Company Registration No. 405724

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Anglo American Marketing Limited

for the year ended 31 December 2011



Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011

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Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

FW H Chan

G I Griffiths

N Jordan

A Mata

E L Morales

A Schmitt

P G Townsend

K R Tucker

Secretary

C Mason

Registered Office

20 Carlton House Terrace London SW1Y 5AN

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC 1 Churchill Place Canary Wharf London E14 5HB

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited Singapore Branch Singapore

Solicitors

Linklaters One Silk Street London EC2Y 8HQ

Auditor

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants London

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and independent auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2011

Principal Activities

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo American plc, a company incorporated in Great Britain

The Company's principal activity is the sale of thermal coal, metallurgical coal and nickel from South Africa and the Americas to international customers, either as principal or as an agent

The Company was also registered in Singapore on 14 December 2011 as Anglo American Marketing Limited Singapore Branch, in anticipation of further expanding the Company's activities into the Asia/Pacific region Apart from this change the directors are not aware of any other likely major changes in the Company's activities in the next year

Business Review

Thermal Coal

The Asia-Pacific region started the year with severe weather interruptions in Australia and Indonesia, disrupting coal exports and driving Newcastle thermal coal FOB⁽¹⁾ prices to a post-2008 high of \$136/t during January and averaging \$121/t for the year (2010 \$99/t). The earthquake and tsunami which struck Japan in March 2011 damaged the country's Pacific coast coal-fired power plants and transmission infrastructure. Although this event immediately reduced Japan's thermal coal requirements, India and China imported significantly more thermal coal during 2011, some 25% and 15% respectively above 2010 volumes, which increased overall demand in the Asia-Pacific region by approximately 8%. During the final quarter of 2011, the market weakened, as the earlier upsurge in international thermal coal prices and increased exports from Indonesia softened demand. Australian FOB prices subsequently stabilised in December at \$110/t

The Med-Atlantic region was impacted by the political upheaval and ensuing geo-political tensions that affected several North African and Middle Eastern countries, which led to an increase in global energy prices and improved thermal coal's competitiveness compared with gas-powered electricity generation. This was a contributing factor to an estimated 8% increase in thermal coal imports into the Atlantic region during 2011 and added support to South African FOB⁽²⁾ export prices, which averaged \$116/t in the year (2010 \$92/t). A warm start to the northern hemisphere winter, continued economic uncertainty within Europe and increased exports from the US, Colombia and South Africa adversely affected market sentiment during the fourth quarter. This placed pressure on seaborne thermal coal prices, which for South African exports settled at \$104/t (FOB) during December.

- (1) GlobalCoal's NEWC index price
- (2) Argus/McCloskey API4 Index

Metallurgical Coal

Emerging markets, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, are likely to remain the driving force behind metallurgical coal demand, both in the short and long term. Despite short term macroeconomic uncertainties and monetary tightening measures in China impacting steel production in the second half of the year, metallurgical coal supply shortages due to wet weather and industrial disruptions resulted in a strong metallurgical coal market for most of 2011

Directors' report (continued)

Business Review (continued)

Nickel

In the first half of 2011, the nickel market was in deficit by approximately 33,000 tonnes as demand increased on the back of restocking by the stainless steel industry, while supply remained constrained owing to a series of unexpected mine disruptions and continued delays to new projects. The situation reversed in the second half of the year as supply increased following the ramping-up of several greenfield projects and the reactivation and expansion of existing operations. Uncertainty around the European economic situation and a slowdown in Chinese stainless steel production negatively impacted demand, and the market was broadly in balance for the full year.

