

**Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc**

*(Incorporated in England and Wales. Registration number 06287014)*

**Annual Report and Financial Statements**

31 December 2024

**Contents**

	Page
Company information	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	3
Independent auditor's report to the members	5
Statement of comprehensive income	10
Balance sheet	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes to the financial statements	13

Directors	J Kiddle M Cox A Hodges D Niotakis
Company secretary	Rio Tinto Secretariat Limited
Registration number	06287014
Registered office	6 St James's Square London United Kingdom SW1Y 4AD
Independent auditor	KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 15 Canada Square London, E14 5GL

The directors present their Strategic report on Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024.

**Introduction**

The Company was incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006 and is a public company limited by shares. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Rio Tinto plc, which together with Rio Tinto Limited and their respective subsidiaries form the Rio Tinto Group (the "Group").

The Company's debt issuance is guaranteed by Rio Tinto plc and Rio Tinto Limited.

**Business review**

The result of the financial year amounted to \$nil (2023: \$nil). The Company earned interest income from a related party of \$145.58 million (2023: \$130.60 million) in relation to intra-group bonds and incurred interest and finance charges of \$145.58 million (2023: \$130.60 million) in relation to external US dollar bonds held. No new bonds were issued by the Company during the year.

In November 2024, the Company issued US Commercial Paper of \$100 million for a tenure of one month at the issuance rate of 4.67%. This matured in December 2024.

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

The Company's principal risks and uncertainties, such as financial, operational and compliance risks, are integrated with those of the Group and are managed within the Group risk management framework.

Assessment of the potential economic and non-economic consequences of risks is undertaken by the Group's business units and functions using the framework defined by the Group's Risk policy and standard. Once identified, each principal risk and uncertainty is reviewed and monitored by the relevant internal experts and by the Risk Management Committee, the relevant board committees and the board. Full details of the Group's risk factors and policies for financial risk management are discussed in the "Principal risks and uncertainties" section of the Rio Tinto 2024 Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

**Key performance indicators**

The Company's directors are of the opinion that there are no meaningful financial or non-financial key performance indicators that would be necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company's activities.

**Section 172(1) statement**

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires the directors of a company to act in the way they consider, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing this, section 172 also requires the directors to have regard, amongst other matters, to the interests of wider stakeholders; including, for example, employees, suppliers, customers and others. In discharging their section 172 duties, the directors do this.

The views of and the impact of the Company's activities on its stakeholders are an important consideration for the directors when making relevant decisions specific to the Company. More generally however, the size and spread of both our stakeholders and the Rio Tinto Group means, in practice, that stakeholder engagement best takes place at an operational or group level. For further details on how the group engages with stakeholders, please see the "Our stakeholders" section of the Rio Tinto 2024 Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



J Kiddle  
Director

Date: 7 March 2025

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the Company is to raise external debt funding for the Group.

### **Results and dividends**

The result for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to \$nil (2023: \$nil).

No interim dividend was paid during the year (2023: \$nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2023: \$nil).

### **Directors**

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

J Kiddle

M Cox

A Hodges

D Niotakis (appointed on 26 June 2024)

The directors had no material interest in any contract or arrangement during the year to which the Company or any subsidiary is, or was, a party.

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and Financial Statements**

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

### **Going concern**

In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the financial statements, the directors are required to consider whether the Company can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

As the principal activity for the Company is to raise external funding for the group, its ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the operational performance of the Group, and the guarantee of its debt by Rio Tinto plc and Rio Tinto Limited. The directors have determined that there are no foreseeable circumstances which would indicate that the Company could not continue to operate as a going concern for at least the twelve months from the issuance of the financial statements.

**Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year**

In March 2025, Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc issued commercial papers amounting \$600 million.

**Future developments**

The Company's future developments are integrated with those of the Group which are discussed in the Rio Tinto 2024 Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

**Financial risk management**

The Company's capital risk and financial risks and uncertainties including the exposure to price, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risks, are integrated with those of the Group and are not managed separately. The Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, and principal risks and uncertainties are discussed in the financial instrument and risk management policies of the Rio Tinto 2024 Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

**Engagement with suppliers, customers and other relationships**

The directors of the Company are required to act in the way they consider, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and to have regard for the interests of wider stakeholders; including suppliers, customers and others.

