AngloAmerican

2026
Interim results

30 July 2026

Cautionary statement

Disclaimer: This presentation has been prepared by Anglo American plc ("Anglo American") and comprises the written materials/slides for a presentation concerning Anglo American. By attending this presentation and/or reviewing the slides you agree to be bound by the following conditions. The release, presentation, publication or distribution of this document, in whole or in part, in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law or regulation and persons into whose possession this document comes should inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions.

This presentation is for information purposes only and does not constitute, nor is to be construed as, an offer to sell or the recommendation, solicitation, inducement or offer to buy, subscribe for or sell shares in Anglo American or any other securities by Anglo American or any other party. Further, it should not be treated as giving investment, legal, accounting, regulatory, taxation or other advice and has no regard to the specific investment or other objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any recipient.

No representation or warranty, either express or implied, is provided, nor is any duty of care, responsibility or liability assumed, in each case in relation to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information contained herein. None of Anglo American or each of its affiliates, advisors or representatives shall have any liability whatsoever (in negligence or otherwise) for any loss or damage of whatever nature, howsoever arising, from any use of, or reliance on, this material or otherwise arising in connection with this material.

Forward-looking statements and third-party information

This presentation includes forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this presentation may be forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, those regarding Anglo American's financial position, business, acquisition and divestment strategy, dividend policy, plans and objectives of management for future operations, prospects and projects (including development plans and objectives relating to Anglo American's products, production forecasts and Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource positions), the anticipated benefits of mergers and acquisitions (including any assessment or quantification of potential synergies) and sustainability performance-related (including environmental, social and governance) goals, ambitions, targets, visions, milestones and aspirations. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as "believe", "expect", "intend", "aim", "project", "anticipate", "estimate", "plan", "may", "should", "will", "target" and words of similar meaning. By their nature, such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Anglo American or industry results to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding Anglo American's present and future business strategies and the environment in which Anglo American will operate in the future. Important factors that could cause Anglo American's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others, levels of actual production during any period, levels of global demand and product prices, unanticipated downturns in business relationships with customers or their purchases from Anglo American, mineral resource exploration and project development capabilities and delivery, recovery rates and other operational capabilities, safety, health or environmental incidents, the ability to identify, consummate and integrate pending or potential acquisitions, disposals, investments, mergers, demergers, syndications, joint ventures or other transactions, the effects of global pandemics and outbreaks of infectious diseases, the impact of attacks from third parties on our information systems, natural catastrophes or adverse geological conditions, climate change and extreme weather events, the outcome of litigation or regulatory proceedings, the availability of mining and processing equipment, the ability to obtain key inputs in a timely manner, the ability to produce and transport products profitably, the availability of necessary infrastructure (including transportation) services, the development, efficacy and adoption of new or competing technology, challenges in realising resource estimates or discovering new economic mineralisation, the impact of foreign currency exchange rates on market prices and operating costs, the availability of sufficient credit, liquidity and counterparty risks, the effects of inflation, terrorism, war, conflict, political or civil unrest, uncertainty, tensions and disputes, and economic and financial conditions around the world, evolving societal and stakeholder requirements and expectations, shortages of skilled employees, unexpected difficulties relating to acquisitions or divestitures, competitive pressures and the actions of competitors, activities by courts, regulators and governmental authorities such as in relation to permitting or forcing closure of mines and ceasing of operations or maintenance of Anglo American's assets and changes in taxation or safety, health, environmental or other types of regulation in the countries where Anglo American operates, conflicts over land and resource ownership rights and such other risk factors identified in Anglo American's most recent Annual Report. Forward-looking statements should therefore be construed in light of such risk factors, and undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this presentation. Anglo American expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking (except as required by applicable law, rules or regulations) to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in Anglo American's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Nothing in this presentation should be interpreted to mean that future earnings per share of Anglo American will necessarily match or exceed its historical published earnings per share. Certain statistical and other information included in this presentation is sourced from third party sources (including, but not limited to, externally conducted studies and trials). As such it has not been independently verified and presents the views of those third parties, but may not necessarily correspond to the views held by Anglo American and Anglo American expressly disclaims any responsibility for, or liability in respect of, such information.

Group terminology

In this presentation, references to "Anglo American", the "Anglo American Group", the "Group", "we", "us", and "our" are to refer to either Anglo American plc and its subsidiaries and/or those who work for them generally, or where it is not necessary to refer to a particular entity, entities or persons. The use of those generic terms herein is for convenience only, and is in no way indicative of how the Anglo American Group or any entity within it is structured, managed or controlled. Anglo American subsidiaries, and their management, are responsible for their own day-to-day operations, including but not limited to securing and maintaining all relevant licences and permits, operational adaptation and implementation of Group policies, management, training and any applicable local grievance mechanisms. Anglo American produces group-wide policies and procedures to ensure best uniform practices and standardisation across the Anglo American Group but is not responsible for the day to day implementation of such policies. Such policies and procedures constitute prescribed minimum standards only. Group operating subsidiaries are responsible for adapting those policies and procedures to reflect local conditions where appropriate, and for implementation, oversight and monitoring within their specific businesses.

No Investment Advice

This presentation has been prepared without reference to your particular investment objectives, financial situation, taxation position and particular needs. It is important that you view this presentation in its entirety. If you are in any doubt in relation to these matters, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant, taxation adviser or other independent financial adviser (where applicable, as authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 in the UK, or in South Africa, under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act 37 of 2002 or under any other applicable legislation).

Alternative Performance Measures

Throughout this presentation a range of financial and non-financial measures are used to assess our performance, including a number of financial measures that are not defined or specified under IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards), which are termed 'Alternative Performance Measures' (APMs). Management uses these measures to monitor the Group's financial performance alongside IFRS measures to improve the comparability of information between reporting periods and businesses. These APMs should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, or as superior to, measures of financial performance, financial position or cash flows reported in accordance with IFRS. APMs are not uniformly defined by all companies, including those in the Group's industry. Accordingly, it may not be comparable with similarly titled measures and disclosures by other companies.

Introductory comments

Stuart Chambers

Chair

Agenda

Delivering the next phase of transformation

Duncan Wanblad, Chief Executive Officer

Financial performance

John Heasley, Chief Financial Officer

Capital efficient growth for a tightening copper market

Duncan Wanblad

Delivering the next phase of transformation

Operational excellence

Reset mine plans
& organisation design

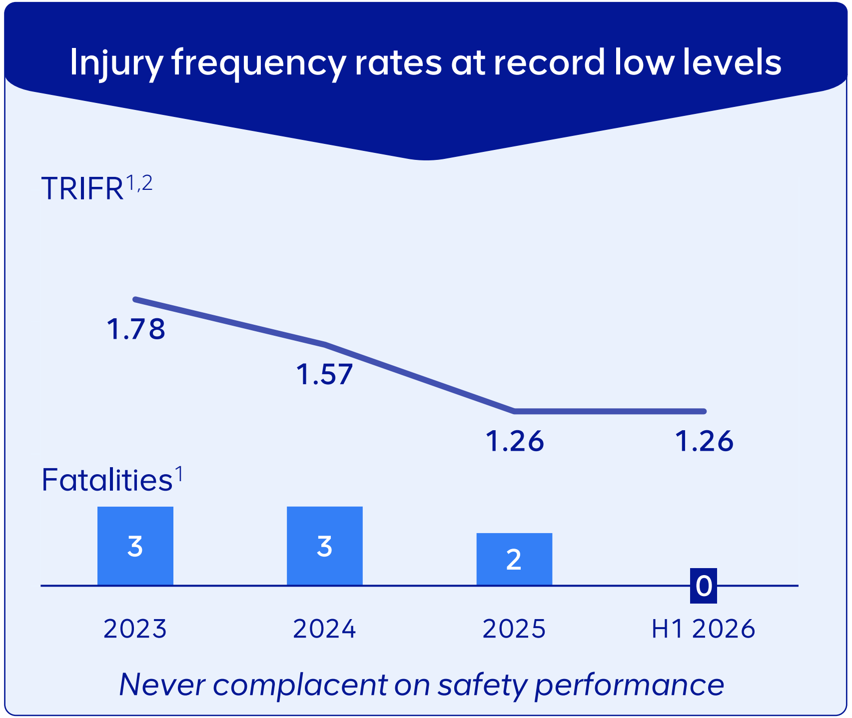
Portfolio optimisation

Focus on copper,
premium iron ore
& crop nutrients

Growth

Outstanding
growth potential across
the three businesses

Safety and Sustainability



Embedding safer work through stronger planning, reconfigured standards and focus on critical actions

Strengthening critical control checks in field to prevent fatal and life-altering events

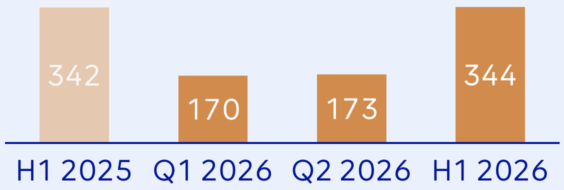
Updated Sustainability Strategy launched in February, aligned to the simplified portfolio

Benefits emerging from an approach to Sustainability that balances Group-level ambition with locally tailored targets

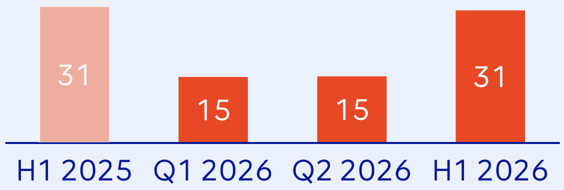
Stable operational performance

On track for annual production guidance

Copper (kt)



Iron ore (Mt)



Los Bronces operational flexibility accelerating; second plant throughput adding value

Collahuasi managing through low grade stockpiles before increased grades in Q4

Quellaveco performing well with improved recoveries

Minas-Rio consistently delivering

Kumba performance resilient ahead of UHDMS tie-in in 2026 H2

Anglo Teck: transaction progressing, integration planning advancing

On track towards closing

Expected completion window of September 2026 – March 2027 unchanged

Integration planning well advanced

Dedicated teams from Anglo American and Teck preparing for a safe, disciplined, effective integration

Preparing for Day 1 execution

Post closing the combined organisation will transition from planning to implementation

c.$4.5 billion special dividend

To be paid to Anglo American shareholders around completion

Portfolio transformation continues to progress

Steelmaking Coal

Sale agreed with Dhilmar for up to US$3.875bn

Working to satisfy outstanding closing conditions by Q1 2027

Nickel

Sale agreed with MMG for up to US$500m

European Commission competition approval process ongoing

De Beers

Progressing sale process

Driving cost and capital efficiencies to minimise the impact from challenging market conditions

Financial performance

John Heasley

Portfolio transformation is delivering higher margin, higher quality business

	Revenue[4]	EBITDA[4]	EBITDA margin[5]	Underlying earnings[4]
Continuing operations[3]	**$10.5bn**	**$4.0bn**	**38%**	**$0.8bn**
Simplified portfolio[3]	$8.9bn	$4.1bn	46%	$1.0bn
De Beers	$1.6bn	$(0.1)bn	(7)%	$(0.2)bn
Discontinued operations	$1.0bn	$(0.2)bn	(17)%	$(0.2)bn