Results and dividends

The profit after taxation for the year is \$96,506,000 (2010 \$100,235,000) A dividend of \$100,235,000 (2010 \$102,111,000) was paid on 1 August 2011 in respect of prior year retained profits

Financial Position

The net assets as at 31 December 2011 were \$186,210,000 (2010 \$169,450,000)

Key Performance Indicators

The key performance indicators for the Company are the Gross Revenue, volume of coal and nickel shipped and the operating margin. These were as follows

	2011	2010
Gross Revenue (\$'000) Volume of coal shipped (million tonnes) Volume of nickel shipped (thousand tonnes) Operating margin (%)	2,011,136 16 8 4 5 6%	1,497,260 16 3 - 10%

The Company's operating profit has decreased by 8% compared to the prior year

Events since the end of the year

There were no significant events since the balance sheet date apart from

- on 30 April 2012 the Company's immediate parent company became Anglo American Investments (UK) Limited,
- on 26 June 2012 the Company paid a dividend of \$100,000,000.
- on 26 June 2012 the Company created a new \$1 Ordinary share class (the "Shares"), and
- on 26 June 2012 the Company issued 1,000 Shares to the Company's immediate parent, Anglo American Investments (UK) Limited, and received total consideration of \$100,000,000 in respect of that issue of Shares

Going concern and liquidity management

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is assessed in conjunction with the Anglo American Group (Group), as its viability is dependent on the ability of other Group companies to continue operating

The directors have considered the Group's cash flow forecasts for the period to the end of September 2013 and the Company's net asset, cash flow and profitability projections. The directors of the Company are satisfied that the Group's forecasts and projections, taking account

Directors' report (continued)

Going concern and liquidity management (continued)

of reasonably possible changes in trading performance show that the Group will be able to operate as a going concern within the level of its current facilities for the foreseeable future. For this reason the Company continues to adopt the going concern basis (as interpreted by the Guidance for directors of UK companies 2009, published in October 2009) in preparing its financial statements.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including price risk and credit risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk and cash flow risk is not deemed material for the assessment of assets, liabilities and the financial statements.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are cash balances and trade and other debtors

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are either banks, with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies, or Anglo American Group Treasury in London, which is part of the Anglo American Group of companies. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a number of customers.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk via its coal sales and purchases contracts and the Company manages its exposure to commodity price risk by entering into floating price sales and purchases contracts and through constant monitoring of the markets in which it operates

Supplier payment policy

The Company is responsible for agreeing the terms under which transactions with its suppliers are conducted, reflecting local and industry norms. The Company values its suppliers and recognises the benefits to be derived from maintaining good relationships with them and acknowledges the importance of paying invoices, especially those of small businesses, promptly

Directors

The following served as directors throughout the year and, except as shown, to the present time

F W H Chan (appointed 24 February 2012)
Z Docrat (resigned 1 April 2011)
G I Griffiths
N Jordan
A Mata (appointed 4 October 2011)
N B Mbazima (resigned 1 April 2011)
E L Morales
A Schmitt (appointed 1 April 2011)
P G Townsend
K R Tucker

Directors' report (continued)

Secretary

A Hodges (resigned 28 April 2011) C Mason (appointed 28 April 2011)

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to
 make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the
 Company's auditor is aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

Auditor

The Company has elected to dispense with the obligation to appoint an auditor annually and, accordingly, Deloitte LLP will be the auditor of the Company for the forthcoming financial year under the provisions of the Companies Act 2006

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by

P G Townsend Director

20 Carlton House Terrace

London SW1Y 5AN

18 July 2012

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Anglo American Marketing Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Anglo American Marketing Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 20 The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's). Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent auditor's report to the members of Anglo American Marketing Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Christopher Thomas (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London, United Kingdom

18 July 2012

Profit and loss account Year ended 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Gross value of sales		2,011,136	1,497,260
Less value of agency transactions		(472)	(104,013)
Turnover	2	2,010,664	1,393,247
Cost of sales		(1,874,741)	(1,248,292)
Gross profit		135,923	144,955
Administrative expenses Other operating income	3	(6,273)	(4,734) 1,175
Operating profit	4	129,888	141,396
Interest payable and similar charges Interest receivable and similar income	5 6	(8) 	(2,855) 884
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		131,417	139,425
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(34,911)	(39,190)
Profit for the financial year		96,506	100,235

All activities derive from continuing operations in the $UK\,$

Statement of total recognised gains and losses Year ended 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company		96,506	100,235
Total recognised gains and losses related to the year		96,506	100,235
Total gains and losses recognised		96,506	100,235
20 8		~ ~~~	

