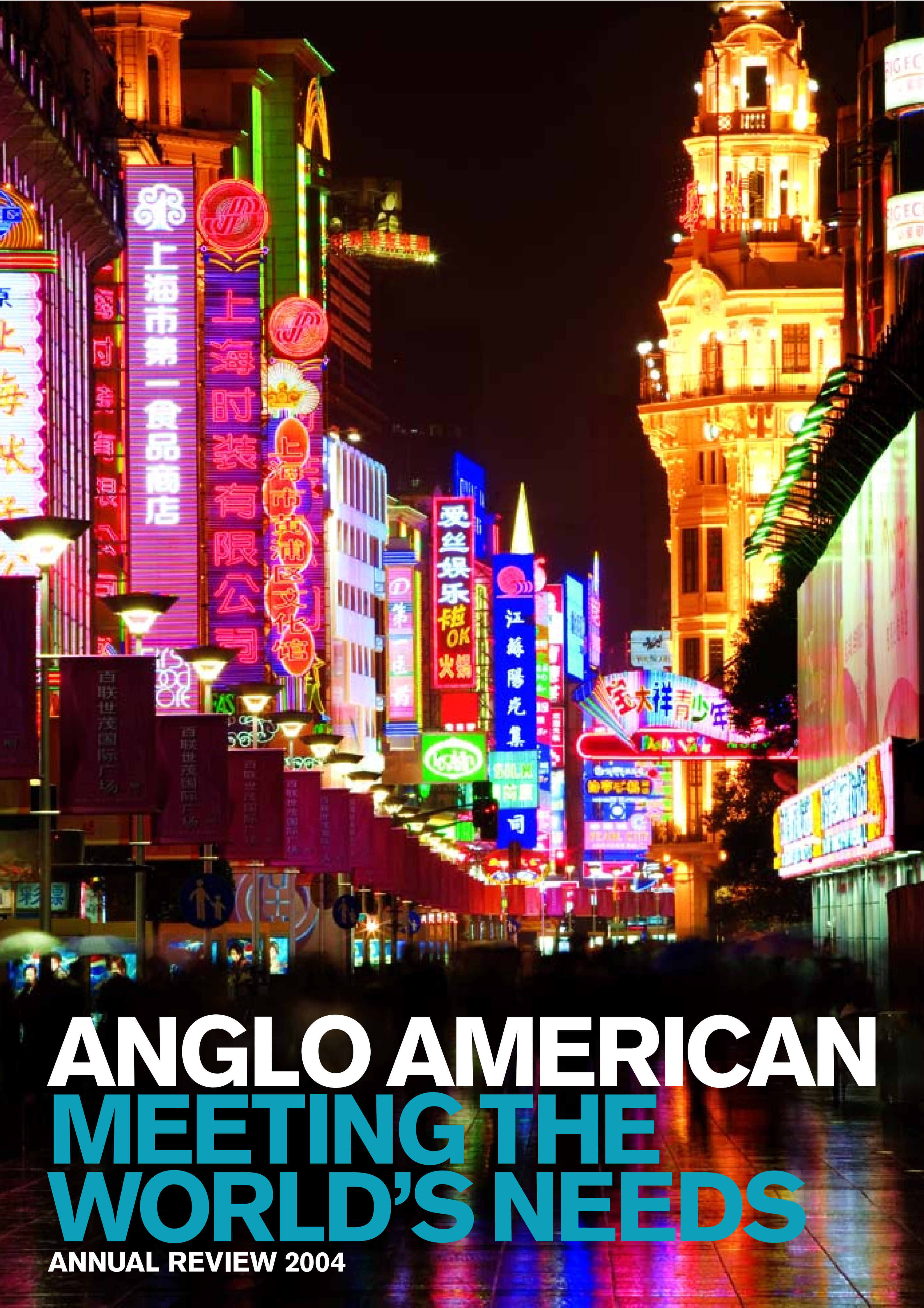


ANGLO AMERICAN
MEETING THE WORLD'S NEEDS
ANNUAL REVIEW 2004

ANGLO AMERICAN IS A GLOBAL LEADER IN MINING AND NATURAL RESOURCES. OUR DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTS ARE ESSENTIAL PARTS OF MODERN LIFE.

ANGLO AMERICAN IS COMMITTED TO OPERATING IN A PROFITABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE WAY.

Contents

ANGLO AMERICAN AT A GLANCE
ADDING VALUE TO NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

EUROPE

PRECIOUS

	Business profile	Products and uses
PLATINUM	• The world's largest primary producer of platinum, producing 38% of the world's newly mined platinum production.	• Primarily used in autocatalysts and jewellery. • Also used in chemical, electrical, medical, glass and petroleum industries.
GOLD	• AngloGold Ashanti is the world's No. 2 gold producer. • It has 22 operations in ten countries.	• Used primarily for fabrication and bullion investment. • Fabricated gold is used in jewellery, electronics, dentistry, medals and coins.
DIAMONDS	• De Beers accounts for about 45% by value of global rough diamond production. • The world's largest supplier and marketer of gem diamonds.	• The majority of cuttable diamonds are used in jewellery. • Some natural stones are used for industrial purposes such as cutting and other applications.

METALS AND MINERALS

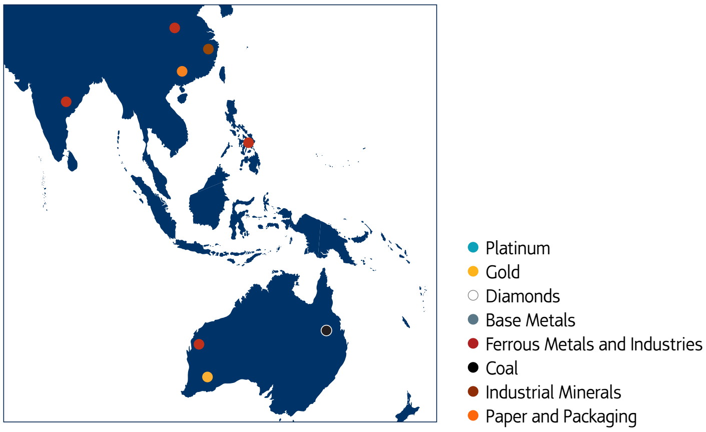
	Business profile	Products and uses
BASE METALS	• Comprises copper, nickel, zinc and mineral sands operations. • Operates in South America, southern Africa, and Ireland.	• Copper is used primarily in wire and cable, also in brass tubing and pipes. • Zinc is primarily used for galvanising. • Nickel is mostly used in the production of stainless steel.
FERROUS METALS AND INDUSTRIES	• Operations are mainly in southern Africa, South America and Australia. • Anglo American holds the major interest in Kumba, a significant iron ore producer.	• Iron ore is the basic raw material used in steel production. • Chrome, manganese and vanadium are all important in steelmaking.
COAL	• Anglo Coal is one of the world's largest private sector coal producers and exporters. • Its operations are in South Africa, Australia, Colombia and Venezuela.	• About 40% of all electricity generated globally is powered by coal. • 70% of the world's steel industry uses coal and it is an important fuel for other industries.
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS	• No. 1 UK producer of aggregates and asphalt and a leading producer of ready mixed concrete and concrete products. • Its interests are primarily in the UK, continental Europe and Brazil.	• Tarmac is involved in the production of crushed rock, sand, gravel, concrete and mortar, lime, cement and concrete products. • Copebrás is a Brazilian producer of phosphate fertilisers.

PAPER AND PACKAGING

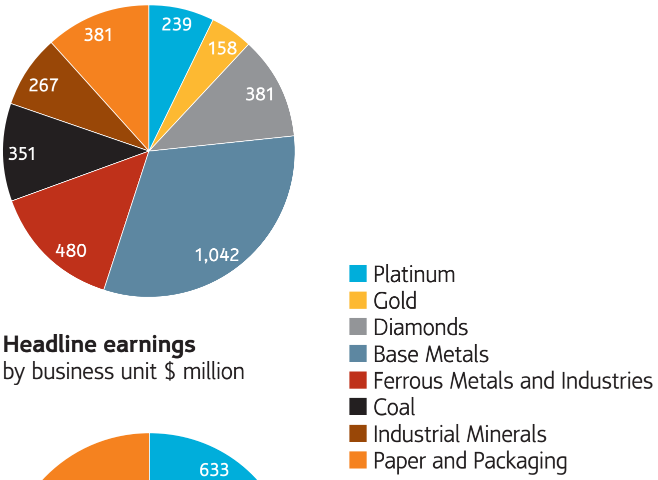
	Business profile	Products and uses
PAPER AND PACKAGING	• Mondi is an integrated paper and packaging group. • It has operations and interests in Europe, Russia, South Africa, Asia and North America.	• Mondi manufactures office papers, packaging papers, board, converted packaging and newsprint.

AFRICA

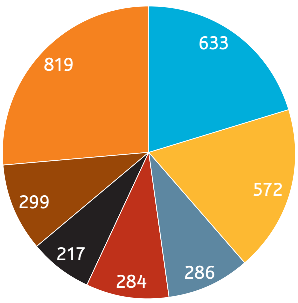
ASIA & AUSTRALASIA



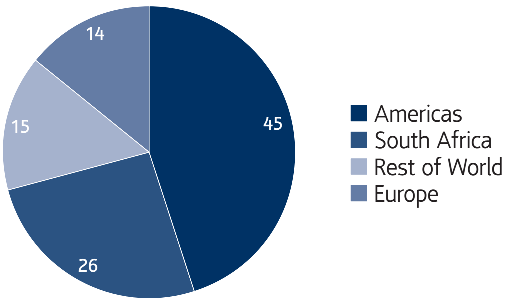
GROUP FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



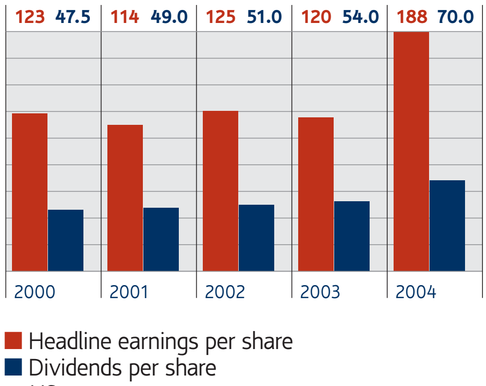
Headline earnings
by business unit $ million



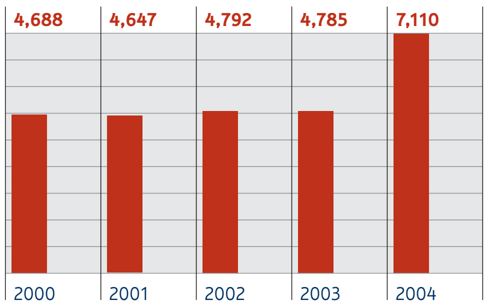
Capital expenditure
by business unit $ million



Geographic headline earnings mix
%



US cents



Group EBITDA $ million

Throughout this review, '$' and 'dollar' denote United States dollars. 1999, 2000 and 2001 figures have been restated for FRS 19. Figures for the years 1999 to 2003 have been restated for UITF 38.