Total EPS[4]	
Continuing ops	$0.77
Group	$0.58

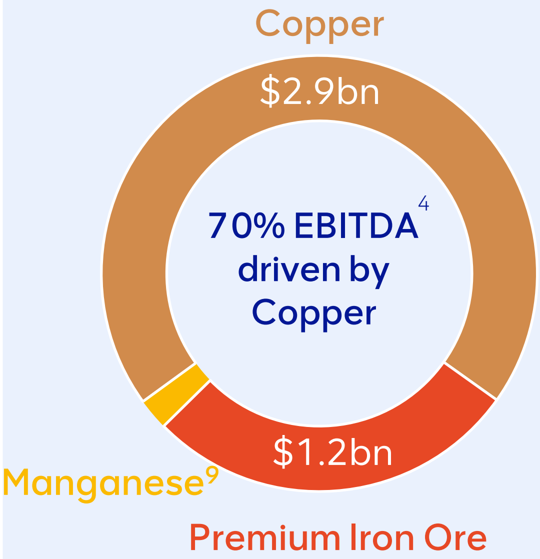
Dividend **$0.23/sh**

Net debt **$8.2bn**

Financial results – simplified portfolio[3]

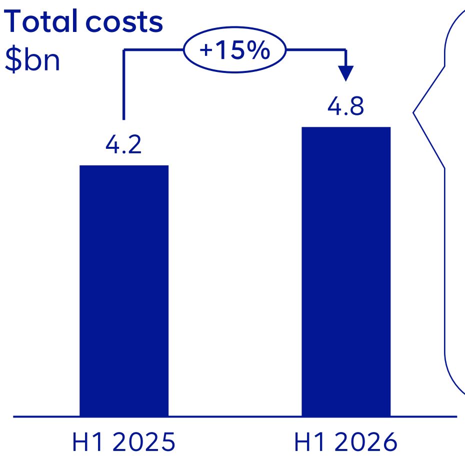
Metric	H1 2026	Change	H1 2025
Group basket price		↑ 22%	
Production[8]		↑ 1%	
Revenue[4]	$8.9bn	↑ 22%	$7.3bn
EBITDA[4]	$4.1bn	↑ 31%	$3.1bn
EBITDA margin[5]	46%	↑ 3pp	43%
Effective tax rate[7]	40%	↓ 1pp	41%
Underlying earnings[4]	$1.0bn	↑ 60%	$0.6bn
ROCE[6]	19%	↑ 4pp	15%

H1 2026 H1 2025



Solid cost performance across the simplified portfolio despite macro pressures

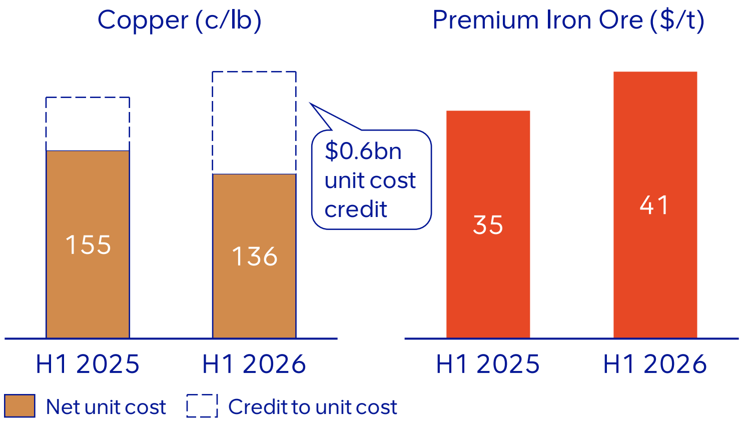
Total costs up largely on macro factors



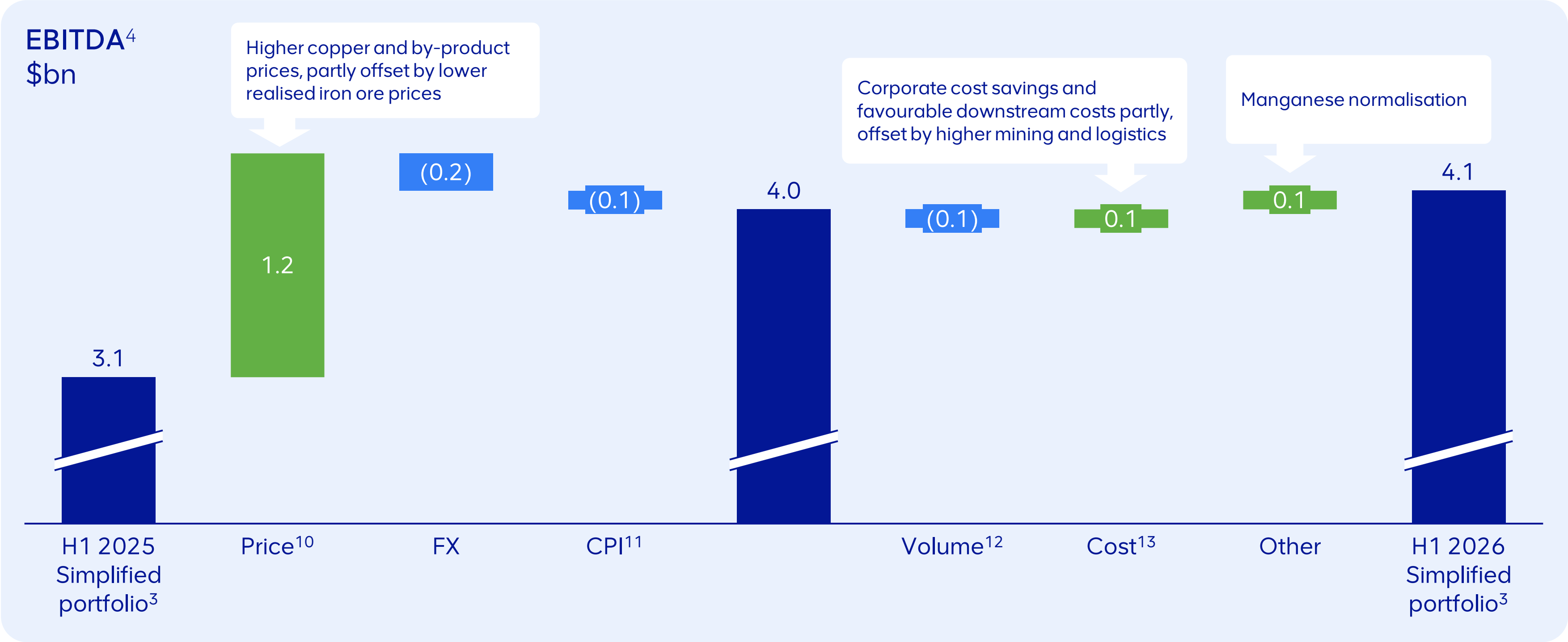
Key drivers:
- FX and CPI
- Fuel
- Freight
- Peru rehabilitation provision
- Employee profit share
- Los Bronces plant restart
- Manganese return to normalised operations

Unit costs assisted by by-products

H1 2026 vs H1 2025 unit costs



Copper price and cost discipline underpin EBITDA growth in the simplified portfolio



De Beers – actions continuing to mitigate impact on Group

EBITDA[4] vs prior period	
$(0.1)bn	**$(0.2)bn**
H1 2026	H1 2025

2026 capex guidance vs previous	
$0.2bn	**$0.5bn**
2026 guidance	Previous guidance

Actions taken	Cash impact
Venetia proposed production pause Slower Venetia expansion profile for ~2 years Gahcho Kué deferral and other initiatives	De Beers FY26 capex down $0.3bn – removal of negative margin carats
Corporate restructure Reshaping the organisation is underway	Prioritise resources on core operational business – lower overheads

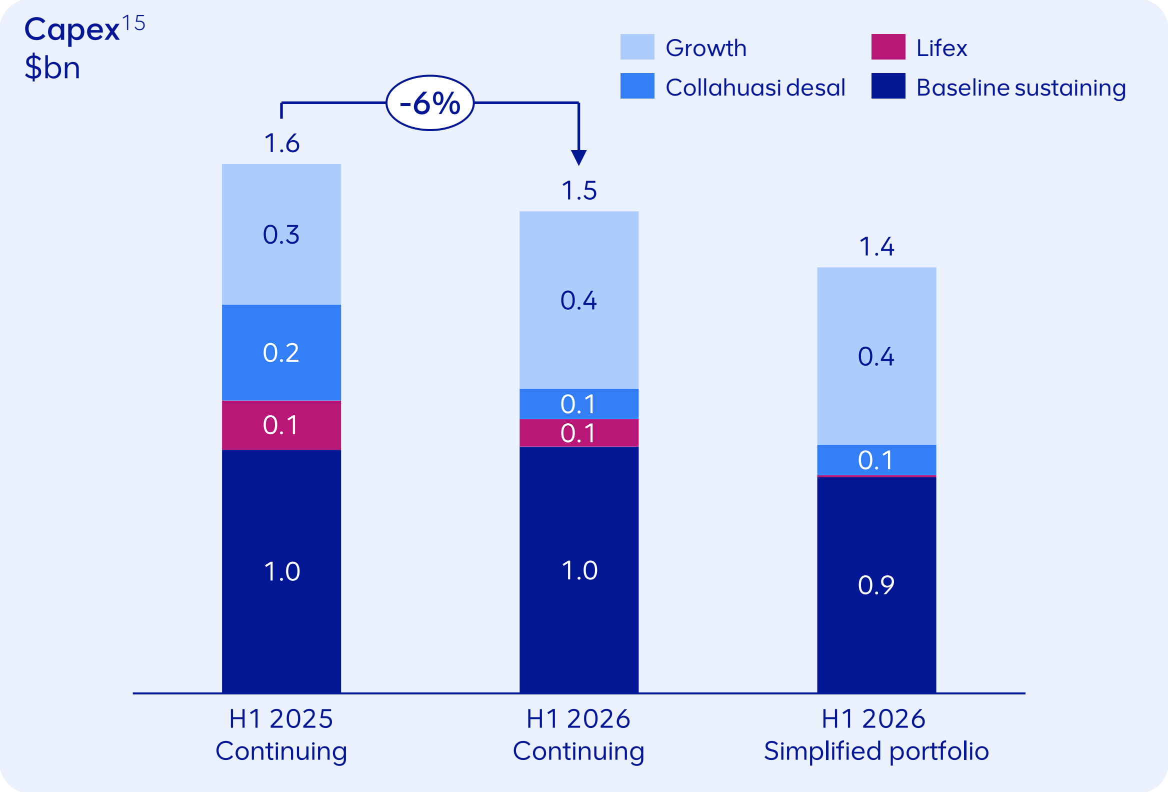
Discontinued operations

	H1 2026	H1 2025
EBITDA[4]: SMC	$(0.2)bn	$(0.1)bn
EBITDA[4]: Nickel	$0.0bn	$0.0bn
EBITDA[4]: PGMs[14]	n/a	$0.2bn
EBITDA[4]: Disc. Operations	$(0.2)bn	$0.1bn

Total Discontinued operations

	H1 2026	H1 2025
Underlying earnings[4]	$(0.2)bn	$(0.2)bn
Equity shareholders' loss	$(1.2)bn	$(2.3)bn
Capex[15]	$0.1bn	$0.5bn
Net debt movement	$(0.2)bn	$(0.1)bn