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2011

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Fixed assets Tangible assets	9		
Current assets Stock Debtors Financial assets Cash at bank and in hand	10 11 12	10,268 191,232 349 292,902	84,975 1,949 290,941
Total current assets		494,751	377,865
Creditors amounts falling due within one year Financial liabilities amounts falling due within one year	13 14	(303,406) (5,135)	(204,093) (4,322)
Total current liabilities		(305,470)	(208,415)
Net current assets		186,210	169,450
Total assets less current liabilities		186,210	169,450
Net assets		186,210	169,450
Capital and reserves Called-up share capital	15 15	30,120 20,000	30,120
Share Premium Share based payment reserve	16, 17	1,873	1,384
Profit and loss account	16	134,217	137,946
Shareholders' funds	16	186,210	169,450

These financial statements of Anglo American Marketing Limited, registered number 405724, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 18 July 2012

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

P G Townsend Director

18 July 2012

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared according to the historical cost convention, apart from the revaluation of certain financial instruments and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are consistent with those adopted in the prior year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

Going concern

As set out in the directors' report on page 2, the directors consider the Company to be a going concern and have accordingly prepared the financial statements on that basis

Cash flows

As the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary, the cash flows of the Company are included in the consolidated cash flow statement of its parent undertaking. Consequently the Company is exempt under the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised) – "Cash flow statements", from publishing a separate cash flow statement.

Currencies

The US Dollar forms the main currency in which the Company's business is transacted, therefore the Company's functional and reporting currency is the US Dollar

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rates ruling on the dates of those transactions. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities have been translated at the year end rate. Any gains or losses are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Turnover

Turnover consisting of both principal and agency relationships represents the net invoice value of goods and services provided in the normal course of business to third parties, subsidiary and associate companies after deducting any sales and value added taxes. Principal sales are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer. This is usually when title has passed to the customer and the goods have been delivered to a contractually agreed location. If the Company is acting as an agent, amounts billed to customers are on the basis of mutually agreed sales contracts and are offset against the relevant costs.

Sales of certain commodities are 'provisionally priced' such that the price is not settled until a predetermined future date based on the market price at that time. Revenue on these sales is initially recognised (when the above criteria are met) at the current market price. 'Provisionally priced' sales are marked to market at each reporting date using the forward price for the period equivalent to that outlined in the contract. This mark to market adjustment is recorded in the profit and loss account.

FRS 5 Application Note G (FRS 5 ANG) states that where a seller acts as agent it is encouraged to disclose the gross value of sales and a reconciliation of 'TURNOVER' to 'GROSS VALUE OF SALES' This information is presented on the face of the profit and loss account as 'GROSS VALUE OF SALES' and in note 2

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution pension schemes

Amounts paid in respect of defined contribution pension schemes are recognised in the profit and loss account in accordance with FRS 17, "Retirement benefits" There are no defined benefit schemes

Share-based payments

The Company makes equity settled share-based payments to certain employees, which are measured at fair value at the date of grant and expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. For those share schemes with market related vesting conditions, the fair value is determined using the Monte Carlo method at the grant date. The fair value of share options issued with non-market vesting conditions has been calculated using the Black Scholes model. For all other share awards, the fair value is determined by reference to the market value of the share at the date of grant. For all share schemes with non-market related vesting conditions, the likelihood of vesting has been taken into account when determining the relevant charge. Vesting assumptions are reviewed during each reporting period to ensure they reflect current expectations.