See footnote 1 to the consolidated profit and loss account for the basis of the calculation of headline earnings. See footnote 5 to key financial data for definition of EBITDA.

The 2004 Annual Review, the 2004 Annual Report and the Notice of Meeting, together with the shareholder information booklet, are available on the corporate website: **www.angloamerican.co.uk**

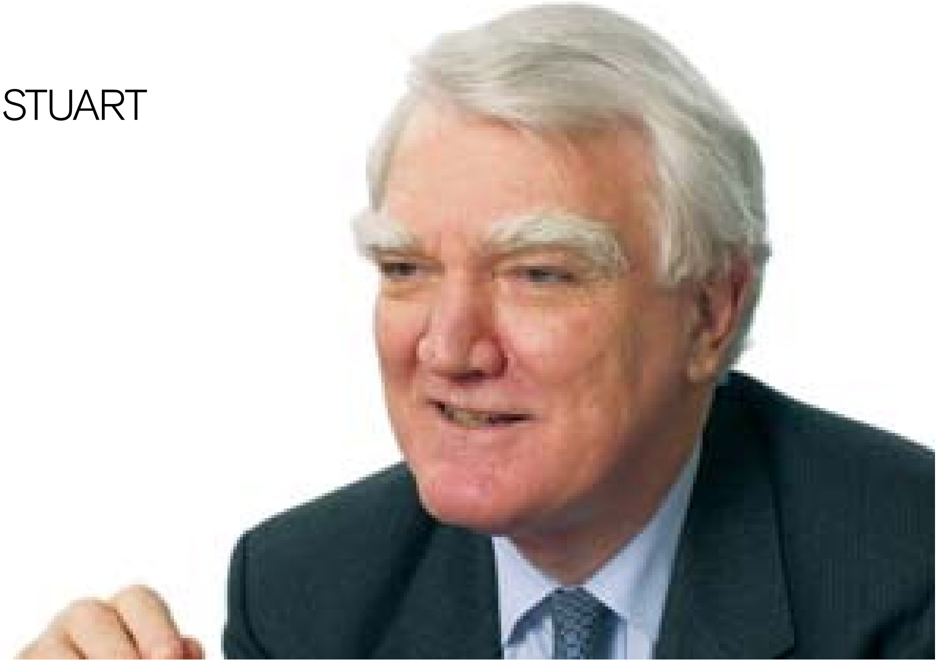
HIGHLIGHTS OF 2004

- **Record results: headline earnings up 59% at $2,689 million; headline earnings per share up 57% at $1.88**
- **Total profit for the year up 83% at $2,913 million**
- **Cash generation: EBITDA up by $2.3 billion at $7.1 billion**
- **Record Base and Ferrous Metals performances**
- **$1.5 billion of projects successfully commissioned, $4.7 billion project pipeline on track**
- **Ongoing optimisation of asset base: $2.1 billion of disposals, including Hudson Bay and stakes in Gold Fields and Terra. Minera Sur Andes and Kumba acquisitions performing well**
- **Cost savings and efficiencies up 65% at $554 million**
- **Final dividend increased by 31% to 51 US cents. Total dividend up 30% at 70 US cents**

COVER IMAGE

Rapidly industrialising and urbanising China is fuelling one of the greatest resource booms in history. Anglo American's top-performing business units in 2004, Base and Ferrous Metals, which are growing producers of copper and iron ore, benefited from China's burgeoning growth. The Group is also a leading supplier into China of precious commodities such as platinum group metals, diamonds and gold.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
SIR MARK MOODY-STUART CHAIRMAN



Q While the financial performance for 2004 was good, do you feel that enough was done to strengthen the fundamentals of the business?

Yes. Our earnings were strong but this was not purely a function of commodity prices. They reflect, for example, the value adding nature of the acquisitions made over the last four years – especially Minera Sur Andes, Syktyvkar, Cerrejón – and the De Beers transaction. These have produced a stronger and more balanced portfolio. Who, in the past, would have predicted the pre-eminence of Latin America in our 2004 earnings? Nor, in a year of 'plenty', have we rested on our laurels. We have realised a further $554 million in cost savings. Through the merger with Ashanti Goldfields, AngloGold's resource base and growth prospects have been strengthened. Reorganisations within Anglo Platinum and Paper and Packaging have been carried out. We launched a drive to encourage innovation and greater entrepreneurialism. The fundamentals of the business are stronger than they were 12 months ago.

Q Many of the opportunities which Anglo is examining are in 'new geographies'. Do you think you are properly equipped to manage the risks involved?

Actually, we have a strong project pipeline in very familiar regions – southern Africa, South America, eastern Europe and Australia. We are also looking at new geographies, chiefly China, Russia and India, since each has the potential to be a major growth market as well as a significant commodities producer. Our approach has been to become involved, initially in a relatively limited way, while we seek better to understand the risks of doing business in each. The board is very supportive of this and believes it is one of Anglo's strengths. When I went to China, for example, I visited small Anglo businesses in quarrying and drilling equipment and was briefed on three other potential opportunities. Similarly, we held a stake in Syktyvkar in Russia for five years before taking control. This gradualist approach gives us a better feel for the operating environment in new countries.

Q There was a controversy about Anglo's judgement of political risk in South Africa – where do things now stand on this?

The problem was never our perception of political risk – but those of some people in the international capital markets. These concerns are largely the legacy of the leaking of an early draft of the Mining Empowerment Charter in 2002. Confidence has been returning as this memory has receded and this will be given momentum by the successful conversion of 'old order' mineral rights. We remain committed to South Africa and are strongly supportive of the agreed scorecard approach in the Mining Act and the need to deliver on it – hence our big continuing investment programme. To an extent I can share the frustration of the South African government. It has pursued exemplary macro-economic policies and deserves to have been rewarded with more foreign direct investment.

Q Anglo is used to thinking about physical assets, finance and technology. Are you as good at nurturing talent?

I would like to thank our employees for their commitment in 2004. During my site visits and at the centre I have been impressed by the calibre of Anglo's people. I like the fact that we typically entrust most senior operational posts to locally recruited managers. We have become much more strategic and proactive in creating a performance-driven culture, career and talent management, addressing shortcomings in our engagement with employees and in moving to a more diverse workforce. We have been better at the traditional 'hard' skills, but the board has identified 'people' issues as a strategic priority and we are now definitely moving in the right direction.

Q What do you see as the non-financial highlights of 2004?

I would highlight four. First, Anglo became a signatory to the UN Global Compact – the ten principles of which we fully support – and made all the preparations to become a party to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. Secondly, our work on HIV/AIDS continued to progress, with some 2,200 employees now on anti-retrovirals and an improved uptake of voluntary counselling and testing. Thirdly, our innovative Socio-Economic Assessment Toolbox process had an enthusiastic take-up at site level, with some 30 assessments already under way. Fourthly, we reorganised how we bring the strands of sustainable development together and instituted a project to improve our calibration of sustainable development risk. The benefits of these changes will come through during 2005.

Q You are closely identified with 'sustainable development' and 'corporate responsibility' – how would you answer those who say it is a peripheral issue or, as in the recent *Economist* article, that business should just concentrate on profits for shareholders?

Sustainable development is absolutely central to the future acceptability of our business and to its ongoing success and profitability. Our businesses have high environmental and social impacts, many deplete a non-renewable (albeit generally recyclable) resource, and global concerns like climate change and HIV/AIDS are highly relevant to us. These issues reflect upon our licence to operate, our sustainability as an investment, our ability to attract the most talented recruits and our acceptability to governments and communities. Moreover, our ability to understand and address societal concerns is fundamental to our good name and the value of that reputation.

Q Are you concerned that other stakeholders, like governments and more assertive communities, want to increase their share of the profits from your operations?

Every enterprise faces tensions around how rewards are shared – investors, employees, suppliers and customers all want their 'fair share'. In the natural resources business there are more parties to the process. For much of the last 30 years mining has been a value destroyer for investors. Governments tend to overlook the lean times when proposing new or higher taxes in years like this. During 2005, Chile and South Africa are both planning to decide upon a royalty regime. Such taxes have implications for competitiveness, investment and employment. Some communities feel they get a raw deal when fiscal benefits are often only felt at a national level. We seek to improve the local development effects of our businesses but it is important too for national governments to ensure that a proportion of tax revenues is shared with local people.

Q Were there any major disappointments in 2004 – if so, how do you intend to rectify them?

The increase in fatalities at our managed operations from 44 to 49 was of course a major disappointment. There was a welcome further improvement in the lost time injury frequency rate of 23%, but we are not prepared to be philosophical about the death of any employee or contractor. There is already an emphasis on improving safety at all sites, but it is evidently not enough. Thus, we must continue to emphasise visible felt leadership in the field of safety, focus on safety for contractors – who made up over half the 2004 fatalities – and seek to focus on leading indicators such as 'near hits' and tackling unsafe behaviour. We have made good progress over the last four years and we will do our utmost to return to the path of improvement.

