Registered number: 121495

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AVAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors C Howells

E Klonarides W K B Ward-Brew

S Mayet (resigned 29 March 2019) R G Churr (appointed 3 April 2019)

Company secretary Anglo American Corporate Secretary Limited

Intertrust Corporate Services (Jersey) Limited (resigned 7 February 2019) Ogier Global Company Secretary (Jersey) Limited (appointed 7 February

2019)

Registered number 121495

Registered office 3rd Floor, 44 Esplanade

St Helier Jersey JE4 9WG

Administration office 20 Carlton House Terrace

London

United Kingdom SW1Y 5AN

Bankers Barclays Bank plc

1 Churchill Place Canary Wharf London United Kingdom E14 5HP

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors present their annual report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity is a financing company.

Dividends paid

There were no dividends paid in the year under review (2017 - \$NIL).

Results

The Statement of comprehensive income for the year is set out on page 3.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

C Howells E Klonarides W K B Ward-Brew S Mayet (resigned 29 March 2019)

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.

Post balance sheet events

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

This report was approved by the board on 6 September 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Matthew Loosley For and on behalf of

Whotel land,

Anglo American Corporate Secretary Limited

Secretary

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed; 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 proper accounting records that 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 (Jersey) Law 1991. 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.

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Administrative expenses		<u>-</u>	1,501
Operating profit	4		1,501
	_		
Profit before tax		-	1,501
Tax on profit	5	<u> </u>	-
Profit for the financial year	_	•	1,501
	5		
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,501

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

The results relate to continuing operations of the Company.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018					
	Note		2018 \$		2017 \$
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	29,806		29,806	
	•	29,806		29,806	
Total assets less current liabilities	_		29,806		29,806
Net assets		-	29,806		29,806
Capital and reserves		-		•	
Called up share capital	8		70,502		70,502
Share premium account	9		334		334
Profit and loss account	9		(41,030)		(41,030)
		_	29,806		29,806

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 6 September 2019.

W K B Ward-Brew

Director

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital \$	Share premium account \$	Profit and loss account \$	Total equity
At 1 January 2018	70,502	334	(41,030)	29,806
Comprehensive income for the year	 -	-		-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	70,502	334	(41,030)	29,806

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital \$	\$	Profit and loss account \$	Total equity
At 1 January 2017	70,502	334	(42,531)	28,305
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		-	1,501	1,501
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,501	1,501
At 31 December 2017	70,502	334	(41,030)	29,806

The notes on pages 7 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

Aval Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in Jersey and centrally managed and controlled from the United Kingdom.

The nature of the Company's operations and principal activities is set out in the Directors' report.

The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

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 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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 requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- 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 paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A 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 requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The Company's ability to operate as a going concern is assessed in conjunction with Anglo American plc and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as its viability is dependent upon the ability of the Group companies to settle their intercompany balances with the Company and to provide funds for working capital needs. Anglo American Services (UK) Ltd have confirmed that they intend to provide financial resources, where requested, for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements, whilst the Company remains a subsidiary of Anglo American plc.

The directors of the Company therefore feel that the Company will have sufficient funds, taking account of possible changes in trading performance and amounts owed by other Group companies, to conclude that the Company can adopt the going concern basis for the foreseeable future.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is USD.

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.

2.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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 Income statement. On confirmation that the 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.

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

There are no critical judgments made by the directors in applying the Company's accounting policies. There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2018 \$	2017 \$
	Foreign exchange differences	-	59

5. Taxation

The UK rate of corporation tax has been presented within the rate reconciliation below as the most applicable rate due to the Company being UK resident for tax purposes.

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Total current tax	<u> </u>	

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2017 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Profit before tax	<u>-</u>	1,501
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2017 - 19.25%) Effects of:	-	289
Group relief claimed for nil consideration	-	(289)
Total tax charge for the year		

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 26 October 2015, the Finance (No. 2) 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. On 6 September 2016, the Finance Act 2016 was substantively enacted and provided for a reduction in the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Debtors
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2018 \$	2017 \$
29,806	29,806
29,806	29,806
	29,806

Amounts owed by group undertakings amounting to \$29,806 (2017 - \$29,806) are short term and are held under a cash pooling arrangement. The classification of the amounts owed is based on the repayment terms.

7. Financial instruments

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost	29,806	29,806

Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed by group undertakings.

8. Share capital

2018 \$	2017 \$
70,502	70,502
	\$

9. Reserves

Share premium account

Share premium represents the excess of the issue price over the par value on shares issued less transaction costs arising on issue.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account reserve represents accumulated retained earnings or losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent company is Minpress Investments Limited, a company registered in Jersey. The registered address of the immediate parent company is 3rd Floor, 44 Esplanade, St Helier, JE4 9WG, Jersey.

The ultimate parent company and ultimate 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 both the immediate and ultimate parent companies may be obtained from the Company Secretary, 20 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AN, the registered office of the ultimate parent company.