Taxation

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

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. A review for the potential impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable. Such impairment reviews are performed in accordance with FRS 11, "Impairments of fixed assets and goodwill". Impairments thus arising are reported in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over three years for office equipment

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value

Financial instruments

FRS 25 requires entities to provide a range of qualitative and quantitative disclosures about the financial instruments they hold or have issued. Under FRS 26, all derivatives and all financial assets and financial liabilities that are held for trading are to be recognised and measured at fair value.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Anglo American plc, which complies with IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments Disclosures Consequently the Company has taken advantage of the exemption given to subsidiaries in FRS 29 (2D) and has not applied FRS 29 – Financial Instruments Disclosures during the year

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Forward commodity contracts and derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into forward commodity contracts and derivative instruments for trading and "own-use" purposes. Forward contracts are physically settled instruments for delivery in the future. Derivative contracts are financial instruments, such as, swaps

Non "own-use" forward and derivative contracts are measured by reference to market prices at the year-end. The resulting unrealised losses are recorded as liabilities in trade creditors and unrealised profits are recorded as assets in trade debtors. Changes in the assets and liabilities from these activities arising in the current period (resulting primarily from newly originated transactions and the impact of price movements on existing transactions) are recognised in the profit and loss account unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument. If this is the case, the timing of the recognition in profit or loss is in the same period in which the hedged transaction affects profit or loss.

The market prices used to value these transactions take into account various factors including published forward prices

Hedge accounting

The Company may designate certain hedging instruments as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges

At the inception of the hedge relationship the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instruments that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Notes 12 and 14 contains details of the fair values of the open derivative instruments used for hedging purposes

Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is reflected in the profit or loss from that date

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recognised through the statement of total recognised gains and losses. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Amounts that have been recognised directly in reserves are recognised in profit or loss in the same period in which the hedged forecast transaction affects profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that remains recognised directly in reserves from the period when the hedge was effective, remains separately recognised in reserves until the forecast transaction occurs

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value (with the exception of receivables relating to provisionally priced sales – as set out in the revenue recognition accounting policy), which equates to their fair value net of an appropriate allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Such allowances are raised based on an assessment of debtor ageing, past experience or known customer circumstances.

Trade payables

Trade payables are not interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value with the exception of payables relating to provisionally priced purchases which are marked to market (using the appropriate forward price) until settled

2. Segmental Information

8	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000 Restated*
Geographical markets by destination Africa Americas Asia Europe	41,332 18,151 1,180,983 770,198 2,010,664	7,362 14,839 950,268 420,778 1,393,247
Turnover by origin Africa Americas	1,917,905 92,759 2,010,664	1,391,213 2,034 1,393,247
Turnover by class Coal Nickel	1,921,561 89,103 2,010,664	1,393,247

^{*}During the current year, Anglo American Marketing Limited has changed its definition of turnover by origin to mean the country from which the commodity was purchased. In previous periods turnover by origin had been defined as the country of origin of the company from which the commodity was purchased. The presentation in the comparative period has been revised to be on a consistent basis with the current year.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

3. Information regarding directors and employees

At 31 December 2011 the Company had no employees but was staffed by employees of AA Services (UK) Limited The average number of staff (including directors) during the year was 18 (2010 12)

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Staff costs for the above persons were as follows:		
Wages and salaries	2,220	1,688
Social security costs	272	279
Pension costs	248	231
Share-based payment costs	489	455
	3,229	2,653
Directors' emoluments were as follows:		
Aggregate emoluments	1060	414
Contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	166	44

As at 31 December 2011 there were four directors paid in respect of their services to the Company The other directors are remunerated by their respective employing company within the Anglo American group of companies and disclosed in that company's accounts

The highest paid director of the Company received emoluments of \$381,000 (2010 \$224,000) and contributions to a defined contribution pension scheme of \$129,000 (2010 \$33,000)

During the year ended 31 December 2011 no director exercised share options (2010 none)
As at 31 December 2011 four directors were members of a defined contribution scheme (2010 two)

4. Operating profit

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Operating profit is after charging		
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for audit of the Company's		
2009 annual accounts	-	(12)
2010 annual accounts	33	63
2011 annual accounts	96	-
Other services provided by the auditor	-	-
Gain on foreign currency retranslation	(3)	(75)
<u>-</u>		

There were no non-audit services provide by the auditor during the current and prior year

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Other interest paid	(8)	(384)
Financial remeasurements - Movement in fair value of contracts		(2,471)
	(8)	(2,855)