Disciplined capital allocation supports lower capex

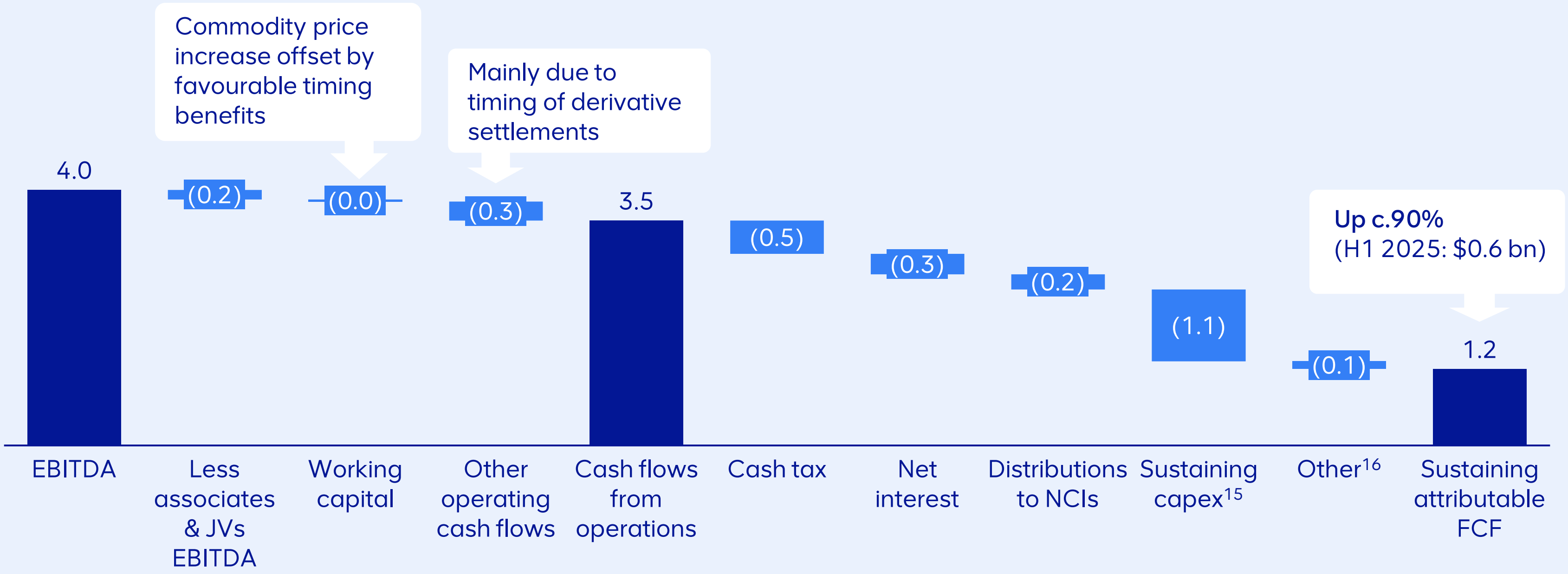


Lower sustaining capex as major projects near completion

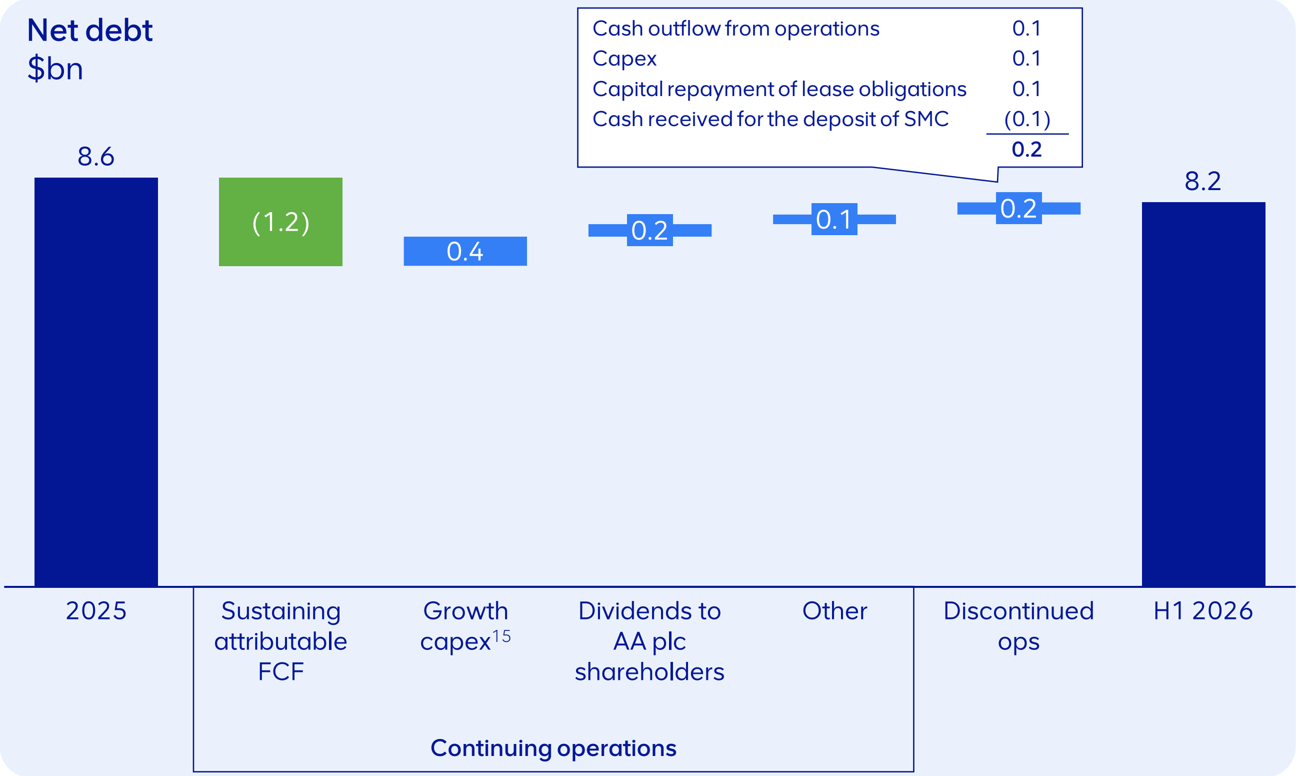
Growth capital remains focused and targeted across the simplified portfolio

Strong cash generation

Cashflows – continuing basis[3]
$bn



Simplified portfolio continues to support deleveraging



1.0x net debt:EBITDA[4]

Strong liquidity at $15.5bn

Further benefit from disposal proceeds and momentum in the simplified portfolio

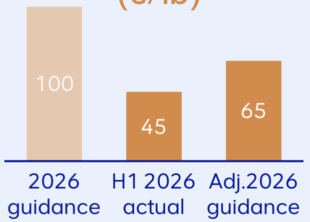
c.$4.5bn special dividend to be paid to shareholders around completion of Anglo Teck merger

Excluding shareholder loans, net debt is $6.6bn

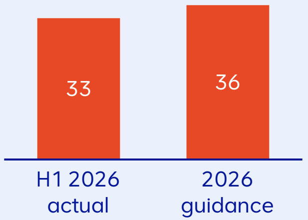
2026 Guidance update

By-product & oil moves in 2026[18]

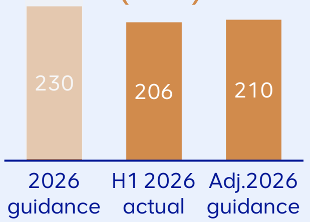
Copper Peru unit cost (c/lb)[17]



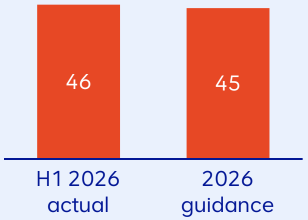
Minas Rio ($/t)[17]



Copper Chile unit cost (c/lb)[17]



Kumba ($/t)[17]



Revised capex guidance[17]
Simplified portfolio $3.0bn (prev. $3.1bn)
Continuing portfolio $3.2bn (prev. $3.6bn)

Expected special costs
$0.2bn restructuring & merger costs[19]

Non-cash Net debt impact
Los Bronces desalination lease ~$0.5bn in H2 2026

Key financial messages

Strong profit growth

Continuing EBITDA[4]

$4.0bn

↑35%

(H1 2025: $3.0bn)

Controllable costs well managed

Cu unit cost 136c/lb

↓12%

Strong by-product contribution

(H1 2025: 155c/lb)

Higher Return on capital employed

Simplified ROCE[6] 19%

Capex ↓$0.4bn

(H1 2025: 15%)

Robust financial position

Net debt $8.2bn

net debt to EBITDA on a continuing basis of 1.0x[4]