Q What changes are planned in the composition of the board?

Bill Nairn, our technical director, retired from the board at the end of 2004. I am grateful for the experience that he brought to the Group and especially his relentless focus on safety. At the AGM, two non-executive directors will be retiring: Sir David Scholey and Göran Lindahl. Sir David steps down after a long association with the Anglo Group, including serving as a director since December 1999. Göran has brought his wide international experience and knowledge of sustainable development to our deliberations. We shall miss them.

One new independent non-executive director, Ralph Alexander, will be proposed at the AGM. He is an American citizen and is chief executive of BP Petrochemicals. He brings extensive experience of the energy business and has a strong international background. Two new executive directors will also be proposed: David Hathorn and Simon Thompson, respectively chief executives of the Paper and Packaging and Base Metals businesses. Both have played a major part in the international expansion of the Group. In addition, it is proposed that René Médori be elected a director with effect from 1 June 2005. René, a French national, who has extensive experience of UK and US business cultures, will be joining us from The BOC Group plc, where he is finance director. He will succeed Tony Lea as finance director in September and Tony will leave the board in December.

In relation to the Combined Code requirement to 'comply or explain' I should mention that we will briefly be non-compliant in that from June to December less than half the board, excluding myself, will be independent non-executive directors. I believe that this is fully justified in ensuring continuity and a smooth handover between Tony and René.

Mark Moody-Stuart
Chairman

PRECIOUS

Comprises our unique position in platinum, gold and diamonds

AUTOCATALYSTS FOR CLEANER AIR
DEMAND FOR PLATINUM WILL BE DRIVEN BY CHANGES IN EMISSIONS LEGISLATION

PLATINUM

Platinum group metals (PGMs) do more to improve our quality of life and clean up our environment than simply reducing vehicle exhaust emissions. Their unique physical and chemical properties make them useful in areas as diverse as healthcare and waste reduction.

Since the 1970s, autocatalysts containing PGMs have cut down the pollutants emitted by automobile engines – carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen. The use of PGMs in petroleum refining has reduced the sulphur content in fuel and the need for lead additives.

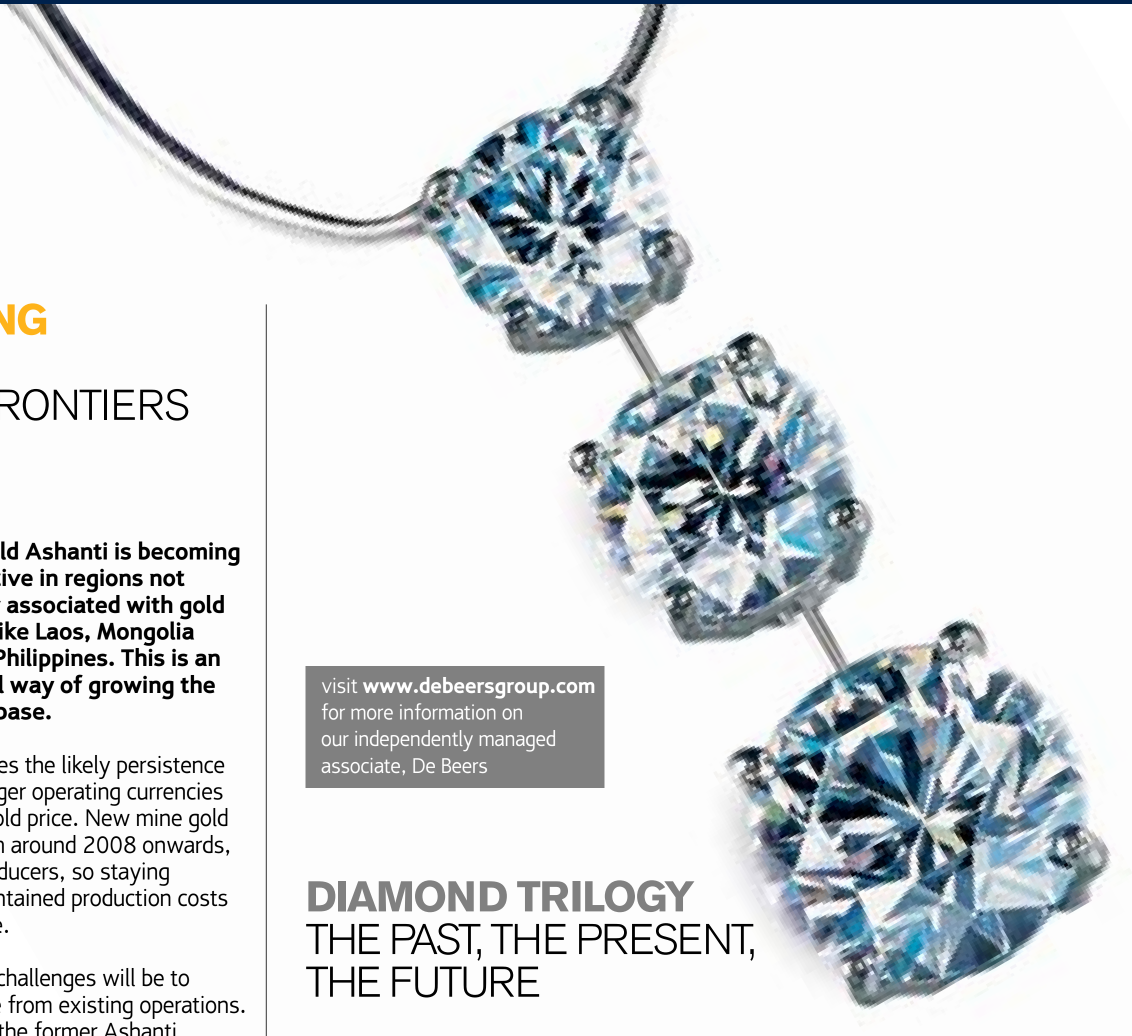
There is now a strong drive to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, which are produced by the burning of fossil and wood fuels. As that includes traditional electricity generation, most auto manufacturers are no longer pursuing the rechargeable electric car of the future. Instead, they are developing fuel cells that use hydrogen and oxygen, emission-free and in abundant supply. This technology will harness PGMs to provide renewable, sustainable and clean energy for transport, buildings and the household.

PGMs are stronger and last longer than other metals, resisting corrosion and withstanding higher temperatures. They produce more durable, lasting products in which little of the metal is lost in use and a large proportion is recoverable at the end of the product's life. That means less waste. Today, about 40% of autocatalyst PGMs are recycled from scrap. This proportion would grow if legislation was passed to ensure the collection of scrap from dealers.

These unusual and precious metals also have a role in the world of medicine. Platinum is used in catheters and pacemakers on account of its purity, conductivity, durability, biological compatibility and resistance to corrosion. Cancer treatments containing platinum, such as Cysplatin and Carboplatin, are stepping up the war against disease.

PGMs have enhanced our quality of life by helping to clean up and preserve our environment. They will continue to do so, playing a growing part in the development of new technologies. ■

Left: In the 30 years since the first car fitted with a catalytic converter rolled off the production line, autocatalysts containing PGMs have led to improvements in air quality by drastically cutting down exhaust pollutants.



AN EXPANDING INVESTMENT
SPREADING FRONTIERS

GOLD

AngloGold Ashanti is becoming more active in regions not normally associated with gold mining, like Laos, Mongolia and the Philippines. This is an essential way of growing the reserve base.

The global gold industry faces the likely persistence of a weak dollar, with stronger operating currencies and a stable or improving gold price. New mine gold production may decline from around 2008 onwards, at least among Western producers, so staying competitive will demand contained production costs and a strong project pipeline.

The first response to these challenges will be to deliver real, sustained value from existing operations. That includes ensuring that the former Ashanti Goldfields' mines, long starved of working capital, realise their reserve, margin and growth potential.

Equally important is the drive to expand AngloGold Ashanti's reserve and resource base to ensure continued growth over the next decade. To do this, the company has established a 'new business' team that seeks out partnerships with junior exploration and mining companies in regions outside the world's mainstream mining areas.

In these partnerships, AngloGold Ashanti has the right to convert its minority stake into a majority holding if and when a project reveals the potential to become a large deposit.

Over the past year the company has diversified in this way into regions such as Laos, Mongolia and the Philippines. ■

visit **www.anglogoldashanti.com** for more information on AngloGold Ashanti's gold operations

Left: In recent years, AngloGold Ashanti has invested considerable resources in its mergers and acquisitions activities and exploration programmes outside of the world's mature gold regions. Here, in Mongolia, the company has an exploration team on the ground and is acquiring land in several prospective areas.

visit **www.debeersgroup.com** for more information on our independently managed associate, De Beers

DIAMOND TRILOGY
THE PAST, THE PRESENT, THE FUTURE

DIAMONDS

While The Diamond Trading Company (DTC) sorts, values and then sells rough gemstones, it is also responsible for driving consumer demand for diamonds around the world. Every now and then one of its regional marketing initiatives fires the public imagination so successfully that it is then rolled out in other parts of the globe. The 'Trilogy' concept is one of these.

'Trilogy' was originally conceived in 2000 for implementation in the US, a huge market which accounts for half of all diamond jewellery sales throughout the world. The underlying idea is 'three-stone jewellery', with each stone representing the past, present and future of a couple's relationship. A $20 million marketing campaign, using press, TV, magazines and outdoor posters was launched across the country.

It was an immediate hit. The results were so encouraging that the DTC has since exported the concept to Europe, where the 'Trilogy' campaign has been adapted for use in the UK, France and Italy.

Most recently, the campaign has been redrawn for Japan, where it has led to a resurgence of interest in diamond jewellery in what is the world's second most important diamond market.

After some years of lagging behind in the market for luxury goods, diamonds are once again competing successfully. Retail diamond sales around the world passed the $60 billion mark for the first time in 2004. It is expected that nearly $6 billion of that was for 'Trilogy' products – 10%, in other words, of the total retail market for diamond jewellery.