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

6.	Interest receivable and similar income		
-		2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
	Interest received from Group company Other interest received	240 238	569 315
	Financial remeasurements - Movement in fair value of contracts	1,059	
		1,537	884
7.	Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
		2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
	(a) Analysis of charge in the year		
	Group relief Adjustment in respect of prior period	34,946 (35)	39,189 1
	Total current tax	34,911	39,190
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	34,911	39,190
		2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
	(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	The current tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below		
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	131,417	139,425
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 26 5% (2010 28%) Effects of	34,825	39,039
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	130	162
	Capital allowances for the period in excess of depreciation	(9)	(12) 1
	Adjustment in respect of prior period	(35)	-
	Other deferred tax		
	Current tax charge for year	34,911	39,190

On 21 March 2012, the UK Government announced a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 26% to 24% effective from 1 April 2012. The UK Government also intends to enact future reductions in the main tax rate of 1% each year down to 22% by 1 April 2014. As it was not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, the rate reduction is not yet reflected in these financial statements in accordance with FRS 21, as it is a non-adjusting event occurring after the reporting period.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

8.	Dividends	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
	Dividends paid of 525 977 cent per share (2010 535 819 cent per share)	100,235	102,111
9.	Tangible fixed assets	Fixture tools and e	s, fittings, quipment \$'000
	Cost At 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011		760
	Depreciation At 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011	:	(760)
	Net book value At 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2011		<u>-</u>
10	Stock	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
	Finished Products in Transit	10,268	
11.	Debtors	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
	Trade receivables Trading amounts owed by group undertakings	191,197 35	84,965
		191,232	84,975
	Inter-company trade debtors are unsecured, non interest bearing and payable withi	n 30 days	
12.	Financial assets	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
	Financial assets arising from the fair value of marked to market sales and purchase contracts	349	1,949

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

15.	Creditors, unionity tuning and without one year	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
	Trade payables	4,288	1,851
	Trading amounts owed to group undertakings	30,173	5,369
	Trading amounts accrued owed to group undertakings	187,624	104,150
	Deferred Income	-	4,207
	Accruals	2,213	10,349
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,008	-
	Amounts payable to Anglo American plc in respect of group tax relief	74,100	78,167
		303,406	204,093
14.	Financial liabilities: amounts falling due within one year Financial liabilities arising from fair value of marked to market sales and purchase contracts	2011 \$'000 5,135 5,135	2010 \$'000 4,322 4,322
15.	Share capital	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
	C. H. J Hetted and fully pards	Ψ 500	¥ 535
	Called up, allotted and fully paid: 19,056,917 (2010 19,056,793) ordinary shares of £1 each	\$30,120	
			\$30,120

The Company's issued capital was increased by 124 Ordinary shares of £1 each (the "Shares") on 1 April 2011. The total amount payable for the Shares was the sterling equivalent of the total consideration of \$20,000,000, being £12,451,207 (£100 413 per share) converted at the prevailing exchange rate of GBP/USD 1 60627 on 1 April 2011.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

16. Reserves and reconciliation of movements in equity shareholders' funds

	Called up share capital \$'000	Share premium account \$'000	Share - based payment reserve \$'000	Profit and loss account \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2010	30,120	-	1,384	137,946	169,450
Share Capital Share-based payment	-	20,000	489	-	20,000 489
Share-based payment transferred to profit and loss reserves Loss on cash flow hedges		-	-	- -	•
Cash flow hedges realised in profit and loss account (net of deferred tax)	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year Dividends	-			96,506 (100,235)	96,506 (100,235)
At 31 December 2011	30,120	20,000	1,873	134,217	186,210

17. Share-based payment

During the year ended 31 December 2011, the Company had share-based payment arrangements with employees. All of these Company schemes are equity settled, either by award of options to acquire ordinary shares (ESOS and SAYE) or award of ordinary shares (BSP, LTIP and SIP). The ESOS is now closed to new participants, having been replaced with the BSP.

The provision of shares to certain of the Company's share option and share incentive schemes is facilitated by an employee benefit trust. The employee benefit trust has waived the right to receive dividends on these shares. The costs of operating the trust are borne by the Company but are not material.

