.

Interests in shares of the company and related bodies corporate
As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited were:

	Number of Ordinary Shares
P J Cave	7,573,562
R Terpening	525,969
K Godson	1,344,766
R Grellman	41,693
D Pong	0

DIVIDENDS

	Cents	$'000
Final dividend recommended on ordinary shares (fully franked)	4.00	1,759
Dividends paid in the year	0.00	Nil

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Group during the financial year was the processing and sale of quenched and tempered, high-tensile, and abrasion resistant steel plates ("Q&T plate").

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

OPERATIONS

GROUP

Bisalloy Steel Group comprises Bisalloy Steels Pty Ltd in Australia, the majority owned distribution businesses in Indonesia (PT Bima Bisalloy) and Thailand (Bisalloy Thailand) and the investment in the Chinese CJV – Bisalloy Jigang (Shandong) Steel Plate Co, Ltd.

The Group has seen a decline in demand for Q&T plate across the markets in which it operates, driven by the reduced expenditure on new projects and a slower than expected increase in repairs and maintenance by resource companies. Despite this environment the Group's Australian operation has increased its domestic market share contributing to a 10.6% increase in Group revenue in FY2015. The Group recorded a net profit after tax for the year ended 30 June 2015 of $2.8m, which was up $4.2m or 302% from the preceding year's result.

The Group's net debt decreased to $3.6m at 30 June 2015 (30 June 2014: $10.1m). The Group maintains its objective of reducing debt to the most appropriate level with both capital expenditure and working capital continuing to be closely managed.

Safety is a key commitment of the Group with a continued focus on zero harm to all employees, contractors and visitors. All employees across the Group's operations are empowered under the STAR program to Stop, Think, Act and Respond to any issue in regard to ensuring safe working conditions. For the second consecutive year, the Group recorded no Lost Time Injuries across its operations and as at 30 June 2015 had achieved 768 days Lost Time Injury free.

BISALLOY STEELS AUSTRALIA

Bisalloy Steels is Australia's only processor of quenched and tempered high-tensile, abrasion resistant and armour grade alloyed steel plates. Bisalloy Steels distributes wear-grade and high tensile plate through distributors and directly to original equipment manufacturers in both Australia and overseas.

While the challenges confronting businesses providing services and materials to the resources sector are well documented, Bisalloy's objective for FY2015 was to recover domestic market share that had been lost to overseas steel producers targeting the Australian Q&T market with their surplus production at dumped prices. This objective was partially achieved through the impact of the determination of the Australian Anti-Dumping Commission's investigation into imports of Q&T plate from Sweden, Finland and Japan. The Commission found significant dumping margins in the Australian Q&T plate market and imposed anti-dumping duties on Q&T plate exported to Australia from the nominated countries. While these duties were between 9.6% and 26.1%, the true dumping margins verified by the Anti-Dumping Commission were between 21.7% and 34.0%.

This result saw imports from all the nominated countries adapt to the new trading environment. Japanese imports reduced significantly and one of the major importers of Japanese Q&T plate ceased trading in November 2014. Imports from Sweden, while reduced in volume, were partially replaced by that manufacturer's production facilities in the USA.

The resulting increase in Bisalloy's domestic sales tonnes flowed through to higher production levels which provided manufacturing efficiencies that are possible due to the Group's highly automated and efficient processing capabilities at Unanderra. The lower cost base established for the Australian business, improved manufacturing efficiencies and competitively priced steel plate inputs to the production process allowed consolidation of margins that had been eroded in the prior year.

Despite a reduction in capital investment by the major Australian miners, signs of increased repairs and maintenance spending due to high production outputs have been seen in some sectors.

BISALLOY ASIA

The Group's distribution subsidiaries in Indonesia and Thailand continued to operate profitably over FY2015 despite difficult business conditions in both markets. Improvement plans implemented in FY2015 aim to deliver increased profits from these businesses in FY2016. PT Bima Bisalloy in Indonesia operates across the resources, agriculture, cement and power industries and is progressively diversifying its customer base away from businesses which have traditionally focused on supplying the resource sector. Bisalloy Thailand continues to have a greater reliance on original equipment manufacturers for export, but it continues to develop its customer base across the agriculture, cement industries and armour applications as well as exports into neighbouring countries.

BISALLOY JIGANG COOPERATIVE JOINT VENTURE (CJV)

The Group's Cooperative Joint Venture (CJV) for the production and sale of quench & tempered steel into China and other North Asian markets continues its steady profit growth and the Group's original investment has now been fully recouped. Dividends received from the CJV during the year amounted to $0.3m. The CJV generated a total operating profit before tax of $1.6m, which after local taxes resulted in a 50% contribution to the Group of $0.5m for FY2015.

While Chinese equipment manufacturing is suffering from soft global demand, the CJV's sales tonnes continue to improve quarter on quarter. Additional sales resources are being added in line with the CJV's strategic growth plan and an expansion of the product portfolio will also benefit sales in the year ahead. This growth opportunity remains attractive as it is low risk with scope for significant upside.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

OPERATING RESULTS

The Group's net profit for the year after income tax was $2,819,000 (2014: Loss of $1,394,000). The result reflects the improved performance in the core Australian business over the course of the year following the restructure investment in 2014 and increased market share.

Operating results are summarised as follows:

	2015	
	Revenue $000s	Profit after tax $000s
Operating Segments		
Australia	**54,333**	**1,936**
Overseas	**13,600**	**1,189**
	67,933	**3,125**
Consolidated entity adjustments	**(6,954)**	**(306)**
Consolidated entity revenue and profit after tax for the year	**60,979**	**2,819**

SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

The improved return to shareholders reflects the results of actions and initiatives undertaken during FY2015.

	2015	2014	2013	2012
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (cents)	**5.7c**	(3.8c)	8.0c	14.5c
Net profit / (loss) attributable to members ($'000)	**2,490**	(1,650)	3,483	6,260
Return on equity (reported PAT/equity) (%)	**11.9%**	(5.9%)	16.0%	36.9%
Gearing (net debt / net debt + equity) (%)	**12%**	32%	29%	34%
Dividends paid (cents)	**0.0c**	0.0c	4.0c	0.0c
Dividend franking	**–**	–	100%	–

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The consolidated statement of cash flows illustrates an increase in cash and cash equivalents before exchange rate differences for the year ended 30 June 2015 of $3,513,000 (2014: increase of $207,000).

Operating activities generated $6,208,000 of net cash inflows (2014: $1,650,000) reflecting the improved profitability of the Group compared to prior period.

Investing activities required $815,000 (2014: $130,000) of net cash outflows for investment in operating plant and equipment. A dividend of $316,000 (2014: $755,000) was received from the Bisalloy Jigang joint venture.

The net cash inflows from operating and investing activities were used to reduce net debt. Net cash outflows from financing activities were $2,196,000 (2014: outflow of $2,077,000).

FUNDING

Bisalloy Steel Group Limited and Bisalloy Steels Pty Limited entered into a renewed facility agreement with GE Commercial Australasia Pty Limited on 30 June 2015.

The facility provides Bisalloy Steel Group Limited with a:

- $12m revolving loan facility; and
- $7.67m term loan facility.

The facility has a maturity date of 30 June 2018.

BUSINESS STRATEGY AND OUTLOOK

While the Group operates within the steel sector with its marketing mix historically leveraged to the resource sector. Efforts over recent years to deliver new products and enter new markets have diversified the marketing mix at a time when the resource sector is in a cyclical downturn. This has presented more growth opportunities for the Group in recent times and will be a focus of the Group in the year ahead. The Directors believe this strategy will continue to generate positive returns for shareholders.

Bisalloy Steels Australia has performed strongly in its domestic market and while the Australian domestic Q&T market has seen a reduction of circa 20% over the past twelve months, Bisalloy Steels Australia's market share is being restored to levels achieved prior to the dumping experienced in late 2013 and 2014. Further market share gains are being targeted in FY2016. In addition to this domestic market share improvement, export and armour plate sales should further improve assisted by the continuing fall in the A$.

The Group's distribution subsidiaries in Indonesia and Thailand continued to operate profitably over FY2015 despite difficult business conditions in both markets. Improvement plans implemented in FY2015 aim to deliver increased profits from these businesses in FY2016.

Bisalloy's Co-operative Joint Venture in the People's Republic of China is forecasting steadily increasing financial contributions to Group results through FY2016.

BUSINESS RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group takes a proactive approach to risk management. The board is responsible for ensuring that risks, and also opportunities, are identified on a timely basis and that the Group's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks and opportunities identified by the board.

The board has established an Audit and Risk Committee comprising non-executive directors, whose meetings are also attended by the executive directors. In addition sub-committees are convened as appropriate in response to issues and risks identified by the board, and the sub-committee further examines the issue and reports back to the board.

The board has a number of mechanisms in place to ensure that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks identified by the board. These include the following:

- Board approval of a strategic plan, which encompasses the Group's vision, mission and strategy statements, designed to meet stakeholders' needs and manage business risk.
- Implementation of board approved operating plans and budgets and board monitoring of progress against these budgets, including the establishment and monitoring of KPIs of both a financial and non-financial nature.
- Establishment of committees to report on specific business risks, including for example, such matters as environmental issues and concerns and occupational health and safety.
- Board review of financial risks such as the Group's liquidity, currency, interest rate and credit policies and exposures and monitors management's actions to ensure they are in line with Group policy.

The major high level business risk with the greatest potential to materially impact on the financial outlook for the Group is the prolonged deferral by the resource companies in undertaking the level of repairs and maintenance reflective of the reported levels of output. The Board is confident that Bisalloy has the products, strategies and management team to meet the challenges presented by any continued downturn in demand and is well positioned to take advantage of the eventual market recovery.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Total equity increased from $21,681,000 to $25,754,000, an increase of $4,073,000 driven by the net profit for the year and by foreign currency translation gains of $1,598,000 relating to the overseas subsidiaries as a result of the revaluation of the Australian dollar at the end of the year.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

Mr Robert Terpening the Group's Managing Director advised the Board on 25 August 2015 of his intention to retire effective 5 January 2016.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Group must, subject to certain exceptions set out in the constitution, indemnify each of its officers on a full indemnity basis and to the full extent permitted by law against all losses, liabilities, costs, charges and expenses incurred by the officer, as an officer of the Group (including all liabilities incurred where the officer acts as an officer of any other body corporate at the request of the Group) including any liability for negligence and for reasonable legal costs.

During the year or since the end of the year, the Group has paid premiums in respect of a directors and officers liability insurance policy. Details of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of the premium paid in respect of the policy have not been disclosed, as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Group's activities are governed by a range of environmental legislation and regulations. The Group utilises both internal and external environmental assessments to verify its compliance with applicable environmental legislation and regulations.

The Group is registered under *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* under which it is required to report energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions for its Australian facilities. The Group has implemented systems and processes for the collection and calculation of the data to meet its reporting requirements.

The Board believes that the consolidated entity has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental requirements and is not aware of any breach of those environmental requirements as they apply to the consolidated entity.

ROUNDING

The amounts contained in this report and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest $1,000 (where rounding is applicable) under the option available to the company under ASIC Class Order 98/0100. The company is an entity to which the Class Order applies.

AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE

The directors received the declaration on page 21 from the auditor of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited which forms part of this report.

INDEMNIFICATION OF AUDITORS

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Ernst & Young, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payment has been made to indemnify Ernst & Young during or since the financial year.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

No non audit services were provided by the Company's auditor, Ernst & Young in relation to the year ended 30 June 2015.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of directors meetings and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

		Committee Meetings	
	Directors' Meetings	Audit & Risk	Nominations & Remuneration
Number of Meetings Held	6	2	1
Number of Meetings Attended			
P J Cave	5	2	1
R Terpening	6	–	–
K Godson	6	2	1
R Grellman	6	2	1
D Pong	5	1	1

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

This remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2015 outlines the remuneration arrangements of the Company and the Group in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (the Act) and its regulations. This information has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Act

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for key management personnel (KMP) who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company, and includes the five executives in the Group receiving the highest remuneration.

REMUNERATION POLICY

The remuneration policy is set in recognition that the performance of the Group depends upon the quality of its directors and executives. In order to perform, the Group must be successful in attracting, motivating and retaining directors and executives of the highest quality.

To assist in achieving this objective, the remuneration policy embodies the following principles:

1. Provide competitive remuneration to attract high calibre directors and executives.
2. Align executive rewards with creation of shareholder value.
3. Ensure a significant component of executive remuneration is 'at risk' dependant upon meeting pre-determined performance hurdles.
4. Establish appropriately demanding performance hurdles in relation to variable executive remuneration.
5. Provide the opportunity for non-executive directors to sacrifice a portion of their fees to acquire shares in the Company at market price.

NOMINATIONS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nominations and Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors, the Managing Director and other senior executives, and the review and recommendation of general remuneration principles.

REMUNERATION STRUCTURE

The structure of non-executive director and executive remuneration is separate and distinct, in accordance with good corporate governance principles.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REMUNERATION

Objective

The Board sets aggregate remuneration at a level which is intended to provide the Company with the ability to attract and retain directors of the highest calibre, whilst incurring a cost which is acceptable to shareholders.

Structure

The Company's constitution and the ASX listing rules specify that the non-executive director fee pool shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting. The non-executive director fee pool is currently set at $500,000. The board will not seek any increase for the fee pool at the 2015 AGM.

The remuneration of non-executive directors must not include a commission on, or a percentage of, profits or operating revenue but directors are entitled to be reimbursed for travelling and other expenses incurred in attending to the Company's affairs.

Each director receives a fee for being a director of the Company and an additional fee for each Board Committee on which a director sits. The payment of additional fees for serving on a committee recognises the additional time commitment required by directors who serve on one or more sub committees.

Non-executive directors are encouraged by the Board to hold shares in the Company and are able to participate in the Non-executive Director ("NED") Share Plan. Under the NED Share Plan a non-executive director can choose to sacrifice up to 100% of their annual director's fee and instead be allocated shares up to the equivalent value. The value of the allocated shares is determined by reference to the market value on the day they are acquired on market.

The remuneration of non-executive directors for the period ended 30 June 2015 is detailed in the table on page 11 of this report.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVE MANAGER REMUNERATION

Objective

The Group aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration commensurate with their duties and responsibilities within the Group and to:

- reward executives for Group, business unit and individual performance measured against targets set by reference to appropriate benchmarks;
- link reward with the achievement of the Group's strategic goals;
- align the interests of executives with those of shareholders; and
- ensure total remuneration is competitive.

Structure

Executive director and executive manager remuneration consists of the following key components:

1. Fixed Remuneration
2. Variable Remuneration made up of:
   - Short Term Incentive (STI); and
   - Long Term Incentive (LTI)

The proportion of total remuneration that is fixed or variable (either short term or long term incentives) is determined for each individual executive by the Nominations & Remuneration Committee.

The remuneration of members of management who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group for the period ended 30 June 2015 is detailed in the table on page 11 of this report.

FIXED REMUNERATION

Objective

The level of fixed remuneration is set so as to provide a base level of remuneration which is both commensurate with the individual's duties and responsibilities within the Group and competitive in the market.

Fixed remuneration is reviewed annually by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee utilising a process of reviewing group-wide, business unit and individual performance, relevant comparative remuneration in the market and internal and external advice on policies and practice.

Structure

Executive directors and senior managers are provided with the opportunity to receive their fixed remuneration in a variety of forms, including cash, additional superannuation contributions and fringe benefits such as motor vehicles. The aim is to provide payments in a form that is both optimal for the recipient and cost efficient for the Group.

The fixed remuneration component of executive directors and members of management who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group for the period ended 30 June 2015 is detailed in the table on page 11 of this report.

VARIABLE REMUNERATION – SHORT TERM INCENTIVES (STI)

Objective

The STI program has been designed to align the remuneration received by executives and senior managers with the achievement of the Group's operational and financial targets. The total potential STI available for payment is determined so as to provide sufficient incentive to executives and senior managers to achieve the targets and so that the cost to the Group is reasonable in the circumstances.

Structure

The actual STI payments granted to each executive and senior manager depends upon the extent to which specific operational and financial targets set at the beginning of the financial year are met. The targets consist of a number of both financial and non-financial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

After the end of each financial year, consideration is given to performance against each of these KPIs to determine the extent of any payment to an individual executive and senior manager. The aggregate of STI payments and STI payments to individuals is subject to the approval of the Nominations & Remuneration Committee.

Payments made are normally paid as cash but the recipient is also able to elect to receive payment in alternative forms.

VARIABLE REMUNERATION – LONG TERM INCENTIVES (LTI)

Objective

The LTI program has been designed to align the remuneration received by executive directors and senior managers with the creation of shareholder wealth.

Consequently LTI grants are only made to executives who are in a position to influence shareholder wealth and thus have the opportunity to influence the company's performance against the relevant long term performance hurdles.

Structure

At the 2012 Annual General Meeting, a LTI plan was renewed for LTI grants to executives in the form of share rights.

These rights are granted in two equal parts. The first part is based on retention and requires the holder remain an employee for three years from grant date. The second part is based on delivering superior long-term performance as measured by Return on Equity ("ROE"), with each grant of rights divided into three equal tranches. For each tranche, actual ROE is measured against a budget ROE and a stretch ROE as determined annually by the board in respect of the forthcoming year. The proportion of the rights which vest depend on where within this range the Group performs, with 100% vesting on achieving the stretch ROE and no rights vesting if actual ROE is less than 90% of the budgeted ROE. For the 2015 year, the stretch ROE was set at 115% of the budget ROE. Any rights to which the employee may become entitled on achieving the performance criteria, are still subject to the three year retention criteria before they can vest.

Any share rights which do not vest, as a result of the relevant performance condition not being satisfied, lapse. If the holder leaves the business, the unvested rights lapse on the leaving date unless the board determines otherwise. In the event of a change in control of the Group, the vesting date will generally be brought forward to the date of change of control and share rights will vest subject to performance over this shortened period, subject to ultimate board discretion.

Once vested a holder may exercise his share rights and be allocated a fully paid ordinary share of Bisalloy Steel Group Ltd at no cost to the employee.

No share rights were granted under this scheme during the year.

Group performance

The board have determined that the Group did not meet its budgeted ROE for the year and so the performance components of the 2015 share rights have not vested.

For further detail of historical performance, refer to the shareholder returns section earlier in this Directors' report.

Details of key management personnel of the Company and Group

(i) Directors

P J Cave	Non-executive Chairman
R Grellman	Non-executive Director
K Godson	Non- executive Director
D Pong	Non-executive Director
R Terpening	Managing Director

(ii) Executives

D MacLaughlin	Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary (resigned 22 August 2014)
A Elliott	Chief Financial Officer (appointed 22 August 2014, resigned 8 May 2015)
D Collins[1]	Chief Financial Officer (appointed 11 May 2015)
M Sampson	Sales & Marketing Manager
M Bradmore	Operations Manager
T Matinca	Business Development & Strategy Manager

1. Mr Collins is contracted from Talent2 Pty Limited. The terms of this contract are set out in a consultancy agreement between the Company and Talent2 Pty Limited and may be terminated, by either party, at any time.

EXECUTIVE CONTRACTS

Remuneration arrangements for the key management personnel are formalised in employment contracts. Details of these contracts are provided below.

R. Terpening – Managing Director

- Regular employment contract without fixed term.
- Participation in STI and LTI schemes.
- 6 months notice required for termination of employment by employee
- 12 months notice required for termination by company.

M. Sampson – Sales & Marketing manager

- Regular employment contract without fixed term.
- Participation in STI and LTI schemes.
- 1 month notice required for termination of employment

M. Bradmore – Operations manager

- Regular employment contract without fixed term.
- Participation in STI and LTI schemes.
- 3 months notice required for termination of employment.

T Matinca – Business Development & Strategy Manager

- Regular employment contract without fixed term.
- Participation in STI and LTI schemes.
- 3 months notice required for termination of employment.

REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY AND GROUP

	Short-term		Long-term	Post employment		Termination benefits	Share-based payments	Total	
Year ended 30 June 2015	Salary and fees $	Cash bonus $	Long service leave $	Super-annuation $	Retirement benefits $	$	Share Rights $	$	Performance Related %
Non-Executive Directors									
R Grellman	80,000	–	–	7,600	–	–	–	87,600	–
K Godson	80,000	–	–	7,600	–	–	–	87,600	–
D Pong	100,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	100,000	–
Sub-total Non-Executive Directors	**260,000**	**–**		**15,200**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**275,200**	**–**
Executive Directors									
R Terpening	490,000	–	8,456	35,000	–	–	33,025	566,481	6%
Other key management personnel									
D MacLaughlin[1]	65,717	–	–	3,744	–	–	(41,096)	28,365	–
A Elliott[2]	145,954	–	–	16,097	–	55,000	–	217,051	–
D Collins[3]	40,320	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,320	–
T Matinca	240,092	–	9,554	34,401	–	–	–	284,047	–
M Bradmore	185,577	–	4,017	15,583	–	–	–	205,177	–
M Sampson	136,742	–	4,282	34,996	–	–	–	176,020	–
Sub-total executive KMP	**1,304,401**	**–**	**26,309**	**139,821**	**–**	**55,000**	**(8,071)**	**1,517,460**	**–**
Totals	**1,564,401**	**–**	**26,309**	**155,021**	**–**	**55,000**	**(8,071)**	**1,792,660**	**–**

1. Mr MacLaughlin resigned effective 22 August 2014.
2. Mr Elliott was appointed 22 August 2014 and resigned 8 May 2015.
3. Mr Collins was appointed 11 May 2015 and is contracted from Talent2 Pty Limited. Remuneration disclosed reflects payments to Talent2 Pty Limited.

The KMP did not receive any STI (2014: nil) during the period.

Year ended 30 June 2014	Short-term Salary and fees $	Short-term Cash bonus $	Long-term Long service leave $	Post employment Super-annuation $	Post employment Retirement benefits $	Termination benefits $	Share-based payments Share Rights $	Total $	Performance Related %
Non-Executive Directors									
P J Cave	120,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	120,000	–
R Grellman	80,000	–	–	7,400	–	–	–	87,400	–
G Pettigrew[1]	20,000	–	–	1,850	–	–	–	21,850	–
K Godson	80,000	–	–	7,400	–	–	–	87,400	–
D Pong[2]	75,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	75,000	–
Sub-total Non-Executive Directors	**375,000**	**–**	**–**	**16,650**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**391,650**	**–**
Executive Directors									
R Terpening	493,437	–	21,359	25,000	–	–	99,076	638,872	16%
Other key management personnel									
D MacLaughlin	251,055	–	6,146	24,704	–	–	41,094	322,999	13%
M Sampson	161,890	–	5,899	15,645	–	–	4,788	188,222	3%
M Bradmore	183,258	–	4,159	14,983	–	–	4,788	207,188	2%
T Matinca	246,210	–	2,039	24,918	–	–	4,788	277,955	2%
Sub-total executive KMP	**1,335,850**	**–**	**39,602**	**105,250**	**–**	**–**	**154,534**	**1,635,236**	**9%**
Totals	**1,710,850**	**–**	**39,602**	**121,900**	**–**	**–**	**154,534**	**2,026,886**	**8%**

1. Mr Pettigrew resigned on 30 September 2013.
2. Mr Pong was appointed on 30 September 2013.

SHARE RIGHTS

Share rights holders do not have any entitlement, by virtue of the rights, to participate in any share issue of the Company or any related body corporate or in the interest issue of any other registered scheme.

PERFORMANCE RIGHTS HOLDINGS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY AND GROUP

	Balance at 1 July 2014	Granted during the year	Rights exercised during the year	Forfeited or Lapsed	Balance at 30 June 2015	Vested and exercisable	Unvested
Executives							
R Terpening	333,333	–	–	(83,333)	**250,000**	–	250,000
D Collins	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	–
D MacLaughlin	166,667	–	–	(166,667)	**–**	–	–
M Sampson	66,667	–	(66,667)	–	**–**	–	–
M Bradmore	66,667	–	(66,667)	–	**–**	–	–
T Matinca	66,667	–	(66,667)	–	**–**	–	–
	700,001	–	(200,001)	(250,000)	**250,000**	–	250,000

	R Terpening	D MacLaughlin	M Sampson	M Bradmore	T Matinca	Total
Grant date	4-Jan-13	1-Jul-13	1-Jul-11	1-Jul-11	1-Jul-11	
Vesting date	4-Jan-16	30-Jun-16	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-14	30-Jun-14	
Fair value at grant date	$1.19	$0.74	$0.58	$0.58	$0.58	
Balance at 1 July 2014	333,333	166,667	66,667	66,667	66,667	700,001
New grants in the year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exercised in the year[1]	–	–	(66,667)	(66,667)	(66,667)	(200,001)
Lapsed during the year	(83,333)	(166,667)	–	–	–	(250,000)
Balance at 30 June 2015	250,000	–	–	–	–	250,000
Vested at 30 June 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–

1. During the year 200,001 ordinary shares (2014: 133,334) were acquired on-market and allocated to key management personnel on the exercise of vested performance rights.

The budget Return on Equity as set by the Board for the 2015 financial year was not achieved and so none of the performance portion of the LTI vested for 2015. Final vesting of the share rights are subject to each Executive remaining employed by the Group until the vesting date.

SHAREHOLDINGS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Shareholdings include shares held personally and through related parties.

	Balance at 1 July 2014	Performance Rights exercised	Other	Balance at 30 June 2015
Executives				
D Collins	–	–	–	**–**
D MacLaughlin	133,334	–	–	**133,334**
M Sampson	180	66,667	8	**66,855**
M Bradmore	572	66,667	–	**67,239**
T Matinca	6,000	66,667	–	**72,667**
	140,086	200,001	8	**340,095**

AUDIT

The information contained in the Remuneration Report has been audited.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

The directors have received the Auditors independence declaration which is included on page 21 of the annual report.