Financial resilience in simplified portfolio

Copper-led growth

Higher margins

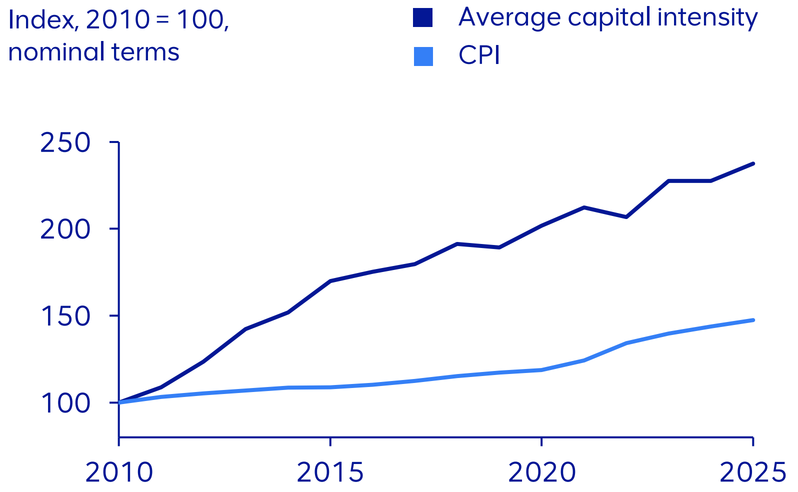
Higher ROCE

Capital efficient growth for a tightening copper market

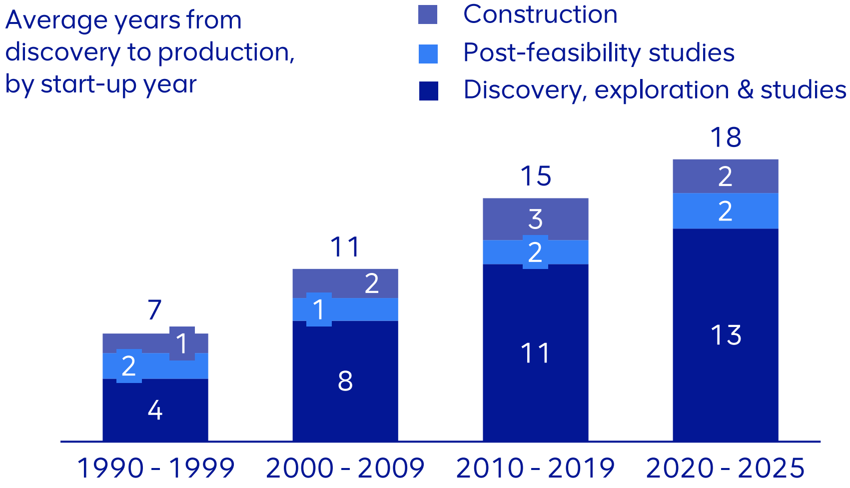
Duncan Wanblad

New copper supply is becoming more expensive and slower to bring online

Capital intensity[20] in mining has risen well ahead of inflation[21]…

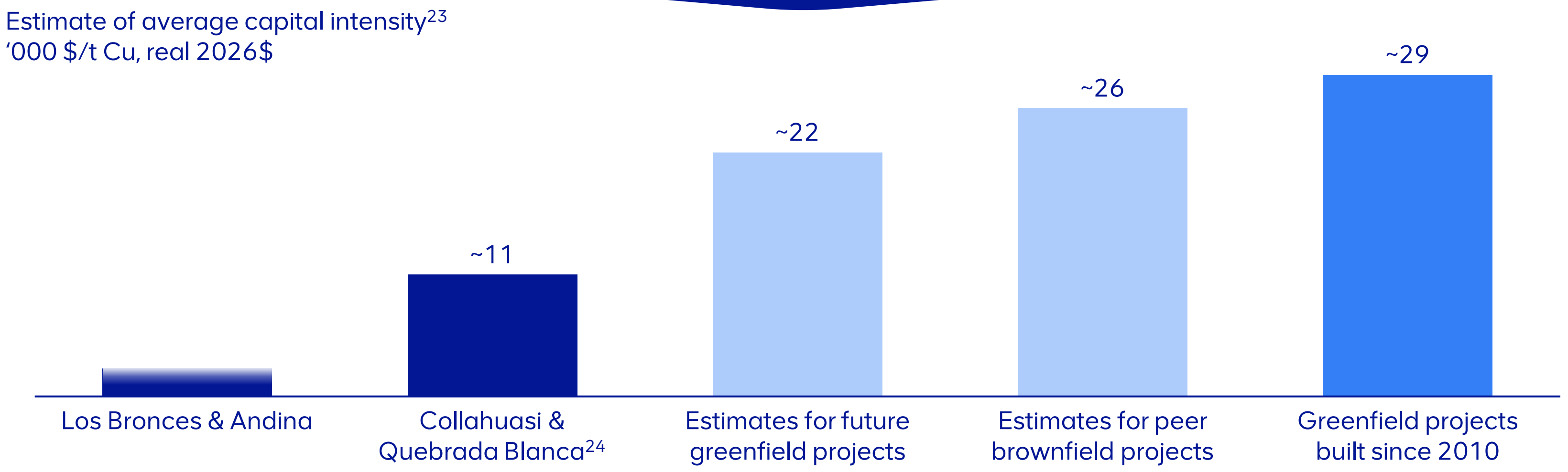


…While mining project development timelines continue to extend[22]



Low capital intensity provides differentiated growth

Capital intensity of copper projects



Collahuasi Quebrada Blanca – world-class opportunity for capital efficient, high-return copper growth

Next milestone is technical studies

Disciplined process to establish tangible details for stakeholder engagement and commercial alignment

Asset integration to drive significant value creation for all

Los Bronces / Andina integration now progressing from agreement to preparation period

- **All conditions for closing satisfied**
- **Preparation period now under way**
  - Board constituted and governance framework established
  - Environmental permitting and Joint Mine Plan integration design work progressing
- **Clear pathway to value creation**
  - c.120 ktpa additional copper production[25]
  - US$5bn pre-tax shared value uplift

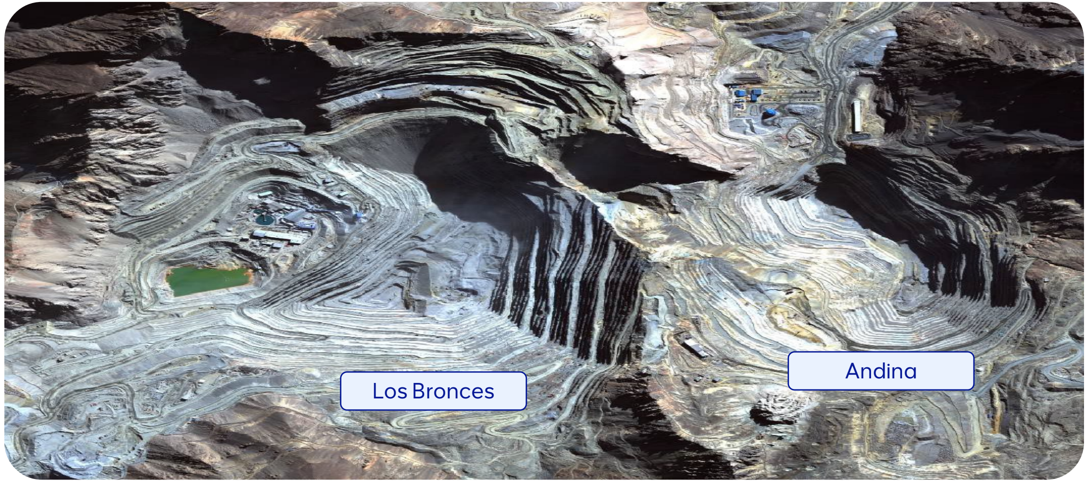
Feb 2025
MoU Agreed

Sep 2025
Def. Agreements Signed

Jun 2026
Conditions for Closing obtained

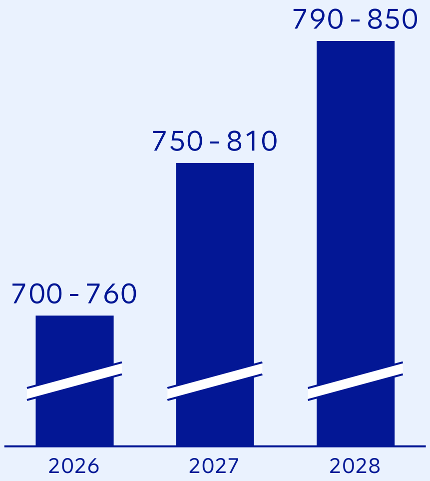
~2030
Secure Environmental Permits

Competition and regulatory approvals | Preparation period | Joint Mine Plan Implemented[26]



Value maximisation is next phase for assets

Guidance copper production[17,27], kt



Near term growth

Collahuasi / QB

Los Bronces / Andina

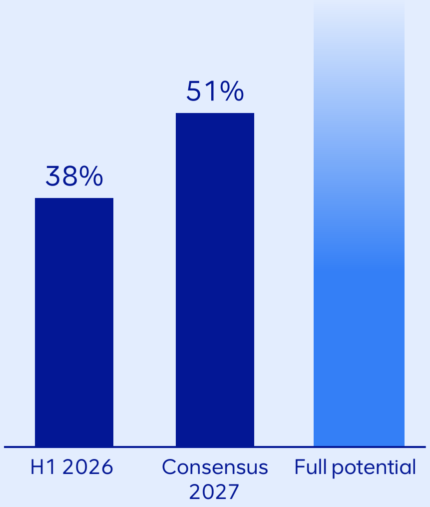
Full potential optimisation

Maximising grade profile at Quellaveco

Kumba productivity and cost optimisation

Minas-Rio path to Serpentina

EBITDA margin[5]



Wrap-up

Duncan Wanblad

Delivering a transformational strategy

Immediate & ongoing

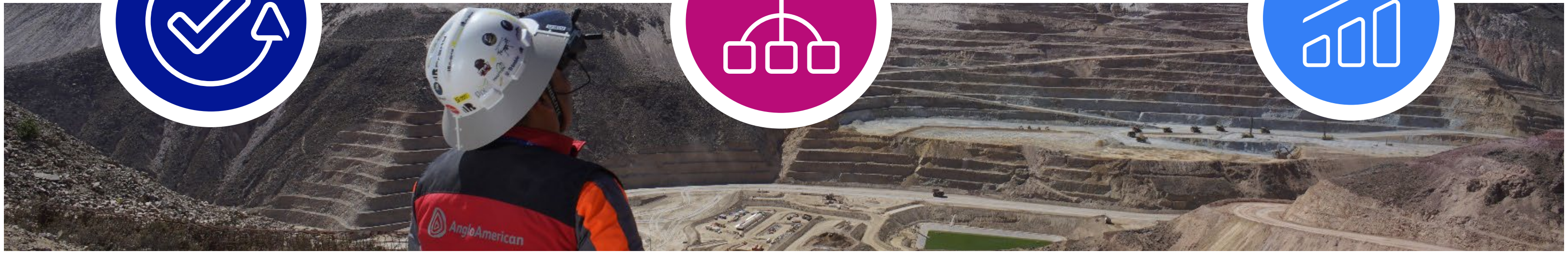
1. Operational excellence

Working at pace

2. Portfolio optimisation

Longer term

3. Growth delivery



Execution underpinned by our differentiated capabilities & disciplined approach to capital allocation

Q&A

Standard international dial-in:
+44 20 3481 4247

South Africa:	+27 105 348 155
United Kingdom:	+44 20 3481 4247
USA & Canada:	+1 800 715 9871

Conference ID: 1339536

Footnotes

1. Data relates to subsidiaries and joint operations over which Anglo American has management control. Data excludes results from De Beers' joint operations in Namibia and Botswana.
2. Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate per million hours worked.
3. The simplified portfolio includes Copper, Premium Iron Ore, Manganese, Crop Nutrients and Corporate and Other. Continuing operations is the simplified portfolio, plus De Beers.
4. Metrics on an underlying basis – before special items and remeasurements, adjusted to include the Group's attributable share of associates' and joint ventures' results.
5. EBITDA margin is underlying EBITDA divided by Group revenue.
6. Attributable ROCE is defined as attributable underlying EBIT divided by average attributable capital employed. It excludes the portion of the return and capital employed attributable to non-controlling interests in operations where the Group has control but does not hold 100% of the equity.
7. ETR is presented on an underlying basis for simplified portfolio - excludes tax related to special items and remeasurements, adjusted to include the Group's attributable share of associates' and joint ventures' ETR. The underlying ETR for continuing operations was 44.3%.
8. Copper equivalent production is calculated using long term forecast prices.
9. Manganese contribution to the Group's simplified portfolio EBITDA is $0.1bn.
10. Price variance calculated as increase/(decrease) in price multiplied by current period sales volume.
11. Inflation variance calculated using CPI on prior period cash operating costs that have been impacted directly by inflation.
12. Volume: increase/(decrease) in sales volumes multiplied by prior period EBITDA margin (ie flat unit costs, before CPI). For assets with no prior period comparative (e.g. in ramp-up) all EBITDA is included in the volume variance.
13. Cost: change in total USD costs before CPI inflation and FX.
14. Valterra Platinum was demerged effective 31 May 2025, resulting in five months being consolidated into 2025 financial results.
15. Cash expenditure on property, plant and equipment including related derivatives, net of proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and includes direct funding for capital expenditure from non-controlling interests. Guidance includes unapproved projects and is, therefore, subject to the progress of project studies, permitting and approval. Long-term sustaining capex is shown on a 2026 real basis and is for the simplified portfolio. Capital expenditure figures may not cast due to rounding.
16. Other includes capital repayments of lease obligations and dividends from associates and joint ventures.
17. Refer to appendix slide 36-38 for production, capex and unit cost guidance footnotes for each business.
18. Indexed to 100 as of 1 January 2026. Source: Bloomberg.
19. Cash basis.
20. Capital intensity is defined as the capital required per tonne of copper output
21. Source: AA Group Strategy, Wood Mackenzie, Company Reports, US Bureau Of Labor Statistics.
22. Source: S&P Capital IQ.
23. Source: AA Group Strategy, Wood Mackenzie and Company Reports. Capital intensity for peer brownfield projects is $ per copper equivalent tonne. Capital intensity for greenfield averages is $ per copper tonne and includes open pit concentrate projects only.
24. For the purposes of quantification, incremental production has been estimated for the period 2030-2049, but is expected to continue beyond this period. Expected synergies and one-off costs are presented on a consolidated 100% basis, pre-attribution to non-controlling interests or Collahuasi and Quebrada Blanca joint venture partners. The combination and timing is subject to joint venture negotiations, regulatory approvals, and permitting.
25. The joint mine plan is expected to unlock 2.7 million tonnes of additional copper over a 21-year period, delivering an average of 120,000 tonnes per year of additional low-cost copper production (to be shared equally). Unit costs c.15% lower relative to standalone operations and minimal incremental capital expenditure. The implementation of the joint mine plan remains conditional on the relevant environmental permits being secured, together with other customary conditions to final implementation, currently expected by 2030.
26. Implementation of the joint mine plan remains conditional on the relevant environmental permits being secured, together with other customary conditions to final implementation, currently expected by 2030.
27. Graph uses the mid-point value of Anglo American copper guidance.

Appendix

Simplified earnings and guidance

H1 2026 simplified earnings by Business

$m (unless stated)	Copper[1]	Premium Iron Ore[2]	De Beers - Diamonds	Other[3]	Steelmaking Coal (discontinued)	Nickel (discontinued)	Total
Sales volume (mined share)	317kt	31.6Mt	12.4Mct[4]		3.4Mt[5]	19kt	
Average benchmark price	$13,073/t[6]	$113/t[7]	n/a		$219/t[8]	$17,747/t[6]	
Product premium/(discount) per unit	n/a	$7/t[9]	n/a		$(27)/t[10]	$(2,557)/t	
Freight/moisture/provisional pricing per unit	$331/t[11]	$(33)/t[12]	n/a		n/a	n/a	
Realised FOB Price	**$13,404/t**	**$87/t**	**$96/ct[13]**		**$192/t[14]**	**$15,190/t**	
FOB/C1 unit cost	$2,998/t	$41/t	$64/ct		$174/t	$12,743/t	
Royalties per unit	$66/t[15]	$2/t[16]	$3/ct		$27/t	$118/t[17]	
Other costs per unit[18]	$1,081/t[19]	$7/t[20]	$60/ct[21]		$47/t[22]	$1,382/t[23]	
FOB Margin per unit	**$9,259/t**	**$37/t**	**$(31)/ct**		**$(56)/t**	**$947/t**	
Mining EBITDA	2,936	1,169	(143)[4]	10			
Material trading[24]			30				
EBITDA for continuing operations	**2,936**	**1,169**	**(113)**	**10**			**4,002**
EBITDA for discontinued operations					**(190)**	**18**	**(172)**
Total EBITDA							**3,830**
Attributable share	*~67%[25]*	*~67%[26]*	*~85%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*~65%*

See next slide for footnotes and supporting calculations.

H1 2026 simplified earnings by Business - notes

1. Total of Chile and Peru. Prices and costs are the weighted average of Chile and Peru sales volumes. Unit costs are the weighted average of Chile and Peru production volumes. Copper sales volumes are on a payable basis.
2. Wet basis. Total of Kumba and Minas-Rio. Prices and costs are the weighted average of Kumba and Minas-Rio sales volumes. Unit costs are the weighted average of Kumba and Minas-Rio production volumes.
3. Manganese ($98m), Crop Nutrients ($(49)m), Exploration ($(49)m), corporate activities and unallocated costs ($10m).
4. Proportionate share of sales volumes (19.2% Botswana, 50% Namibia): 4.6Mct, which are the volumes used to calculate mining EBITDA. Mining EBITDA of $(143)m also includes the EBITDA for Element Six, Brands and Diamond Desirability, and Corporate.
5. Excludes thermal coal by-product sales.
6. LME price, c/lb converted to $/tonne (2,204.62 lbs/tonne).
7. Weighted average of Kumba: Fastmarkets 62% Fe CFR China; Minas-Rio: Fastmarkets 65% Fe Fines CFR. See Premium Iron Ore realised price table alongside.
8. Weighted average of HCC/PCI prices, FOB Aus. See Steelmaking Coal blended price table alongside.
9. Kumba: 63.6% Fe content, ~66% of volume attracting lump premium; Minas-Rio: ~67% Fe content, pellet feed. See Premium Iron Ore realised price table alongside.
10. Sales volumes ~78% HCC, averaging 85% realisation of quoted low vol HCC price, reflecting lower volumes of HCC from the underground mines.
11. Provisional pricing adjustments and timing of sales across the period.
12. Freight and moisture, including 'other', from the Premium Iron Ore realised price table alongside, which comprises of marketing premiums and provisional pricing.
13. The realised price for proportionate share (19.2% Debswana, 50% Namibia).
14. Weighted average of hard coking coal and PCI export sales price achieved.
15. Weighted average. Royalties for Copper Chile & Peru are generally recorded in the income tax expense line, after EBITDA. The Chile mining royalty on sales impacts EBITDA (as well as income tax expense); during H1 2026, Chile had a 6c/lb EBITDA impact. There is no royalty expense within EBITDA for Peru.
16. Weighted average. Kumba: $1/t; Minas-Rio: $3/t.
17. Royalties for Nickel, in Brazil, are based on production costs incurred.
18. Includes market development & strategic projects, exploration & evaluation costs, restoration & rehabilitation costs and other corporate costs.
19. Weighted average. Chile: 30c/lb; Peru: 75c/lb. Chile is lower than the comparative period primarily due to favourable inventory movements and FX impacts. Peru is higher than the comparative period primarily due to provision for Peruvian profit-sharing and the impact of increases to environmental rehabilitation provisions, as well as unfavourable FX and inventory movements.
20. Weighted average. Kumba: $6/t; Minas-Rio: $9/t. Kumba is higher than the comparative period due to higher freight costs. Minas-Rio is higher than the comparative period primarily due to unfavourable inventory movements.
21. Higher than the comparative period due to the impact of inventory movements.
22. Other costs remain elevated due to non-operational costs associated with the Grosvenor mine.
23. Lower than the comparative period primarily due to lower personnel and overhead costs, as well as favourable inventory movements and lower FX losses.
24. Principally trading of non-equity product.
25. Weighted average based on EBITDA. Chile: ~75%; Peru: ~60%.
26. Weighted average based on EBITDA. Kumba: ~53.5%; Minas-Rio: ~85%.
27. Moisture adjustment converts dry FOB benchmark to wet product. Kumba: ~1.5%; Minas-Rio: ~9%.

Premium Iron Ore realised price – H1 2026

	Total Premium Iron Ore	Kumba	Minas-Rio
Market price[7]	$113/t	$106/t	$122/t
Freight	$(27)/t	$(22)/t	$(33)/t
Moisture content[27]	$(4)/t	$(1)/t	$(8)/t
Lump premium[9]	$3/t	$5/t	-
Fe premium[9]	$4/t	$3/t	$5/t
Other[12]	$(2)/t	$(1)/t	$(4)/t
Realised FOB price	**$87/t**	**$90/t**	**$82/t**

Steelmaking Coal blended market price – H1 2026

	Market price	Sales volume
HCC	$236/t	2.65Mt
PCI	$161/t	0.75Mt
Weighted average steelmaking coal[8]	**$219/t**	**3.39Mt**

Guidance summary

Earnings

Production volumes	See slide 37
Unit costs	See slide 38
2026 depreciation – continuing operations	$2.4-2.6bn
2026 underlying effective tax rate – continuing operations	44-48%[1]
Long-term underlying effective tax rate for simplified portfolio	38-42%[1]
Dividend pay-out ratio	40% of underlying earnings

Capex[2,3]

	Simplified portfolio	Continuing operations
2026	**~$3.0bn** (prev. ~$3.1bn)	**~$3.2bn** (prev. ~$3.6bn)
Growth	~$0.9bn	~$0.9bn
Sustaining	~$2.1bn (prev. ~$2.2bn)	~$2.3bn (prev. ~$2.7bn)
• Baseline	~$2.0bn (prev. ~$2.1bn)	~$2.1bn (prev. ~$2.4bn)
• Lifex	-	~$0.1bn (prev. ~$0.2bn)
• Collahuasi desalination[4]	~$0.1bn	~$0.1bn
2027	**~$2.9bn**	
Growth	~$0.6bn	
Sustaining	~$2.3bn	
• Baseline	~$2.3bn	
2028	**~$2.6bn**	
Growth	~$0.3bn	
Sustaining	~$2.3bn	
• Baseline	~$2.2bn	
• Lifex	~$0.1bn	

Other

Net debt:EBITDA: <1.5x at the bottom of the cycle

Net debt impact from Los Bronces desalination infrastructure (non-cash recognition of lease liability): $0.5bn

Cash outflows for restructuring & merger costs: $0.2bn

1. Underlying effective tax rate guidance is highly dependent on a number of factors, including the mix of profits and any relevant tax reforms impacting the countries where we operate, and may vary from guidance. In addition, the continuing operations guidance will be impacted by the timing of the exit of De Beers from the portfolio.
2. Cash expenditure on property, plant and equipment including related derivatives, net of proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and includes direct funding for capital expenditure from non-controlling interests. Guidance includes unapproved projects and is, therefore, subject to the progress of project studies, permitting and approval.
3. Long-term sustaining capital expenditure for the simplified portfolio is expected to be ~$2.0 billion per annum, excluding life-extension projects. Long-term sustaining capex guidance is shown on a 2026 real basis and is for the simplified portfolio.
4. Collahuasi desalination capex shown includes related infrastructure, with other water management projects included in baseline sustaining. Attributable share of capex at 44%.

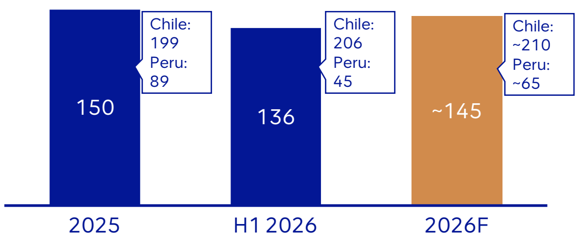
Production outlook – continuing operations[1]

	Units	2024	2025	H1 2026	2026F	2027F	2028F
Copper[2]	**kt**	**773**	**695**	**344**	**700-760**	**750-810**	**790-850**
Chile[3]	kt	466	385	195	390-420	450-480	500-530
Peru[4]	kt	306	310	148	310-340	300-330	290-320
Premium Iron Ore[5]	**Mt**	**61**	**61**	**31**	**55-59**	**59-63**	**58-62**
Kumba[6]	Mt	36	36	18	31-33	35-37	35-37
Minas-Rio[7]	Mt	25	25	13	24-26	24-26	23-25
Diamonds[8]	**Mct**	**25**	**22**	**15**	**21-26**	**n/a**	**n/a**

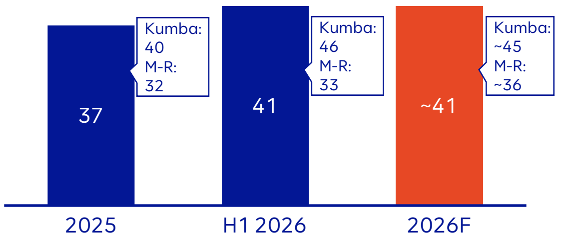
1. Production guidance is not provided for discontinued operations.
2. On a contained metal basis. Copper production is subject to water availability.
3. On a contained metal basis. In 2026, Copper Chile production is impacted by the lower expected tonnes from Collahuasi, partially offset by the decision to restart the second plant at Los Bronces, which is expected to produce an additional c.25,000 tonnes in 2026. Production at Collahuasi is expected to benefit from progressively increased access to fresh, higher grade ore towards the end of 2026 and therefore Copper Chile production continues to be weighted to the second half of 2026. In 2027, Copper Chile production benefits as Collahuasi is expected to improve with access to fresh ore and, at Los Bronces, full access to Donoso 2 improves grades and volumes despite the expected return to utilising only the larger, more modern plant at the mine. In 2028, Copper Chile production benefits from an additional higher grade phase at Los Bronces as well as higher throughput at Collahuasi following the completion of the 210ktpd plant debottlenecking at the end of 2027. Copper Chile production is subject to water availability.
4. On a contained metal basis. Copper Peru production in 2026 reflects improved recoveries and higher throughput compared to 2025, partly offset by modestly lower grades. Production continues to be weighted to the second half of 2026, owing to the expected grade profile. In 2027, Copper Peru is impacted by planned plant maintenance at Quellaveco, including mills and conveyors. In 2028, Copper Peru reflects stable production. Production is subject to water availability.
5. Wet basis.
6. Wet basis. In 2026, Kumba production is temporarily lower, reflecting the tie-in of the ultra-high-dense-media-separation (UHDMS) project which is planned in the second half of 2026, with sales not expected to be impacted owing to the planned drawdown of finished stock. Kumba production is subject to third-party rail and port availability and performance.
7. Wet basis. In 2028, Minas-Rio's production is slightly lower as the mine moves into areas with more ore feed variability, offsetting the throughput benefit from the recleaner flotation columns implementation.
8. Production is on a 100% basis, except for the Gahcho Kué joint operation, which is on an attributable 51% basis. Planned plant maintenance at Orapa and Jwaneng and the proposed production pause at Venetia in the second half of 2026 is expected to reduce the full year production run-rate. De Beers continues to monitor rough diamond trading conditions in order to align output with prevailing demand.

Unit costs outlook - continuing operations

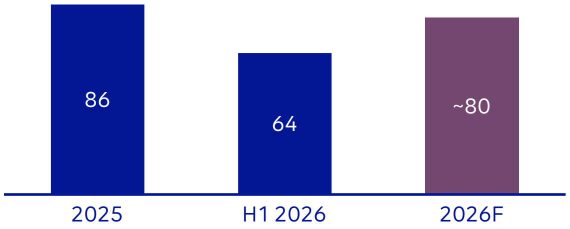
Copper (C1 c/lb)[1]



Premium Iron Ore (FOB $/t)[2]



Diamonds ($/ct)[3]



2026F unit cost guidance was set at the following spot FX: ~900 CLP:USD, ~3.4 PEN:USD, ~5.2 BRL:USD, ~16.50 ZAR:USD

Note: Unit costs exclude royalties, depreciation and include direct support costs only. Subject to macro-economic factors. Guidance is not provided for discontinued operations.

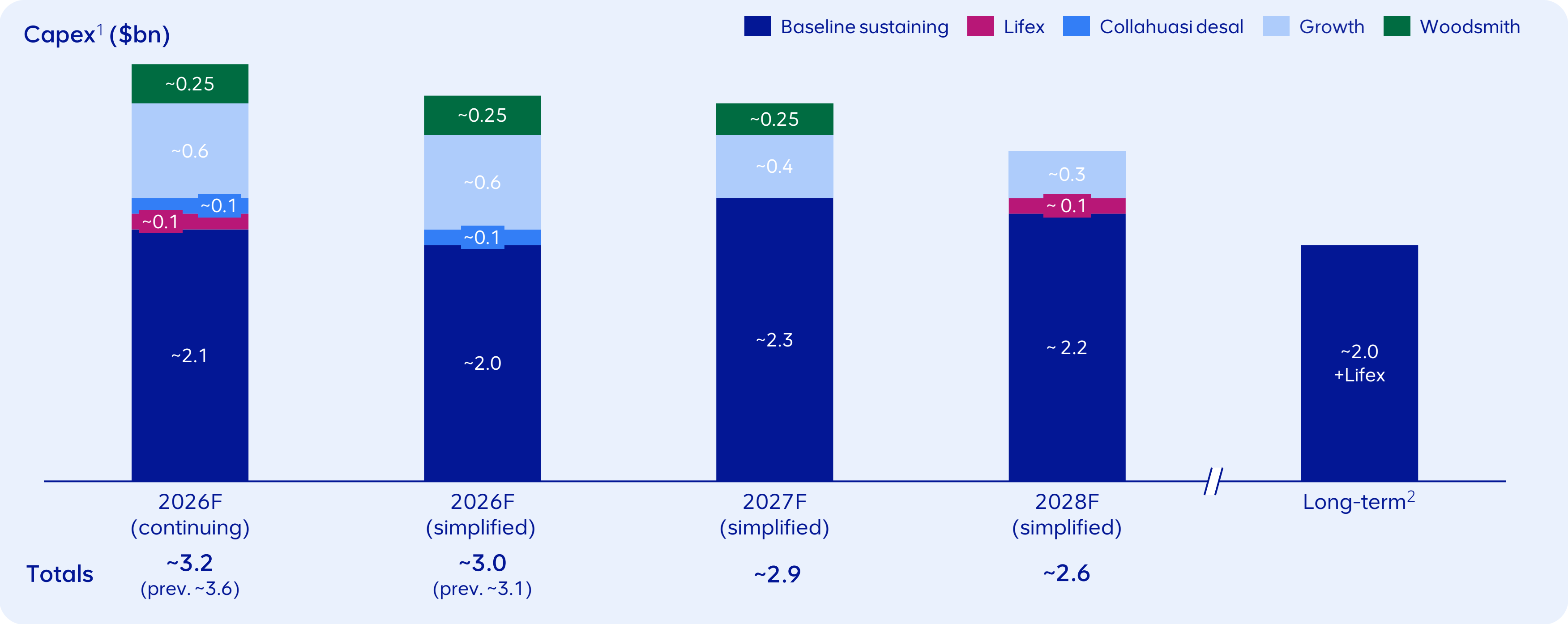
1. Unit cost total reflects a weighted average using the mid-point of production guidance. 2026 unit cost guidance for Chile is c.210 c/lb and for Peru is c.65 c/lb. The copper unit costs are impacted by FX rates and pricing of by-products, such as molybdenum, and treatment and refining costs (TC/RCs).
2. Wet basis. Unit cost total reflects a weighted average using the mid-point of production guidance. 2026 unit cost guidance for Kumba is c.$45/tonne and for Minas-Rio is c.$36/tonne.
3. Unit cost guidance for 2026 is c.$80 per carat. Unit cost is based on De Beers' proportionate consolidated share of costs and associated production. Anglo American is committed to divesting De Beers and we continue to progress a formal sale process and expect to provide an update through the course of 2026.

Earnings sensitivities – continuing operations

Sensitivity analysis – H1 2026[1]			Impact of 10% change in price / FX
Commodity / Currency	30 Jun spot	Average realised	6-month EBITDA ($m)
Copper (c/lb)	605	608	429
Iron Ore ($/t)	115[2]	87[3]	266
Oil price ($/bbl)	73	88	43
Chilean peso	926	893	64
Peruvian sol	3.42	3.41	8
South African rand	16.41	16.42	153
Brazilian real	5.17	5.15	32

1. Reflects change on actual results for H1 2026. This represents the sensitivity of a 10% change in price or FX on the average realised price/FX achieved.
2. Fastmarkets 65% Fe Fines CFR Price. 30 Jun spot for Platts 62% Fe CFR China iron ore: $101/t.
3. Weighted average FOB realised price for iron ore on a wet basis. Kumba: $90/t; Minas-Rio: $82/t.

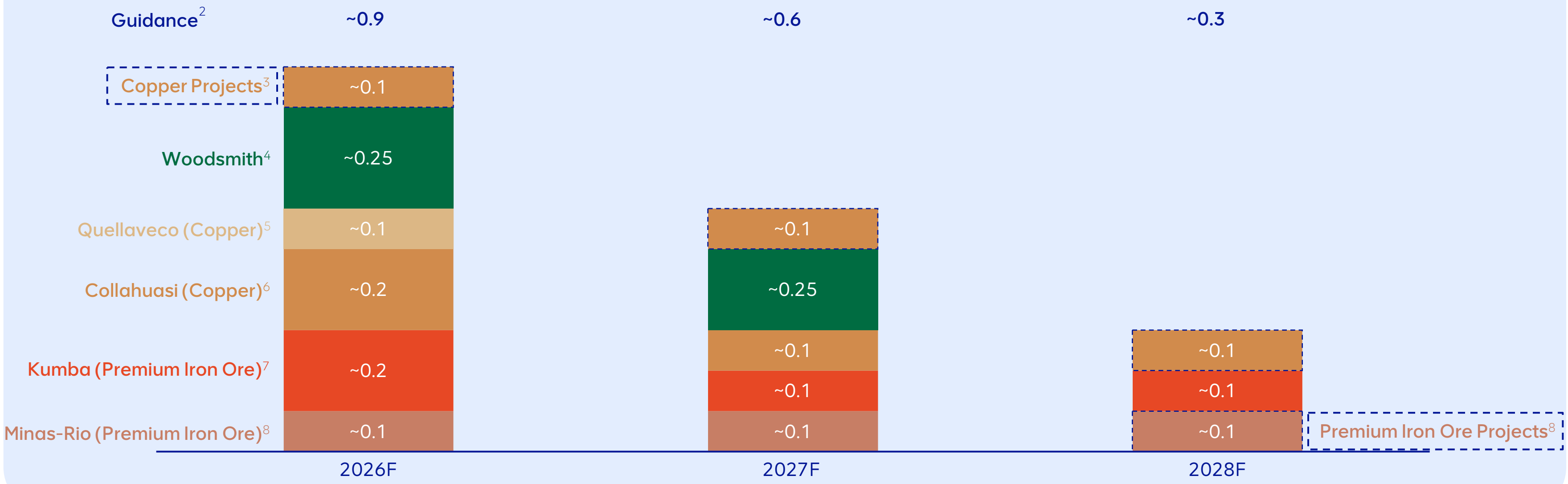
Capex guidance



1. Cash expenditure on property, plant and equipment including related derivatives, net of proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and includes direct funding for capital expenditure from non-controlling interests. Collahuasi 44% attributable share of desalination capex shown includes related infrastructure, with other water management projects included in baseline sustaining. Guidance includes unapproved projects and is, therefore, subject to the progress of project studies, permitting and approval. Total may not cast due to rounding.
2. Long-term sustaining capex guidance is shown on a 2026 real basis and is for the simplified portfolio.

Growth capex projects - simplified portfolio only

Major components of growth capex[1] ($bn)



1. Cash expenditure on property, plant and equipment including related derivatives, net of proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and includes direct funding for capital expenditure from non-controlling interests. Guidance includes unapproved projects and is, therefore, subject to the progress of project studies, permitting and approval.
2. Total of individual projects may not cast due to rounding.
3. Potential capex identified for unapproved copper projects currently under study, subject to the permitting process and approvals.
4. Forecast spend for 2026 and 2027 remains at c.~$0.3 billion ($0.25 billion capex).
5. Project to expand throughput to ~142ktpd approved in July 2025, involving addition of a second pebble crusher and additional flotation cells. Production expected to come online from late 2026.
6. 44% attributable share of Collahuasi debottlenecking project capex. Debottlenecking initiatives approved to increase throughput from ~170ktpd to ~185ktpd, includes 3rd primary crusher & flotation cells, adding production of ~10ktpa on average from 2026. Further approved debottlenecking initiatives will expand the existing plant capacity to the total permitted capacity of 210ktpd and will add ~15ktpa of production from late 2027.
7. Ultra-high-dense-media-separation project. While production volumes remain unchanged, the relative premium product contribution to the mix increases. Full production capacity from 2028.
8. Capex is predominantly for recleaner flotation columns at Minas-Rio, expected to enable higher throughput while maintaining product quality. The average impact on production from the implementation of the recleaners is expected to be ~2.5 Mtpa until 2040, helping mitigate the impact of the mine moving into areas with more ore feed variability. The recleaner uplift is subject to change as studies and permitting on Serpentina is progressed. 2028 includes potential capex identified for unapproved Premium Iron Ore projects currently under study, subject to the permitting process and approvals.

Key projects driving growth capex[1]

		Total Capex[1]	Volume (pa)	Growth optionality
Collahuasi debottlenecking to ~185ktpd	Approved	~$0.2bn[2]	~10ktpa[2]	3rd primary crusher & flotation cells, throughput from ~170ktpd to ~185ktpd; production expected from 2026
Collahuasi debottlenecking to 210ktpd	Approved	~$0.3bn[2]	~15ktpa[2]	Debottlenecking initiatives that will expand the plant throughput to the total permitted capacity of 210 ktpd from late 2027
Collahuasi expansion				Pre-feasibility studies ongoing for next stage expansion, subject to permitting and approvals; with potential for up to c.150ktpa[2] from the mid-2030s. In parallel to those studies, work is continuing to unlock the alternate growth pathway & realise significant synergies from the potential operational integration & optimisation of Collahuasi with the neighbouring Quebrada Blanca[3]
Quellaveco debottlenecking ~142ktpd[4]	Approved	~$0.1bn[4]	~10ktpa	Throughput to ~142ktpd; production expected from late 2026
Sakatti			~60-80ktpa[5]	Pre-feasibility studies ongoing, mine design reflects the latest studies and production profile; subject to permitting and approvals. Finnish EIA approved, with the Natura 2000 assessment progressing; production expected in the early 2030s. PFS-B targeted for December 2026
Los Bronces Underground			~50-100ktpa	EIA permit granted in 2023, pre-feasibility studies ongoing and subject to approvals. Timing is under review in light of the Los Bronces / Andina joint mine plan from 2030
Kumba (UHDMS)	Approved	~$0.6bn	0[6]	Premium-grade product increases to >50% of production (from less than 20%), full capacity expected from 2028; option to extend life of mine to 2044
Minas-Rio (Recleaners)[7]	Approved	~$0.3bn	~2.5Mtpa	Recleaner flotation columns, with production benefits expected from 2028
Woodsmith	2026 capex approved			Focused on progressing activities required to continue to de-risk the project's critical path, including continued sinking of the service shaft, & market development activities, to inform the feasibility study. Expected final design capacity ~13 Mtpa, subject to studies & final investment decision

1. Cash expenditure on property, plant and equipment including related derivatives, net of proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and includes direct funding for capital expenditure from non-controlling interests. Guidance includes unapproved projects and is, therefore, subject to the progress of project studies, permitting and approval.
2. 44% attributable share.
3. The combination and timing is subject to joint venture negotiations, regulatory approvals, and permitting
4. Studies were approved in July 2025 to progress throughput to ~142ktpd, involving the addition of a second pebble crusher and additional flotation cells with total capex expected to be c.$0.1bn. Early stage studies are also progressing in parallel to expand throughput further, subject to permitting and approvals.
5. Polymetallic Mineral Resource and therefore included in copper equivalent terms, which can vary with the long-term commodity price assumptions and mix.
6. Ultra-high-dense-media-separation (UHDMS) project. While production volumes remain unchanged, the relative premium product contribution to the mix increases.
7. The implementation of recleaner flotation columns to enable higher throughput while maintaining product quality. The average impact on production from the implementation of the recleaners is expected to be ~2.5 Mtpa until 2040, helping mitigate the impact of the mine moving into areas with more ore feed variability. The recleaner uplift is subject to change as studies and permitting on Serpentina are progressed.

Liquidity

Strong liquidity & balanced debt maturity profile

Liquidity[1]

$15.5bn

+$8.9bn cash

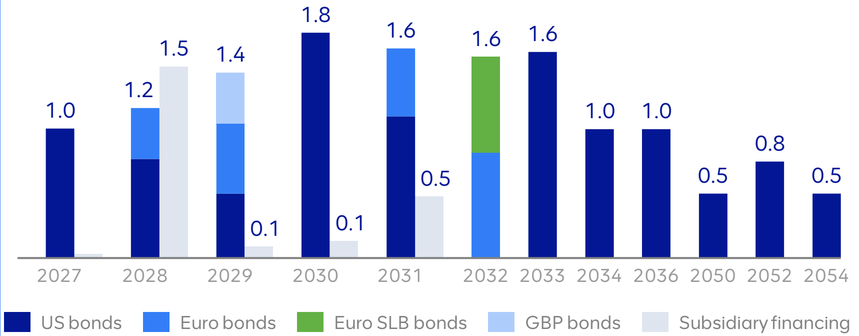
+$6.6bn undrawn committed facilities

Solid Investment Grade credit metrics and ratings

$2.3bn senior unsecured bonds issued in March 2026, across 5, 7 &10 year tenors

Weighted average bond maturity is 7.6 years

Debt repayments ($bn)[1,2]



	Euro bonds	US$ bonds	GBP bonds	Subsidiary financing
% of portfolio	19%	65%	2%	14%
	Capital markets 86%			Bank 4% Other 10%

1. At 30 June 2026.
2. Bond debt at hedged forex rates and committed drawn facilities.

Sustainability performance

Sustainability strategy for the simplified portfolio

Trusted Corporate Leader

Building trust through our people, with our stakeholders, and in our industry.

Our people

Be a truly inclusive workplace, where every colleague feels safe, valued and supported to thrive.

- Safety: eliminate all work-related fatalities and foster a safe and resilient operating environment
- Health: ongoing reduction in % of workforce potentially exposed to workplace health hazards
- Inclusion & Diversity: increased representation, including 40% women in leadership by 2030

Ethical business

Operate responsibly and foster trust through deep respect for human rights, meaningful engagement, and applying the highest standards.

- Achieve recognised third-party responsible mine certification for all mining operations

Global voice

Use our voice to shape global standards, catalyse multi-sector impact and advocate for responsible business, driving enduring positive outcomes.

- Pursue advocacy & partnership opportunities that support our strategic ambitions & responsible mining

Healthy Environment

Delivering positive environmental outcomes, minimising our footprint, and achieving carbon neutrality.

Climate

Produce carbon neutral metals and minerals that the world needs by 2040.[1]

- Reduce operational emissions by 30% by 2030 (vs. 2020)
- Support a Paris-aligned trajectory for the steel industry: targeting an average emissions intensity of 1.3 tCO_2 per tonne of crude steel made from our iron ore by 2040[2]

Nature

Deliver nature positive outcomes now and in the future.

- Maintain a continuous, validated pathway to Net Positive Impact on biodiversity throughout the life of our assets

Water

Protect, preserve and restore our water catchments to support resilient operations, communities and the environment.

- Business-specific targets

Thriving Communities

Acting as a catalyst to make meaningful, enduring contributions to the communities where we operate.

Livelihoods

Improve local economic opportunities and diversification.

- Support at least 120,000 off-site jobs by 2030 (vs. 2018)

Education

Improve quality education for current and future generations with a focus on systems change.

- Business-specific targets

Health

Improve health equity by helping to strengthen health systems and address local priorities.

- Business-specific targets

1. This ambition does not apply to Kumba due to the current Life of Mine which currently extends to 2041 and limits the applicability of a 2040 carbon neutrality ambition for Kumba. Studies are underway to extend the assets life, at which point the ambition will be reviewed.
2. Per ResponsibleSteel data, in 2020 the global average emissions intensity of steel production was 2.8 tCO_2e per tonne of crude steel (t CO2e/t CS). This compares to the estimated emissions intensity of our sold product of 2.2 tCO_2e/t CS in 2020. In 2025, our weighted average emissions intensity was approximately 2.1 tCO_2e/t CS. This is on a 'cradle to crude' basis, including the upstream Scope 3 emissions of steelmakers, but excluding any impact from scrap.

Climate emissions reduction pathway

Scope 1 and 2:
Our operational GHG emissions

Interim target[1]

30%

absolute reduction by 2030 (against a 2020 baseline[2])

Long-term ambition[1]

Carbon neutral

by 2040[3], with a commitment to limit the use of compensation procured in the market to no more than 10% of baseline

Scope 3:
Our value chain GHG emissions

Carbon intensity target

1.3 t CO_2e

per tonne of crude steel made from our iron ore products by 2040[4]

1. Target: Refers to a measurable outcome we are aiming for, for which we have developed a budgeted plan for delivery. Ambition: Refers to long-term objectives that shape our direction and set the tone for the specific targets, plans, and actions, but falls outside our detailed budget time horizons.
2. Our baseline considered prevailing best practice, such as that supported by the SBTi or provided by the EU's CSRD. 2020 was selected as our baseline as the near-term target year did not exceed a period of 10 years from the baseline year and it was representative of typical business activity - the impact of Covid-19 was assessed but it was not considered to have a material impact on our operational emissions. Therefore, this baseline provides a period of time that fairly captures the recent milestones achieved so far and the required further reductions to be made in ensuring we maintained ambition. The baseline will be adjusted to reflect inorganic (divestments or acquisitions) changes to the Anglo American simplified portfolio. Any organic growth within the portfolio would not trigger rebaselining.
3. This ambition does not apply to Kumba due to the current Life of Mine which currently extends to 2041 and limits the applicability of a 2040 carbon neutrality ambition for Kumba. Studies are underway to extend the assets life, at which point the ambition will be reviewed.
4. Per ResponsibleSteel data, in 2020 the global average emissions intensity of steel production was 2.8 t CO_2e per tonne of crude steel (t CO_2e/tCS). This compares to the estimated emissions intensity of our sold product of 2.2 t CO_2e/t CS in 2020. In 2025, our weighted average emissions intensity was approximately 2.1 t CO_2e/tCS. This is on a 'cradle to crude' basis, including the upstream Scope 3 emissions of steelmakers, but excluding any impact from scrap.

Four key levers to mitigate our operational emissions

Energy productivity

Improving productivity of energy usage
↑ production efficiency
↓ per unit operating costs
↓ our GHG emissions

Focus areas:
- Productivity of haul truck fleet
- Optimise dispatch and fleet allocation, facilitated by advanced process control systems

<5%
Abatement opportunity

Renewable energy

South American operations are already 100% renewable

Transition Kumba to renewable power to achieve 2030 target

Key dependencies:
- Pace of SA regulatory reform for an independent operator
- Outcomes of the GHG Protocol's Technical Working Group on Scope 2 emissions

~55%
Abatement opportunity

Diesel replacement

Replacing diesel with lower emission alternatives is essential for 2040 carbon neutrality – scale & complexity is significant

Key dependencies:
- Technology maturity
- Infrastructure readiness
- Supply chain capacity
- Regulatory, policy & permitting

<45%
Abatement opportunity

Compensation

Addressing residual emissions after all feasible avoidance, reduction & restoration measures are taken

Focus areas:
- Prioritise compensation projects controlled by us, before considering purchase of carbon offsets on the market
- Will not rely on offsets procured in the market to compensate for more than 10% of baseline

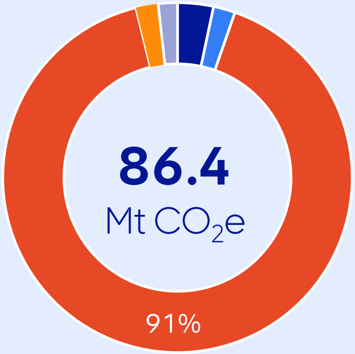
<10%
Abatement opportunity

Abatement opportunity percentages represent the estimated full potential reduction in absolute GHG emissions from each decarbonisation lever, measured with reference to carbon neutrality by 2040 from the 2020 baseline. Owing to overlaps between levers, the combined total exceeds 100%. Best practice is to minimise the use of compensation. In our Group Carbon Compensation Guidelines, for our long-term ambition of carbon neutrality, we limit externally procured offsets to a maximum of 10% of baseline emissions.

Scope 3 focus: steelmaking in a low-carbon world

Through a process of portfolio selection, growth, partnerships and customer selection, we will support a Paris-aligned trajectory for the steel industry, supporting the decarbonisation of the sector

2025 Scope 3 emissions



- Purchased goods, services and capital goods
- Downstream transport
- Processing of sold commodities, principally iron ore
- Other investments
- All other Scope 3 categories

Levers to reduce our Scope 3 emissions[1]

Growing our share of high-quality pellet feed & premium lump: Minas-Rio's Serpentina resource & Kumba's UHDMS project

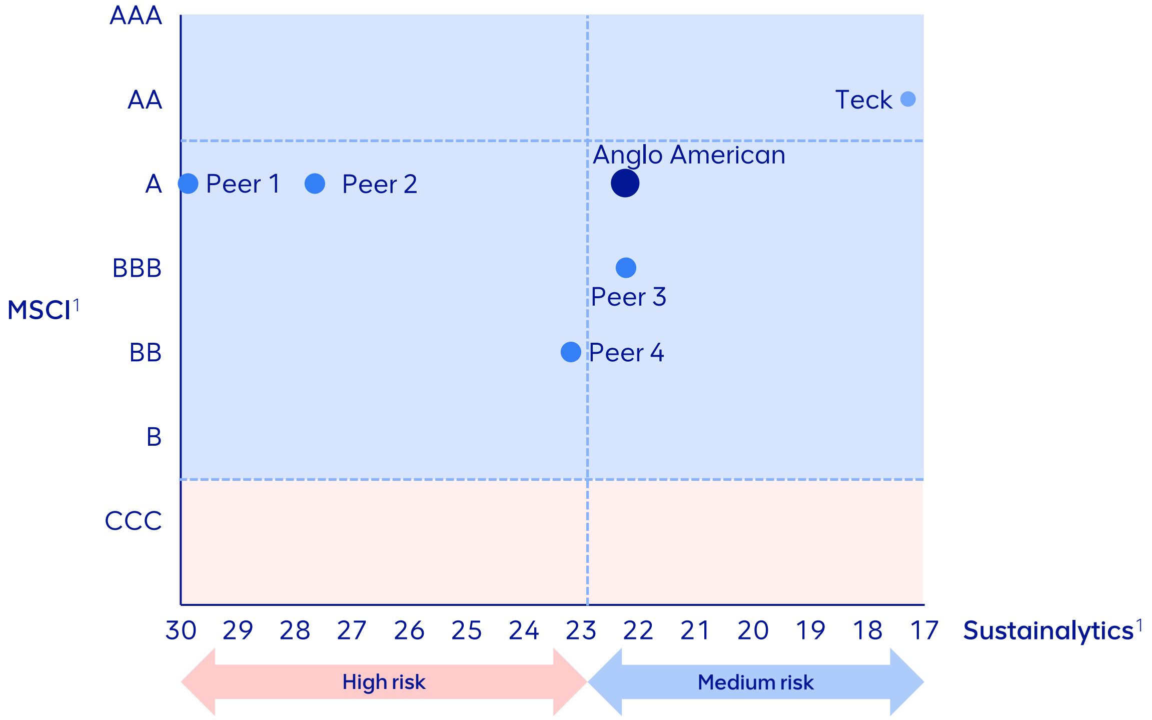
Collaborating with customers and wider industry:
In 2025, c.39% of iron ore sales to customers with externally verified net-zero targets

In 2025, c.22% of iron ore sales now covered by decarbonisation MoUs with customers

Investing in alternative steelmaking technologies:
To support less mature decarbonisation pathways, we are also investing in early-stage startups, including Helios, Limelight steel, Perocycle and Ironic Metals. Each of these companies is exploring greener steel technologies

1. Based on the IEA's 1.5°C-aligned trajectory, to achieve our target, by 2040 a significant portion of our iron ore must be used in DRI steelmaking, with a small share for hydrogen-based DRI. Achieving our target is, therefore, dependent on the steel industry continuing to evolve its processes and technologies. We have limited influence on that sector, but will continue to work with our customers and through Industry Associations to encourage progress. In addition, supportive regulation has a role to play.

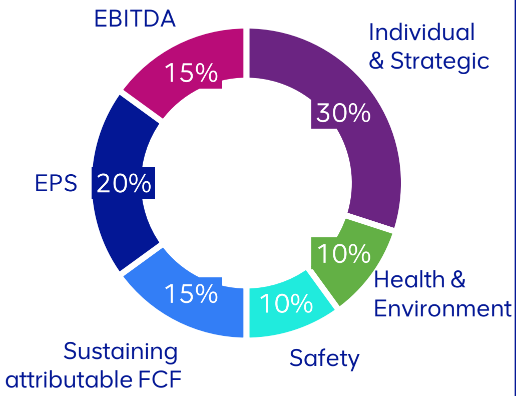
Our ESG ratings reflect our leading capabilities in sustainable mining



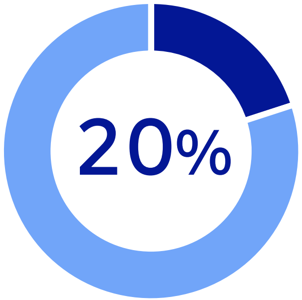
1. MSCI ESG Ratings data and Sustainalytics ESG Risk Ratings obtained from Bloomberg as at 6 July 2026. Based on original analysis prepared by Barclays in their research note "ESG comps: leaders and improvers" dated 31 January 2024.

ESG integrated into management remuneration

Targets in 2026 annual bonus



ESG targets in LTIPs



All employees under the Group bonus scheme & local site-specific operational bonus schemes are incentivised on safety

30% strategic & individual measures that can contain additional ESG-linked metrics

LTIPs include metrics incentivising delivery of:

- Reduction in GHG emissions
- Compliance with GISTM standards
- Gender representation
- Targets for number of jobs supported

Measuring our ESG progress[1]

Theme[2]	Metric	HY 2026[3]	HY 2025[2,3]	Target	Target achieved
Trusted Corporate Leader	Work-related fatal injuries	0	1	Eliminate all work-related fatalities and foster a safe and resilient operating environment	On track
	Exposed Worker Rate (EWR)[4]	637	n/a	Ongoing reduction in % workforce potentially exposed to workplace health hazards	See footnote 4
	Women in management[5]	36.3%	36.1%	Increased representation, including 40% women in leadership by 2030	On track
Healthy Environment	GHG emissions – Total Scopes 1 & 2 (Mt CO_2e)[6]	0.71	0.68	Reduce operational emissions by 30% by 2030 (vs. 2020)	On track
	GHG emissions – Scope 3 (Mt CO_2e)[7]	86.4	92.0	Support a Paris-aligned trajectory for the steel industry: targeting an average emissions intensity of 1.3 tCO_2 per tonne of crude steel made from our iron ore by 2040	On track
Thriving Communities	Jobs Supported[7]	100,678	93,245	Support at least 120,000 off-site jobs by 2030 (vs. 2018)	On track

1. Sustainability performance indicators for the six months ended June 2026 and the comparative period are not externally assured.
2. Simplified portfolio includes Kumba, Minas-Rio, Quellaveco and Chile managed operations and excludes Platinum operations divested in May 2025, Steelmaking Coal operations, Nickel operations and De Beers. Comparative data has been represented to be based on the simplified portfolio to align with our strategy targets.
3. If divestments are made in year, sustainability performance is measured and reported up until the date of divestment.
4. Exposed worker rate is the number of potentially exposed workers in each hazard exposure group (carcinogens, inhalables and noise) per million hours worked for all workers. We are in the process of rebaselining exposure counts to align with increased regulatory thresholds and expanding scope to include contractors. 2026 is therefore a baseline year against which progress will be measured.
5. Management includes middle and senior management across the Group.
6. Data for current and prior period is the five months to 31 May 2026 and 31 May 2025, respectively.
7. Current and prior period data represented is at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

Sustainability summary

Sustainability strategy panel discussion webcast

→ Replay of our sustainability strategy panel discussion webcast:

Anglo American Sustainability Strategy update

More information on our sustainability strategy for Anglo American's simplified portfolio

→ angloamerican.com/sustainability-strategy

Our 2025 reporting suite

You can find the below reports and others, including the Tax and Economic Contribution Report and the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report on our corporate website

→ For more information, visit: angloamerican.com/investors/annual-reporting/reports-library

FutureSmart Mining™

To deliver on our Purpose, we are changing the way we mine through smart innovation across technology, digitalisation and sustainability through our Sustainable Mining Plan

→ For more information, visit:

angloamerican.com/futuresmart/ futuresmart-mining

Other relevant sections of our website include

→ ESG summary factsheets: angloamerican.com/investors/esg-summary-factsheets

→ Reporting, data and policies: angloamerican.com/sustainability-strategy/reporting-data-and-policies

→ Social Way: socialway.angloamerican.com/en

→ Our people: angloamerican.com/sustainability-strategy/trusted-corporate-leader/our-people

→ Inclusion & diversity: angloamerican.com/sustainability-strategy/trusted-corporate-leader/our-people/inclusion-and-diversity

Investor Relations

Tyler Broda
tyler.broda@angloamerican.com
Tel: +44 (0)20 7968 1470

Emma den Hollander
emma.denhollander@angloamerican.com
Tel: +44 (0)20 7968 1452

Wade Haggarty
wade.haggarty@angloamerican.com
Tel: +44 (0)20 7968 1464

Nathan Morgan
nathan.morgan@angloamerican.com
Tel: +44 (0)20 7968 2154