Campaigns such as these will help De Beers achieve its strategic goal of growing global demand for diamond jewellery by 50% over the next ten years. ■

METALS AND MINERALS

Comprises our interests in base metals, ferrous metals, coal and industrial minerals

BASE METALS

MAKING CONNECTIONS
BASE METALS AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

An entirely new process for extracting zinc from basic ore has been developed and put into commercial operation by Anglo Base Metals at its Skorpion zinc mine in southern Namibia.

The remote Skorpion deposit is made up of an unusual combination of zinc oxide minerals, which do not lend themselves to extraction by conventional technology. For Anglo Base Metals to exploit the deposit's commercial potential, an alternative form of processing had to be found.

New technology was developed, over an eight-year period, in partnership with Reunion Mining (subsequently acquired by Anglo American) and Spain's Técnicas Reunidas. It required the integration of new leaching and neutralisation techniques with a customised solvent extraction purification process.

After pilot plant testing at Anglo American Research Laboratories in Johannesburg, but before completing the final industrial scale facility, Anglo Base built a training and demonstration plant at Skorpion. This not only proved the viability of the process but also provided an opportunity to expose Skorpion's employees to the new technology at an early stage. ■

Left: New technology developed over the past decade has helped make Skorpion one of the world's lowest-cost zinc producers.

visit our website at **www.angloamerican.co.uk** for more information on our base metals operations

FERROUS METALS AND INDUSTRIES

STRENGTH IN FERROUS METALS
IRON ORE IS ESSENTIAL TO MODERN LIFE

In 2003, Anglo American acquired a controlling interest in Kumba, one of the world's leading iron ore producers. The acquisition has opened up an exciting new area of business, with significant growth potential.

Right: With world iron ore and steel markets likely to remain strong for the foreseeable future, Kumba has embarked on a vigorous expansion programme over the next ten years.

visit our website at **www.angloamerican.co.uk** for more information on our ferrous metals operations

Demand for iron ore by the world's steel markets remains strong, driven chiefly by sustained offtake from China. Chinese imports absorbed almost 25% of global iron ore production in 2004. That could grow to 50% over the next 20 years, with much of the increase translating directly into growth in world demand.

In order to take advantage of escalating iron ore demand, Kumba has a vigorous expansion programme in place. In South Africa, it aims to lift Northern Cape iron ore production from 27 million tonnes per annum to 46 million tonnes per annum over the next ten years, principally from the Sishen Expansion and Sishen South projects. Elsewhere in Africa, a pre-feasibility study on the high-grade Faleme iron ore deposit in Senegal is expected to be completed in the coming year. ■

LIGHTING UP THE WORLD
NEARLY 40% OF THE WORLD'S POWER IS PRODUCED FROM COAL

COAL

As energy demand and prices continue to rise, coal remains the world's most abundant, affordable and secure fuel source. With the help of technology, it is also becoming a cleaner fuel.

Higher prices have moderated the 'dash for gas' among some electricity generators and new coal-fired power stations are proliferating, particularly in Asia and the US. Coal produces nearly 40% of the world's electricity. It fuels 70% of global steel production and is key to other basic industries, such as cement manufacture.

Over the next 30 years, world energy demand will grow by 60%, according to the International Energy Agency, which believes that fossil fuels will supply 85% of that increase. Developing economies like China and India will create much of this additional demand. Their new power stations are mostly coal-based, with higher efficiencies and lower emissions than many plants in the developed world.

Because they use less fuel, 'supercritical' power plants produce correspondingly fewer harmful emissions. While new combustion and gasification techniques will eventually reduce emission levels almost to zero, they also open the way to viable hydrogen-based energy – including fuel cell technology.

Anglo American plays an important role in this greening of coal. Anglo Coal's Roger Wicks serves as chairman of the World Coal Institute, which has steered much of the debate and subsequent response. The company itself is engaged in various collaborative cleaner-coal projects, including one in Victoria, Australia, that will convert coal into gas and diesel. ■

visit our website at **www.anglocoal.com** for more information on our coal operations

Above: A low-energy light bulb – with the help of technology, coal is becoming a cleaner fuel.

EXPANDING SURFACES
EUROPEAN CONSTRUCTION

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

As the Polish economy continues to develop, Tarmac's local quarrying operations have benefited from public spending on road and rail infrastructure – often funded by the European Union. At the same time, its concrete products business has profited from a healthy level of private construction.

Like consumers elsewhere in central and eastern Europe, Poles are becoming more affluent. So new commercial building often takes the form of retail developments, like the recently-completed IKEA hypermarket (right) at Janki in the suburbs of Warsaw. While the architects originally specified natural stone for the external paving, they were persuaded that premium concrete pavers could achieve similar functional and aesthetic standards.

Tarmac made its first acquisition in Poland during 1997. Today it employs some 640 people in a business that has two halves – sand and gravel, and concrete products. From a standing start, it has become the largest producer of concrete paving in the country. Certain other markets, such as the UK, are more inclined to use asphalt in installations like car parks. Poland's severe winters make concrete, with better resistance to frost and salt, a more popular choice.

Car parks and shopping centres are typical users of concrete paving, but Polish customers range from road-builders – who use it for peripheral surfaces – to individual homeowners. ■

visit our website at **www.tarmac.co.uk** for more information on our industrial minerals operations

Left: The new Ikea store in Warsaw, Poland, with paving supplied by Tarmac.

PAPER AND PACKAGING

PACKAGED GOODS
INNOVATIVE NEW GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY

PAPER AND PACKAGING

Innovation plays a role in all Group businesses in one form or another but nowhere more so than in Paper and Packaging. The stream of new products from this division invariably offers novel advantages for a specific client group, or more generic energy-saving and environmental benefits.

A compelling example is Mondi Packaging's ONE Sack, a new one-ply bag for powdered goods of all types – particularly cement. Large paper bags have traditionally been made from two, sometimes three, layers of paper, depending on the weight of the goods being packaged. The ONE sack uses one, but with the strength and stiffness needed to deliver top performance.

ONE sack is easily filled, loaded on pallets and stored. Because it consumes less resources it reduces packaging costs and is cheaper to transport and dispose. Customers have been quick to appreciate these advantages. In Austria, for example, virtually the entire cement industry has switched over to ONE sacks.

Mondi Packaging Coating's new Direct Lidding technology also improves on the system it replaces, while being more environmentally friendly. Glass jars normally have to be chemically pre-treated before they are sealed. Direct Lidding allows a secure seal to be placed directly on chemically untreated glass or plastic. The process is easier, more cost-competitive and, because fewer chemicals are needed, kinder to the environment.

INSULAID® multilayer facings, used in foam insulation products, are another advanced product from Mondi Packaging Coating. Due to the diffusion tightness of the facings, these allow the fabrication of very thin panels with excellent insulation values. Drastic reduction in energy consumption can be achieved in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol.

Innovation of a different kind is represented by the neoSteam™ pouch from Mondi Packaging Flexibles, which is 'revolutionary active packaging for microwave steaming'. The revolution lies in a new steam valve that can withstand high temperatures, and allows the contents to steam-cook instead of boiling. The result is shorter cooking times and maximum retention of flavour and texture.

As electronic components get faster and smaller, they become sensitive to interference damage from external energy sources. They must be protected during manufacture, storage and transport or their performance may be affected. Mondi Packaging Coating has perfected a form of corrugated board packaging by offering an Electro Static Discharge liner – Parastat – which creates a high level of shielding and dissipates any charge along the packaging surface. It also offers physical and moisture protection – and is fully recyclable. ■

Visit www.mondi.co.uk for more information on our paper and packaging operations

Left: Mondi is an integrated paper and packaging group with operations stretching from the Americas to China. Mondi Business Paper is one of the largest producers of cut-size paper in Europe and serves markets on five continents, while Mondi Packaging has 124 production plants, including more than 100 in Europe. Featured is the ONE Sack, a new one-ply, high-strength bag, used particularly for cement packaging.

NEW IDEAS

Innovation is one of our most precious natural resources

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

BREAKING DOWN THE SILOS
GROUP-WIDE KNOWLEDGE SHARING IS ESSENTIAL

Anglo American is renowned for its formidable in-house technical capacity. The Anglo Technical Division (ATD) and Anglo American Research Laboratories are a powerful multi-disciplinary resource enabling Anglo American to operate at the forefront of innovation.

Their work enhances the value of the Group's mining, metallurgical and industrial businesses and assists with exploration activities and the management of mineral reserves and resources. Important areas of social responsibility like environmental stewardship, safety and industrial health have all benefited from their contributions.

Anglo American strongly encourages the sharing of best practice. A good example is the collaborative development of one of the world's longest single-drop rope-hoisting systems to raise ore from ultra-deep levels. This drew together AngloGold Ashanti, ATD and Scaw Metals, the Ferrous Metals and Industries subsidiary that manufactured the rope.

Current research initiatives include how to leach gold without using cyanide, new hydrometallurgical approaches to base metals recovery, and the use of microwaves in solid-state reduction processes. Other work concentrates on combining biological and electrochemical processes in water purification and how to monitor stope stability in open pits.

In exploration, Anglo American carries out significant research and development in the areas of cryogenic electromagnetic technology, airborne gravity gradiometry, radio frequency and radar applications.

Below: The Anglo American Group has a long tradition of research and technical innovation – often developing ideas in-house and carrying them right through to commercial application.

An important role was played in the development of the super-conducting quantum interference device (SQUID), which measures minute changes in the earth's magnetic field. This offers considerable advantages over competing systems in finding certain buried targets, such as nickel sulphides.

At the leading edge, Anglo American monitors developments in nanotechnology, the science of extremely small particles. Nanotechnology allows production of new materials with physical and chemical properties that would not have been possible using conventional methods. One application could be the use of ruthenium, a platinum group metal, in thin-film photovoltaic cells. Another might see zinc oxide being used in flat-panel electronic displays.

Promoting innovation is now a strategic business imperative. Mondi's internet-based Innovation Zone, for example, allows employees around the world to share ideas about cost savings and market opportunities. Indeed, all business units have programmes in place to achieve these goals. Anglo American has also developed a formal technology management process. This was pilot-tested in a recent Group-wide exercise to identify energy conservation opportunities. A subsequent report highlighted consumption and conservation targets and identified energy generation opportunities. One result is a commitment to design in energy-saving measures at an early stage of new projects. ■

CONTINUED GROWTH
TONY TRAHAR CHIEF EXECUTIVE

One of the dominant features of 2004 was the increased demand for a range of commodities as China's industrialising economy continued to consume more raw materials. Copper, nickel, zinc, coal and iron ore markets all benefited materially and a number of these commodities reached their highest price levels for many years. As a result of these strong conditions, as well as rising platinum, gold and diamond prices, Anglo American reported record headline earnings of $2.69 billion and headline earnings per share increased by 57% to $1.88 per share.

Nonetheless, the year was dominated by two major influences – volatile global markets, largely because of the uncertain outlook in the Middle East; and the possibility of a marked slowdown in China's economic growth rate. During the second, and again in the fourth quarter of the year, markets grew concerned that official Chinese attempts to slow down excessive investment and growth would result in a 'hard landing'. During each of these periods, metals prices responded by dropping sharply and then rebounding fairly quickly. Chinese GDP growth is now projected to average around 8% for 2005.

In line with the board's policy of progressively increasing dividends, the board has decided to increase the final dividend by 12 cents to 51 cents per share, resulting in a total dividend of 70 cents per share for 2004, up 30%.

STRATEGY

Since our primary London listing in mid-1999, Anglo American has grown by over 70%, with a present market capitalisation now approaching $38 billion. Our strong cash generation has been matched by one of the largest capital expenditure programmes in the industry. Our existing $4.7 billion project pipeline and more than $8 billion in unapproved projects, spread across all our business units and geographies, provide an excellent platform for growth going forward. We will continue to enhance and add value to Anglo's portfolio of world-class assets in all areas; in particular, through:

- Securing the most competitive cost of capital
- Owning world-class assets
- Anglo's high-calibre employees
- Innovation and entrepreneurship
- Development of world-class technology
- Maintaining high standards of sustainable development
- Becoming the business partner of choice to suppliers, customers and key stakeholders.

Our strategy for future investment remains focused around the three key areas that make up our portfolio, namely Precious Commodities, Metals and Minerals and Paper and Packaging.

ACQUISITIONS AND ORGANIC GROWTH

Although Anglo American remains cautious about valuations at this point in the cycle, the Group continues to examine expansion and acquisition opportunities in all its business sectors.

The following overview of our business units covers key developments; summaries of operating performances are contained on pages 15 to 17 of this review.

Platinum

We are actively focusing on achieving further business optimisation in Anglo Platinum. The strong level of the South African rand continues to materially affect the rate of expansion and also operating costs when translated into US dollars. The projects that have been earmarked for development will continue to be reviewed in light of the strong rand.

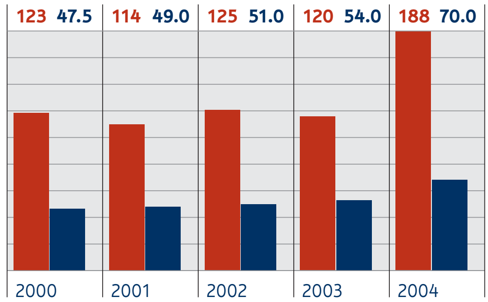
Despite the loss of production due to industrial action during October, arising out of wage negotiations, Anglo Platinum achieved its 2004 target of producing 2.45 million ounces of refined platinum. The company recently established a co-operative joint venture contract with Sichuan Mineral Resource Company to conduct exploration for platinum group metals in China's Sichuan Province.

Gold

One of the most significant transactions of the year was the merger of AngloGold and Ashanti Goldfields, which was completed in April. The merger has resulted in a substantial increase in gold reserves against a background of a diminishing global reserve base. AngloGold Ashanti continues to pursue further growth opportunities in new frontiers such as Laos, the Philippines and Russia, in partnership with junior mining and exploration companies. AngloGold Ashanti, in which Anglo American holds a 51% stake, is the world's second largest gold mining company in terms of production.

Diamonds

De Beers' strategy of Supplier of Choice, which focuses on driving demand in the diamond industry, continues to be implemented successfully. Central to this has been the realignment of De Beers' relationship with its sightholders, a process that is now substantially complete and that has brought about considerable benefits for De Beers and the diamond industry as a whole. De Beers' $180 million a year advertising and marketing spend has been



Headline earnings per share
Dividends per share
US cents

significantly bolstered by an increase in advertising programmes by sightholders and their downstream trade partners. Following years of underperformance in terms of market share, diamonds are now competing successfully with other luxury goods. At the retail level, sales of diamonds worldwide exceeded $60 billion for the first time.

An important breakthrough took place in July when De Beers announced that it had reached a settlement with the US Department of Justice for the resolution of a longstanding case against De Beers in respect of industrial diamonds. The resolution of the case underscores the company's commitment to be fully legally compliant throughout the world.

In December, De Beers announced that it had secured a 25 year renewal of all four mining leases in Botswana, on a coterminous basis. De Beers and the European Commission are in the final stages of a constructive dialogue to address the Commission's concerns over aspects of the five year trade agreement between De Beers and Russian diamond producer Alrosa.

Base Metals

On the back of high base metals prices and record production of copper, nickel, zinc and mineral sands products, Base Metals achieved record headline earnings of just over $1 billion. The acquisition of Minera Sur Andes was a major contributor to this performance with headline earnings of $430 million. A significant achievement during the year was the Skorpion zinc mine in Namibia commencing commercial production in May and achieving 95% of design capacity by year end. Commissioning of the $654 million Collahuasi Rosario Project in Chile commenced in April, some five weeks ahead of schedule and under budget. The project rapidly achieved design capacity and will enable Collahuasi to maintain production of copper in concentrate at a long term average rate of 400,000 tonnes per annum.

Codemin, in Brazil, became a wholly-owned subsidiary following the purchase of the remaining 10% from the International Finance Corporation, and the expansion project was completed on time and on budget and will ramp up to full capacity during the first quarter of 2005. In line with Base Metals' strategy of focusing on fewer, larger, lower cost assets, its 25% stake in Nkomati Nickel was disposed of in February for $37 million and Hudson Bay in Canada was sold for $257 million.

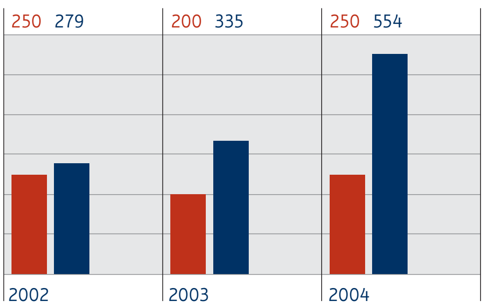
Coal
In December, Anglo American and Mitsui announced the approval of the $653 million Dawson Complex, which will include the recapitalisation of the existing operation at Moura in central Queensland, Australia, and the establishment of two additional operations on adjacent tenures. This will increase production by 5.7 million tonnes per annum over Moura's existing saleable production of 7 million tonnes per annum. In October, Anglo American and Kumba signed Heads of Agreement that could lead to the development of a major coking coal mine in central Queensland.

In August, Anglo Coal and Eyesizwe announced that they were entering into a 50:50 joint venture to mine the Arnot North coal reserves, known as Mafube Colliery, and mining has commenced. A new opencast operation, the Isibonelo Colliery, is being developed to provide Sasol with 5 million tonnes of coal per annum. Production is due to commence in mid-2005. Anglo Coal and BHP Billiton are jointly investigating the proposed expansion of coal resources in the Western Complex in South Africa.

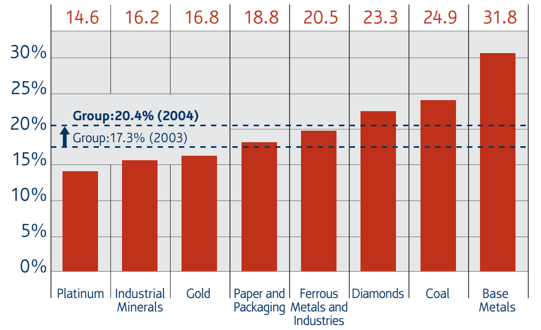
In Colombia, the approved expansion at Cerrejón from 22 million to 28 million tonnes per annum is on schedule and should be achieved by 2007.

Paper and Packaging
In April, Anglo American's wholly-owned subsidiary Mondi acquired the remaining 30% interest in Frantschach for a total consideration of $390 million. The acquisitions of Copamex's industrial packaging businesses (renamed Mondimex) and Roman Bauernfeind were completed in the first quarter of 2004 and are performing according to expectations, having strengthened Mondi's position in the North American and central European markets respectively.

In November, Mondi announced a major restructuring focused on global product lines, namely Mondi Business Paper and Mondi Packaging. The reorganisation has streamlined and rebranded the existing businesses under the Mondi name, allowing the group to improve its visibility to customers and to reduce its overhead costs.



An ongoing cost savings story US$ million
Targeted Achieved



Improved cash flow returns

Cash flow return is EBITDA divided by average total capital. 100% basis.

Industrial Minerals
In the UK, Anglo Industrial Minerals' new cement plant at Buxton commenced operating in March and is ramping up to full capacity of 800,000 tonnes per annum. The project cost of £110 million was £5 million below budget. In China, the Yang Quarry, situated 140 kilometres from Shanghai and the closest reserve of top-quality asphalt aggregates to China's commercial capital, commenced production at the end of the year. Production will be ramped up during 2005. Following completion of the Goiás project in 2003, Copebrás almost doubled its contribution on the back of buoyant Brazilian fertiliser markets.

Ferrous Metals and Industries
With global steel production surpassing 1 billion tonnes for the first time, the contribution from Ferrous Metals and Industries' operations increased more than fourfold. Regarding Kumba's Hope Downs iron ore project in Australia, which has been the subject of a dispute with a local partner, Kumba is appealing a recent arbitration decision. Subject to Kumba's rights of appeal, the process for determining a fair value, at which the local partner can elect to acquire Kumba's project interest, has commenced. Until Kumba's participation in the project is finally resolved, it continues to perform its contractual obligations in respect of the project.