Robert Terpening
Managing Director

25 August 2015

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2015

The board of directors of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited is responsible for establishing the corporate governance framework of the Group having regard to the ASX Corporate Governance Council (CGC) published guidelines as well as its corporate governance principles and recommendations. The board guides and monitors the business and affairs of Bisalloy on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The tables below summarise the Group's compliance with the CGC's recommendations.

The Company's website from which the documents referred to can be accessed is at www.bisalloy.com.au

	Recommendation	Comply Yes/No	Reference/Explanation
PRINCIPLE 1 – LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT			
1.1	Companies should establish the functions reserved to the board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions.	Yes	The board has a formal Corporate Governance Code which sets out the respective roles and responsibilities of the board and management. In addition, the board committees have specific Charters which provide further details on the matters reserved for the board or its committees.
1.2	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives.	Yes	A formal structured review is undertaken each year for each employee. Senior executives are reviewed by the CEO and input provided by the Chair. This process generally takes place in May each year as was the case in 2015.
1.3	Additional information.		The Corporate Governance Code and other relevant charters are available on the Company's website.
PRINCIPLE 2 – STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO ADD VALUE			
2.1	A majority of the board should be independent directors.	Yes	The board currently has five directors, three of whom are considered independent. The board has adopted the CGC's guidelines as the basis for determining whether a director can be considered independent and has set relevant thresholds for materiality. Whether or not a director meets the CGC guidelines for independence, each director is expected to exercise unfettered and independent judgement. The following directors are considered independent: • Mr Grellman • Mr Godson • Mr Pong
2.2	The chair should be an independent director.	No	The board believes that while the Chairman is not independent, the current composition of the board with its combined skills and capability, best serves the interests of the shareholders.
2.3	The roles of chair and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual.	Yes	The roles of chair and chief executive officer are not exercised by the same individual.
2.4	The board should establish a nomination committee.	Yes	The Company has a combined Remuneration & Nominations Committee. The charter can be reviewed on the Company's website.

Recommendation	Comply Yes/No	Reference/Explanation
2.5 Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors.	Yes	The Chair monitors the performance of the board and conducts informal meetings with the other directors during the year. The board undertakes a formal review every 12 to 18 months. The review includes: • examination of the effectiveness and composition of the board, including the required mix of skills, experience and other qualities which the non-executive directors should bring to the board for it to function competently and efficiently; • review of Bisalloy's strategic direction and objectives; • assessment of the Managing Director's performance by the non-executive directors; • assessment of whether corporate governance practices are appropriate and reflect "good practice"; and • assessment of whether the expectations of differing stakeholders have been met. As part of this process the Chairman also: • meets with the senior executives to discuss with them their views of the board's performance and level of involvement; • discusses each individual director's contributions face-to-face as appropriate; and • meets with the other non-executive directors without any management present (this is in addition to the consideration of the Managing Director's performance and remuneration which is conducted in the absence of the Managing Director).
2.6 Additional information		Details of the composition, skills, experience, term in office, attendance at meetings of the members of the board at the date of this statement are set out in the Directors' Report.

Recommendation		Comply Yes/No	Reference/Explanation
PRINCIPLE 3 – PROMOTE ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION-MAKING			
3.1	Companies should establish a code of conduct and disclose the code or a summary of the code as to: • the practices necessary to maintain confidence in the company's integrity • the practices necessary to take into account their legal obligations and the reasonable expectations of their stakeholders • the responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices.	Yes	The Group has an established Code of Conduct which applies to all employees, officers and directors of the Group. An annual adherence declaration is required of each employee as part of their performance appraisal discussed at Principle 1.2. The Code of Conduct has four key principles as follows: 1. *We respect each other and treat all people fairly* 2. *We respect the law and act accordingly* 3. *We act honestly and fairly in all our business activities and relationships* 4. *We use Bisalloy's property responsibly and in the best interests of Bisalloy:* The Group also has a number of other policies and standards which underpin the Code of Conduct including policies on Appropriate Workplace Behaviour, Equal Employment Opportunity, Safety, Fitness for Work, Workplace Harassment and Discrimination. Together these form a framework for ethical and responsible decision making and proscribe how the individuals of the Group behave internally and externally. In addition, the board has an established Corporate Governance Code as discussed under Recommendation 1.
3.2	Companies should establish a policy concerning diversity and disclose the policy or a summary of that policy. The policy should include requirements for the board to establish measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity for the board to assess annually both the objectives and progress in achieving them.	No	The Company has an Equal Employment Opportunity Policy under which it commits to ensuring applicants for employment are drawn from a full cross section of the community and that the merit principle forms the basis of recruitment and promotion. In light of the total number of employees and low turnover levels in all management levels of the Group, the board believes that little effective benefit would be achieved from the setting of measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity and that the interests of the Group are best served in this case by rigorous application of the merit principle in all recruitment and promotion decisions.
3.3	Companies should disclose in each annual report the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board in accordance with the diversity policy and progress toward achieving them.	No	Measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity are not set by the board as discussed under Principle 3.2.
3.4	Companies should disclose in each annual report the proportion of women employees in the whole organisation, women in senior executive positions and women on the board.	Yes	10% of employees across the organisation are women and there are no women in senior executive positions or on the board.
3.5	Additional information		The Equal Employment Opportunity Policy is available on the Company website.

Recommendation	Comply Yes/No	Reference/Explanation
PRINCIPLE 4 – SAFEGUARD INTEGRITY IN FINANCIAL REPORTING		
4.1 The board should establish an audit committee.	Yes	The Company has an Audit & Risk Committee.
4.2 The audit committee should be structured so that it: • consists only of non-executive directors • consists of a majority of independent directors • is chaired by an independent chair, who is not chair of the board • has at least three members	Yes	At the date of this report and throughout the reporting period the Company's Audit and Risk Committee was: • comprised of non-executive directors being Mr Grellman, Mr Cave, Mr Godson and Mr Pong. • chaired by Mr Grellman • governed by a Charter approved by the Board • sufficiently autonomous to be able to discharge its duties and responsibilities including the authority to select, retain and terminate external advisers as the Committee considers necessary without seeking approval of the board or management.
4.3 The audit committee should have a formal charter.	Yes	The Audit & Risk Committee is governed by a formal Charter and is responsible for ensuring that an effective internal control framework exists within the Group. This includes internal controls for effective reporting of financial information, the appropriate application and amendment of accounting policies and the identification and management of risk.
4.4 Additional information.		Full details in relation to names, skills, term of office and attendance at meetings for each member of the Committee are set out in the Directors' Report. The Audit & Risk Committee Charter is available on the Company's website.
PRINCIPLE 5 – MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE		
5.1 Establish written policies designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies.	Yes	The Group has a formal Continuous Disclosure Policy. The policy aims to ensure that once management becomes aware of any information concerning the Group that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's shares (subject to the relevant exceptions), that such information is released to the market. The board is committed to ensuring all investors have equal and timely access to material information concerning the Group and that the Group's announcements are factual and presented in a clear and balanced way. The Company Secretary is the person responsible for continuous disclosure and communicating with the ASX. This role includes responsibility for ensuring compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements under the ASX Listing Rules and overseeing and co-ordinating information disclosed to the ASX, market participants and the public.
5.2 Additional information		The Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy is available on the Company's website.

Recommendation	Comply Yes/No	Reference/Explanation
PRINCIPLE 6 – RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS		
6.1 Design a communications policy for promoting effective communication with shareholders and encouraging their participation at general meetings and disclose their policy or a summary of that policy.	Yes	In order to facilitate shareholders accessing information about the Group, all Group announcements, briefings, presentations and reports are posted on the Company's website after release. The website includes additional news items about the activities of the Group which are not market sensitive. Shareholders are entitled to receive a copy of the Annual Report and can elect the method by which it is delivered. The Group encourages shareholders to elect to receive the Annual Report and other correspondence from the Company electronically and requires shareholders to 'opt in' if they wish to receive a hard copy of the report. Shareholders are encouraged to attend for the Annual General Meeting as full use is made of the occasion to inform shareholders of current developments through presentations and the opportunity to ask questions of management and the Group's external auditors.
PRINCIPLE 7 – RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK		
7.1 Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies.	Yes	The board has allocated responsibility to the Audit & Risk Committee to ensure there are adequate polices, procedures and control systems in relation to risk management and compliance. The Committee reviews and approves polices pertaining to material business risks to ensure they are current and adequately address the necessary aspects of risk management.
7.2 The board should require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the company's management of its material business risks.	Yes	The Company has developed and implemented a risk management process to ensure that there are up-to-date risk management policies and procedures which reflect the board's appetite for risk and which are consistently applied across the Group. Conformance with policies and procedures is the responsibility of management and compliance reviewed on a periodic basis. The Company has an Audit & Risk Committee which meets regularly during the year. At the meetings the Committee receives explanations from management on any breakdowns in internal controls identified and the actions proposed to resolve them. Items remain open and are reviewed at following committee meetings until resolved to the Committee's satisfaction.
7.3 The board should disclose whether it has received assurance from the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.	Yes	In accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act*, the CEO and CFO have provided a written statement to the board that: • their view provided on the Group's financial report is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the financial policies adopted by the board. • the Company's risk management and internal compliance and control system is operating effectively in all material respects.

Recommendation	Comply Yes/No	Reference/Explanation
7.4 Additional information.		The risk management process, discussed at Principle 7.3, includes a wide range of proprietary policies and procedures which have been developed specifically for the Company and its business. The Company believes it would be unreasonably prejudicial to its interests and inappropriate to disclose this information publically.
PRINCIPLE 8 – REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY		
8.1 The board should establish a remuneration committee.	Yes	The Company has a Nominations and Remuneration Committee which meets as required each year.
8.2 The remuneration committee should be structured so that it: • Consists of a majority of independent directors • Is chaired by an independent chair • Has at least three members	Yes	At the date of this report and throughout the reporting period the Company's Remuneration Committee was: • comprised of non-executive directors being Mr Cave, Mr Grellman, Mr Godson, and Mr Pong. • chaired by Mr Cave, with 3 independent directors. • governed by a Charter approved by the Board sufficiently autonomous to be able to discharge its duties and responsibilities including the authority to select, retain and terminate external advisers as the Committee considers necessary without seeking approval of the board or management.
8.3 Companies should clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives.	Yes	Full details of the Company's remuneration policy are set out in the Remuneration Report.
8.4 Additional information		Full details in relation to names, skills, term of office and attendance at meetings for each member of the Committee are set out in the Directors' Report. The Nominations and Remuneration Committee Charter is available on the Company's website.

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2015, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Ernst & Young

Glenn Maris
Partner
25 August 2015

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
Continuing operations			
Sales of goods		**60,979**	55,146
Revenue		**60,979**	55,146
Cost of goods sold	5(c)	**(47,529)**	(44,591)
Gross profit		**13,450**	10,555
Other income	5(a)	**550**	22
Distribution expenses		**(1,352)**	(1,175)
Marketing expenses		**(2,510)**	(3,149)
Occupancy expenses		**(651)**	(598)
Administrative expenses		**(4,803)**	(4,997)
Termination expenses	5(e)	**–**	(1,161)
Operating profit/(loss)		**4,684**	(503)
Finance costs	5(b)	**(946)**	(1,143)
Finance income	5(b)	**11**	5
Share of profit of joint venture	6	**532**	210
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		**4,281**	(1,431)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	7(a)	**(1,462)**	37
Profit/(Loss) after income tax		**2,819**	(1,394)
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest	21(d)	**329**	256
Owners of the parent		**2,490**	(1,650)
		2,819	(1,394)
Other comprehensive income:			
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**2,819**	(1,394)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges		**96**	(212)
Income tax effect		**(29)**	63
		67	(149)
Foreign currency translation		**1,598**	(1,253)
Income tax effect		**–**	–
		1,598	(1,253)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax		**1,665**	(1,402)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax		**4,484**	(2,796)
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		**646**	(163)
Owners of the parent		**3,838**	(2,633)
		4,484	(2,796)
Earnings per share for profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent			
– Basic earnings per share (cents)	8	**5.7**	(3.8)
– Diluted earnings per share (cents)	8	**5.6**	(3.7)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2015

	Notes	Consolidated 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2014 $'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10(a)	**4,446**	814
Trade and other receivables	11	**12,222**	9,835
Inventories	12	**16,433**	15,792
Income tax receivable	7(e)	**–**	36
Other current assets	13	**947**	859
Derivative financial instruments	20	**–**	5
Total current assets		**34,048**	27,341
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	13	**99**	142
Investment in joint venture	6	**1,203**	988
Property, plant and equipment	14	**15,155**	15,600
Total non-current assets		**16,457**	16,730
Total assets		**50,505**	44,071
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	**13,043**	8,742
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	**391**	643
Income tax payable	7(e)	**171**	–
Provisions	19	**1,593**	1,518
Derivative financial instruments	20	**–**	96
Total current liabilities		**15,198**	10,999
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	18	**7,666**	10,306
Provisions	19	**960**	850
Deferred tax liabilities	7(d)	**927**	235
Total non-current liabilities		**9,553**	11,391
Total liabilities		**24,751**	22,390
NET ASSETS		**25,754**	21,681
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Contributed equity	21(a)	**11,478**	11,478
Accumulated profits	21(e)	**8,967**	6,448
Other reserves	21(f)	**2,231**	1,000
Parent interests		**22,676**	18,926
Non-controlling interests	21(d)	**3,078**	2,755
TOTAL EQUITY		**25,754**	21,681

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		**63,931**	58,008
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		**(56,225)**	(54,428)
Interest received		**11**	5
Borrowing costs		**(946)**	(1,143)
Income tax paid		**(563)**	(792)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	10(b)	**6,208**	1,650
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**–**	9
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(815)**	(130)
Dividends received from investments		**316**	755
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		**(499)**	634
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		**(1,873)**	(106)
Deferred payments for investments		**–**	(539)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		**(323)**	(304)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the parent		**–**	(1,128)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(2,196)**	(2,077)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		**3,513**	207
Net foreign exchange differences		**119**	(86)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		**814**	693
Cash at the end of the financial year	10(a)	**4,446**	814

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company									
	Issued capital $'000	Employee equity benefits reserve $'000	Net gain/ (loss) on cash flow hedges $'000	Foreign currency translation reserve $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Equity Settlement Reserve $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total $'000	Non-controlling interest $'000	Total equity $'000
At 30 June 2014	**11,478**	**396**	**(67)**	**(1,854)**	**2,713**	**(188)**	**6,448**	**18,926**	**2,755**	**21,681**
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,490	2,490	329	2,819
Other comprehensive income	–	–	67	1,281	–	–	–	1,348	317	1,665
Depreciation transfer for building revaluation	–	–	–	–	(29)	–	29	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**67**	**1,281**	**(29)**	**–**	**2,519**	**3,838**	**646**	**4,484**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:										
Ordinary dividends paid to shareholders (Note 9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividend Reinvestment Plan (Note 21)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(323)	(323)
Share based payments (Note 15)	–	(8)	–	–	–	–	–	(8)	–	(8)
Settlement of performance rights	–	(118)	–	–	–	38	–	(80)	–	(80)
At 30 June 2015	**11,478**	**270**	**–**	**(573)**	**2,684**	**(150)**	**8,967**	**22,676**	**3,078**	**25,754**
At 30 June 2013	**10,874**	**374**	**82**	**(1,020)**	**2,742**	**(202)**	**9,801**	**22,651**	**3,222**	**25,873**
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,650)	(1,650)	256	(1,394)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	(149)	(834)	–	–	–	(983)	(419)	(1,402)
Depreciation transfer for building revaluation	–	–	–	–	(29)	–	29	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**(149)**	**(834)**	**(29)**	**–**	**(1,621)**	**(2,633)**	**(163)**	**(2,796)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:										
Ordinary dividends paid to shareholders (Note 9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,732)	(1,732)	–	(1,732)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan (Note 21)	604	–	–	–	–	–	–	604	–	604
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(304)	(304)
Share based payments (Note 15)	–	155	–	–	–	–	–	155	–	155
Settlement of performance rights	–	(133)	–	–	–	14	–	(119)	–	(119)
At 30 June 2014	**11,478**	**396**	**(67)**	**(1,854)**	**2,713**	**(188)**	**6,448**	**18,926**	**2,755**	**21,681**

NOTE 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial report of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ended 30 June 2015 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 25 August 2015.

Bisalloy Steel Group Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the Directors' Report.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

a. Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for land and buildings classified as property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments, which are measured at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000) unless otherwise stated under the option available to the Company under ASIC Class Order 98/100. The Company is an entity to which the class order applies.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except the following which the Group adopted from 1 July 2014:

- AASB 2012-3 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
- AASB 2014-1 Part A Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2015.

Comparative information
Certain comparative information was amended in these financial statements to conform to the current year presentation. These amendments do not impact the group's financial result and do not have any significant impact on the Group's balance sheet.

b. Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

c. Basis of consolidation and investments in joint venture

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, being Bisalloy Steel Group Limited, and its subsidiaries ("the Group") as at the reporting date.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist. All intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in full. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group, and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent.

The Group has an interest in a joint venture, which is a jointly controlled entity, whereby the venturers have a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control over the economic activities of the entity. The Group's investment in the joint venture is accounted for using the equity method and is not part of the consolidated Group.

Under the equity method, the investment in the joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. When there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The Group's share of profit of the joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the joint venture.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

d. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Group's accounting policies as described below, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Significant accounting judgements

In applying the Group's accounting policies, management have not made any significant accounting judgements which affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period are:

Net realisable value of inventory

The Group undertakes a detailed review of its inventory by major product category to ensure its provisions reflect inventory at the lower of cost and net realisable value. This review takes into consideration management's assessment of current and forecast market conditions, including drivers of the price of quenched and tempered steel and alloyed steel plate.

Impairment of other non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than goodwill and indefinite life intangibles are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The Group conducts an annual review of asset values, which is used as a source of information to assess for any indicators of impairment. External factors, such as changes in expected future processes, technology and economic conditions, are also monitored to assess for indicators of impairment. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have been reversed.

Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees (including directors and other senior executives) by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using discounted cash flow models using the assumptions dealt with in note 2(n).

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. This includes start up operations which are yet to earn revenues. Management will also consider other factors in determining operating segments such as the existence of a line manager and the level of segment information presented to the board of directors.

Operating segments have been identified and based on the information provided to the chief operating decision makers – being the executive management team.

The Group aggregates two or more operating segments when they have similar economic characteristics, and the segments are similar in each of the following respects:

- nature of the products and services,
- nature of production processes,
- type or class of customer for their products and services,
- methods use to distribute their products or provide their services, and if applicable
- nature of the regulatory environment.

Operating segments that meet the quantitative criteria as prescribed by AASB 8 are reported separately. However, an operating segment that does not meet the quantitative criteria is still reported separately where information about the segment would be useful to users of the financial statements.

f. Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry-forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- in respect of deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, deferred tax asset are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

g. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short term deposits in the statement of financial position and the cash flow statement is comprised of cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

h. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at amounts due less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified. Trade debtors are generally on 30-60 day terms. These are non-interest bearing.

i. Inventories

Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials

- Purchase cost is on an average cost basis.

Work in progress and finished goods

- Cost of direct materials, labour and an appropriate proportion of manufacturing overheads is based on normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

j. Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. Similarly, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement only if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value using the revaluation model, less accumulated depreciation on buildings and any impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed every three years, or sooner should there be a significant change in market conditions, to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the specific assets as follows:

- Land not depreciated
- Buildings 50 years
- Plant and equipment 5 – 10 years
- Leasehold improvements 5 – 10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Revaluations of land and buildings

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrement for the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increment is recognised in profit or loss.

Any revaluation decrement is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increment for the same asset, in which case the decrement is debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve to the extent of the credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve for that asset.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the assets.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the profit or loss.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit and loss in the period the item is derecognised.

Information technology costs

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and / or cost reduction are capitalised to information technology costs. Amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over periods not exceeding 10 years.

k. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.

l. Contributed equity

Ordinary share capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Any

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity, net of tax, as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

m. Employee benefits

Liabilities arising in respect of short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave represent the amount which the entity has a present obligation to pay resulting from employees' services provided up to the balance date. Liabilities in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at their nominal amounts.

Long-term employee benefit liabilities such as long service leave represent the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the employer resulting from employees' services provided up to the balance date. Long-term employee benefit liabilities are measured at their present values using corporate bond rates which most closely match the terms of maturity of the related liabilities.

In determining the employee benefit liabilities, consideration has been given to future increases in wage and salary rates, and the consolidated entity's experience with staff departures. Related on-costs have also been included in the liability.

The Group contributes to several defined contribution superannuation plans. Contributions are charged against income as they are made.

n. Share-based payment transactions

Employees (including directors and other senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of a grant of Rights, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments ('equity-settled transactions'). There is currently a Share Rights Plan in place to provide these benefits.

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a discounted cash flow methodology. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the issuer ('market conditions'), if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date'). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. The statement of comprehensive income charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognised for Rights that do not ultimately vest. Any Rights that do not become vested Rights, lapse.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding Rights is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

o. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense related to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost.

p. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

q. Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), or GST equivalents, such as Value Added Tax, except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO), or equivalent foreign organisations. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expenses;
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

r. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the customer, which is on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Interest income
Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest (EIR) method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

s. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Bisalloy Steel Group Limited does not currently hold qualifying assets but, if it did, the borrowing costs directly associated with this asset would be capitalised (including any other associated costs directly attributable to the borrowing and temporary investment income earned on the borrowing).

t. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an agreement.

Group as a lessee
Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and a reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

u. Foreign currency translation

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars (A$), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.
Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

The functional currency of the foreign operations is the currency in circulation in the country they each reside in. As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into the Company's presentation currency (A$) at the rate of exchange ruling at balance date, and their income statements are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve within equity. On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

v. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated as net profit attributable to members, adjusted to exclude costs of servicing equity (other than dividends), divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted EPS is calculated as net profit attributable to members, adjusted for:

- costs of servicing equity (other than dividends);

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

w. Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to net profit or loss for the year.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by reference to market values for similar instruments.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- fair value hedges: when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability; or
- cash flow hedges: when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly forecast transaction.

A hedge of the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment is accounted for as a cash flow hedge.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges which meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as described below:

Cash Flow Hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in equity, while the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss.

Amounts taken to equity are transferred to the statement of profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale or purchase occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or liability, the amounts taken to equity are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, amounts previously recognised in equity remain in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. If the related transaction is not expected to occur, the amount is taken to profit or loss.

Fair Value Hedges

The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit or loss as a finance cost.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

The Group discontinues fair value hedge accounting if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the hedge no longer meets criteria for hedge accounting or the Group revokes the designation. Any adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedge financial instrument for which the effective interest method is used [1]is amortised to the profit or loss. Amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and shall begin no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

x. Fair Value Measurement

The Group measure financial instruments such as derivatives at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or

- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of the reporting period.

y. Changes in accounting standards

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2015. Those that may be applicable to the Group are outlined in the table below.

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group
AASB 9/IFRS 9	*Financial Instruments*	*On 24 July 2014 The IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 which replaces IAS 39 and includes a logical model for classification and measurement, a single, forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-reformed approach to hedge accounting.* *IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, the Standard is available for early application. The own credit changes can be early applied in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for financial instruments.* *The final version of IFRS 9 introduces a new expected-loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. Specifically, the new Standard requires entities to account for expected credit losses from when financial instruments are first recognised and to recognise full lifetime expected losses on a more timely basis.* *The AASB is yet to issue the final version of AASB 9. A revised version of AASB 9 (AASB 2013-9) was issued in December 2013 which included the new hedge accounting requirements, including changes to hedge effectiveness testing, treatment of hedging costs, risk components that can be hedged and disclosures.* *AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. It was further amended by AASB 2010-7 to reflect amendments to the accounting for financial liabilities.* *These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139.*	*1 January 2018*	*The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements*	*1 July 2018*

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group
AASB 2015-2	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101*	*The Standard makes amendments to AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements arising from the IASB's Disclosure Initiative project. The amendments are designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgment in determining what information to disclose in the financial statements. For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of financial disclosures. The amendments also clarify that companies should use professional judgment in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures.*	*1 January 2016*	*The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements*	*1 July 2016*
IFRS 15	*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	*IFRS 15 establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers.* *IFRS 15 supersedes:* *(a) IAS 11 Construction Contracts* *(b) IAS 18 Revenue* *(c) IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes* *(d) IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate* *(e) IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers* *(f) SIC-31 Revenue—Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services* *The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:* *(a) Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer* *(b) Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract* *(c) Step 3: Determine the transaction price* *(d) Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract* *(e) Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation* *Early application of this standard is permitted.*	*1 January 2017*	*The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements*	*1 July 2017*
AASB 2014-10	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	*AASB 2014-10 amends AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 to address an inconsistency between the requirements in AASB 10 and those in AASB 128 (August 2011), in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require:* *a. a full gain or loss to be recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not); and* *b. a partial gain or loss to be recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.* *AASB 2014-10 also makes an editorial correction to AASB 10.* *AASB 2014-10 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Early adoption permitted.*	*1 January 2016*	*The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements*	*1 July 2016*

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial report	Application date for Group
AASB 2015-1	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012–2014 Cycle*	*The subjects of the principal amendments to the Standards are set out below:* *AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations:* • *Changes in methods of disposal – where an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) directly from being held for distribution to being held for sale (or vice versa), an entity shall not follow the guidance in paragraphs 27–29 to account for this change.* *AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures:* • *Servicing contracts – clarifies how an entity should apply the guidance in paragraph 42C of AASB 7 to a servicing contract to decide whether a servicing contract is 'continuing involvement' for the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 42E–42H of AASB 7.* • *Applicability of the amendments to AASB 7 to condensed interim financial statements – clarify that the additional disclosure required by the amendments to AASB 7 Disclosure–Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities is not specifically required for all interim periods. However, the additional disclosure is required to be given in condensed interim financial statements that are prepared in accordance with AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting when its inclusion would be required by the requirements of AASB 134.* *AASB 119 Employee Benefits:* • *Discount rate: regional market issue – clarifies that the high quality corporate bonds used to estimate the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations should be denominated in the same currency as the liability. Further it clarifies that the depth of the market for high quality corporate bonds should be assessed at the currency level.* *AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting:* • *Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' – amends AASB 134 to clarify the meaning of disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report' and to require the inclusion of a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of this information.*	*1 July 2016*	*The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements*	*1 July 2016*
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38	*Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)*	*IAS 16 and IAS 38 both establish the principle for the basis of depreciation and amortisation as being the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset.* *The IASB has clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset.* *The IASB also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.*	*1 January 2016*	*The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.*	*1 July 2016*
AASB 2015-3	*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality*	*The Standard completes the AASB's project to remove Australian guidance on materiality from Australian Accounting Standards.*	*1 July 2015*	*The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.*	*1 July 2015*

NOTE 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The board is responsible for ensuring that risks, and also opportunities, are identified on a timely basis and that the Group's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks and opportunities identified by the board.

The board has established an Audit and Risk Committee comprising non-executive directors, whose meetings are also attended by the executive directors. In addition sub-committees are convened as appropriate in response to issues and risks identified by the board, and the sub-committee further examines the issue and reports back to the board.

The board has a number of mechanisms in place to ensure that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks identified by the board. These include the following:

- Board approval of a strategic plan, which encompasses the Group's vision, mission and strategy statements, designed to meet stakeholders' needs and manage business risk.
- Implementation of board approved operating plans and budgets and board monitoring of progress against these budgets, including the establishment and monitoring of KPIs of both a financial and non-financial nature.
- The establishment of committees to report on specific business risks, including for example, matters such as environmental issues and concerns and occupational health and safety.
- The board reviews financial risks such as the Group's liquidity, currency, interest rate and credit policies and exposures and monitors management's actions to ensure they are in line with Group policy.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Group has a narrow customer base and has the potential to be exposed to credit risk on a specific customer.

A credit policy is in place, the objective of which is:

- To ensure all credit worthiness checks are carried out prior to opening new credit accounts and appropriate authorisations obtained;
- To ensure the approved credit limit is appropriate to the inherent risk of trading with any particular customer;
- To ensure all orders are converted into cash within trading terms;
- To minimise late payments and any potential bad debts through the constant application of sound commercial debtor management on a continuing basis;

The credit policy requires credit insurance to be taken out against customers where the concentration risk of trading with any specific customer is assessed as high.

Goods are sold subject to retention of title clauses that permit the Group to reclaim stock from a customer up to the value of monies owed in the event:

- Official Manager
- Receiver and Manager
- Administrator
- Liquidator

or similar business administration is appointed to the customer's business.

The Group has established an allowance for impairment that represents their estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss is based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for these financial assets is limited to their carrying amounts as disclosed in note 11.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damaging the Group's reputation.

On 30 June 2015 the Group renewed its facility agreement which currently comprises a $7.67m term loan and $12m revolver borrowing facility. The drawn revolver facility balance is limited to the value of the available collateral and fluctuates daily. Eligible trade receivables, eligible inventory, plant and equipment and real property constitute available collateral. At reporting date, the carrying amount of assets pledged as collateral was $40.7m (2014: $34.8m).

In addition to the eligible collateral, the Group have several general and financial undertakings which they must comply with including a $6m (2014: $6m) limit on capital expenditure, a Tangible Net Worth covenant, and a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio covenant.

Due to the nature of the facility, cashflow is managed on a daily basis, comparing actual against forecast collateral, receipts and payments. Each month a complete review is undertaken of the projected daily cashflow.

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities
The table below reflects all contractually fixed payments for settlement, repayments and interest resulting from recognised financial liabilities, including derivative financial instruments as at 30 June 2015.

For derivative financial instruments the market value is presented, whereas for the other obligations the respective undiscounted cash flows for the respective upcoming fiscal years are presented. Cash flows for financial assets and liabilities without fixed amount or timing are based on the conditions existing at 30 June 2015.

	Consolidated	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
6 months or less	**13,421**	9,792
6-12 months	**849**	967
1-5 years	**9,239**	11,478
Over 5 years	**–**	-
	23,509	22,237

NOTE 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Management analysis of financial assets and liabilities
The table below is based on management expectations of the timing of cash inflows and outflows from its financial assets and liabilities which reflect a balanced view of cash inflows and outflows. Net settled derivatives comprise forward exchange contracts that are used to hedge future sales and purchase commitments.

Leasing obligations, trade payables and other financial liabilities mainly originate from the financing of assets used in our ongoing operations such as property, plant, equipment and investments in working capital (e.g., inventories and trade receivables). These assets are considered in the Group's overall liquidity risk.

To monitor existing financial assets and liabilities as well as to enable an effective controlling of future risks, the Group has established comprehensive risk reporting covering its operation that reflects expectations of management of expected settlement of financial assets and liabilities.

	<=6 months $'000	6-12 months $'000	1-5 years $'000	>5 years $'000	Total $'000
Consolidated					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,446	–	–	–	4,446
Trade and other receivables	12,222	–	–	–	12,222
Income tax receivable	–				–
Derivatives[1]					
Inflows	–	–	–	–	–
Outflows	–	–	–	–	–
	16,668	–	–	–	16,668
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	13,043	–	–	–	13,043
Interest bearing loans and borrowings[2]	207	849	9,239	–	10,295
Income tax payable	171	–	–	–	171
Derivatives – gross settled[1]					
Inflows	–	–	–	–	–
Outflows	–	–	–	–	–
	13,241	849	9,239	–	23,509
Net inflow/(outflow)	3,247	(849)	(9,239)	–	(6,841)

1. Derivatives are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
2. Interest bearing loans and borrowings are measured at fair value through the profit and loss.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising return.

Foreign exchange risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investment in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum twelve month period. The Group generally adopts a policy of covering exchange exposures related to purchases and sales of product at the time they are incurred or committed.

Throughout the year the foreign exchange risk has been actively managed through periodic risk assessments. The objective of these assessments is to stratify foreign exchange exposure into risk categories and enable available hedge facilities to be applied to those assessed as higher risk.

Risk assessments take into account macro economic lead indicators such as interest rate differentials, inflation rate differentials and externally published market analytical data to determine the likelihood of movement in exchange rates. The likelihood is applied to the Group's foreign currency exposure to determine financial impact on a sensitivity basis.

Sensitivity analysis
The following table summarises the sensitivity of financial instruments held at balance date to possible movements in the exchange rate of the Australian dollar to foreign currencies, with all other variables held constant. The +10%/-10% sensitivity is based on reasonably possible changes, over a financial year, using the observed range of actual historical rates for the preceding 5 year period, along with consideration for current market trends.

	Post tax profit Higher / (Lower)		Effect on equity Higher / (Lower)	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Sensitivity to USD				
Consolidated				
AUD/USD +10%	**(149)**	283	**–**	189
AUD/USD -10%	**182**	(346)	**–**	(231)

Interest rate risk

The Group's borrowing facility has a variable interest rate attached to it. The Group monitors the underlying interest rate outlook and considers the use of interest rate derivatives (principally swaps) to manage the exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

The Group's exposure to market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's interest bearing borrowings. At 30 June 2015, the Group had the following mix of financial assets and liabilities exposed to variable interest rates that are not designated in cash flow hedges.

	Consolidated	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**877**	810
Financial Liabilities		
Bank loans	**(8,057)**	(10,949)
Net exposure	**(7,180)**	(10,139)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the fair value of financial instruments held at the balance date following a movement in interest rates, with all other variables held constant. The +1.0/-1.0 basis points sensitivity is based on reasonably possible changes over a financial year, using the observed range of actual historical rates for the preceding 5 year period.

	Post tax profit Higher / (Lower)		Other comprehensive income Higher / (Lower)	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Consolidated				
+1.0% (100 basis points)	**(50)**	(71)	**–**	–
-1.0% (100 basis points)	**50**	71	**–**	–

NOTE 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

COMMODITY RISK

The Group does not hedge for movements in the underlying price of product, but manages commodity risk within the parameters of the markets within which it trades.

Assets/Liabilities Measured at Fair value

The Group uses various methods in estimating the fair value of assets and liabilities. The methods comprise:

Level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.

Level 2 – the fair value is calculated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the assets and liabilities as well as the methods used to estimate the fair value are summarised in the table below. For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

At 30 June 2015 the fair values of land, buildings and improvements were determined by reference to valuations performed in June 2014. For properties not subject to independent valuations, fair value was determined by Directors' valuation.

	Year ended 30 June 2015				Year ended 30 June 2014			
	Quoted market price (Level 1) $000	Valuation technique- market observable inputs (Level 2) $000	Valuation technique- non market observable inputs (Level 3) $000	Total $000	Quoted market price (Level 1) $000	Valuation technique- market observable inputs (Level 2) $000	Valuation technique- non market observable inputs (Level 3) $000	Total $000
Consolidated								
Assets								
Land & Buildings	–	–	7,837	7,837		–	7,922	7,922
Foreign exchange contracts	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
	–	–	7,837	7,837	–	5	7,922	7,927
Liabilities								
Foreign exchange contracts	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	96
	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	96

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles.

Transfer between categories

There were no transfers between levels during the year. The fair value of interest bearing loans and borrowings approximates the carrying value.

NOTE 4. OPERATING SEGMENTS

IDENTIFICATION OF REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the executive management team (the chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The operating segments are identified by management based on country of origin. Discrete financial information about each of these operating businesses is reported to the executive management team on at least a monthly basis.

The reportable segments are based on aggregated operating segments determined by the similarity of economic characteristics.

Geographical areas

Australian operations
The Australian operations are comprised of Bisalloy Steels Pty Limited and Bisalloy Steel Group Limited.

Bisalloy Steels Pty Limited distributes wear-grade and high tensile plate through distributors and directly to original equipment manufacturers in both Australia and Overseas. Bisalloy Steels is located in Unanderra, near Wollongong, NSW.

Bisalloy Steel Group Limited is the corporate entity, also located in Unanderra NSW, which incurs expenses such as head office costs and interest. All corporate charges relate to the Australian operations and are linked to Australian segment revenue only.

Overseas operations
The overseas operations comprise of PT Bima Bisalloy and Bisalloy (Thailand) Co Limited located in Indonesia and Thailand respectively. These businesses distribute Bisalloy Q&T plate as well as other steel plate products. The overseas operations include the co-operative joint venture Bisalloy Jigang Steel Plate (Shandong) Co.,Ltd in the People's Republic of China for the marketing and distribution of quench & tempered steel plate.

Accounting policies and inter-segment transactions

The accounting policies used by the Group in reporting segments internally are the same as those contained in note 2 to the accounts and in the prior period except as detailed below:

Inter-entity sales
Inter-entity sales are recognised based on an internally set transfer price. This price is set monthly and aims to reflect what the business operation could achieve if they sold their output to external parties at arm's length.

Major customers

The group has a number of customers to which it provides products. There are four major distributors who account for 18% (2014: 16%), 16% (2014: 18%), 11% (2014: 16%) and 9% (2014: 1%) of total external revenue. All these customers are in the Australian operating segment.

Year ended 30 June 2015	Australia $'000	Overseas $'000	Total $'000
Revenue:			
Sales to external customers	47,379	13,600	60,979
Inter-segment sales	6,954	–	6,954
Total segment revenue	54,333	13,600	67,933
Inter-segment elimination			(6,954)
Total consolidated revenue			**60,979**
Segment net operating profit after tax	**1,630**	**1,189**	**2,819**
Interest income	9	2	11
Interest expense	905	41	946
Depreciation	1,242	68	1,310
Share of profit of joint venture	–	532	532
Income tax expense	1,034	428	1,462
Segment assets	**43,876**	**14,395**	**58,271**
Capital expenditure	798	17	815
Segment liabilities	**22,234**	**2,153**	**24,387**

NOTE 4. OPERATING SEGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 30 June 2014	Australia $'000	Overseas $'000	Total $'000
Revenue:			
Sales to external customers	41,558	13,588	55,146
Inter-segment sales	6,117	–	6,117
Total segment revenue	47,675	13,588	61,263
Inter-segment elimination			(6,117)
Total consolidated revenue			**55,146**
Segment net operating profit / (loss) after tax	**(2,460)**	**1,066**	**(1,394)**
Interest income	2	3	5
Interest expense	1,122	21	1,143
Depreciation	1,413	83	1,496
Share of profit of joint venture	–	210	210
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(378)	341	(37)
Segment assets	**38,724**	**13,858**	**52,582**
Capital expenditure	88	42	130
Segment liabilities	**20,375**	**3,125**	**23,500**

	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
i) Segment revenue reconciliation to the statement of comprehensive income		
Total segment revenue	**67,933**	61,263
Inter-segment sales elimination	**(6,954)**	(6,117)
Total revenue	**60,979**	55,146

Revenue from external customers by geographical location is detailed below. Revenue is attributed to geographic location based on the location of the customers.

	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
Australia	**37,396**	37,108
Indonesia	**9,290**	7,961
Thailand	**4,641**	5,546
Other foreign countries	**9,652**	4,531
Total revenue	**60,979**	55,146

ii) Segment net operating profit after tax reconciliation to the statement of comprehensive income

The executive management committee meets on a monthly basis to assess the performance of each segment by analysing the segment's net operating profit after tax. A segment's net operating profit after tax excludes non operating income and expense such as dividends received, fair value gains and losses and impairment charges.

	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
Reconciliation of segment net operating profit after tax to net profit before tax		
Segment net operating profit / (loss) after tax	**2,819**	(1,394)
Income tax expense / (benefit)	**1,462**	(37)
Total net profit / (loss) before tax per the statement of profit or loss	**4,281**	(1,431)

iii) Segment assets reconciliation to the statement of financial position

In assessing the segment performance on a monthly basis, the executive management committee analyses the segment result as described above and its relation to segment assets. Segment assets are those operating assets of the entity that the management committee views as directly attributing to the performance of the segment. These assets include plant and equipment, receivables, inventory and intangibles and exclude available-for-sale assets, derivative assets, deferred tax assets, and pension assets.

	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
Reconciliation of segment operating assets to total assets		
Segment operating assets	**58,271**	52,582
Inter-segment eliminations	**(7,766)**	(8,552)
Income tax receivable	**–**	36
Derivative assets	**–**	5
Total assets per the statement of financial position	**50,505**	44,071

The analysis of the location of non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, pension assets is as follows:

Australia	**15,934**	16,205
Overseas	**523**	525
Total assets	**16,457**	16,730

iv) Segment liabilities reconciliation to the statement of financial position

Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and debt. The Group has a centralised finance function that is responsible for raising debt and capital for the Australia operations. Each Australian entity or business uses this central function to invest excess cash or obtain funding for its operations. The executive management committee reviews the level of debt for each segment in the monthly meetings.

	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
Reconciliation of segment operating liabilities to total liabilities		
Segment operating liabilities	**23,387**	23,500
Inter-segment eliminations	**(3,164)**	(3,809)
Income tax payable	**171**	–
Provisions	**2,553**	2,368
Derivative financial instruments	**–**	96
Deferred tax liabilities	**1,804**	235
Total liabilities per the statement of financial position	**24,751**	22,390

NOTE 5. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
(a) Other (income)/expenses		
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	**(528)**	(19)
Other income	**(22)**	(3)
	(550)	(22)
(b) Finance income and costs		
Bank interest and borrowing costs	**946**	1,143
Total finance costs	**946**	1,143
Bank interest	**(11)**	(5)
Total finance income	**(11)**	(5)

NOTE 5. REVENUE AND EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated	
	Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
(c) Depreciation and costs of inventories included in statement of comprehensive income		
Depreciation and amortisation	**1,310**	1,496
Costs of inventories recognised as an expense	**47,529**	44,591
(d) Lease payment and other expenses included in statement of profit or loss		
Rental – operating leases	**300**	315
(e) Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	**9,410**	10,369
Superannuation costs	**722**	800
Expense of share-based payments	**(8)**	155
	10,124	11,324

During the prior year the Group incurred a charge for termination costs in respect of the restructure of the Australian operations of $1,161,000 which was included in the expense for wages and salaries. No termination costs were incurred in 2015.

NOTE. 6. INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

In July 2011 the Group signed a Cooperative Joint Venture Agreement with Jigang Iron & Steel Co., Limited to establish Bisalloy Jigang Steel Plate (Shandong) Co., Limited ('the joint venture') for the marketing and distribution of quench & tempered steel plate in the People's Republic of China and other international markets.

Under the terms of the JV, Bisalloy has contributed US$1 million in capital and licenced its Q&T intellectual property and brand name to the joint venture to produce quench & tempered steel plate at Jinan's production facility in Shandong Province, PRC for a 33% ownership of the equity and a 50% share in the operating result of the joint venture.

Dividends of $316,416 were received from the JV during the year.

	Consolidated	
	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000
Joint venture's statement of financial position:		
Current assets, including cash of $2,604,000 (2014: $1,103,000)	**6,724**	3,737
Non-current assets	**97**	101
Current liabilities	**(1,546)**	(40)
Equity	**5,275**	3,798
Joint venture's revenue and profit:		
Revenue	**12,315**	5,622
Expenses	**(10,748)**	(5,010)
Finance income	**49**	33
Profit before income tax	**1,616**	645
Income tax and statutory reserves	**(552)**	(225)
Profit for the year	**1,064**	420
Group's share of profit	**532**	210
Carrying amount of the investment	**1,203**	988

The assets and liabilities are disclosed at their carrying value which is assumed to approximate their fair value.

The joint venture has no capital commitments or contingent liabilities at 30 June 2015.

NOTE 7. INCOME TAX

	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
(a) Income Tax Expense		
The major components of income tax expense are:		
Income Statement		
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	799	524
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	–	(65)
	799	459
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	663	(496)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	1,462	(37)
The income tax expense/(benefit) for the period is disclosed as follows:		
Income tax expense attributable to continuing operations	1,462	(37)
	1,462	(37)
(b) Amounts charged or credited directly to equity		
Deferred income tax related to items charged or credited directly to equity		
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of derivative assets	29	(63)
Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in equity	29	(63)
(c) Numerical reconciliation between aggregate tax expense recognised in the income statement and tax expense calculated per the statutory income tax rate		
Accounting profit before tax and adjustments	4,294	(1,431)
At the Group's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2014: 30%)	1,288	(429)
Income assessable for tax purposes	405	304
Expenditure not allowable for tax purposes	76	120
De-recognition of foreign income tax credits	(160)	–
Income not assessable for tax purposes	(57)	(63)
Expenditure allowable for tax purposes	(182)	(83)
Foreign tax credits allowed	–	–
Excess foreign tax credits lost	–	179
Non-allowable withholding tax on foreign joint venture dividend	32	–
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	–	(65)
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of previous years	60	–
Income tax expense/(benefit) on pre-tax net profit	1,462	(37)

NOTE 7. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

	Statement of financial position		Statement of comprehensive income		Equity	
	Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
(d) Deferred income tax						
Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following:						
CONSOLIDATED						
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	**(1,737)**	(1,734)	**3**	14		
Tax losses available for offset against future taxable benefits	**–**	732	**732**	(732)	**–**	–
Employee entitlement provisions	**548**	552	**4**	96	**–**	–
Other provisions and accruals	**40**	20	**(20)**	24	**–**	–
Inventory	**92**	65	**(27)**	(5)	**–**	–
Other	**130**	103	**(27)**	111	**–**	–
Foreign income tax credits	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Derivatives	**–**	27	**(2)**	(4)	**29**	(63)
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets reflected in the balance sheet	**(927)**	(235)				
Deferred tax credit/expense			**663**	(495)		
Equity					**29**	(63)

(e) Current income tax at 30 June relates to the following:

The current tax payable for the Consolidated entity of $171,047 (2014: asset of $36,303) represents the amount of income tax payable in respect of the current and prior periods that arises from the payment of tax in deficit of the amounts due to the relevant tax authority.

The Consolidated entity liability includes both the income tax payable by all members of the tax consolidated group and those members outside the tax consolidated group and outside the Australian tax jurisdiction.

(f) Unrecognised temporary differences

At 30 June 2015, there are no unrecognised temporary differences associated with the Group's investments in subsidiaries, as the Group has no liability for additional taxation should unremitted earnings be remitted (2014: Nil).

(g) Tax consolidation

(i) Members of the tax consolidation group and the tax sharing arrangement

Effective 1 July, 2003, for the purposes of income taxation, the Company and its 100% owned Australian subsidiaries formed a tax consolidated group. Members of the group have entered into a tax sharing arrangement. This arrangement provides for the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. At the balance date, the possibility of a default is remote. The head entity of the group is Bisalloy Steel Group Limited.

(ii) Tax effect accounting by members of the tax consolidated group

Members of the tax consolidated group have entered into a tax funding agreement. The allocation of taxes under the tax funding agreement is recognised under the separate tax payer within a group approach. Allocations under the tax funding agreement are made on a semi annual basis.

The amount that is allocated under the tax funding agreement is done so in accordance with a method permitted by UIG1052 and is recognised by way of an increase or decrease in the subsidiaries intercompany accounts.

NOTE 8. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

	Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:		
Net profit/(loss) for the period	**2,819**	(1,394)
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest holders	**329**	256
Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent (used in calculating basic and diluted EPS)	**2,490**	(1,650)

	Thousands	Thousands
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	**43,987**	43,726
Effects of dilution:		
Performance rights	**423**	876
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share	**44,410**	44,602
Weighted average number of lapsed or cancelled potential ordinary shares included in diluted earnings per share	**–**	–

NOTE 9. DIVIDENDS PAID OR PROPOSED

	Consolidated	
	Year ended 30 June 2015 $'000	Year ended 30 June 2014 $'000
(a) Dividends paid during the year		
Interim 2015 – Nil (2014: Nil)	**–**	–
Final 2014 Nil (2013: 4.0 cents per share)	**–**	1,732
	–	1,732
(b) Proposed dividend (not recognised as a liability as at 30 June)		
Final dividend for 2015: 4.0 cents per share (2014: Nil)	**1,759**	–
(c) Franking credit balance		
The amount of franking credits available for the subsequent financial year are:		
Franking account balance as at the end of the financial year at 30%	**4,519**	4,341
Franking debits that will arise from the refund of tax as at the end of the financial year	**(10)**	–
Franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends as at the end of the financial year	**(754)**	–
	3,755	4,341

NOTE 10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2014 $'000
(a) Reconciliation of cash		
For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 30 June:		
Cash at bank	**4,444**	810
Cash at hand	**2**	4
Total	**4,446**	814

As at 30 June 2015 $3.57m of the above cash related to a surplus in the working capital facility with GE. This cash can only be used by the group for working capital purposes in the ordinary course of business. Refer to Note 18 for further information about this facility.

	Consolidated 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2014 $'000
(b) Reconciliation of net profit after income tax to net cash provided by operations		
Net profit/(loss) after tax	**2,819**	(1,394)
Non cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	**1,310**	1,496
Share-based payments expense	**(8)**	155
Net profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**–**	3
Impairment and write-off of current assets	**31**	(2)
Share of profit of a joint venture	**(532)**	(210)
Net fair value change on derivatives	**24**	74
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and other assets	**(2,387)**	2,306
Decrease/(increase) in foreign currency translation	**360**	(1,053)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	**(672)**	5,878
Increase/(decrease) in tax assets and liabilities	**899**	(829)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	**43**	–
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	**(88)**	45
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	**4,301**	(4,409)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	**184**	(291)
Settlement of share rights	**(76)**	(119)
Net cash used in operating activities	**6,208**	1,650

(c) Disclosure of financing facilities

Refer note 18.

NOTE 11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2014 $'000
Current		
Trade receivables	**12,205**	9,670
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	**(45)**	(15)
	12,160	9,655
Other	**62**	180
	12,222	9,835

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-60 day terms. A provision for impairment loss is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired.

At 30 June, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Total $'000	0-30 Days $'000	31-60 Days $'000	61-90 Days PDNI* $'000	61-90 Days CI* $'000	+91 Days PDNI* $'000	+91 Days CI* $'000
2015 Consolidated	**12,205**	**7,619**	**3,583**	**649**	**–**	**309**	**45**
2014 Consolidated	9,670	6,989	1,652	288	–	726	15

* Past due not impaired ('PDNI')

Considered impaired ('CI')

Receivables past due and considered impaired are $45,480 (2014: $15,000) which relate to specific receivables. Credit has been stopped on these accounts until full payment is made. Receivables over 91 days past due not impaired relate accounts within the Indonesian and Thailand subsidiaries for which repayment terms have been renegotiated. The Group reports the aged status of receivables against original terms of trade and does not adjust for renegotiated terms.

Other balances within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. It is expected that these other balances will be received when due.

Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of receivables. Collateral is not held as security, nor is it the Group's policy to transfer (on-sell) receivables to special purpose entities.

Foreign exchange and interest rate risk

Detail regarding foreign exchange and interest rate risk exposure is disclosed in note 3.

NOTE 12. INVENTORIES

	Consolidated 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2014 $'000
Current		
Raw materials and stores	**2,438**	869
Finished goods	**13,995**	14,923
	16,433	15,792

(a) Inventory expense

Inventories recognised as an expense for the year ended 30 June 2015 totalled $47,529,000 (2014: $44,591,000). This expense has been included in the cost of sales line item as a cost of inventories.

The amount expensed includes $30,914 (2014: $2,253) for the Group relating to inventory write-downs.

NOTE 13. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Consolidated 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2014 $'000
Current		
Prepayments	947	859
	947	859
Non-current		
Prepayments	99	142
	99	142

NOTE 14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the period

Consolidated	Freehold land and buildings $'000	Leasehold improvements $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Total $'000
Year ended 30 June 2015				
At 1 July 2014, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	7,922	25	7,653	15,600
Additions	–	–	815	815
Disposals	–	–	–	–
Revaluations	–	–	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation charge for the year	(123)	–	(1,187)	(1,310)
Exchange adjustment	38	–	12	50
At 30 June 2015, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	7,837	25	7,293	15,155
At 1 July 2014				
Cost or fair value	9,248	58	16,482	25,788
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,326)	(33)	(8,829)	(10,188)
Net carrying value	7,922	25	7,653	15,600
At 30 June 2015				
Cost or fair value	9,234	60	17,250	26,544
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,397)	(35)	(9,957)	(11,389)
Net carrying value	7,837	25	7,293	15,155

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the period (continued)

Consolidated	Freehold land and buildings $'000	Leasehold improvements $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Total $'000
Year ended 30 June 2014				
At 1 July 2013, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	8,110	26	8,953	17,089
Additions	23	-	107	130
Disposals	-	-	(12)	(12)
Revaluations	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation charge for the year	(124)	(1)	(1,371)	(1,496)
Exchange adjustment	(87)	-	(24)	(111)
At 30 June 2014, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	7,922	25	7,653	15,600
At 1 July 2013				
Cost or fair value	9,297	58	16,391	25,746
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,187)	(32)	(7,438)	(8,657)
Net carrying value	8,110	26	8,953	17,089
At 30 June 2014				
Cost or fair value	9,248	58	16,482	25,788
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,326)	(33)	(8,829)	(10,188)
Net carrying value	7,922	25	7,653	15,600

(b) Revaluation of freehold land and freehold buildings

In 2014, the Group engaged Colliers International, an accredited independent valuer, to determine the fair value of its Australian land and buildings. Fair value is the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date. Fair value is determined by direct reference to recent market transactions on arm's length terms for land and buildings comparable in size and location to those held by the Group, and to market based yields for comparable properties. The effective date of the valuation was 30 June 2014 and fair value was determined as $7,850,000.

In determining the current Fair Value of the property a Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) Approach was adopted. This method is used when there is limited transaction evidence, and principally applies to specialised property assets. The DRC Approach involves the addition of the deprecated value of the existing improvements to the underlying land value.

There has been no change in the valuation technique in current or prior period.

For June 2015, it was determined by Directors valuation that there was no significant change in fair value.

(c) Carrying amounts if land and buildings were measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment

If land and buildings were measured using the cost model the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	2015 Freehold land and buildings $'000	2014 Freehold land and buildings $'000
Cost	**5,234**	5,247
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(1,274)**	(1,203)
Net carrying amount	**3,960**	4,044

15. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS PLANS

Long Term Incentives (LTI) Plan

The LTI program has been designed to align the remuneration received by executive directors and senior managers with the creation of shareholder wealth.

Consequently LTI grants are only made to executives who are in a position to influence shareholder wealth and thus have the opportunity to influence the company's performance against the relevant long term performance hurdles.

Structure

At the 2012 Annual General Meeting, an LTI plan was renewed for LTI grants to executives in the form of share rights.

These rights are granted in two equal parts. The first part is based on retention and requires the holder remain an employee for three years from grant date. The second part is based on delivering superior long-term performance as measured by Return on Equity ("ROE"), with each grant of rights divided into three equal tranches. For each tranche, actual ROE is measured against a budget ROE and a stretch ROE as determined annually by the board in respect of the forthcoming year. The proportion of the rights which vest depend on where within this range the Group performs, with 100% vesting on achieving the stretch ROE and no rights vesting if actual ROE is less than 90% of the budgeted ROE. For the 2015 year, the stretch ROE was set at 115% of the budget ROE. Any rights to which the employee may become entitled on achieving the performance criteria, are still subject to the three year retention criteria before they can vest.

Any share rights which do not vest, as a result of the relevant performance condition not being satisfied, lapse. If the holder leaves the business, the unvested rights lapse on the leaving date unless the board determines otherwise. In the event of a change in control of the Group, the vesting date will generally be brought forward to the date of change of control and share rights will vest subject to performance over this shortened period, subject to ultimate board discretion.

Once vested a holder may exercise his share rights and be allocated a fully paid ordinary share of Bisalloy at no cost to the employee.

During the 30 June 2015 financial year no share rights were granted to executives under this scheme.

The share rights have been valued by Mercer (Australia) Pty Ltd. A fair value expressed as a value per share right has been determined as at the grant date for each grant of rights. The rights have been valued according to a discounted cash flow (DCF) methodology. The share price at valuation date and a nil dividend yield for Grant 3; a 5% dividend yield for Grant 4 and a 4.5% dividend yield for Grant 5 (based on historic and future estimates at the time) formed the basis of the valuation. Refer to note 2(n) for further details on the valuation methodology.

The following table lists the valuation outputs for outstanding grants as at 30 June 2015:

	Expiry term of three years	
	Value of one right	Proportion of rights that vest
Grant 4	$1.19	100%
Grant 5	$0.74	0%

The fair value of the performance rights granted is brought to account as an expense in the profit and loss over the three year vesting period. The following table shows the number of rights outstanding during the year and in the previous year. The expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in relation to share based payments is disclosed in note 5(e).

	Grant 2 Vested	Grant 3 Unvested	Grant 4 Unvested	Grant 5 Unvested	Total
Grant date	22 March 2010	1 July 2011	4 Jan 2013	1 July 2013	
Expiry date	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	4 Jan 2016	30 June 2016	
Exercise price	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Balance at 30 June 2013	**133,334**	**249,999**	**416,667**	**–**	**800,000**
New grants in the year	–	–	–	200,000	200,000
Exercised in the year	(133,334)	–	–	–	(133,334)
Lapsed during the year	–	(49,998)	(83,334)	(33,333)	(166,665)
Balance at 30 June 2014	**–**	**200,001**	**333,333**	**166,667**	**700,001**
Exercisable at 30 June 2014	**–**	**200,001**	**–**	**–**	**200,001**
New grants in the year					
Exercised in the year	–	(200,001)	–	–	(200,001)
Lapsed during the year	–	–	(83,333)	(166,667)	(250,000)
Balance at 30 June 2015	**–**	**–**	**250,000**	**–**	**250,000**
Exercisable at 30 June 2015	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share rights outstanding as at 30 June 2015 is 0.25 years (2014: 1.5 years).

Share Rights Plan

The net amount entered in the Profit or Loss in relation to the above for the current year was a credit of $ 8,462 (2014: expense $154,534).

NOTE 16. PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Superannuation commitments

The Company makes superannuation contributions on behalf of employees to externally managed defined contribution superannuation funds. The contributions are defined by the terms of each individual employee's employment and fully vest at the time the contributions are made.

NOTE 17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated	
	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000
Current		
Trade payables	**11,634**	7,950
Other payables and accruals	**1,432**	753
Goods and services tax	**(23)**	39
	13,043	8,742

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

Other payables and accruals are non-interest bearing and have an average term of three months.

NOTE 17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

Fair value

Due to the short term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

Interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk

Information regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk exposure is set out in note 3.

NOTE 18. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	Consolidated 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2014 $'000
Current		
Borrowings secured by fixed and floating charges	**391**	643
Non-current		
Borrowings secured by fixed and floating charges	**7,666**	10,306

Fair values

Unless disclosed below, the carrying amount of the Group's current and non-current borrowings approximate their fair value.

Interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk

Details regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk is disclosed in note 3.

Assets pledged as security

The fixed and floating charge covers all current and future assets of the Bisalloy Closed Group (note 23).

	Consolidated 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2014 $'000
At reporting date, the following financing facilities had been negotiated and were available:		
Total facilities		
– revolver facility (i)	**12,000**	14,000
– term loan (i)	**7,666**	9,672
– Bisalloy Thailand facility (ii)	**964**	818
– PT Bima facility (iii)	**1,530**	1,257
	22,160	25,747
Facilities used at reporting date		
– revolver facility	**–**	634
– term loan	**7,666**	9,672
– Bisalloy Thailand facility	**–**	–
– PT Bima facility	**391**	643
	8,057	10,949
Facilities unused at reporting date		
– revolver facility (incl. bank guarantees)	**12,000**	13,366
– term loan	**–**	–
– Bisalloy Thailand facility	**964**	818
– PT Bima facility	**1,139**	614
	14,103	14,798

(i) On 30 June 2015 Bisalloy Steel Group Ltd entered into a renewed facility with GE Commercial Australasia Pty Ltd, with a maturity date of 30 June 2018. This facility provides Bisalloy Steel Group Limited and Bisalloy Steels Pty Ltd with a:

- $12m revolving loan facility; and
- $7.67m term loan facility

The facility is secured by a fixed and floating charge over all assets of the Closed Group. The facility is subject to usual provisions such as negative covenants and various undertakings, including compliance with a fixed charge coverage ratio. The drawn revolver facility balance is limited to the value of the available collateral and fluctuates daily. Eligible trade receivables, eligible inventory, plant and equipment and real property constitute available collateral. The facility is variable rate linked to an interest rate plus a fixed margin. The average variable interest rate for the year is 5.51% (2014: 5.63%).

(ii) The Group had a THB 22m promissory note facility and a THB 3m bank overdraft facility available to its Thailand based subsidiary as at 30 June 2015. These facilities are secured by a guarantee from Bisalloy Steel Group Limited.

(iii) The Group has an IDR 1billion and USD$600,000 revolver facilities available to its Indonesian based subsidiary as well as a Letter of Credit facility totalling USD$500,000. These facilities are secured by a charge over the assets of the Indonesian subsidiary.

NOTE 19. PROVISIONS

Consolidated	Employee entitlements $'000	Total $'000
At 1 July 2014	2,369	2,369
Arising during the year	850	850
Utilised	(666)	(666)
At 30 June 2015	2,553	2,553
Current 2015	1,593	1,593
Non-current 2015	960	960
	2,553	2,553
Current 2014	1,518	1,518
Non-current 2014	850	850
	2,368	2,368

Long Service Leave

Refer to note 2(m) for the relevant accounting policy and a discussion of the significant estimations and assumptions applied in the measurement of this provision.

NOTE 20. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Consolidated	
	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000
Current Assets		
Forward currency contracts – Cash flow hedges	–	–
Forward currency contracts – Fair value hedges	–	5
	–	5
Current Liabilities		
Forward currency contracts – Cash flow hedges	–	96
Forward currency contracts – Fair value hedges	–	–
	–	96

Instruments used by the Group

Derivative financial instruments are used by the Group in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

NOTE 20. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Forward currency contracts

Inventory purchases
During the year ended 30 June 2014, in order to protect against exchange rate movements and to manage the inventory costing process, the Group had entered into forward exchange contracts to purchase US$2,800,000. These contracts hedged highly probable forecasted purchases and they were timed to mature when payments are scheduled to be made.

Cash flow hedges
These hedges are considered cash flow hedges to the point where a purchase invoice is received (and a payable financial liability generated). From this point the hedge protects the financial liability from exchange rate movements and is, therefore, a fair value hedge.

The cash flows of these hedges were expected to occur between 1 – 6 months from balance date and the profit and loss will be affected over 12 months as the inventory is either used in production or sold. As at balance date, the details of outstanding contracts in respect of inventory purchases were:

	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000	30 June 2015 Avg Exchange Rate	30 June 2014 Avg Exchange Rate
Buy US$/Sell Australian $	–	3,068	–	0.9126

Fair value hedges
As referred to above, once a purchase invoice has been received for a forecast purchase for which a cash flow hedge was taken out, the hedge now protects the financial liability from exchange rate movements and is, therefore, reclassified as a fair value hedge. As at balance date, the details of outstanding contracts in respect of fair value hedges were:

	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000	30 June 2015 Avg Exchange Rate	30 June 2014 Avg Exchange Rate
Buy US$/Sell Australian $	–	–	–	–

Forecast export sales
During the year ended 30 June 2014, in order to protect against exchange rate movements on cash flows from foreign currency denominated export sales orders, the Group entered into forward exchange contracts to purchase US$305,000. These contracts hedged highly probable forecasted export sales cash receipts and are timed to mature when receipts fall due.

Cash flow hedges
These hedges were considered cash flow hedges to the point where a sales invoice is raised (and a receivable financial asset generated). From this point, the hedge protects the financial asset from exchange rate movements and is, therefore, a fair value hedge.

The cash flows of these hedges were expected to occur between 1 – 3 months from balance date and the profit and loss affected over the same period as sales orders are invoiced and funds from customers received. As at balance date, the details of outstanding contracts in respect of uninvoiced export sales orders were:

	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000	30 June 2015 Avg Exchange Rate	30 June 2014 Avg Exchange Rate
Sell US$/Buy Australian $	–	–	–	–

Fair value hedges
As referred to above, once a sales invoice has been raised for a forecast sale for which a cash flow hedge was taken out, the hedge now protects the financial asset from exchange rate movements and is, therefore, reclassified as a fair value hedge. As at balance date, the details of outstanding contracts in respect of fair value hedges were:

	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000	30 June 2015 Avg Exchange Rate	30 June 2014 Avg Exchange Rate
Sell US$/Buy Australian $	–	329	–	0.9273

Interest rate risk

Information regarding interest rate risk exposure is set out in note 3.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations at maturity of contracts. This arises on derivative financial instruments with unrealised gains. Management only undertakes such contracts with major Australian banks and financial institutions.

NOTE 21. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES

	Consolidated	
	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000
(a) Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid	**11,478**	11,478

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends. Shares have no par value.

	2015		2014	
	Number of Shares	$'000	Number of Shares	$'000
(b) Movements in shares on issue				
Balance at 1 July	**43,987,234**	**11,478**	43,291,509	10,874
Shares issued under Dividend Reinvestment Plan	**–**	**–**	695,725	604
Balance at 30 June	**43,987,234**	**11,478**	43,987,234	11,478

(c) Capital management

When managing capital, the Groups objective is to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Group also aims to maintain a capital structure that delivers the lowest cost of capital available to its operations.

The Group adjusts the capital structure to take advantage of favourable costs of capital or high returns on assets. As the economic conditions change, the Group may change the amount of dividends to be paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 30 June 2015 and 2014.

The Group monitors capital through the gearing ratio (net debt/ total equity plus net debt) and currently targets a gearing ratio of between 10% and 35% while focus remains on reducing the Groups net debt position. The Group includes within net debt interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. The gearing ratios based on continuing operations at 30 June 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000
Total borrowings	**8,057**	10,949
Less cash and cash equivalents	**(4,446)**	(814)
Net debt	**3,611**	10,135
Total equity	**25,754**	21,681
Total capital	**29,365**	31,816
Gearing ratio	**12%**	32%

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTE 21. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2014 $'000
(d) Non-controlling interests		
Balance at 1 July	**2,755**	3,222
Gain/(Loss) on translation of overseas controlled entities	**317**	(419)
Share of net profit for the year	**329**	256
Dividends paid	**(323)**	(304)
Balance at 30 June	**3,078**	2,755

	Consolidated 30 June 2015 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2014 $'000
(e) Retained earnings		
Balance at 1 July	**6,448**	9,801
Net profit/(loss) for the year	**2,490**	(1,650)
Depreciation transfer on revaluation of buildings	**29**	29
Dividends paid	**–**	(1,732)
Balance at 30 June	**8,967**	6,448

	Consolidated					
	Employee equity benefits reserve $'000	Foreign currency translation reserve $'000	Cash flow hedge reserve $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Equity settlement reserve $'000	Total $'000
(f) Reserves						
At 30 June 2013	374	(1,020)	82	2,742	(202)	1,976
Currency translation differences	–	(834)	–	–	–	(834)
Share-based payments	155	–	–	–	–	155
Equity settlement	(133)	–	–	–	14	(119)
Net gain on cash flow hedge	–	–	(149)	–	–	(149)
Depreciation transfer for revaluation of buildings	–	–	–	(29)	–	(29)
At 30 June 2014	**396**	**(1,854)**	**(67)**	**2,713**	**(188)**	**1,000**
Currency translation differences	**–**	**1,281**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,281**
Share-based payments	**(8)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(8)**
Equity settlement	**(118)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**38**	**(80)**
Net gain on cash flow hedge	**–**	**–**	**67**	**–**	**–**	**67**
Depreciation transfer on revaluation of buildings	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(29)**	**–**	**(29)**
At 30 June 2015	**270**	**(573)**	**–**	**2,684**	**(150)**	**2,231**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Employee equity benefits reserve
This reserve is used to record the value of share-based payments provided to employees and directors as part of their remuneration. Refer to note 15 for further details of these plans.

Foreign currency translation reserve
The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

Cash flow hedge reserve
This reserve records the portion of the gain or loss on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that is determined to be an effective hedge.

Asset Revaluation Reserve
The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increases and decreases in the fair value of land and buildings (net of tax) to the extent that they offset one another. The reserve can only be used to pay dividends in limited circumstances.

Equity Settlement Reserve
The equity settlement reserve records the net difference between payment for shares upon the exercise of performance rights under the LTIP and the amount expensed in the profit and loss and recorded in the employee equity benefits reserve over the three year vesting period.

NOTE 22. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	Consolidated	
	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000
(a) Capital expenditure commitments		
Estimated capital expenditure contracted for at balance date, but not provided for payable:		
Not later than one year	**46**	49
	46	49
These capital expenditure commitments relate to an overhead crane and upgraded trailer.		
(b) Operating lease expenditure commitments		
Not later than one year	**140**	253
Later than one year, but not later than five years	**57**	107
Later than five years	**–**	–
	197	360

These operating lease commitments relate to motor vehicle leases and rent.

(c) Contingent liabilities
The directors draw the following contingent liabilities to the attention of users of the financial statements:

Note 23 regarding the class order between certain subsidiaries and the Company.

NOTE 23. RELATED PARTIES

A Director of the Company, Mr P J Cave, has an interest in and is a Director of Anchorage Capital Partners Pty Ltd.

The terms and conditions of any transactions with Directors and their Director related entities are no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non Director related entities on arm's length basis.

Investments

	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of equity interest held by the Consolidated entity 30 June 2015 %	Percentage of equity interest held by the Consolidated entity 30 June 2014 %
Name of parent			
Bisalloy Steel Group Limited	Australia		
Controlled entities			
Bisalloy Steels Pty Limited	Australia	**100.00**	100.00
PT Bima Bisalloy	Indonesia	**60.00**	60.00
Bisalloy Holdings (Thailand) Co Ltd	Thailand	**85.00**	85.00
Bisalloy (Thailand) Co Limited	Thailand	**85.00**	85.00
Bisalloy North America LLC	United States of America	**100.00**	100.00
Joint venture			
Bisalloy Jigang (Shandong) Steel Plate Co., Ltd	People's Republic of China	**33.33**	33.33

Entities subject to class order relief

Pursuant to Class Order 98/1418, relief has been granted to Bisalloy Steels Pty Limited from the Corporations Act 2001 requirements for preparation, audit and lodgement of their financial reports. As a condition of the Class Order, Bisalloy Steel Group Limited and Bisalloy Steels Pty Limited (the "closed" Group) entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee on the 18th April, 2002. The effect of the deed is that Bisalloy Steel Group Limited has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of the controlled entity. The controlled entity has also given a similar guarantee in the event that Bisalloy Steel Group Limited is wound up.

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and statement of financial position of the entities which are members of the "Closed Group" are as follows:

	Closed Group 30 June 2015 $'000	Closed Group 30 June 2014 $'000
i. Consolidated Income Statement		
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations before income tax	**3,935**	(1,417)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	**(1,060)**	373
Profit/(Loss) after income tax	**2,875**	(1,044)
Accumulated (losses)/profits at the beginning of the year	**(503)**	2,273
Dividends provided for or paid	**–**	(1,732)
Accumulated profits/(losses) at the end of the year	**2,372**	(503)
ii. Consolidated Balance Sheet		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,597**	21
Trade and other receivables	**8,822**	6,673
Inventories	**10,544**	10,482
Derivative financial instruments	**–**	5
Other financial assets	**735**	754
Total current assets	**23,698**	17,935
Non-current assets		
Investments	**1,689**	1,689
Property, plant and equipment	**14,631**	15,075
Other financial assets	**99**	142
Total non-current assets	**16,419**	16,906
Total assets	**40,117**	34,841
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**14,487**	10,068
Other liabilities	**–**	–
Provisions	**1,504**	1,521
Income tax payable	**(10)**	–
Derivative financial instruments	**–**	96
Total current liabilities	**15,981**	11,685
Non-current liabilities		
Interest bearing liabilities	**7,666**	10,306
Other liabilities	**-**	-
Provisions	**323**	320
Deferred tax liability	**1,187**	426
Total non-current liabilities	**9,176**	11,052
Total liabilities	**25,157**	22,737
NET ASSETS	**14,960**	12,104

NOTE 23. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

	Closed Group 30 June 2015 $'000	Closed Group 30 June 2014 $'000
Shareholders' equity		
Contributed equity	**11,478**	11,478
Reserves	**1,110**	1,129
Accumulated profits/(losses)	**2,372**	(503)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**14,960**	12,104

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into between the Group and related parties for the relevant financial year:

		Interest and management fees to related parties $'000	Other $'000	Amounts owed by related parties $'000	Amounts owed to related parties $'000
Related Party					
Bisalloy Jigang Steel Plate (Shandong) Co.,Ltd	**2015**	**–**	**–**	**20**	**–**
	2014	–	–	144	–

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
Sales to and purchase from related parties are made in arm's length transactions both at normal market price and on normal commercial terms. Sale and purchases with related parties during 2015 were nil (2014: nil).

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured.

24. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

Mr Robert Terpening the Group's Managing Director advised the Board on 25 August 2015 of his intention to retire effective 5 January 2016.

25. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The auditor of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited is Ernst & Young.

	Consolidated	
	Year ended 30 June 2015 $	Year ended 30 June 2014 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young (Australia) for:		
– an audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated Group	**146,800**	90,000
– tax compliance and advice	**–**	–
– assurance related	**–**	–
– other	**–**	–
Amounts received or due and receivable by related practices of Ernst & Young (Australia) for:		
– an audit or review of the financial report of any other entity in the consolidated Group	**47,793**	42,417
– tax compliance and advice	**–**	–
	194,593	132,417

NOTE 26. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

	30 June 2015 $'000	30 June 2014 $'000
Information relating to Bisalloy Steel Group Limited:		
Current assets	–	–
Total assets	3,971	3,369
Current liabilities	211	53
Total liabilities	211	53
Issued capital	11,478	11,478
Accumulated losses	(7,332)	(8,092)
Reserves	36	36
Total shareholder's equity	4,182	3,422
Profit of the parent entity	828	624
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity	828	624

Guarantees have been entered into by the Parent entity on behalf of Bisalloy Steels Pty Limited and Bisalloy (Thailand) Co Limited. There are no contingent liabilities or contractual commitments as at the reporting date.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;

(b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as disclosed in note 2.

(c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(d) this declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ending 30 June 2015.

On behalf of the Board

Robert Terpening
Managing Director

Sydney
25 August 2015

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Building a better working world

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is included in the financial report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   i giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   ii complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

b. the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 2.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2015. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Bisalloy Steel Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Glenn Maris
Partner
Sydney
25 August 2015

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information required by the Australian Stock Exchange Ltd and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows.

The information is current as at 31 July 2015.

	Ordinary Shares	
	Number of Holders	Number of Shares
a. Distribution of equity securities		
The number of shareholders, by size of holding in each class of share are:		
1 – 1,000	571	350,519
1,001 – 5,000	584	1,351,804
5,001 – 10,000	134	979,023
10,001 – 100,000	178	5,641,477
100,001 and over	41	35,664,411
Total	**1,508**	**43,987,234**
The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of shares based on a share price of $0.495 at the date of this report are	573	352,523

There are 250,000 performance rights issued to a single holder. Performance rights do not carry a right to vote.

	Listed Ordinary Shares	
	Number of Shares	% of Ordinary Shares
b. Twenty largest shareholders		
The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted shares are:		
1. BALRON NOMINEES PTY LTD	7,784,630	17.70
2. ANCHORAGE (BSG) PTY LTD	7,016,575	15.95
3. RBC INVESTOR SERVICES AUSTRALIA NOMINEES	5,881,594	13.37
4. PROSPECT CUSTODIAN LIMITED	2,174,692	4.94
5. EVELIN INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	1,349,330	3.07
6. SILVERSTREET PTY LTD	1,344,364	3.06
7. J.P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LTD	1,047,241	2.38
8. METAL ONE CORPORATION	917,566	2.09
9. REIS PENSION & SUPER FUND	913,350	2.08
10. CLYDE BANK HOLDINGS (AUST) PTY LTD	605,635	1.38
11. INTERB INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	556,987	1.27
12. TERPENING PTY LTD (TERPENING SUPER FUND)	525,969	1.20
13. CROANNA PTY LTD	422,325	0.96
14. BALPIE PTY LIMITED)	400,000	0.91
15. KILCONQUHAR SUPERANNUATION FUND PTY LTD	390,540	0.89
16. BALKIN PTY LTD (BALKIN SUPER FUND)	371,590	0.84
17. THE GENUINE SNAKE OIL COMPANY PTY LTD	300,000	0.68
18. BERNE NO 132 NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	299,000	0.68
19. ABEILLE INVESTMENTS PTY LIMITED	267,511	0.61
20. BOTSIS HOLDINGS PTY LTD	250,000	0.57

	Fully Paid	
	Number of shares	%
c. Substantial Shareholders:		
The names of substantial shareholders who have notified the Company in accordance with section 671B of the Corporations Act 2001 are:		
David Balkin, Mr Peter Smaller, Mirond Holdings Pty Ltd, Smaller Holdings Pty Ltd, Balron Nominees Pty Ltd	8,156,220	18.54
Anchorage (BSG) Pty Limited and Mr Phillip Cave	7,573,562	17.22
RBC Investor Services Australia Nominees Pty Limited	5,881,594	13.37
	21,611,376	49.13

d. Voting Rights:

All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Group will hold its 2015 Annual General Meeting in the Press Room at the Radisson Plaza Hotel located at 27 O'Connell Street, Sydney NSW at 11.00am on Monday, 23 November 2015. Copies of the annual report or further information can be obtained by e-mailing companysecretary@bisalloy.com.au or writing to the Company Secretary at the registered office. An electronic copy of this report is available on the Company's website.

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