Registered number: 05060871

## ANGLO AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES LIMITED

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015



**COMPANIES HOUSE** 

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** A W Hodges (resigned 29 February 2016)

J M Mills

A J Van den Berg

Company secretary Anglo American Corporate Secretary Limited

Registered number 05060871

Registered office 20 Carlton House Terrace

London

United Kingdom SW1Y 5AN

Independent auditor Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

London

United Kingdom

Bankers Barclays Bank PLC

1 Churchill Place Canary Wharf London E14 5HP

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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015. The Company, by virtue of qualifying as small under sections 382 and 383 of The Companies Act 2006, has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a Strategic Report as permitted under section 414A(2) of The Companies Act 2006.

#### **Principal activity**

The Company was previously involved in investigating potential investment opportunities in Russia. On 4 November 2013, the Company changed its name from Anglo American Services (Russia) Limited to Anglo American Representative Offices Limited with the aim of establishing a representative office structure in India.

The India representative office is expected to close during the next year and the directors then have the intention to liquidate the Company.

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern, which includes, where appropriate, writing down the Company's assets to net realisable value. The financial statements do not include any provision for the future costs of terminating the business of the Company except to the extent that such costs were committed at the balance date.

The directors have received a letter of support from its ultimate parent company, Anglo American plc, such that the Company has adequate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due (further detail is provided in Note 1).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

A W Hodges (resigned 29 February 2016) J M Mills A J Van den Berg

#### **Future developments**

The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any
  relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### **Auditor**

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Deloitte LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 29 July 2016 and signed on its behalf.

**Claire Murphy** 

For and on behalf of Anglo American Corporate Secretary Limited Secretary

#### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 OFANGLO AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Anglo American Representative Offices Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 14. 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), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 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 and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. 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 2015 and of its loss 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.

#### Emphasis of matter - Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.

#### 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 OFANGLO AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES LIMITED

#### 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; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Christopher Thomas (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of **Deloitte LLP** 

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

London United Kingdom

29 July 2016

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Administrative expenses		(526,983)	(4,036)
Operating loss	3	(526,983)	(4,036)
Interest payable and expenses	5	(9,900)	(115)
Loss before tax	_	(536,883)	(4,151)
Loss for the year	_	(536,883)	(4,151)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(536,883)	(4,151)

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note		2015 £		2014 £
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	29,881		-	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	171,407		-	
		201,288	•	-	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(7,558,657)		(6,820,486)	
Net current liabilities			(7,357,369)		(6,820,486)
Total assets less current liabilities			(7,357,369)	•	(6,820,486)
Net assets			(7,357,369)		(6,820,486)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		1		1
Profit and loss account	12		(7,357,370)		(6,820,487)
			(7,357,369)	•	(6,820,486)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 July 2016.

J M Mills Director

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity
At 1 January 2015	1	(6,820,487)	(6,820,486)
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year	· •	(536,883)	(536,883)
Actuarial gains on pension scheme  Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(536,883)	(536,883)
At 31 December 2015	1	(7,357,370)	(7,357,369)

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2014	1	(6,816,336)	(6,816,335)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	<u> </u>	(4,151)	(4,151)
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	(4,151)	(4,151)
At 31 December 2014	1	(6,820,487)	(6,820,486)

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 101 is given in note 14.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

#### First time application of FRS 100 and FRS 101

In the current year the Company has adopted FRS 100 and FRS 101. In previous years the financial statements were prepared in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

This change in the basis of preparation has not materially altered the recognition and measurement requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP. Consequently the principal accounting policies are unchanged from the prior year. The change in basis of preparation has enabled the Company to take advantage of some of the available disclosure exemptions permitted by FRS 101 in the financial statements, the most significant of which are summarised below. There have been no other material amendments to the disclosure requirements previously applied in accordance with UK GAAP.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 1.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions
  entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a
  party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

The Company may take FRS 101 exemptions as it is a member of a group where the parent prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss and the Company is included in that consolidation.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. The basis other than that of a going concern includes, where appropriate, writing down the Company's assets to net realisable value. The financial statements do not include any provision for the future costs of terminating the business of the Company except to the extent that such costs were committed at the balance date.

Anglo American plc have provided a letter of support to the Company confirming they intend to provide financial resources, where requested, so that the Company can settle its liabilities as they fall due.

The India representative office is expected to close during the next year and the directors then have the intention to liquidate the Company.

#### 1.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

#### Financial assets

The Company classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables.

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the Profit and loss account. On confirmation that the

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

#### **Financial liabilities**

The Company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

#### At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Balance sheet.

#### 1.7 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.8 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

#### 1.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.10 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 1.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

#### 1.12 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

## 2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no critical judgements made by the directors in applying the Company's accounting policies other than determining the recoverability of loans.

#### 3. Operating loss

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2014 - £NIL).

The audit fee payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts of £4,002 (2014 - £1,955) has been borne by Anglo American Services (UK) Ltd in the current year.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 4. Employees

The Company had 3 employees during the year (2014 - none). The directors did not receive any remuneration from the Company (2014 - £NIL).

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	320,261	-
Cost of defined contribution scheme	33,852	-
	354,113	-

The pension costs represent contributions to a defined contribution pension plan. At 31 December 2015 there were no material outstanding/prepaid contributions in either the current or preceding year. The assets of the defined contribution plan are held separately in an independently administered fund. The charge in respect of this plan is calculated on the basis of the contribution payable by the Company in the financial year.

#### 5. Interest payable and similar charges

	2015	2014
	£	. £
Bank interest payable	28	-
Loans from group undertakings	9,872	115
	9,900	115

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 6. Taxation

2015 £	2014 £
-	-
	<u>-</u>
<u> </u>	
	£

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	(536,884)	(4,151)
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.5%)  Effects of:	(108,719)	(892)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,650	
Group relief surrendered for nil consideration	105,069	892
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 26 October 2015, the Finance Act 2015 was substantively enacted and provided for a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and a further 1% reduction to 18% from 1 April 2020. The reduced rates have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the balance sheet date.

The 2016 Budget (delivered on 16 March 2016) announced a further reduction to the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. This has not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and has therefore not been reflected in these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

7.	Debtors		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Other debtors	65	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	29,816	-
		29,881	
		<del></del>	
8.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	171,407	-
	Less: bank overdrafts	(6,398)	-
		165,009	-
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Bank overdrafts	6,398	-
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,475,603	6,820,486
	Other creditors	68,725	-
	Accruals and deferred income	7,931	-
		7,558,657	6,820,486

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Financial instruments		
	2015	2014
Financial assets	£	£
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	65	-
	65	-
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(7,558,657)	(6,820,486)
	(7,558,657)	(6,820,486)
	_	

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed to group undertakings and other creditors.

## 11. Share capital

10.

•	2015	2014
•	£	£
Authorised		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	=	
Allotted, called up and partly paid		
1 ordinary share of £1	1	1
	=	

## 12. Reserves

#### Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account reserve represents accumulated retained earnings.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 13. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Anglo American Investments (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company and controlling entity is Anglo American plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. Anglo American plc is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group which includes the Company and for which group financial statements are prepared. The financial statements of the ultimate parent company may be obtained from the Company Secretary, 20 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AN.

#### 14. First time adoption of FRS 101

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 101 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.