The views of and the impact of the Company's activities on its stakeholders are an important consideration for the directors when making relevant decisions specific to the Company. More generally however, the size and spread of both our stakeholders and the Rio Tinto Group means, in practice, that stakeholder engagement best takes place at an operational or group level. For further details on how the Group engages with stakeholders, please see the "Our stakeholders" section of the Rio Tinto 2024 Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

**Environmental matters**

The Company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment, and designs and implements policies to reduce any damage that might be caused by its activities. The Company operates in accordance with the policies described in the Rio Tinto 2024 Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

**Indemnities and insurance**

In accordance with section 233 of the Companies Act 2006, a related entity, on behalf of the Company, has purchased and maintains insurance against liabilities arising from claims against directors' and officers' actions taken in connection with the Group's business.

**Disclosure of information to auditor**


Each of the persons who were 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.

**Independent auditor**

The Company's auditor, KPMG LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 489 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



J Kiddle  
Director

Date: 7 March 2025

6 St James's Square  
London SW1Y 4AD



# Independent auditor's report

to the members of Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc

## 1. Our opinion is unmodified

We have audited the financial statements of Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024, and the Statement of comprehensive income and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and the related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

### In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

We were first appointed as auditor by the members for the financial period year ended 31 December 2020. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is for the 5 financial years ended 31 December 2024. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and we remain independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities. No non-audit services prohibited by that standard were provided.

### Overview

<b>Materiality:</b>	<b>\$29m (2023:\$29.9m)</b>
<b>financial statements as a whole</b>	<b>1% (2023: 1%) of total assets</b>

### Key audit matters vs 2023

<b>Recurring key audit matter</b>	<b>Assessing the recoverability of non-current assets - receivables</b>	
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## 2. Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by us, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed, and our results are based on procedures undertaken, in the context of, and solely for the purpose of, our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and consequently are incidental to that opinion, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In arriving at our audit opinion above, the key audit matter was as follows (unchanged from 2023).

	The risk	Our response
<b>Non-current assets receivables</b> \$2,946,474,000 (2023: \$2,944,829,000)  <i>Refer to note 7 in the financial statements.</i>	<b>Assessing the recoverability of non-current assets-receivables:</b>  The Company on-lends funds raised through the issuance of bonds to Rio Tinto Finance plc. Non-current assets – receivables consist of four bonds invested with Rio Tinto Finance plc, mirroring the four external bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange and represent 98% (2023: 98%) of the total assets of the Company at 31 December 2024.  The recoverability of non-current assets – receivables is a Key Audit Matter due to their materiality to total assets, and the overall financial statements.	We performed the tests below rather than seeking to rely on any of the Company's controls because the nature of the balance meant that detailed testing is inherently the most effective means of obtaining audit evidence.  Our procedures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>— Agreeing the non-current assets – receivables balance to the accounting records of Rio Tinto Finance plc;</li><li>— Considering the compliance of Rio Tinto Finance plc with the terms of the bonds; and</li><li>— Considering the recoverability of the non-current assets – receivables by obtaining the draft financial position of Rio Tinto Finance plc at 31 December 2024 and assessing its net assets and the ability to repay.</li></ul>



### 3. Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

Materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at \$29 million (2023: \$29.9 million), determined with reference to a benchmark of total assets, of which it represents 1% (2023: 1%).

In line with our audit methodology, our procedures on individual account balances and disclosures were performed to a lower threshold, performance materiality, so as to reduce to an acceptable level the risk that individually immaterial misstatements in individual account balances add up to a material amount across the financial statements as a whole. Performance materiality was set at 75% (2023: 75%) of materiality for the financial statements as a whole, which equates to \$21.7 million (2023: \$22.4 million). We applied this percentage in our determination of performance materiality because we did not identify any factors indicating an elevated level of risk.

We agreed to report to the directors any corrected or uncorrected identified misstatements exceeding \$1.45 million (2023: \$1.49 million), in addition to other identified misstatements that warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Our audit of the Company was undertaken to the materiality and performance materiality levels specified above and was performed by a single audit team.

#### Approach on controls

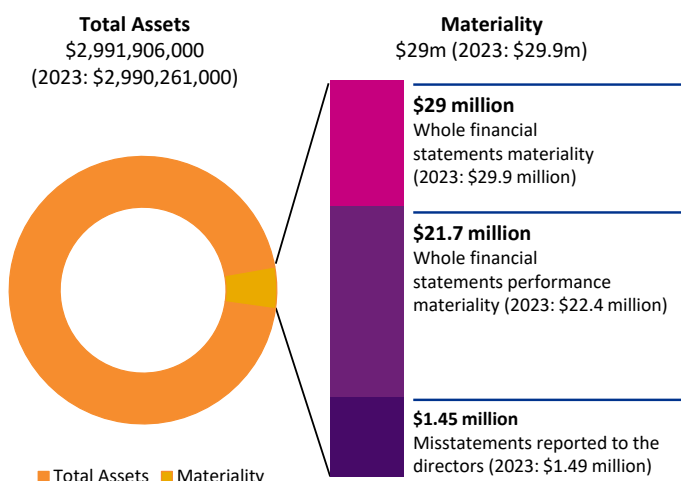
The scope of the audit work performed was predominately substantive as we placed limited reliance upon the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

### 4. Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We used our knowledge of the Company, industry, and the general economic environment to identify the inherent risks to its business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operating over the going concern period.

The risk we consider as most relevant is the Company's ability to re-pay external borrowings, which is ultimately dependent on the financial performance of the Rio Tinto Group.



Since the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the financial performance of the Rio Tinto Group, and the guarantee of its debt by Rio Tinto plc and Rio Tinto Limited, we assessed the risk that this support would not be available. We inspected the agreement of guarantee from Rio Tinto plc and Rio Tinto Limited and examined Rio Tinto plc's financial statements and Rio Tinto Limited's financial information to assess their ability to re-pay the external borrowings.

We considered whether the going concern disclosure in note 2.4 to the financial statements gives a full and accurate description of the directors' assessment of going concern, including the identified risks and dependencies.

We assessed the completeness of the going concern disclosure.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period;
- We found the going concern disclosure in note 2.4 to be acceptable

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

## 5. Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

### *Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud*

#### Risk Assessment

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud (“fraud risks”) we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Inquiries of management including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation concerning the Company’s policies and procedures relating to detecting and responding to risks of fraud and internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Inquiries of management as to whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Evaluating the selection and application of relevant accounting policies;
- Reading Board minutes;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. The engagement team includes audit partners and staff who have extensive experience. The discussions also involved our own forensic specialists to assist us in identifying fraud risks based on discussions of the circumstances of the Company and participated in the initial fraud risk assessment discussions;
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

#### Fraud risks

As requested by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate estimates and judgements. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition given the lack of complexity and ability to manipulate income, as the only source of income is in relation to interest income generated on intercompany loans.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

#### Communication of fraud risks

We communicated and identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

#### Procedures to address fraud risks

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the result of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of relevant Company-wide fraud risk management controls.

We also performed procedures including:

Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included, for example, those posted by senior finance management or those containing usual journal descriptions.

### *Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations*

#### Risk assessment

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements through the following:

- Our general commercial and sector experience;
- Through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards);
- From inspection of the Company’s regulatory and legal correspondence; and
- Discussions with the directors and other management about the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

#### *Direct laws context and link to audit*

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies’ legislation), and taxation legislation (direct and indirect). We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

#### Most significant indirect law/ regulation areas

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: anti-bribery, fraud and corruption and general data protection regulation. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evidence from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

#### Communication of identified laws and regulations

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

### *Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation*

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

## **6. We have nothing to report on the other information in the Annual Report**

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

### *Strategic report and directors' report*

Based solely on our work on the other information:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

## **7. We have nothing to report on the other matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required 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 and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

## **8. Respective responsibilities**

### *Directors' responsibilities*

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### *Auditor's responsibilities*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

## **9. The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities**

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.



**Jonathan Downer**

**Senior Statutory Auditor**

**for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**

*Chartered Accountants*

15 Canada Square, London, E14 5GL, United Kingdom

7 March 2025

**Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc**  
**Statement of comprehensive income**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

		<b>2024</b>	2023
	<b>Note</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Finance income	4	<b>145,583</b>	130,597
Finance expense	5	<b>(145,583)</b>	(130,597)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	6	—	—
Taxation		—	—
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		—	—
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		—	—
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		—	—

*The notes on pages 13 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.*

**Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc**  
**Balance sheet**  
**As at 31 December 2024**

		2024	2023
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Receivables	7	2,946,474	2,944,829
<b>Current assets</b>			
Receivables	7	45,432	45,432
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>2,991,906</u>	<u>2,990,261</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other financial liabilities	8	45,353	45,353
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	9	2,946,474	2,944,829
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>2,991,827</u>	<u>2,990,182</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>79</u>	<u>79</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	10	99	99
Other reserves	11	(20)	(20)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>79</u>	<u>79</u>

These financial statements were approved and authorised by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

*John Kiddle*

\_\_\_\_\_  
J Kiddle  
Director

Date: 7 March 2025

Company registered number: 06287014

*The notes on pages 13 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.*

Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc  
Statement of changes in equity  
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital	Other reserves	Total equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2024	99	(20)	79
At 31 December 2024	99	(20)	79

	Share capital	Other reserves	Total equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2023	99	(20)	79
At 31 December 2023	99	(20)	79

The notes on pages 13 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## 1. General information

Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc (the "Company") is involved in raising external funding for the Group.

The Company is a public limited company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 6 St James's Square, London, SW1Y 4AD and information on the Company's ultimate parent is presented in note 13.

## 2. Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of all material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of UK-adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("UK-adopted IFRSs") but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are material to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars (\$) and all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand ('000) unless otherwise stated.

### 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* provided that equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated;
- 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:
  - paragraphs 1 to 44E, 44H(b)(ii) and 45 to 63 of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash flows*; and
  - paragraphs 44F, 44G, 44H(a), 44H(b)(i), 44H(b)(iii) and 44H(c) of IAS 7 provided that equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements in which the qualifying entity is included;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*; and
- 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.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the consolidated financial statements of the Rio Tinto Group which can be obtained as set out in note 13 of this financial statement.

## **2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

### **2.3 Changes in accounting policy**

The following standards and interpretations apply for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2024:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current liabilities with covenants – Amendments to IAS1;
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16; and
- Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to materially affect the current or future periods.

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2024 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

### **2.4 Going concern**

In determining the appropriate basis of preparation of the financial statements, the directors are required to consider whether the Company can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

As the principal activity for the Company is to raise external funding for the group, its ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the operational performance of the Group, and the guarantee of its debt by Rio Tinto plc and Rio Tinto Limited. The directors have determined that there are no foreseeable circumstances which would indicate that the Company could not continue to operate as a going concern for at least the twelve months from the issuance of the financial statements.

### **2.5 Foreign currency translation**

#### **Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The principal currency affecting the Company's operations is the US Dollar, and the majority of the financing provided to and by the Company is denominated in US Dollars. Accordingly, the directors regard the US Dollar as the principal currency affecting the Company's own cash flows. These financial statements are presented in US Dollars (\$), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand ('000) unless otherwise stated.

The year-end exchange rate was \$1.25:£1 (2023: \$1.28:£1).

### **2.6 Finance income and costs**

Finance income includes interest income. Interest income is recognised on a time proportionate basis using the effective interest method.

Finance costs includes interest expense and similar charges. Interest expense is recognised on a time proportionate basis using the effective interest method.

### **2.7 Financial assets**

#### **Classification and measurement**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets at amortised cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVPL).

Classification depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. Generally, the Company does not acquire financial assets for the purpose of selling in the short term. The Company's business model is primarily that of 'Hold to collect' (where assets are held in order to collect contractual cash flows). When the Company enters into derivative contracts, these transactions are designed to reduce exposures relating to assets and liabilities, firm commitments or anticipated transactions.



## 2 Material accounting policies (continued)

### 2.7 Financial assets (continued)

Accounting policies for the categories which the Company holds financial assets are set out below.

#### Financial assets at amortised cost

This classification applies to debt instruments which are held under a hold to collect business model and which have cash flows that meet the "Solely payments of principal and interest" (SPPI) criteria.

At initial recognition, other financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus related transaction costs; they are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss on de-recognition or modification of a financial asset held at amortised cost is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

#### Impairment

A forward looking expected credit loss ("ECL") review is required for; debt instruments measured at amortised cost or held at fair value through other comprehensive income; loan commitments and financial guarantees not measured at fair value through profit or loss; lease receivables and trade receivables that give rise to an unconditional right to consideration.

As permitted by IFRS 9, the Company applies the "simplified approach" to external trade receivable balances and the "general approach" to all other financial assets. The general approach incorporates a review for any significant increase in counterparty credit risk since inception. The ECL reviews include assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. For trade receivables, the assessment takes into account the use of credit enhancements, for example, letters of credit.

### 2.8 Financial liabilities

Borrowings and other financial liabilities (including trade payables but excluding derivative liabilities) are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

### 2.9 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

## 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. These judgements and assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of the facts and circumstances, but actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the financial statements.

Management is not aware of any estimates and assumptions concerning the future and has not applied any critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

## 4. Finance income

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income from group undertakings	145,583	130,597
	<u>145,583</u>	<u>130,597</u>

## 5. Finance expense

	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest payable on external borrowings	145,583	130,597
	<u>145,583</u>	<u>130,597</u>

**Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc**  
**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**31 December 2024**

**6. Profit before taxation**

- a) The audit fees for the Company are borne by Rio Tinto Finance plc. The fee for the audit of the financial statements was \$67,500 (2023: \$67,179).
- b) For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, no remuneration was paid by the Company to the directors. All directors are remunerated by other group companies in respect of their services to the Group as a whole. The directors holding office during the year consider their services to the Company to be incidental to their duties within the Group and accordingly no remuneration has been apportioned to the Company.
- c) The average number of persons employed during the year, excluding directors, was nil (2023: nil).
- d) Employees who are involved in the management and operation of the Company have contracts of service with other group entities and therefore their remuneration is included within those entities' financial statements.

**7. Receivables**

	<b>2024</b>	2023
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
<b>Non-current</b>		
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	<b>2,946,474</b>	2,944,829
	<b>2,946,474</b>	2,944,829
<b>Current</b>		
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	<b>79</b>	79
Interest owed by fellow group undertakings	<b>45,353</b>	45,353
	<b>45,432</b>	45,432
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>2,991,906</b>	2,990,261

The Company has an in-house bank account arrangement with Rio Tinto Finance plc and this explains why the receivables and payables to Rio Tinto Finance plc arising from the interest payment and receipt are netted off. Rio Tinto Finance plc is responsible for implementing and operating centralised cash management arrangements with external banks for the payment of interest to external bond holders.

The Company has invested in internal bonds with Rio Tinto Finance plc under similar terms as the bonds issued with external counterparties and, therefore, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Non-current amounts owed by group undertakings consist of four intra-group bonds invested with Rio Tinto Finance plc, consisting of a \$650.00 million 5.000% bond due 2033; a \$1,100.00 million 5.125% bond due 2053; a \$500.00 million 4.75% bond due 2042 and a \$750.00 million 4.125% bond due 2042 (2023: four intra-group bonds invested with Rio Tinto Finance plc, consisting of a \$650.00 million 5.000% bond due 2033; a \$1,100.00 million 5.125% bond due 2053; a \$500.00 million 4.75% bond due 2042 and a \$750.00 million 4.125% bond due 2042 ).

These intra-group bonds have been classified as financial assets held at amortised cost.

**8. Other financial liabilities**

	<b>2024</b>	2023
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
Interest payable	<b>45,353</b>	45,353
	<b>45,353</b>	45,353

**Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc**  
**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**31 December 2024**

**9. Borrowings**

	<b>2024</b>	2023
	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
<b>Non-current</b>		
Borrowings	<b>2,946,474</b>	2,944,829

The Company has four bonds which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange consisting of a \$650.00 million 5.000% bond due 2033; a \$1,100.00 million 5.125% bond due 2053; a \$500.00 million 4.75% bond due 2042 and a \$750.00 million 4.125% bond due 2042 (2023: four bonds which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange consisting of a \$650.00 million 5.000% bond due 2033; a \$1,100.00 million 5.125% bond due 2053; a \$500.00 million 4.75% bond due 2042 and a \$750.00 million 4.125% bond due 2042).

These bonds are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost and are guaranteed by Rio Tinto plc and Rio Tinto Limited.

**10. Share capital**

**Allotted, called up and fully paid shares**

	<b>2024</b>	2023	<b>2024</b>	2023
	<b>No. 000</b>	No. 000	<b>\$'000</b>	\$'000
<b>Ordinary shares</b>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<b>50</b>	50	99	99
	<b>50</b>	50	<b>99</b>	99

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

**11. Other reserves**

In 2012, the Company's share capital was translated into US Dollars at the exchange rate in force when the US Dollar became the functional currency. The resulting currency translation has been included in other reserves.

**12. Related party transactions**

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101, and has not disclosed transactions entered into with wholly-owned group entities.

**13. Parent and ultimate parent undertaking**

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Rio Tinto International Holdings Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Rio Tinto plc, which together with Rio Tinto Limited and their respective subsidiaries form the Rio Tinto Group. Copies of the Rio Tinto Group consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the registered office at 6 St James's Square, London, SW1Y 4AD or from the Rio Tinto website at [www.riotinto.com](http://www.riotinto.com).

**14. Events occurring after the reporting period**

In March 2025, Rio Tinto Finance (USA) plc issued commercial papers amounting \$600 million.