SAFETY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
It is with deep regret that we report the deaths of 28 contractors and 21 employees in accidents at our operations during the year. This represented an increase of five deaths compared with 2003, following four years of consistent decline. Such accidents are wholly unacceptable and we will be redoubling our efforts to eliminate them. It was encouraging, however, that the lost time injury frequency rate improved by 23% – which indicates success in embedding safer behaviour at site level.

We have made significant progress in addressing the sustainable development agenda, including launching our Socio-Economic Assessment Toolbox, making strides in improving local business development and initiating a pilot sustainable development risk management process.

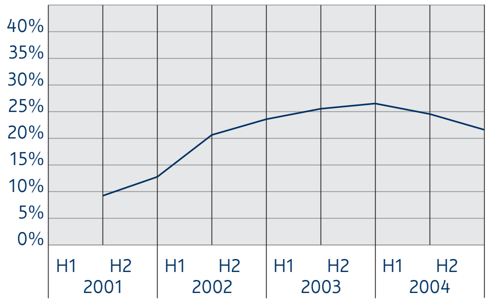
SOUTH AFRICA:
BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT
During the year several developments took place concerning the legislative framework governing the transformation process in South Africa's mining industry. Most notably, the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, which aims to make transformation effective across a broad front – including human resources and community development, as well as employment equity – came into effect on 1 May 2004. All South African mining operations are focused on the implementation of this Act. Anglo American has submitted a number of applications to convert 'old order' mineral rights into 'new order' rights. The Group hopes to be able to report progress in this regard later in the year.

During the year the South African government confirmed that royalties in terms of the Royalty Bill will become payable only in 2009; a second draft of the Royalty Bill is expected to be unveiled in the future.

We have adopted a comprehensive approach to transformation in South Africa, including the establishment of a Transformation Committee, which has been integrated with all the business units' activities. Procurement remains an important area of focus: over the last year we spent the equivalent of $900 million on business development and the procurement of goods and services from black-owned businesses, up 62% on the previous year.

Mondi South Africa concluded two significant empowerment transactions during 2004. First, in June, a joint venture was formed with Shanduka Resources (formerly MCI Resources) in its integrated newsprint business, with Mondi retaining a 58% interest and, secondly, Mondi disposed of 42% of its $370 million South African packaging businesses to Shanduka, effective 1 January 2005. These empowerment transactions allowed for further interests in the newsprint and packaging businesses to be set aside for broad based participation by Mondi South Africa employees and relevant communities.

DISPOSALS
During 2004 a number of disposals were made. These included Anglo American's 20% stake in Gold Fields Limited for $1.18 billion, the remaining interest in FirstRand Limited for $47 million and the Group's 49% stake in Terra Industries Inc for $255 million. In line with Base Metals' strategy of focusing on fewer, larger, lower cost assets, its 25% stake in Nkomati Nickel was disposed of in February for $37 million and Hudson Bay in Canada was sold for $257 million in December. Anglo American and BHP Billiton have recently announced the sale of their respective 40% and 60% shareholdings in Samancor Chrome for an enterprise value of $469 million. The sale will be effective 1 April 2005, subject to obtaining regulatory approvals.



Gearing Net debt/total capital

OUTLOOK
The outlook for the year ahead is very dependent upon growth prospects for Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and China. While the leading indicators for the OECD currently point to some slowing of industrial output, China continues to grow strongly and will remain a vital market for many of our commodities. On the supply side, global output is generally set to increase and much will depend on the industry maintaining capital discipline in the face of higher commodity prices. A key challenge for the Group will be to continue improving operating efficiencies and cost control against a background of volatile currencies and, in particular, a weak US dollar. In the meantime, Anglo American's geographic and commodity diversity, its significant project pipeline, its disciplined acquisition process and strong cash generation will continue to underpin performance.

OUR EMPLOYEES
At the end of 2004, Bill Nairn retired as technical director. I would like to thank Bill for his long and dedicated service to the Group. He has been succeeded as technical director by Tony Redman, who is also chairman of Anglo Coal, and who has been appointed to the Executive Board. In February 2005, we announced the appointment of Lazarus Zim as chief executive officer and Godfrey Gomwe as chief operating officer of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. Lazarus will also chair the South Africa Transformation Committee and has joined the Executive Board. Finally, my appreciation and thanks go to all our employees worldwide who, through their hard work and dedication, have helped make this a record year for Anglo American.

A J Trahar
Chief Executive

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The executive board is the key co-ordinating management body. It is responsible for implementing strategies approved by the plc board, monitoring operating results, prioritising allocation of capital, technical and human resources and establishing best management practice.

Left to right: (standing) Russell King, Lazarus Zim, Simon Thompson, and David Hathorn, (seated) Barry Davison, Tony Lea, Tony Trahar, and Tony Redman

TONY TRAHAR
See page 20

BARRY DAVISON
See page 20

TONY LEA
See page 20

DAVID HATHORN
BCom, CA(SA), CFA

42. David qualified as a chartered accountant in 1987 and joined Anglo American Corporate Finance in 1989. From 1993 to 1995, he was finance director of Mondi Europe, became general manager of Mondi Europe in 1996, CEO of Mondi Europe in 2000 and finally chairman and CEO of the Mondi group in 2004. David is a member of Anglo American's Investment Committee and a director of DB Investments.

RUSSELL KING
BA Hons

47. Russell held a variety of business and functional responsibilities in the UK and Australia, with ICI plc. From 1997 to 2001 he was managing director of Orica Consumer Products. He joined Anglo American in July 2001, as executive vice president, group human resources and business development, and is responsible for sustainable development issues.

TONY REDMAN
MSc

56. Tony worked for Anglo American on the Zambian Copperbelt from 1970 to 1974. In 1976, he rejoined Anglo American at Vaal Reefs gold mine before moving to the Anglo Coal division in 1979, where he was appointed managing director in 1996 and chairman in 2002. In January 2005, Tony took up the position of group technical director of Anglo American, retaining the chairmanship of Anglo Coal. Tony is a member of Anglo American's Investment and S&SD Committees.

SIMON THOMPSON
MA

45. Simon joined Minorco in 1995 as head of project finance, moving to São Paulo in 1997, to become president of Minorco Brasil. In 1999, he became CEO of Anglo American's newly formed Zinc Division before being appointed CEO of Anglo Base Metals in 2001. Simon is a member of Anglo American's Investment Committee, is chairman of Anglo Industrial Minerals and Anglo Exploration and a director of AngloGold Ashanti.

LAZARUS ZIM
MComm

44. Lazarus was appointed chief executive of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited (AACSA) on 1 February 2005. He joined AACSA as deputy CEO in 2003. Before joining Anglo American, he was managing director of MTN International where he led all MTN operations outside South Africa. From 1994 to 2001, he held several positions in MIH where he became CEO of MIH South Africa responsible for M-Net, SuperSport, MultiChoice South Africa (DSTV) and Oracle Air Time Sales. He began his career in small business development in the early 1980s.

OPERATING REVIEW

PLATINUM

Business Unit head:
Ralph Havenstein

Contribution to the Group's:
Operating profit before exceptionals
Headline earnings

12% $537m
9% $239m

Anglo Platinum's operating profit rose by 24% to $537 million, largely due to improved prices and higher sales volumes. The rise was partially offset by a strong rand, which increased costs in dollar terms.

The average price for all metals sold rose by 25.9% to $1,194 per platinum ounce equivalent, due mainly to higher platinum, rhodium and nickel prices.

Improved smelting recoveries and additional production from new operations helped to increase refined platinum production by 6% to 2.45 million ounces, in spite of a two week strike in October. The strike, safety stoppages and non-achievement of certain efficiency targets meant Anglo Platinum did not contain costs as planned, but cost performance has been encouraging and sustainable improvements are being realised.

Anglo Platinum is confident that demand for platinum will remain robust. However, the continuing strength of the rand may cause further delays in Anglo Platinum's extensive expansion programme.

The platinum price is expected to remain firm during 2005, supported by strong demand. The price of palladium will be determined rather more by Russian supply patterns, even though demand may remain firm.

GOLD

Business Unit head:
Bobby Godsell

Contribution to the Group's:
Operating profit before exceptionals
Headline earnings

6% $263m
6% $158m

AngloGold Ashanti's operating profit before exceptional items was 29% lower at $263 million.

The average spot price was $409 per ounce, compared with $363 in 2003. The strengthening of the rand by some 15%, however, meant that the South African gold price enjoyed no benefit.

Gold production rose by 8%, to just over 6 million ounces, reflecting the merger with Ashanti Goldfields, and higher production in Australia and the US. This was offset by the sale of Jerritt Canyon in the US, the closure of Australia's Union Reefs and reduced South African production. Cash costs rose by 25% to $268 per ounce, mainly due to stronger operating currencies and lower grades.

In addition to current growth projects that will maintain AngloGold Ashanti's production profile of some 6.5 million ounces a year through to around 2012, exploration and acquisition will grow the reserve and resource base further, not least in new regions such as Russia, Laos, the Philippines, Mongolia and Central America.

Gold jewellery demand improved in the Middle East, South East Asia and China and was sustained in India. In 2005, much will depend on the dollar's fortunes, with expectations that the gold price will remain around present levels.

DIAMONDS

De Beers managing director:
Gary Ralfe

Contribution to the Group's:
Operating profit before exceptionals
Headline earnings

13% $586m
14% $381m

Anglo American's share of De Beers' operating profit increased by 4% over 2003 to $586 million.

Global retail sales of diamond jewellery were about 6% higher than the previous year in local currency and, because of the continued weakening of the dollar, about 8% higher in dollars. Full year sales by The Diamond Trading Company, the marketing arm of De Beers, were $5,695 million, 3% higher than in 2003. Rough diamond prices rose by an average of 14%.

De Beers group diamond production, including joint ventures in Botswana and Namibia, was 47 million carats, 3 million carats (7%) more than in 2003. Debswana's production rose by 2% to over 31 million carats, a new record. At Namdeb, output grew by 28% to nearly 1.9 million carats, including its highest ever level of marine production.

The weakness of the dollar, the currency in which diamonds are sold, has put De Beers' older and more marginal mines in South Africa under continued pressure.

This year is likely to be more challenging for the diamond industry. However, with the industry transformation that has taken place over the last few years, there is growing evidence that diamonds are now beginning to compete favourably with other luxury products.

BASE METALS

Business Unit head:
Simon Thompson

Contribution to the Group's:
- Operating profit before exceptionals
- Headline earnings

28%	$1,275m
39%	$1,042m

Anglo Base Metals raised operating profits, before exceptional items, by 346% to $1,275 million on the back of record production of copper, nickel, zinc and mineral sands products and significantly higher base metals prices. Strong demand growth and a weakening US currency propelled base metals prices to multi-year highs.

The copper division's operating profit before exceptional items was $1,046 million following record attributable copper production and a higher average copper price.

The nickel, niobium and mineral sands division lifted operating profit to $224 million. Rutile and zircon production grew by 16% and 28% respectively as Namakwa Sands recovered from the after-effects of the mineral separation plant fire in the second half of 2003.

The zinc division made an operating profit before exceptional items of $38 million. During the year, Skorpion mine entered commercial production, achieving 95% of design capacity by year end. In December, Hudson Bay was sold for $257 million.

A weaker dollar and low metals inventories should provide a solid support to dollar-denominated prices. Nonetheless, some base metals markets could move towards balance or even into surplus in the second half as price-induced supply increases gather pace.

FERROUS METALS AND INDUSTRIES

Business Unit head:
Philip Baum

Contribution to the Group's:
- Operating profit before exceptionals
- Headline earnings

20%	$895m
18%	$480m

Ferrous Metals and Industries lifted operating profit before exceptional items by 330% to a record $895 million, with the help of improved prices for iron ore, manganese, ferrochrome, steel and vanadium.

Iron ore producer Kumba, with $205 million operating profit before exceptional items, benefited from an average 19% annual increase in dollar prices from 1 April. Higher output at Scaw Metals saw its operating profit increase to $101 million. Samancor enjoyed improved market conditions and raised the attributable share of its operating profit to $236 million. Highveld Steel had a record year, with an operating profit of $168 million, mainly due to higher prices and increased South African sales volumes. Improved product and contracting results in the Americas and Asia Pacific contributed to Boart Longyear's operating profit of $67 million.

In February 2005, Anglo American and BHP Billiton announced that they had reached agreement for the sale of their respective 40% and 60% shareholding in Samancor Chrome for an enterprise value of $469 million.

Ferrous metals prices may soften in the coming year as Chinese demand for steel slows, and the persistent strength of the rand will continue to affect margins. Ferrous Metals and Industries will continue to reshape its portfolio around core businesses, while it increases iron ore output and improves margins through greater operating efficiencies and cost savings.

COAL

Business Unit head:
John Wallington

Contribution to the Group's:
- Operating profit before exceptionals
- Headline earnings

11%	$487m
13%	$351m

Anglo Coal's operating profit increased by 46% to $487 million. The increase was due mainly to higher export prices and a 3% increase in sales.

Coal demand was strong during 2004 and prices increased markedly. Higher prices and increased production at most mines saw operating profit for South African-sourced coal rise by 83% to $244 million.

Operating profit for the Australian operations fell by 39% to $79 million, mainly as a result of an eight month interruption of production at Moranbah North mine, following a major roof collapse. Hedging reduced some of the adverse effects of the stronger Australian dollar.

Operating profit at the South American operations rose by 134% to $164 million on the back of significant price increases and sales volume growth. Cerrejón continues to expand its operations, and feasibility studies on further expansions at Cerrejón and Carbones del Guasare are under way.

With Moranbah North back in operation, improved production is expected in 2005. Metallurgical coal prices have risen significantly again in negotiations for 2005, and high prices for thermal coals are expected to continue.

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

Business Unit head:
Robbie Robertson

Contribution to the Group's:
Operating profit before exceptionals
Headline earnings

8%	$346m
10%	$267m

Operating profit before exceptional items increased by 6% to $346 million. Tarmac's operating profit before exceptional items declined by 3% to $280 million due to challenging market conditions in the UK, after the completion of various large infrastructure projects in 2003. France benefited from a strong housing market, while the Polish and Czech businesses enjoyed better market conditions. Operating profit in Spain improved again, although weak market conditions continued in Germany.

The Middle East business enjoyed another year of substantial growth and the Far East business continued to improve.

Copebrás had an excellent year. Its operating profit increased by 89% to $66 million due to continued strong Brazilian demand for phosphate based fertilisers and higher international prices.

Market conditions in the UK are expected to remain extremely competitive throughout 2005. Tarmac's performance will be underpinned by continuing cost reductions and initiatives to improve customer service. The short term outlook in Germany remains uncertain, while elsewhere in continental Europe fair to healthy market conditions are expected. The local market for fertilisers in Brazil remains buoyant, although there is concern about lower international prices for some agricultural commodities. The new Goiás plant has augmented Copebrás' strong position in the market.

PAPER AND PACKAGING

Business Unit head:
David Hathorn

Contribution to the Group's:
Operating profit before exceptionals
Headline earnings

12%	$559m
14%	$381m

Operating profit was 15% lower at $559 million. This reflected a significantly tougher trading environment, particularly in the business paper sector, in spite of increased production and cost savings. Dollar-reported results are improved by the translation impact of the stronger euro and rand.

Mondi has restructured its operations into two global product groups, Mondi Packaging and Mondi Business Paper. The balance of the group consists of the South African packaging businesses, European paper merchant Europapier, and the European and South African newsprint businesses.

Mondi achieved $144 million in cost savings and productivity improvements in 2004, offsetting lower prices to a large extent.

Mondi Packaging's operating profit at $284 million was 6% below that of 2003. The adverse impact of stagnant markets was not fully offset by the positive impact of substantial cost savings and profit improvement initiatives achieved in 2004.

Mondi Business Paper's operating profit of $209 million was 29% down on the previous year, despite an increase in total production volumes.

The outlook for paper and packaging prices remains cautious. In 2005, Mondi will continue to focus on product differentiation, capitalising on the recent expansion projects, innovation programmes and cost-reduction initiatives.

EXPLORATION

The Group spent $120 million on exploration in 2004 – $41 million on base metals, $9 million on coal, $14 million on ferrous metals, $43 million at AngloGold Ashanti and $13 million at Anglo Platinum.

Anglo Base Metals concentrated on brownfield exploration near its mines in Chile, Brazil, Ireland, South Africa and Namibia. Drilling identified additional copper resources at El Soldado and Los Bronces in Chile. Other copper exploration took place in Mexico, Peru, the Philippines and Brazil, while zinc exploration focused on India and Australia. Nickel exploration continued around the West Raglan sulphide discovery in northern Quebec as well as in Brazil and Finland.

Anglo Coal's exploration stayed close to existing operations in Australia, Colombia and South Africa. Prospecting for coal-bed methane took place in South Africa and Australia, while the Xiwan project in China's Shaanxi province completed an extensive initial drilling programme.

Anglo Ferrous Metals' exploration activities all related to Kumba, with most expenditure incurred on greenfield and brownfield iron ore exploration in South Africa.

AngloGold Ashanti continued to explore around its mines in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and the US. In Asia, the company has an exploration team on the ground in Mongolia, where it is acquiring land positions in several prospective areas, and has set up an exploration office in China. It has also established joint ventures in the Philippines and Laos. In addition, its investment in Trans-Siberian Gold provides opportunities for further growth in Russia. Elsewhere, AngloGold Ashanti is exploring in prospective areas of Peru, Colombia and Alaska and is establishing an exploration base in the north east region of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Anglo Platinum's efforts focused on exploration in South Africa. Elsewhere, its partners carried out programmes in Canada and Russia, while a joint venture began to explore in the Sichuan province of China.

OUR WIDER RESPONSIBILITIES

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SKILLS, ENTHUSIASM AND COMMITMENT

During 2004 Anglo American pursued an active programme to align the business more closely with the objective of sustainable development. A head of sustainable development was appointed to bring together safety, health and environment, product stewardship, HIV/AIDS and social issues.

In September 2004, Anglo American was designated as mining sector leader in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index. In May, the Group received the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS Leadership Award. Major developments during the year included:

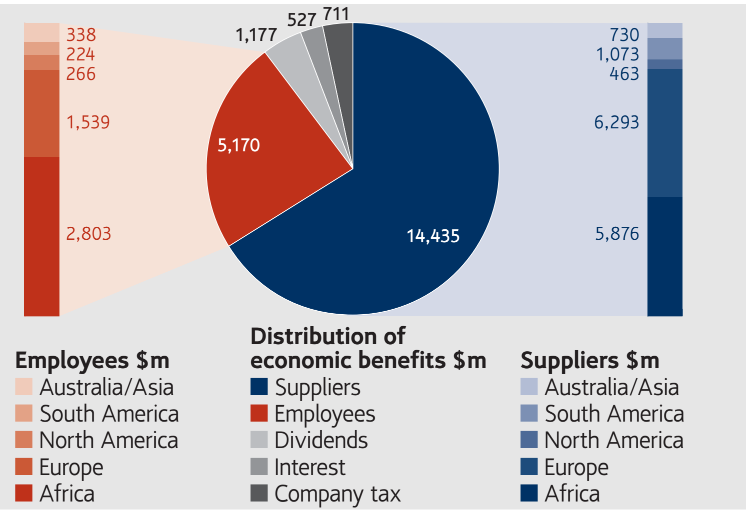
- joining the UN Global Compact and playing active roles in the Extractive Industries Review and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative;
- launching the Anglo American Socio-Economic Assessment Toolbox (SEAT);
- piloting a unique Sustainable Development Risks and Opportunities Assessment methodology;
- launching a drive for greater energy efficiency;
- improving participation in HIV voluntary counselling and testing. Almost 2,200 employees are now on anti-retroviral treatment;
- continuing our work to support grassroots black economic empowerment, including through procurement from companies run by historically disadvantaged South Africans (which rose by over 60% compared with 2003) and small business development.