The total share-based payment expense for the year was made up as follows

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
BSP Other Schemes	456 33	408 47
Total share based payment expense	489	455

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

17. Share-based payment (continued)

The fair value of ordinary shares awarded under the BSP, being the more material share scheme, was calculated using a Black-Scholes model The assumptions used in the calculation are set out below

BSP	BSP
2011	2010
04/03/11	19/03/10
34,305	11,186
-	
32 08	23 80
3	3
*	*
40%	40%
19%	19%
5% pa	5% pa
100%	100%
33 25	26 64
	2011 04/03/11 34,305 - 32 08 3 * 40% 1 9% 5% pa 100%

^{*}Three years of continuous employment with enhancement shares having variable vesting based on non-market based performance conditions

The expected volatility is based on historic volatility over the last five years. The risk free interest rate is the yield on zero-coupon UK government bonds with a term similar to the expected life of the award

The charges arising in respect of the other employee share schemes that the Company operated during the year are not considered material

A reconciliation of option movements for the more significant share-based payment arrangements over the year to 31 December 2011 and the prior year is shown below. All options outstanding at 31 December 2011 with an exercise date on or prior to 31 December 2011 are deemed exercisable. Options were exercised regularly during the year and the weighted average share price for the year ended 31 December 2011 was £27 96 (2010 £26 71)

Bonus Share Plan (BSP)

Ordinary shares of 5486/91 US cents may be awarded under the terms of this scheme for no consideration. The number of shares outstanding is shown below

As at 31 December 2011

	2011	2010
Outstanding at 1 January Conditionally awarded in year Vested in year	37,960 34,305 (4,074)	41,321 11,186 (8,854)
Forfeited in year	(4,346)	(5,693)
Outstanding at 31 December	63,845	37,960

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

17. Share-based payment (continued)

Executive Share Option Scheme (ESOS)

Options to acquire ordinary shares of 54⁸⁶/₉₁ US cents were outstanding under the terms of the scheme as follows

As at 31 December 2011

	2011	2010
Outstanding at 1 January	57,649	57,649
Exercised in year	(31,895)	-
Outstanding at 31 December	25,754	57,649

Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

Ordinary shares of 5486/91 US cents may be awarded under the terms of this scheme for no consideration. The number of shares outstanding is shown below

As at 31 December 2011

	2011	2010
Outstanding at 1 January	-	-
Conditionally awarded in year	4,500	-
Outstanding at 31 December	4,500	
	====	

Other Share Schemes (SIP)

During the year the Company operated a number of other share schemes under which ordinary shares of 54⁸⁶/₉₁ US cents may be awarded for no consideration

	Awards outstanding 31 December 2011	Awards outstanding 31 December 2010	Latest release date
Share incentive plan	8,070	8,383	7 December 2014

18 Related party transactions

At 31 December 2011, as identified in note 20, Anglo American plc, a company incorporated in Great Britain, was the Company's ultimate parent company. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by paragraph 3(c) of Financial Reporting Standard 8 not to disclose related party transactions with Anglo American group companies.

The Company, in the ordinary course of business, enters into other transactions with other related parties. These transactions are under terms that are no less favourable than those arranged with third parties. These transactions are not considered to be significant.

Notes to the accounts Year ended 31 December 2011

19. Events occurring after end of year

There were no significant events since the balance sheet date apart from

- on 30 April 2012 the Company's immediate parent company became Anglo American Investments (UK) Limited,
- on 26 June 2012 the Company paid a dividend of \$100,000,000,
- on 26 June 2012 the Company created a new \$1 Ordinary share class (the "Shares"), and
- on 26 June 2012 the Company issued 1,000 Shares to the Company's immediate parent, Anglo American Investments (UK) Limited, and received total consideration of \$100,000,000 in respect of that issue of Shares

20 Ultimate parent company

The directors consider Anglo American plc to be the current ultimate parent company and controlling party Copies of the group accounts of Anglo American plc, which is the parent company of the largest and smallest groups of which the Company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared, are available from Anglo American plc at 20 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AN

Until 30 April 2012 the Company's immediate parent company was Anglo American Finance (UK) Limited, at which date it became Anglo American Investments (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales