

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Good morning, everyone. It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this Annual General Meeting of Anglo American plc. I understand that there are still some people registering so I suggest we just wait a few more minutes. Thank you very much. I have one apology to make to start off with. Dr Mamphela Ramphele was in the office this morning. She is a board member -- who is unfortunately not well so we sent her off to bed. She has a virus and I am sure you will understand that.

The notice of the meeting was sent to shareholders on 14th March 2007 and I am assured by the secretary that a quorum is present and I therefore declare this meeting duly constituted. The notice convening the meeting has been in your hands for the prescribed period and I therefore propose it be taken as read. Is that agreed? Everyone happy? Good, thank you.

In accordance with best practice, we are going to hold a poll on each resolution and you should have been given a handset at registration for the purpose of voting your shares. If you have not been provided with a handset or you have any problems with it, please raise your hand and one of the marshals will assist you. When we get round to the voting, we can check that everyone is happy again at that point.

Ladies and gentlemen, 2006 was a year of exceptional performance for Anglo American with very robust growth in most parts of the world economically, strong commodity prices, and increased production for most of our products. Our operating profit was up 54 per cent to \$9.8 billion and our underlying earnings increased by 46 per cent to \$5.5 billion. During the year, we had one of the largest capital return programmes in the mining sector through share buy-backs and a special dividend of 67 cents. The interim dividend was 33 cents and we will be inviting you today to approve a final dividend of 75 cents. If approved, that will bring our dividend for the year to 108 cents which is 20 per cent more than in 2005; and it is worth remembering that the 2005 dividend was in its turn 39 per cent higher than that in 2004. As our chief executive, Cynthia Carroll will outline in greater detail. We have been making good progress in implementing the conclusions of the strategic review, concluded by the board and announced in October 2005. This has played an important part in the strong performance of our share price over the last 18 months.

Since the creation of Anglo American plc in 1999, we have moved to focus on our core extractive businesses and the extent of that transformation will be underlined when Mondi is listed separately around the middle of this year. Over the last 12 months we have delivered record production across many of our businesses. We have maintained good cost controls in very difficult circumstances, made good progress in developing key projects and in replenishing our project pipeline. We have taken some strides in improving cooperation also between our business units. The only significant source of disappointment, and it is a very significant one, was the failure to achieve the step change for which we are looking in our safety performance and this is going to be a key theme for management in 2007. Cynthia Carroll will have more to say about these issues and how she sees the way ahead in a moment.

At last year's AGM, Tony Trahar announced his intention to step down as chief executive. He rightly judged that by now he would have laid the foundations for the implementation of our strategic restructuring programme and the realisation of these goals is, as I said, now really in sight. Thus Tony ceased to be chief executive at the end of February and he will be leaving the board today. Tony has served the Anglo American group for 33 years and has been a pivotal personality in its development. He built Mondi into a world-class paper and packaging business, especially through some very shrewd acquisitions in central and eastern Europe. During his almost seven years as chief executive, Anglo American's market capitalisation grew from £14.4 billion to almost £36 billion. He will be remembered in particular, I think, for the transformation which unwound the cross-holding between Anglo American and De Beers while increasing our holding in the diamond business from 32 per cent to 45 per cent. During Tony's tenure, we disposed of some \$10 billion worth of non-core businesses while significantly improving the quality of our assets base through \$15 billion of acquisitions, increasing our holding in Anglo Platinum and through acquisitions such as those of the Disputada copper assets in Chile and coal operations in Australia and Latin America and by establishing, very importantly, a meaningful presence in iron ore through the creation of the Kumba Iron Ore company. On behalf of the meeting, I would like to offer our thanks to Tony and our very good wishes to him. Thank you, Tony.

I should also note the departure of another executive director, Simon Thompson, who has been with the company for 12 years. Most notably he masterminded the turn-around in our base metals business and, over the last three years, he has served as chairman internally of Anglo Base Metals, Anglo Industrial Minerals and chair of our Exploration Council. We are very grateful for Simon's contribution to the success of the group. I should also say that during the course of this year, with the split off of Mondi and putting those shares into your hands, David Hathorn will step down from our board but will of course continue as chief executive of Mondi. It is my great pleasure, however, to welcome Cynthia Carroll, our new chief executive, to her first AGM. Cynthia is a geologist -- and so am I so that must be a good thing -- and spent the last 18 years at Alcan where latterly she was in charge of their primary metals business which accounts for some 80 per cent of Alcan's earnings. Cynthia is an American citizen but with very wide international experience. She was an architect of Alcan's transformation into a global company expanding the company's operations in China, the Middle East and Africa. She was also intimately involved in integrating Pechiney's assets into Alcan. Cynthia was selected through, I think, the most intensive and professionally conducted selection process which I have been involved in over many years in corporate life. The board's choice was driven by four key criteria, apart from the normal international experience and leadership abilities than one would expect of any candidate. Those criteria were: a track record for delivering operational excellence including in the area, very importantly, of safety; the ability to motivate and lead cultural transformation; an aptitude for engaging effectively with key stakeholders, including with governments; and a record of growing businesses. On behalf of the board, I commend Cynthia to you. Welcome, Cynthia.

We work in an industry with long term investment horizons and which is ultimately dependent on a license to operate. In many countries, issues surrounding the control of natural resources, especially when prices are high, stir very significant passions. In resource-dependent economies, the revenues which we generate can be used to fuel wider

development as has been the case, for example, in Botswana or they can be misused and used for the enrichment of elites. Moreover, given the pivotal role of the BRIC economies -- Brazil, Russia, India, China and we often add South Africa on to BRICS -- economies in our markets, the resource industries are at the cutting edge of an unprecedented fast shift in the balance of economic power. These considerations mean that we must ensure that we read political risk accurately, that we try to anticipate society's expectations of our industry and that we are prepared to work with partners to improve the development outcomes of our work. Many of these challenges are covered in the Anglo American Report to Society 2006 which was published a couple of days ago and is available here today. Because we strongly believe that these issues are fundamental to the future of our business, I will briefly highlight three of them: black economic empowerment in South Africa, climate change and our contribution to wider development. About one third of our assets are in South Africa, the country in which Anglo American was born. We have long been committed to playing a full part in the building of the new South Africa. We support the government in achieving the political imperative of black economic empowerment which is clearly vital to long term social stability. Whilst some significant issues remain, relating to the conversion of some of our mineral rights under the new dispensation, over the last year we have made good progress with a variety of black economic empowerment transactions, including for Anglo Coal, De Beers, Tongaat-Hulett and Scaw Metals. We have also been instrumental in creating, out of the former Kumba Resources, the largest black-controlled mining company in South Africa, Exxaro. We are also anticipating progress with black economic empowerment transactions within our platinum business. We have also been proactive in seeking out empowered suppliers so that last year some 26 per cent of our South African procurement was from black-owned or black managed enterprises. We have been making encouraging progress in achieving a more equitable ratio of representation in our management ranks although there remains a great deal still to do. We have also sought to ensure that our contribution to BEE is, as far as possible, broadly based including through employee share ownership schemes. We are committed to South Africa and its development and remain one of the biggest investors there. Our aim is to accelerate the transformation of our business in its widest sense, not approaching these issues simply in a narrow compliance sense. On climate, the Stern Report and the recent IPCC Report, together with the growing evidence of significant climate change, have elevated this issue to near the top of the public policy agenda. We are, as you know, a leading coal producer; we are also the world's biggest platinum producer and platinum is integral to fuel cell technology. We are also a major energy user so we have a very big stake in seeing effective policy responses. In running our businesses, we are seeking to reduce our own carbon intensity, improve our energy efficiency and participate in relevant technological developments to address the climate issue. If the development of many of the emerging market economies is to be realised, then coal will be an inescapable and important energy source. The challenge therefore is to make sure that this is compatible with the need to reduce carbon emissions. To play our part in squaring this difficult circle, we are participating in the US-led FutureGen Project which is designed to develop a near-zero emissions coal-based electricity generation station in California. Carbon capture and storage must be a critical element in the future use of coal and, with this in mind, we have formed a clean coal alliance with Shell and in our Monash Energy project which is one of the first collaborative projects under consideration. We are also working with Shell on clean coal approaches to our Xiwani mining project in China. To enable such large long-term projects to go ahead, it is however very important for governments to provide greater certainty about the future public policy framework so that we have a better idea about the balance between market mechanisms and regulation in our strategies to reduce carbon. Pending greater certainty on the policy front, I am very pleased to note the progress being made by our Australian coal bed methane generation projects. The first two are already saving the equivalent in greenhouse gas emissions of over 350,000 cars each year. We are looking at other options in Australia and have been carrying out a feasibility study in the Waterberg coal field in South Africa. We recently received approval for our second clean development mechanism from the CDM executive committee. Within our operations we have literally hundreds of energy efficiency projects under way and are seeking to ensure that we spread the learnings from those around our company. We are also looking actively at the role of biofuels, including through a pilot project in Australia. In the UK, I would particularly commend Tarmac's Save energy efficiency programme. I would like now briefly to turn to our role in development. As a company with over two thirds of our operations in developing countries, this is a vital agenda for us. In recent years, there has been a change in the terms of debate with more development specialists now seeing the role of the private sector as integral to effective programmes for the alleviation of poverty. Ensuring that we contribute to sustainable development of the countries and communities where we work is also a crucial response to the tide of resource nationalism, in Russia and in a number of other countries in South America and in Africa. I am proud to note that in 2006, we generated and collected tax revenues for our host governments of around \$4.5 billion and generated some \$16.4 billion in added value in the economies where we operate. There are tables in the Report to Society, which I mentioned just now, which demonstrate how much you as shareholders get, how much our suppliers get and how much governments and others get and our employees. I think you will see that the split is -- I hope you will see that the split is not at all unreasonable.

At a local level, we have long sought to ensure that the communities associated with our operations should experience a significant net socio-economic benefit, whether through greater economic opportunities, improved infrastructure, better health and education provision or an enhancement of their capacities. Our local responses are now better informed through our socio-economic assessment tool box, or SEAT process, which enables us better to understand the concerns, priorities and dynamics of the communities where we work. We have now carried out 50 such assessments and will soon begin a second wave using an improved methodology. We have continued to innovate around local business development, both through our very well established Anglo Zimele unit in South Africa and more recently through our new initiatives in Chile to extend micro credit to some 4,700 businesses over three years. We have a more ambitious plan for supporting the growth of entrepreneurs who have the potential to move beyond subsistence levels. Nationally and internationally, and especially through the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, we are working with others to combat the scourge of corruption and to promote transparency in the belief that this will contribute to resource revenues being used more widely. Through our membership of the International Council on Mining and Metals, we and our colleagues at AngloGold Ashanti have been prominent in their resource endowment project which is trying to identify the factors that contribute to good development outcomes from the exploitation of mineral resources. In 2005, we were active contributors to the work of the commission for Africa and to the G8's Gleneagles package. We were then the first private sector investor to contribute to the investment climate facility for Africa which has now collected over \$150 million in pledges and is just starting to work from its new base in Tanzania. I hope that over the coming years, it will facilitate a blossoming of business activity in Africa to complement the increased aid flows which have been pledged by government. In conclusion, I would like to thank the management team and our employees at all

levels for their work in 2006. I think they have done a great job for us. I would now like to invite our new chief executive, Cynthia Carroll, to address us. Cynthia?

MRS CARROLL: Thank you, Sir Mark, and good morning everyone. I should like to add my thanks, first of all, to Tony Trahar for laying strong foundations for the next phase of our growth and development. I am particularly grateful to him for his willingness to share his experience and advice during this handover period.

I will not detain you with a lengthy review of 2006 since you have already read and seen the Annual Report and the Annual Review. I will therefore briefly highlight the financial headlines of the year, report on the progress made in delivering our strategy, outline Anglo American's capacity for organic growth and set out some preliminary priorities for the early months of my tenure as your chief executive. In 2006, we achieved an operating profit for the year of \$9.8 billion, our highest ever recorded, on the back of increased production, strong commodity prices and some successes in containing costs at a time of exceptional cost pressures. Notably, strong performances were recorded by the base metals and platinum groups and we achieved record production of platinum, copper, zinc and iron ore. Underlying earnings were \$5.5 billion with record EBITDA of \$12.2 billion. The strong cash flow from our operations in 2006, as well as the proceeds from non-core disposals, enabled us to announce a \$7.5 billion return of capital in the form of share buy-backs and special dividends, one of the highest levels of capital returns in the industry. This was in addition to \$1.4 billion in ordinary dividends paid in 2006 and a further \$1.1 billion final dividend recommended in respect to 2006. On 21st February of this year, we announced a further buy-back of \$3 billion which commenced this month. The strategy announced by the board in October 2005 is to become a focused mining group and, in the process, simplify our structure and enhance return to our shareholders. Although the achievement of some of our objectives has involved complex regulatory issues, we have made good progress and I would expect us to pass some more significant milestones over the next few months.

Plans for a full demerger of Mondi are on track. Final approval has now been received from the regulatory authorities in South Africa for a dual-listed company structure with primary listings in both Johannesburg and London. The structure reflects the fact that the majority of Mondi's business is in Europe while recognising Mondi's South African heritage and its significant ongoing operations there. The dual-listed company will comprise Mondi Limited, a South African incorporated company holding Mondi's South African assets, and Mondi plc, a UK incorporated company holding Mondi's non-South African assets. Together Mondi Limited and Mondi plc will be known as the Mondi Group. The Mondi Group will be managed as a single enterprise and the board of directors and management team of Mondi plc and Mondi Limited will be identical. Sir John Parker and Cyril Ramaphosa will become joint non-executive chairmen of the Mondi Group. David Hathorn and Paul Hollingworth will continue as chief executive officer and chief financial officer respectively of the Mondi Group. The headquarters of the Mondi Group will be based in South Africa. It is currently expected that demerger documentation will be sent to Anglo American shareholders in early June 2007. Subject to receiving shareholder approval, the demerger is expected to be effected during July 2007. Last year we reduced our holding in AngloGold Ashanti from 51 to 42 per cent and realized around \$1 billion in the process. The decision to exit our gold holding is driven by the high relative valuations attributable to pure play gold companies compared with how those assets are valued as part of the diversified mining company. We will continue to explore all options that will enable us to exit AngloGold Ashanti in an orderly manner over the next two years. The unbundling of Tongaat-Hulett's aluminium business to shareholders and simultaneous introduction of broad-based black economic empowerment into both Tongaat-Hulett and Hulett Aluminium will occur during the second quarter of 2007, reducing our holdings in each of them to 38 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. In July 2006, we disposed of the majority of our stake in Highveld Steel with Russia's Evraz group and Credit Suisse each acquiring 24.9 per cent of Highveld's share capital for an aggregate consideration of \$412 million. The European Union competition authorities gave their approval in February. Once the remaining regulatory approvals are received, Evraz has an option to purchase our remaining 29.2 per cent shareholding in Highveld; this should realise a further \$266 million. I should emphasise that the board sees these disposals and the greater focus and coherence they create as a foundation upon which aggressively to grow our remaining core businesses. We have one of the best project pipelines in the industry with some \$7 billion in approved projects and a further \$10 to \$15 billion of potential projects under review to underpin that growth. During 2006, approval was given to the \$1.2 billion Barro Alto project in Brazil which will enable us to more than double our nickel production by 2011. Approval was also given to a number of new projects and expansions which will allow us to grow our platinum output at a compound growth rate of 5-per cent per year. Kumba Iron Ore's already approved projects will see their production rise by 40 per cent by 2009 and we have other iron ore expansion possibilities under consideration. In Anglo Coal, our new Dawson mine in Australia is expected to attain design capacity later this year with the Lake Lindsay project coming on stream in 2008. In South Africa, work is well under way at Mafube and, in Colombia, Cerrejon is planned to expand production from 28 million tonnes to 32 million tonnes by the end of next year. Similarly, De Beers will be bringing Snap Lake in Canada into production later this year, Victor is scheduled to follow in 2008. Approval has been granted for two new diamond mining operations in South Africa.

We are, in addition, looking at opportunities in new countries. We have already established a strong presence in China where we hope to develop some significant investment opportunities over the medium term, especially in coal and platinum. De Beers has re-entered Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In addition to our Moscow and Beijing representative offices, Anglo American will shortly be opening new offices in India and the DRC. Since joining the board in January and taking over as chief executive in March, I have visited a representative selection of operations in South Africa, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela and Australia.

I have been listening and I have been learning. I have been impressed by much of what I have seen, from an excellent continuous improvement programme at Anglo Chile to groundbreaking community and HIV/AIDS programmes at our Goedehoop colliery in South Africa. The group has an exceptional asset base, a unique and enviable market position in platinum and diamonds, excellent growth prospects, employees of the highest quality and commitment and a strong technical base. These are great strengths and we need to ensure that we are maximising the value that they can deliver. The board appointed me as an outsider to act as a catalyst for change and I intend to live up to that challenge. We will work to improve operational efficiencies while bringing the organisation together globally. To complement our organic growth potential, we will examine possible acquisitions when the time and the prices are right. I know you will not expect

me to set out definitive plans at this stage. I thought nonetheless that I should indicate five early areas of focus: safety, streamlining decision making, leveraging our scale, continuous improvement in work programmes and improving our engagement with stakeholders.

Safety is the foremost responsibility of any employer and we will be relentless in working to improve our safety performance. Progress has been made but even so, last year, 44 people lost their lives in our operations. This is simply not acceptable. We will therefore build upon the work set in hand by Tony Trahar and the excellent framework of standards which were produced in 2005. I have made clear that effective management of safety will be a key requirement for those managers who wish to progress within the company. We will be implementing the learnings from 20 safety peer reviews undertaken at site level last year and I am determined that we will be more effective in capturing lessons from safety incidents and near misses and disseminating them. We will be convening a special meeting of our top 100 managers worldwide for a safety summit in June to ensure that there is consistency of approach. I am introducing changes too to our corporate structures so as to up the tempo, reduce bureaucracy and enable faster decision-making. I want to see managers more empowered with clear objectives and stretching targets against which to deliver. I have already removed one layer of management and increased my own interface with the business unit management teams. I intend to see faster progress in establishing shared services and in maximising our ability to leverage our scale in areas like procurement. We have enormous potential but there needs to be a greater sense of common purpose across our businesses. We want still a more regular approach of sharing knowledge and ideas as central to the way as the new Anglo American does business. That approach is taking route with over 300 electronic collaborative groups already established and a dual(?) tool set to support innovation is being piloted for roll-out across the group.

I know too, because I have seen them, that we have practices that are clearly world class. We will work to greater consistency across the company in applying these practices everywhere and we will recognise and reward innovation and collaboration within and between businesses.

Finally, the new style at Anglo American will be more engaged with the world around us. We are leaders in an industry which depends upon the goodwill of others to thrive. We must work more closely with our host governments and seek to understand and complement their policy priorities. We will get closer to our customers and suppliers to understand how to work better together and we will seek to improve our contribution to development and our understanding of the concerns and the priorities of the communities where we work. In closing, I believe that the strong global growth we are seeing will provide a supportive climate for our business in 2007. Stocks of most of the major metals are relatively low while there are still constraints within parts of the supply chain. Thus the outlook is for metals to remain significantly above long-term equilibrium levels. This is my first AGM as chief executive, I look forward to leading our excellent team in tackling the challenges ahead. Thank you very much.

Question and Answer Session

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you very much, Cynthia. We are now going to take questions arising out of the business set out in the notice of meeting. In the interests of permitting all those shareholders who wish to ask a question, to give them the opportunity of doing so, could I ask that your questions are succinct and relevant to the business of the meeting and should perhaps even include a question. If you have any questions, please raise your red shareholder card so that a microphone can be brought to you. Please give your name and, where relevant, the organisation or person you represent. Those of you who have proxy cards, if there is time, we will also allow you to speak, although the meeting is primarily for shareholders. Questions?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Morning Chairman. Speyer shareholder and member of the United Kingdom Shareholders Association. Firstly, I am very sorry that we are losing Mr Trahar and I am sorry that you have not been able to persuade him to stay as a non-executive director. Secondly, I wanted to ask you about the splitting off of the Mondi Group; maybe I have missed it, has it been decided yet at what ratio shares will be distributed to existing shareholders in Anglo American?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: No, I think the actual proportion has not been decided. Basically the shares will simply be split, you will get a Mondi share and an Anglo share.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: So that will be one for one?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Yes, basically.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: That is what I wanted to know.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Where you had one share before, then you will have two, one in Mondi and one in ... We will also, I think, consolidate the Anglo shares in some way which Rene can ...

MR MEDORI: That is correct, Chairman. If you own today 100 shares in Anglo American, you will receive 100 shares in Mondi.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: But eventually, with the consolidation, so our number of shares in Anglo American will shrink.

MR MEDORI: That is correct.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: But you do not know yet what amount of the shrinkage the number will be?

MR MEDORI: No, that will be finalised. We expect the consolidation should be around 10 to 12 per cent, that will be based on the valuation of Mondi once it has been demerged.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Okay. Thirdly -- sorry to carry on -- could we have in the annual report a graph of the increase in dividends paid out and the increase, if there is an increase, of shares bought back? I think it would be interesting to see for shareholders how much more of Anglo American, theoretically, they now own by reason of the share buy-backs. I know we differ in opinion about this but it would be nice to see how it compares in graph fashion. Thank you.

MR MEDORI: Okay.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you very much, Mr Speyer, we can certainly, I think, send you that information over a number of years. Another question?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Richard Metz, individual shareholder. I notice that the centre of operations of Mondi will be in South Africa. Are we therefore risking the Africanisation of the entire Mondi set-up including plc because of the location of its centre of operations? Equally, given the policy of the South African government, why are we expanding investments in South Africa and indeed other parts of southern Africa?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: As I understand it, Mr Metz, the second half of your question applies to Anglo American as a whole.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: As a whole, yes.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: As you know, our origins are in South Africa -- I am addressing the Anglo American bit -- our origins are in South Africa, we have excellent assets in South Africa and we believe that it is in the interests of our shareholders to increase our investment in South Africa while at the same time increasing our investments in other parts of Africa, in Latin America and in the rest of the world so that we grow our portfolio right across the board. On the Mondi issue, David, would you like to say something? I do not think that it is a matter of concern; what we have been trying to do in the arrangements is to address the legitimate worries of the South African government about where the headquarters of originally South African companies, now expanding round the world, are. We believe that the arrangement that we have come up with addresses reasonable concerns all round and is also in the interests of the shareholders. But, David?

MR HATHORN: That is perfectly correct. I think the Mondi head office has historically been in South Africa so it reflects a continuation of that and that in no way has impaired or impacted the way we have expanded and grown our European operations.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you. Yes, fourth row there?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: My name is Tina Moyenn(?), an indigenous human from Conner, Apayao, northern Philippines. In 2005, Cordillera Exploration Incorporation, a subsidiary of Anglo American, applied to explore 9,000-plus hectares of land in our community. We opposed the mining application because of the impending negative impact on our agriculture, fishery, environment, social, political, cultural and fiscal order. We voiced our strong opposition to the local government unit of Conner in Apayao: Mines and Geosciences Bureau, the Mines and Geosciences Bureau, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples in the Cordillera Exploration Incorporation. What the Cordillera Exploration Incorporation, in collaboration with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, the LGO of Conner, Apayao, did was to appoint a false leader in that they get person from other community to sign the memorandum of agreement between the company and our community and force the Barangay council to sign a prepared resolution requesting for mining exploration in our community. During the signing of the MOA between the (inaudible) and our community, we were there protesting but with the strong backing of the municipal mayor. The signing of the MOA has (inaudible), the manipulation of the FPIC(?) on your mining application has caused division in our community. It caused quarrels between wives and husbands, sisters and brothers, sons and daughters, relatives among relatives and is a clear violation of our indigenous peoples' rights. Because of our continued opposition we were harassed and have been receiving death threats from the local government and from the military. That was last July and August of 2006. Two of my colleagues in nearby provinces were assassinated by death squads because of their strong opposition and strong advocacy against large scale mining. Therefore we strongly demand the total withdrawal of your mining application in (inaudible) and Conner in Apayao, Philippines.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you very much and, first of all, let me say that I am very distressed to hear about the assassination of anybody in that area. I think on the question of the mining application, we believe that we have followed the proper procedures. We believe -- you may disagree but we believe that the process of consultation with indigenous people was properly conducted under Philippines law. I realize that not everyone agrees with this, although as I understand it, at the meeting concerned there was an outstanding majority in favour. That is sort of background information. In fact, as I understand it, the security situation in the region, in that region is such with the activities of the NPA, the government forces and so on, that the security situation is such that we have not been operating there. So although we have a permit, I think we are not doing anything and have no intention of doing something until peace and tranquility is restored. Could I ask --

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Excuse me, we have a petition with us to give to your office.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Please, yes.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Can I give it now?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Yes, please give it to Vivian, we will be happy to receive it. Could I just say that the present situation and the situation for some time now is that we have not been doing anything in the area and we are certainly not threatening anyone or putting anyone under duress.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Mr Chairman, can I –

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Hang on, let me just get an answer from Owen Bavinton first.

MR BAVINGTON: Owen Bavinton, Head of Exploration. In exploration we well appreciate and understand the opinions and range of interest of all the local people, not only in the Philippines. Under an open process, prescribed by Philippine law and fully monitored and attested by NSIP, a full consultation process was followed which led in our proven position to a consensus vote in five of the six sub-barangays, sub-municipalities. The one area where we did not get consensus was excised from our area of interest, so in the other five we did reach consensus of opinion in favour of mineral exploration. All complaints and objections, including those from the Cordillera Peoples Association, were followed up. We have records of all of those interviews and they were all attested by the National Commission for Indigenous People. As Sir Mark says, we are unable to go into that area ourselves; we are not doing anything there at the moment and we will not return until peace and political tranquility returns.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Yes, sir?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Sir, it is on the same point but last year at this meeting, a commitment was made that there would be an opportunity for the people who were opposed to this project to register their concern. You made that, sir, also Mr Thompson made that commitment. That meeting never took place and so the communities -- a meeting was arranged and then cancelled by your local representative at two days' notice. Community leaders left their community, hiked for hours over the mountain to meet with you and then that meeting never took place. So it is not true, as has just been said, that a proper process -- that is all challenged. I can tell you, as somebody who has done research on the Free, Prior and Informed Consent process in the Philippines, it is widely abused. The NCIP, the government office does not have legitimacy with communities. You made a commitment last year, sir, and it has not been kept. I am very disappointed about that and I feel that some response better than this, better than to say: well, let us sweep it under the carpet, is needed at this time. These people have come a very long way to say, please, can they meet with you, please, can the company meet and recognise the very stern opposition of local people to this project. Tina can tell you so many things about the abuses that she has suffered. This is not sufficient, this is a renegeing on the commitment you made last year.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Mr Nettleton, I think you did write to me –

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I spoke to you last year in this meeting, Sir, you made a commitment but I did write to you just now. Sir

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: You also wrote to me. I was very surprised to hear this and I enquired of Owen Bavinton what the situation was. I know there will be different views on the Philippine government process, not everyone will agree with it, not everyone agrees with the government. That is quite normal in a democracy but the actual fact of the meeting was of concern to me and I asked -- I passed your letter, and the information that you sent to me and that you have just repeated now, to Owen Bavinton. Owen, will you please explain yourself?

MR BAVINGTON: After the meeting in April, a meeting was held at our offices in Baguio with representatives of the CPA. It was obvious that an agreement was not going to be reached because of an understandable perhaps but a completely radical position by the people, the two people that came to the meeting. As was agreed last year, we did meet them in our office. At that meeting in Baguio, it was suggested that a more proper place was in the community where we knew that the CPA did not have community support and from previous votes attested by independent monitors we had secured a near unanimous support. Therefore we decided it was more appropriate, particularly bureaucratically and legally, to have these meetings in the community attested by government witnesses. For whatever reason -- we can only speculate, the meetings were not held in the community where our position was fully supported.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Could I say, Mr Merro is here who was part of that two-person delegation, could he explain?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Wait, wait, so there was a meeting?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: No, no, if you let Mr Merro explain.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Okay, Mr Merro?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I was there, I am the one who go to the office of Anglo American. Sorry, sir, I am Santos Merro, Cordillera Peoples Alliance. We arranged a meeting because we wrote a letter to Anglo American and Anglo American responded to our letter and demand. Your Philippines representative took up with us so that we will raise our issue. We came to an agreement with your Philippine representative that we will have a meeting with the opposition, then we set that meeting for July 15th. Your Philippine representative agrees to it so we said okay. We said to them: it is up to you that you will arrange a venue, and we said: we want that meeting to be held in here and it will be between you and the opposition. But for no apparent reason, they just cancelled it when July 15th was near and our elders from the community just go home despite travelling for over six hours and that is rainy day, that is July. So I think, if you need an evidence that there is an agreement that a meeting will be done with opposition, between the opposition only and the representative of Anglo American, in our office I think we have recorded -- we have tape recorder, we have recorded that meeting.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Sir, can I just make one last point? The one last point is this: this commitment was made to meet with these people, it did not take place. As a result, there has been an unclear situation in the community, Tina referred to that in relation to how it has disturbed the community, it is also very dangerous for members of the community. Mrs Moyenne here is amongst people who have been physically threatened, threatened with assassination as a result of this unclear situation, because there are people in the community who want the project to go ahead despite whatever limitations there have been, because they want to make money out of it, some of the local officials and so on who may well try to extort money out of the company. There have been over 800 people killed in the Philippines under this administration, legitimate opposition figures, people who speak up for their communities. This lack of clarity, this failure to hold this meeting is carrying that situation into this area. I appeal to you, please, to take action to resolve the situation, make it clear. This is my question to you, Sir: we are very sure that under the laws of the Philippines you do not have the consent. What is more, I am very sure, to you, Sir, personally, with your reputation on corporate responsibility, that we can prove to you that you do not have the consent of the local community under any conditions. We can set up a meeting which will show sufficient opposition under Philippine law to prevent this project from going ahead. If you ignore this, as I said last year, there is a danger of a fraud being perpetrated here and you were quite reticent to accept that from me last year. You have not done anything in a whole year, that means that it continues to be that the company is prepared to acquiesce to a situation of serious human rights abuse and threats to the lives and livelihood of local people.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Mr Nettleton, we are not prepared to acquiesce to any threats. I think we have established quite clearly that the commitment that I made to have a meeting was fulfilled. We just heard from Mr Merro that he went. We then have a subsequent disagreement as to what was agreed at that meeting. Now, we have already agreed to have a meeting tomorrow with the members of your community and I think that would be a sensible place to carry on.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: It is sensible, Sir, but that is a fudge. What you are engaging there -- Mr Merro has said on 15th July your office committed to have a meeting with local community leaders who hiked over mountains to go to that meeting and it never took place. That is not right, sir, what you are saying.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: This is a matter of disagreement. My understanding is that that was not what was agreed at the meeting which I agreed to at the last meeting. However, we are not going to solve it here. We are utterly opposed to any threats, coercion. We believe that a proper process was followed; we are not going to operate in the area until there is peace and tranquility which I hope will be restored, so in a sense nothing is going to happen. You say that we promote division -- one person's division -- if a community does not agree, there will always be people who have one opinion or another. There is a process and, if this process has not been properly followed, then it should be challenged. My understanding is the process was properly followed. Let us carry on --

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: The peace and tranquility of the dead. It must be important that we protect the rights of the people who speak up in legitimate opposition --

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: I absolutely agree with that.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: -- and that requires some resolution to this situation. I understand that you are not operating there and that is good, thank you for that.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: All right, let us have a meeting tomorrow with the representatives concerned and with whatever recordings were made at the meeting, whatever notes that Owen has of the meeting because we clearly had a meeting in Baguio in which there appeared to be differences as to what was agreed as to where the next meeting should be. I get one version, you have another version; I suggest we bring them together and let us see whether we can clarify this issue.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: We can prove to you your version is wrong, sir.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: We have just heard that the meeting which I agreed to last year with Mr Merro, with you, took place between Mr Merro and in our office, he agreed on that. The disagreement is what happened subsequently. Next question?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Mr Chairman, Richard Spoor from South Africa. It was gratifying to hear from Mrs Carroll the company's commitment to improve engagement with communities where the company is working. My question relates to the pending removal of some 10,000 villagers by Anglo Platinum from their ancestral land to make way for the pit expansions that are currently underway at the Potgietersrust platinum mine in South Africa. There is a concern that the removals may be taking place without the full Free and Informed Consent of the community and that they may in fact be more akin to the forced removals that characterised the Apartheid era. The basis for concern is briefly as follows: the terms of relocation have been negotiated with the members of Section 21 companies, those are companies not for profit, established by Anglo Platinum and which function as the representatives of the community. The members of those companies were nominated to their position as representatives in 1998. In the years since, they have never held another election or any kind of democratic process to confirm or re-establish their mandate. The members of the Section 21 companies, that is the structures that ostensibly represent the community have been paid by the mine since their nomination so many years ago and they are perceived as little more than the proxies of the mine. The mine also paid their legal advisers, attorneys and advocates, who they also paid to set up 15 similar such structures in other villages in the mining lease area. The agreements that have been concluded by these structures on behalf of the community are, arguably, prejudicial to the rights and interests of the community. On a number of grounds but not least of them, the ground that they make no provision whatsoever for compensation to be paid to the 400-plus peasant farmers whose land has been lost to the mine. There has been significant resistance in the communities to relocation; there have been mass meetings attended by, in some instances, as many as 500 and 600 persons, marches and protests. The protests have been violently suppressed by police, dozens of villagers have been beaten and arrested

and in a number of instances at the instance of the mine. The agreements themselves, and this is particularly troubling, in terms of which the community are to be relocated are in fact not legally effective and enforceable. The agreements are subject to certain suspensive conditions, notably the assent by the government to certain leases over properties registered in the name of the state. That assent has not been given, the leases have not been signed, the agreements are not effective, yet Anglo Platinum and the mine continue to enforce those agreements and carry them out as if they are legally effective. The mine is at the same time putting enormous pressure on the community to move, de facto pressure. They have taken and occupied their arable lands, about 3,000-hectares, that is about 4,500 to 5,000 acres of arable land, and they have been prevented from ploughing there for some years now. The result is that some families are unable to support themselves through farming as they have for generations and hunger and poverty has been intensified in these communities. Their grazing land has been lost to the mine. Latterly the mine has been providing additional fodder for the animals of the community but it is under control of the mine. Mining is taking place on a continuous basis in close proximity to the two villages concerned and residents are plagued by dust, noise and traffic. When blasting takes place, as it does on a regular basis, the mining operations are so close that parts of the villages must be evacuated, schooling is disrupted and children are taken out of school. Considerable damage has been caused to property by blasting and, recently, a resident was injured by flying glass caused by a window that shattered during a blast. Unilateral efforts are continuing by the mine and the Section 21 companies to relocate the four schools to the resettlement village and this is being done and has been done without any consultation with the parents or the school governing bodies. Pressure is also being put on individual members of the community who have been warned that, if they do not collaborate and cooperate with the relocations, they will be severely prejudiced. There is an example of this, of 26 family members who resisted the last relocation of some 7,000 villagers from a village called Rapillaname . Those 26 families have been left and abandoned by Anglo who cut off their water, cut off their electricity, who destroyed their entire village infrastructure around them, who had them arrested for trespass, who interdicted them in court for trying to plough on their lands and who are living in abject poverty on land that is now being utilised by the mine. Most troubling, however, is Anglo Platinum's persistent refusal to deal with the community members who are opposed to the terms of relocation and the mine's efforts to relocate them. That refusal has persisted for well over a year. Recently the two villages concerned held elections to elect representatives. Those elections were supervised by the Independent Electoral Commission and were monitored by provincial and local government.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Mr Spoor, can we get to the question?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I will be right there. Those elections were certified as being free and fair and the electoral authorities held that the outcome was representative, yet Anglo Platinum refuses to engage even with those structures. I previously invited you, Sir Mark, to visit these platinum communities to see for yourself the way in which indigenous communities are being treated by this major subsidiary of yours. You declined but I was recently delighted when Dr Ramphela did agree to visit some of the communities around the PPL mine.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: We both did. Mr Spoor, you are a proxy, you are not actually entitled to speak at all --

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: He has every right to speak, he represents the people affected by the mine.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: I do think that you should get to the question.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: My concern, Mr Chairman, is this: I am anxious to know from you if Anglo American commits itself not to condone the relocation of indigenous communities without their full free and informed consent and, secondly, to know whether Anglo American will respect democratic conventions and engage with all stakeholders in the community, whether they are opposed to your subsidiary's activities or not? Thank you.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you, Mr Spoor. Could I first of all address this question of the Section 21 companies. We have corresponded on this issue and I realise that it is a difficult and complex area. In my opinion, Anglo Platinum set out, when faced with negotiating a community which is, as you rightly point out, an unbalanced power relationship, to try to set up some kind of independent community body which would be independent of Anglo Platinum but which would require funds. That was the object of the Section 21 company. The Section 21 company is independent of Anglo Platinum but it is funded by Anglo Platinum. There is nothing that we can do to control it. Now, I agree with you that the Section 21 company is not regarded by some, several, many members of the community as representing them. That is a problem, it is a problem for you, it is a problem for us. I suggest that we try to work out methods of making sure that what was a well-intentioned process to provide the community with means to have independent legal representation which, through its very nature of being independent, although funded by, we have only one thing that we could do. We could turn off the funding but that would not be in line with agreements which we have committed to. We cannot control the company. This means that the local government, the traditional leaders, lawyers representing different sections of the community and the officers of the Section 21 company need to get together and try to make sure that this well-intentioned vehicle, which I think has considerable merits, is perceived as being representative. I think we would be happy to do whatever we can without interfering with the community processes to do that. Many of the other things that you have told us I think are severely disputed by the mine. I have seen correspondence in the press about whether or not the school was disrupted. I spoke to Ralph Havenstein this morning, he assured me that he had triple-checked and it was not. I know you will say it was but I will give him a chance to speak in a minute. We certainly did not cut off the water and electricity. I think we need to -- you say that we have removed people's lands. When I visited, and I spent quite some time there, I did not meet you, and Mamphela Ramphela who is unfortunately not able to be here this morning but I did have a discussion, Cynthia and I, Fred Phaswana, who is the chairman of Anglo Platinum, and Ralph Havenstein all had a discussion with her this morning on what she had heard from the community. It is not always a question of whether every fact is actually right or not; it is a question of arriving at amicable and fair agreements and this is what we are trying to do. Arising from that meeting, we are going to go away and think about how we can address this issue. I have already told you, and I told you this in a letter some time ago, that I thought the answer was to get the Section 21 companies to be genuinely representative. I frankly do not know how to do that because they are independent of us but it does not seem to me to be beyond the wit of man to achieve it if

parties got together. Ralph, would you like to say something? Please do not address every single issue because, if we address us saying it did not happen and Mr Spoor saying it did, it will not get us terribly far.

MR HAVENSTEIN: Sir Mark, let me just re-emphasise the decision which we made this morning and that is in terms of making it broader, making sure that, as Sir Mark has said, the well-intentioned Section 21 -- we did not create the Section 21 companies, those were created by the communities to provide a method to negotiate, to come to agreement with the community and that remains our objective. In terms of our commitment to make sure that people are better off after the move in terms of relocation, we remain committed to that. We have agreements with the Section 21 company, just for the moment accept there is a difference of opinion about that, but we also have agreements with each of the 956-odd households in terms of how the house would look like, where it would be. We have also paid compensation there. We have also made sure that the land, ie the grazing land has better water, is of better quality and in actual fact twice as big. So our commitment is there, let us take it forward from there. Thank you, Sir Mark.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Having said all that, I realise that there is considerable division and unrest in the community and that is not something we welcome. We would like to be able to -- I could explain to you the employment programmes that we have had, the educational programmes and so on. These are very difficult things, dealing with small communities with traditional structures which may or may not always work. I would just like to assure you that we are ready in Anglo Platinum to make whatever steps will help to restore harmony but it is going to need help from you and others as well, which means -- I mean, we have talked once before about division and disagreement. If party A presents one view and party B has another view, and both approach the same community, each probably views the other as causing division. It is a kind of mirror image; you think we are divisive, sometimes, with respect, we think you are divisive.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Can I make two comments.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Yes, please do.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: First of all, the confidence I have on the facts is what leads me to invite you and others to come to the communities and see it for yourself. These matters are objectively determinable to a large extent.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: I have been there and seen for myself.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: But Sir Mark, it does not help if you do not speak to the people as well. So there are two questions: one, come and see and talk to the people and, secondly, respect principles that are fundamental to democracy. We cannot support the Section 21 companies when their very constitutions do not provide for democratic and accountable governance. There is no provision for elections in the articles of association of the Section 21 companies. The directors are the members, the members are the directors. The members of the community have no vote, there is no accountability, they are not representative of the community, they cannot be as a matter of fact and of law. So how you are going to remedy that without insisting that they conduct themselves in a democratic and accountable fashion is completely beyond me, sir.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Well, that leaves two of us who are in a bit of a dilemma because I think getting the Section 21 companies to be truly representative is highly desirable. I said that I was not sure how we could do it, I was hoping that you had some ideas. I do not think the idea of simply saying: let us abolish the whole lot and start again, is very practical. However, I hope that you can see that both Fred Phaswana, as chairman of Anglo Platinum, Ralph Havenstein, as chief executive of Anglo Platinum, and the whole board that we have here are committed to it. Cynthia has not yet been to the area, that is something else we could do. The question of visits -- almost the entire board has visited the area. The question of visits, how they are arranged, I think, would be best handled in a way that we can -- when we are beginning to make progress and can think how we can move forward because I believe the development of the mine is actually in the interests of the community at large. I think it provides an opportunity for economic upliftment and that is the challenge that we have very often in the mining industry, is to make sure that we do not just benefit the fiscal revenue of the country as a whole, which we clearly do, but actually benefit the lives of people in the area who are directly affected. Another question? Yes, sir? I hope you have an easy one this time.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: My name is Fisad, I am a shareholder and a member of the UK Shareholders Association. My concern relates to the role of gold in the company's future. I notice that you are divesting some of your assets in gold. In light of the good prices that we have had for gold in the last six years and the good prospects for gold in the future, according to the analysts, I was wondering why there has been this reduction in the role of gold and I would like an elaboration on the role of gold in the future of the company.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you, Mr Fisad. This is certainly a question which the entire board had serious discussions on. We have, as you know, had a 50 per cent plus shareholding in AngloGold Ashanti which was our foothold in gold, as it were, a very substantial foothold. If you looked at the valuations of gold shares, which, with respect, are owned by a particular group of people, the multiples on which the shares trade are 50, 60, 70 times earnings. I do not know what it is at the moment, up there somewhere. I am looking at Mr Godsell because he is the chief executive of AngloGold Ashanti. Our own multiple is normally in the 10 to 15 range. The problem is that, while we own half a gold company, the value of that on the stock market is not reflected in your Anglo American shares. We therefore came to the conclusion that it was better to free up AngloGold. AngloGold may need to acquire other companies to merge with others, perhaps do something with shares. If we were to maintain a 50 per cent interest while they bought another company at 70 times multiples, we would have to pay hard cash, your hard cash, to maintain our shareholding in AngloGold Ashanti. Because of that, we decided that we should sell our shareholding and that process is in hand. We are now down to 41 per cent and we have announced that over the next couple of years we will gradually go down. The prices, gold prices are high at the moment so at least we are selling at a good time. I agree with you, maybe they will go higher and we should have sold a bit later. Do you want to add anything, Rene?

MR MEDORI: No, I think you have covered the important points.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you. Another question? Yes, sir?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I am Paul Dowling.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Are you a shareholder?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Yes. In August and September of last year, I visited the communities of Tamaquitos, Chancleta, Roche, Patilla and Los Remedios which are located on the borders of the Cerrejon coal mine in the province of La Guajira in the north of Colombia. As the mine continues to buy out land surrounding these communities with a view to expansion, the inhabitants of local villages now find themselves in a desperate situation and are certainly not seeing the net socio-economic benefit of which you spoke earlier on. The destruction by the mine of the neighbouring community of Tabaco has left these people increasingly disenfranchised from local services and vital trade links. Transport services no longer reach some of the communities leaving the children without access to education. In addition, the mine has had serious environmental and health effects on the local population, including skin diseases, diarrhoea and fevers which I understood to have been caused by water supplies which have been polluted by coal dust. Water sources are also being cut off and diverted for the mine's exclusive use.

Despite the board's previous assurances that they would enter into collective negotiations with these communities, absolutely no attempt has been made to do so. Instead I was told by local people that many local inhabitants had been approached by mine personnel and coerced and pressurised into selling their land at grossly undervalued prices. They are told that, if they do not sell, they will get nothing at all. If it is the intention of the company, as it appears, to evict these indigenous and Afro-descendant communities from their ancestral lands, can you please confirm to the shareholders that the company will enter into a just and equitable collective negotiation process with these communities and that this process will include proposals for compensation for the significant loss and damage suffered since Anglo American acquired its interests in the mine? Can you please also give a timeframe within which you agree to do this? Thank you.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you very much. There are two issues there. One relates to the community of Tabaco in which I think the process of negotiation started in 1997 and was completed in the year 2001, before Anglo American bought the then operator's share. We believe that that process was carried out properly. However, we have often said, and I have said at this meeting before, that that process is one which could probably have been done better, but it is a past process. My understanding is that the Cerrejon mine is engaged in discussion with the people, the relocated people of the Tabaco community, relocated five or six years ago to look and see what further assistance can be done. That is one issue and that we need to address. You do talk about -- again we are into a question of fact about us cutting off and diverting water. I am not aware that we have done anything like that. However, we are engaged in discussions through a proper process of locating, relocating, talking about, discussing the relocation of the three villages that you mentioned Roche, Chancleta and so on. That process, we have said before, will be done, as you suggested, collectively. That is the process that is being gone through. It has not come to an end and I am sure it will take quite a while. I can assure you that it will be done in line with the highest standards. We will not set up a Section 21 type company. It will be done to the highest standards in line with Colombian law. I do not know how long this will take, I think it will probably take a number of -- a couple of years probably. The process is just beginning and there is a proper Colombian legal process. The Cerrejon mine is a major contributor to the province of La Guajira. I think in 2006, we paid royalties to the province of some \$120 million or royalties, about 84 or 85 per cent of which goes to the province and which helps to support the province of La Guajira, not the state of Colombia. There is another \$180 million in tax which goes to the Colombian government which makes the mine, I think, the second biggest taxpayer in Colombia. But as I said before, this is of no benefit unless the people in the area feel satisfied. Every two years an independent survey is done by an independent firm of the Guajira people in the area of influence asking them what they think about the benefits and otherwise of the mine's operations. That survey, and there is another one just about to be done, it will be done this year, shows an overall universally positive image of Cerrejon. Now, it is no good having 90 per cent positive if 10 per cent are miserable and they have proper reasons for being miserable. We need to address any proper reasons and we will do that.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Can I just say one thing. There are people in those communities that I visited that are saying, many of them in fact would take a job at the mine if they could but are denied employment at the mine simply because they exist in those fringe communities which are at risk of being displaced so they cannot even get work.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: That is not entirely accurate. The mine actually has quite a good record of employing people from the Wayuu indigenous community. There is an issue about education levels of people. The mine has certain standards of employment and we need to address the issue of education. Next question --

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Can I just ask one more question in relation to that mine, please? More recently, I have been informed by local people of increased persecution by the local military (inaudible) in search of food and work which they are no longer able to find on surrounding farms. I am told that people are frequently harassed and accused of being guerillas. In addition and far more seriously I have been informed of assassinations that have taken place at the hands of the battalion which operates within the mining area. Given the enormous power the company holds in the area, coupled with the evident cooperation and influence that is exercised over the local military, it is clear that the presence of the mine is exacerbating what is already an extremely volatile domestic conflict. Whilst I do not hold evidence of direct collusion of the mining personnel with the persecution and assassinations that have taken place in the region, although I do not rule out the possibility that it exists, I would like to know how you intend to utilise the influence you hold over public authorities in the region to prevent the escalation of violence and climate of fear which you quite clearly seem to be causing.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you. I do not think that we are causing a climate of fear and we are certainly not encouraging violence. For the past several years we have run programmes with respected international human rights organisations to train not just our own security forces but government security forces. We have trained, I think, in the last year 1,900 people, including many people of the government's security forces, in proper human rights awareness and so on. Some time ago, when we were accused by somebody just like you who swore that people had had their houses bulldozed, they were pushed off the land, fortunately, as a result of the good human rights training we had had for the Colombian forces who carried this out, they filmed it and we were able by demonstrating by the film that the process was entirely amicable and not violent. So it is very easy for people –

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: We have films of those removals and they are extremely violent. I mean, you seem to think (inaudible).

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Okay, you produce your films.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: We will produce it, I can send you a copy, Sir Mark.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Do, send me a copy.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Maybe you will apologise for your lying.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Right, next question?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: ^^ Thank you, Mr Chairman. Andrew Whitwash(?), shareholder. I was going to ask a question about health and safety but actually I noticed in the press yesterday that Anglo American was quoted by Brian Yap, the president of Lepanto with regard to him saying that you were going to -- you were negotiating with a majority stake in the Far South East gold project so my question was, can you confirm whether that is true and also, if you are negotiating, whether you are aware both of the environmental problems in the area and also, again, problems with the community -- I will not list them at length – but it is also worth pointing out that separately from any community problems, there have been NBA activity in the area and indeed taxation on the mine. Given the commitment you made earlier with regard to the work area, again I hope you will bear in mind the work situation if you are going to go into that.?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: We bear the NPA in mind continuously. Any comment on Lepanto?

MR BAVINTON: Sir Mark, yes, we have been in discussions for an extended period of time with Mr Yap and those discussions are ongoing but we are not in the process of concluding any deal whatsoever.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I hope you will talk to the communities and bear the points in mind.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Could I have your name, please?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: My name is Andy Higgingbottom, I am a PhD in criminology and my area of investigation on multi-national corporations and abusive Human Rights. I want to draw attention to the absence of information in both the social report and the annual report in terms of the declared expansion of AngloGold Ashanti into Colombia and I want to ask this. AngloGold subsidiary Quedada, is it involved in a programme of dispossession of artisan gold miners which is benefiting from brutal para military methods and an extremely repressive military toll on those communities as well.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: There is one very clear precedent for this which is the occupation ten years ago of south Bolivia where tens of thousands of people have been forced off the land by para militaries and today, Quedada is claiming to take over concessions across Colombia so in the interests of transparency, I would like to know what concessions and licences Quedada is seeking and in the interests of a substantive rather than fake corporate social responsibility, what community meetings will take place and what concerns of the artisan miners will be taken into account before making commercial commitments?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Thank you, Mr Higgingbottom. You do not see reports on AngloGold's operations in Colombia in Anglo American's report because it is an independently managed subsidiary. As a shareholder in it, in AngloGold Ashanti, we take our responsibilities seriously and seek to ensure that AngloGold Ashanti abides by the same standards that we do. But I will direct your question to Mr Godsell there to address the issue.

MR GODSELL: The short and direct and honest answer to your question is, no. And what I would say in addition we are conducting exploration activities in Colombia, in Colombia and everywhere else that AngloGold operates, we are informed by a set of principles about dealing with artisanal mining and also about resettlement and I completely invite you to give any evidence to me of the abuse of those principles and I am happy to take it up with you one on one after this meeting.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I am happy to provide evidence of systematic Human Rights violations in south Bolivia and I urge you to take a public stand on condemning them.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: I do not think that is difficult. We would take a public stand in condemning any Human Rights abuses anywhere in the world. Any more questions?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: My name is Phillipos Dollo from South Africa. I am a proxy but I just want to (inaudible). I am from the (inaudible) where PPL is operating. In 1993, you took our land, my father's farm, you entered into

argument with their (inaudible) and you are paying the ???????? authority 5,000 to farm (inaudible) our families were not giving (inaudible) and we want to know whether you are recolonising our land or not. Secondly, in terms of employment, for my position just employed, only ???????? people, you are losing people from other (inaudible) village that I am coming from. We also want to know that the pollution that is emanating from (inaudible) which is in contamination of our land, what are you going to do there? Unfortunately Dr Ramphela, she is not there, (inaudible) (inaudible) because she is from the province that I am coming from, I am fortunate because she knew that we would be here, she gave some excuse that she is not well but she was there, we attended several meetings, we went to (inaudible) she heard the testimony from the affected communities about the abuses that are conducted by (inaudible) South Africa which is PPL and questions were raised to her were not even answered, even simple questions were not answered by Dr Mamphela Ramphela and this argument --

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Could we have the question.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: The question is, the lease agreement of 1993 and the decision of 1996 that you have entered into between the chief of the (inaudible) and the current chief who is ??????, we do not regard them as valid. Secondly, we are saying Section 21s that are proxy to PPL, we are (inaudible)?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Okay, we understand that.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Sir, can you give me more time because I came from South Africa because you are (inaudible) so that I can talk to you face to face to be here and as a result, please, give me a chance?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: I think you have had a good long chance.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: As I said, we are not given a single -- you are given the (inaudible) 5,000 Rand and we want our land back. If it is your intention to recolonise our land, you better take what is your belonging and to move from South Africa because we are not going to tolerate what your child is doing there. Right now, erecting pipeline from (inaudible) people are not (inaudible) they are still taking a lot of our land back. Now what must we do? What must we do? My question is, where can you come on your own, when can you come to South Africa to ???????? and see the abuses, human right abuses that are conducted by your subsidiary PPL. When are you going to come to South Africa?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: I am coming frequently to South Africa.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: When are you coming to South Africa, not to meet the section -- you approve the Section 21 companies, to meet the people that are not satisfied about what you are doing there because Section 21 is certified but we whom do not follow in the Section 21, we are saying we want you to come down there to meet those poor people there that you are violating their right, that you are violating their land back, not Section 21 and you must answer us, when are you coming to South Africa to face the poor people who have been victims of south (inaudible) South Africa.?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: First of all, I think with due respect to Dr Mamphela Ramphela, Cynthia will confirm that she was in an extremely bad shape this morning and I think it is very unfortunate that you suggest that this is simply a fabrication. Mamphela is, in my opinion, an extremely honourable woman and would not behave in that way. On the question of employment and there being no transfer of money, the mine PPL has made a commitment that a certain percentage, I think, of -- 0.75 of the operating income goes to the community. This ensures that with -- that there is a steady flow of income, whether or not the mine is in operation, to the community and the question is how to make sure that that significant sum of money is properly spent in relation to the community as a whole. In terms of employment, we made clear commitments in the building of the village, Ralph how many people were employed locally. Presently 1,800 people of the community were employed, these are temporary jobs, the mine, this is in the reconstruction of the housing but in that process, people are trained in skills -- in house building skills which hopefully would allow them to gain employment elsewhere. The question of permanent employment in the mine, commitments were made to employ a certain number of people. As I said in answer to another question, it is a question of educational levels. What we have to do is be sure that we can fulfil those commitments by supporting education in the communities, supporting the schools and making sure that there are people with the required level. So we are not saying, you do not have the level of education, tough luck, we are saying that the commitment extends to making sure that the educational standards are uplifted to a point where we can meet the commitments for long term employment which is a much smaller number because the mine does not employ that many people. Thank you. Any other questions? Yes, sir?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: My name is Walter Stanley, I am a shareholder. One reads in newspapers that Chinese mining companies are very active in Africa and South America with the support of the Chinese government. Do their activities affect our company?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: I think the activity of Chinese companies increases competition quite clearly. I think this is potentially beneficial to the companies concerned, the more competition they have, it may not be in our interests but the more competition, the better. In addition to that, the Chinese government does provide support in the form of infrastructure commitments, not necessarily directly related to the investment. That too, provided it is properly done, is beneficial to the country. So the answer is, yes, more competition, this will probably potentially reduce our share but provided, in spite of all that has been said, we can be seen to be a responsible operator, because that is the ultimate consequence, if we are not seen to be a responsible operator, then no government will want us. But governments, I think, are rational enough to be able to filter out different accusations and to understand what difficult problems occur in many regions. One last one at the back there and this is the last question?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: My name is Richard Solly, shareholder. Brief question, I wonder whether your comment on the fact that these -- some of the reputational issues that have been mentioned today have been brought up now in two questions in the House of Lords and are to be brought up in the House of

Commons and by members of the European Parliament, whether that is a helpful thing or a hindering thing for the company. Secondly, as I asked Mr Bickham, vice president for external affairs, if I have his title right, I would like a copy of the report which the company has contracted into the conditions of communities surrounding the Cerrejon mine and the terms of the contract under which the study was done by a company or individual called Gustavo which is shown. So that is just a yes or no answer. Can I have those documents or not?

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: No.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Thank you for the clarity.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: I will consult with Cerrejon and if they think it appropriate, they will then release it but I am not going to commit on their part. This is work being done on their behalf to find out what the conditions are and we do not release all internal documents. On your question on the House of Lords, the House of Commons and the European Parliament, you know well, Mr Solly, that a little while ago you came with some representatives from Colombia, you visited Switzerland, you visited here, you did not tell us you were coming, you did not ask for any meetings with us, you met members of Parliament, you presented your side of the story, they then wrote to me and I wrote back to them with our position. I believe that they are reasonably satisfied. I think it is a good thing that democratic bodies in other countries take an interest in the activities of companies in their jurisdiction but I think it would be more helpful if this was done in a meeting where appropriate people were present so that we save these accusations and denials and can have a reasonable discussion with the people concerned –

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Sir Mark, we did meet with you before when they came to England without much result and this time we met with the Xstrata Corporation.

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART: Yes, I know, Mr Solly. You and I have had some discussions of the past, you have kindly always agreed to warn me of the questions beforehand, which you normally do although sometimes in Australia with BHP it is very short notice. Perhaps you could give us another week or so of notice of your questions because this allows us to communicate with Cerrejon.

Now, if there are no further questions, we will proceed to the business of the meeting. As I mentioned earlier, we are going to hold a poll on each resolution by using the handsets which have been issued to you. After each resolution is proposed, the poll will open and the hand set will display the voting options. You will then be asked to vote by pressing the appropriate button on the hand set in accordance with the voting decision. Number 1 is for, number 2 is against and number 3 is abstain. Once your vote has been registered, you will see received will come up on the hand set. If you accidentally press the wrong button or you change your mind or for any other reason, just press another button and your new choice will be registered. Voting by use of the hand set will replace any vote you may have given by proxy. On the screen behind me, you will see the provisional result of the poll on each resolution taking into account those given by proxy votes and shareholders at this meeting. Following the scrutiny of the results the Electoral Reform Society the final result will be announced on the stock exchange, the media and will be on our website tomorrow.

Resolution Number One. Resolution number one is to receive and adopt the financial statements. I propose that the financial statements and reports of the directors and auditors for the year ended 31st December 2006 as submitted be received and adopted. Please vote now by pressing the appropriate button on your hand set, 1 for for, 2 for against and 3 for abstain and you can change your mind and re-press up to the time. Please vote now. Voting closed, thank you. If the technology works, there it is.

Resolution Number Two. The second resolution is normally a popular one, it is the declaration of the final dividend. I propose that a final dividend in respect of the year ended 31st December 2006 of 75 cents a share be declared payable on 3rd May 2007 to holders registered at the close of business on 16th March 2007. Please vote now, 1 for for, 2 for against and 3 for abstain. Voting now. Thank you very much. Voting closed. I told you it was popular.

Resolution Number Three. Resolution number three proposes the election of Cynthia Carroll as a director. Please vote now on resolution three to elect Cynthia by 1 for for, 2 against and 3 abstain. Voting. Voting closed, thank you. Well, congratulations Cynthia.

Resolutions Numbered four to six. Resolutions 4 to 6 propose the re-election of certain directors who retire by rotation in accordance with the company's articles of association. Please vote now on resolution four to elect Chris Fay by pressing the appropriate button. Chris Fay, voting. Closing now. Thank you very much. Please vote on election 5 to re-elect Sir Rob Margetts et cetera, voting now. Voting closed, thank you. Resolution 6 proposes the re-election of Nicky Oppenheimer, please vote now by pressing the appropriate button on your hand set. Voting open. I have been advised to give you a bit longer although it seemed to me you were pretty quick on it. Voting closed.

Resolution Number seven. Resolution number 7 proposes the reappointment of Deloitte and Touche LLP as auditors from the company from the conclusion of this meeting until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting at which the accounts are laid. Please vote now. Voting open. Voting closed. Thank you.

Resolution Number eight. Resolution number 8 is the auditors' remuneration, it proposes to authorise the directors to determine the auditors remuneration for the ensuing 12 months, please vote now, voting is open and voting is now closed. Thank you.

Resolution Number nine. Resolution number 9 proposes the approval of the directors' remuneration report for the year ended 31st December 2006 as set out in the annual report. Please vote now. Voting is open. Voting closed. Thank you.

Resolution Number Ten. For resolution number 10, as set out in the notice convening the meeting, you are asked to renew the authority confirmed on the directors to allot relevant securities up to an aggregate nominal amount of 74 million US dollars equivalent to 148 million shares in terms of Article 9.2 of the company's articles of association. I propose resolution number 10, voting open. Voting closed. Thank you.

Resolution Number eleven. As you can see from the notice convening the meeting, item 11 is a special resolution to give the directors specific authority in accordance with Article 9.3 of the company's articles to allot equity securities for cash otherwise than in proportion to existing holdings. In case of allotments other than for rights issues, the authority is limited to an aggregate nominal amount of 37 million US dollars equivalent to 74 million shares. I propose the resolution number 11 as a special resolution, please vote now. Voting closed.

Resolution Number Twelve. Resolution 12 is also a special resolution for the company to be granted authority to make market purchases of up to 148 million ordinary shares in the capital of the company. Such purchases shall only take place if it would result in an increase of earnings per share and was in the best interests of shareholders generally. I propose the resolution 12 as a special resolution. Voting now. Voting closed.

Resolution Number thirteen. Resolution 13 is a special resolution seeking authority for the company to be able to communicate with shareholders via electronic means, including by making information available on a website in accordance with the new Companies Act. I propose resolution 13 as a special resolution. Voting open. Voting closed. Thank you.

Resolution Number Fourteen. Resolution 14 proposes certain detailed amendments to the company's articles of association as set out in the notice of meeting in order to incorporate the e communication provisions of the Companies Act 2006 referred to in the previous resolution. I propose resolution 14 as the special resolution, please vote now. Voting closed. Thank you.

With all the business on the agenda now having been dealt with, I declare the meeting closed. You are very welcome and you have certainly earned your refreshments in the room where you gathered prior to the meeting. May I remind you to please leave your hand sets on your seat. They do not work on televisions and things like that. As I mentioned, the results of the policies, after they have been scrutinised by the Electoral Reform Society will be announced to the stock exchanges, the media and placed on our website by tomorrow. Thank you very much for your attendance and your patience. Thank you.