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ANGLO AMERICAN BUTTERCUP COMPANY LIMITED

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

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors C Howells

M P Donnelly W K B Ward-Brew

S Mayet (resigned 29 March 2019)

E Klonarides

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 121468

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 as an Intra-group finance 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 M P Donnelly W K B Ward-Brew S Mayet (resigned 29 March 2019) E Klonarides

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 22 August 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Claire Murphy
For and on behalf of
Angle American Corporate

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 accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the inancial 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.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Administrative expenses		-	1,501
Operating profit	4	-	1,501
Interest receivable and similar income	5	107	54
Profit before tax		107	1,555
Tax on profit	6	-	-
Profit for the financial year		107	1,555
Total comprehensive income for the year		107	1,555

The notes on pages 7 to 13 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	7	8,062		5,025	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	-		2,930	
		8,062	_	7,955	
Total assets less current liabilities			8,062		7,955
Net assets			8,062	-	7,955
Capital and reserves			_		
Called up share capital	10		50,001		50,001
Share premium account	11		65,741		65,741
Profit and loss account	11		(107,680)		(107,787)
		•	8,062	-	7,955

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 22 August 2019.

W K B Ward-Brew

Director

The notes on pages 7 to 13 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
	\$	Ŧ	φ	Ψ
At 1 January 2018	50,001	65,741	(107,787)	7,955
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	107	107
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	107	107
At 31 December 2018	50,001	65,741	(107,680)	8,062
		=		

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

	Called up share capital \$	Share premium account \$	Profit and loss account \$	Total equity
At 1 January 2017	50,001	65,741	(109,342)	6,400
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,555	1,555
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,555	1,555
At 31 December 2017	50,001	65,741	(107,787)	7,955

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

1. General information

Anglo American Buttercup Company 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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 and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

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 Statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is wrotten 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.

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	Exchange differences	2018 \$ -	2017 \$ 59
5.	Interest receivable		
		2018 \$	2017 \$
	Interest receivable from group companies	107	54
		107	54

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

6. 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	-	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	107	1,555
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax of 19% (2017 - 19.25%) Effects of:	20	299
Group relief utilised for nil consideration	(20)	(299)
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

7.	Debtors		
		2018 \$	2017 \$
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,062	5,025
		8,062	5,025

Amounts owed by group undertakings amounting to \$8,062 (2017 - \$5,025) are short term and are held under a cash pooling arrangement. The balance bears interest at a market related rate. The classification of the amounts owed is based on the repayment terms.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

		2018 \$	2017 \$
	Cash at bank and in hand	-	2,930
		-	2,930
9.	Financial instruments		
0.		2018	2017
	Financial assets	\$	\$
	Cash	-	2,930
	Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost	8,062	5,025
		8,062	7,955

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

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

10. Share capital

Share capital		
	2018 \$	2017 \$
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,001 <i>(2017 - 50,001)</i> Ordinary shares of \$1.00 each	50,001	50,001

11. 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.

12. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent company is A.R.H. 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 address of the ultimate parent company.