SOCIAL INVESTMENT

In 2004, Anglo American and its subsidiaries contributed some $47.4 million, 1.1% of pre-tax profit (2003: $38.3 million, 1.5% of pre-tax profit) to charitable causes and social investment, including staff time and gifts in kind. Major causes supported included community development (38%) and education and youth (26%).

In the United Kingdom, key causes supported included higher education, international development charities (e.g. SightSavers, Care, Leonard Cheshire, Transparency International and Engineers without Borders) and environmental initiatives. In South Africa, the Anglo American Chairman's Fund continued to be well regarded for the quality of its programmes, especially in the fields of education and HIV/AIDS. In particular, Anglo American has been pursuing a Community HIV/AIDS Partnership aimed at raising awareness amongst young people and at helping improve public health services in community clinics at selected locations.

At site level, Anglo American operations continued to work closely with local communities on issues such as the provision of a new primary health clinic at Rosh Pinah (Skorpion mine, Namibia), building capacities amongst local farmers (Chagres smelter, Chile), facilitating community access to water (Anglo Platinum, Mokopane), supporting HIV prevention programmes (Boart Longyear, China) and training programmes for disadvantaged young people (Scaw Metals, South Africa). ■



Right: Adding economic value to the societies in which Anglo American operates is central to the Group's approach to sustainable development. This is not only through the process of extracting or processing natural resources but also through the multiplier effects of wages and taxes, payments to governments and suppliers and returns to investors.

ENERGY

ENERGY CLIMATE CHANGE

Anglo American's operations are intensive users of energy and major emitters of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The prospect of increasing energy prices and of the imposition of regulatory costs on greenhouse gas emissions therefore constitute both a major risk and a significant opportunity.

Using energy more efficiently is the first step in both energy and emissions management. During 2004, the Technical Division, with the Rocky Mountain Institute, conducted an Energy Technology Pilot Project. This underlined that many site-local cost-effective energy efficiency options exist, including co-generation, heat recovery, motor and pump replacement and improving or eliminating the use of compressed air. Business units are now working on engineering proposals for the most attractive potential projects.

Anglo American is also addressing GHG emissions through the incorporation of cost of carbon estimates into the appraisal of new investment proposals. The procedure aims to ensure that potential future carbon costs and benefits are assessed so that investment proposals recognise the likelihood of these costs and benefits and to assess the financial viability of alternative technologies and processes.

The Group is also seeking to reduce emissions at existing operations. At Anglo Coal Australia, methane is drained from some mines, obtaining credits from the New South Wales GHG Abatement Scheme. Other opportunities exist through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), a Kyoto incentive to invest in emissions-reduction technology in developing countries. To help identify CDM projects, Anglo American has introduced a CDM Screening Tool. Existing CDM projects continue to make progress, including at Codemin in Brazil and, in South Africa, the Richards Bay paper plant and Highveld's TransAlloys subsidiary. ■

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS IMPROVED

At the end of 2003, the Anglo American Socio-Economic Assessment Toolbox (SEAT) was launched as a unique exercise in building capacity at site level in the more effective management of local social and economic impacts. The SEAT process enables operations to better understand their existing 'footprint'; suggests the most culturally appropriate means of engaging with relevant communities; and then provides guidance on how to implement improvements. Among the 22 tools is guidance on best practice in local business development, assessing human capital, establishing partnerships, improving the quality of community investment and in planning for the social dimension of mine closure.

The Toolbox was initially developed through three pilot projects at Anglo American operations. During 2004, almost 100 managers were trained in the implementation of SEAT. Twelve assessments were completed during 2004 in Chile, Venezuela, South Africa and Zimbabwe. A further 22 are in train and are expected to have been completed during this year. At least 12 further assessments are already planned for 2005.

The SEAT Assessments are helping to build a greater understanding of community needs, of potential sources of friction or distrust, how core business activities can be improved to maximise community development and how our operations can partner with others to underpin sustainable livelihoods.

During 2004, a parallel toolbox was developed to aid our exploration teams to improve their interactions with the local communities where they work. This will be tested in the field during 2005. ■

SAFETY

SAFETY ZERO TOLERANCE TARGET ZERO

Safety has been a clear priority for Anglo American, especially since the Group adopted its OTTO – zero tolerance target zero – programme. Significant progress has been made in embedding a safety culture and in reducing the level of injuries at work.

In 2004, tragically, 21 employees and 28 contractors died in accidents at Anglo's managed operations – a total of 49. This was an increase of five over 2003 and follows four years of consistent decline. There was, however, a significant improvement in the lost time injury frequency rate, which fell by 23% for the year and by 71% over the last four years.

Anglo American has an absolute commitment to the elimination of injuries through initiatives like the Safety Golden Rules, the Chief Executive's Safety Award and emphasis on the importance of 'visible felt leadership'. The Group is seeking to develop a culture in which all its workforce work safely and also keep an eye on their workmates to check that they too are working safely. The Company intends to increase the focus on safety standards and training, particularly amongst contractors and on leading indicators such as 'near hits' as a means of pre-empting unsafe conduct.

The Group's confidence that safety performance can be significantly improved through consistent management focus and employee involvement is reinforced by the experience of Tarmac. In 2004, its UK operations received the Quarry Products Association premier safety award. 89% of Tarmac operations had no lost time injuries (LTIs) during the year. Across the Tarmac group there were 114 LTIs for the year compared with 159 in 2003. ■

Further information on safety and sustainable development is available at **www.angloamerican.co.uk** and in the *2004 Report to Society*

THE BOARD

Executive

TONY TRAHAR
BComm, CA (SA)
55, is chief executive and has been with the Group since 1974. He is chairman of the Executive Board (Exboard), and a member of the Safety & Sustainable Development (S&SD) Committee. Tony Trahar's other directorships include AngloGold Ashanti, Anglo Platinum and DB Investments.

BARRY DAVISON
BA
59, is a member of Exboard, the S&SD Committee and chairman of Anglo Platinum. In 1986, he joined the board of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited (AAC). He was chief executive of Anglo Platinum from 1988-2003. He is chairman of Ferrous Metals and Industries and a director of Kumba, Nedcor and Samancor.

TONY LEA
BA Hons
56, is finance director and has been with the Group since 1972. He became a director of Minorco in 1985. Tony Lea is a member of Exboard and chairs the Investment Committee. He is also a director of DB Investments and AngloGold Ashanti. He will relinquish his role as finance director with effect from 31 August 2005 but will remain on the board until 31 December 2005.

Non-executive

SIR MARK MOODY-STUART KCMG
PhD, MA, FGS
64, was appointed a non-executive director on 17 July 2002 and non-executive chairman on 1 December 2002. He also sits on the S&SD and Nomination Committees. He is a director of The Shell Transport and Trading Company plc, HSBC Holdings plc and Accenture Ltd. Sir Mark was a member of the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Council for the Global Compact from 2001 to 2004.

ROB MARGETTS CBE
BA, FREng
58, is the senior independent non-executive director, chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a member of the Audit and Nomination Committees. He is the non-executive chairman of Legal & General Group Plc and The BOC Group plc and was formerly vice chairman of ICI PLC. Rob Margetts is also chairman of the UK Natural Environment Research Council and a member of the UK Council for Science and Technology.

DAVID CHALLEN CBE
MA, MBA
62, is chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Remuneration Committee. He is currently vice chairman of Citigroup European Investment Bank and a non-executive director of Smiths Group plc. Previously he was chairman of J. Henry Schroder & Co. Limited, where he spent most of his professional career. He is currently a member of the UK's Takeover Panel.

DR CHRIS FAY CBE
BSc, PhD, FREng, FRSE, FICE, FEI
59, is a former chairman of Shell UK. Chris Fay chairs the S&SD Committee and is a member of the Remuneration and Audit Committees. He is a non-executive director of BAA plc and Stena International b.v. and non-executive chairman of Expro International Group PLC and Tuscan Energy Group Limited. He is a former chairman of the British government's Advisory Committee on Business and the Environment.

BOBBY GODSELL
MA
52, is a member of the S&SD Committee and has been with the Group since 1974. He is chief executive of AngloGold Ashanti, and chief executive of its predecessor company, AngloGold, since 1998. He is the past president of South Africa's Chamber of Mines and a former director of Standard Bank Investment Corporation.

GÖRAN LINDAHL
MSc, DSc, PhD
59, is a member of the S&SD Committee. He is a non-executive director of IKEA and Sony and a co-chairman of Nanomix, Inc. He is a former chairman of the Alliance for Global Sustainability and a former special adviser to the UN Secretary-General. He was president and chief executive officer of ABB from 1997 until the end of 2000. Göran has indicated that he will retire from the board at the forthcoming AGM.

DR MARIA SILVIA BASTOS MARQUES
BA, PhD
48, is a member of the S&SD Committee. She is currently a partner in the corporate finance consultancy MS & CR2 Finanças Corporativas Ltda. Maria Silvia has held non-executive directorships in Petroleo Brasileiro SA, Companhia Vale do Rio Doce and is currently a non-executive director of Companhia Souza Cruz SA, Pão de Açúcar and Embratel.

NICKY OPPENHEIMER
MA
59, is a member of the Nomination Committee. He joined the Group in 1968 and subsequently became an executive director and a deputy chairman of AAC. He became deputy chairman of De Beers Consolidated in 1985 and has been chairman of De Beers since 1998.

FRED PHASWANA
BComm, MA
60, is chairman of the Nomination Committee and a member of the Remuneration and Audit Committees. He is currently chairman of Transnet and a director of Naspers and was previously BP regional president: Africa, a director of BP Oil (Benelux), an associate president of BP Netherlands and chairman and chief executive of BP Southern Africa. His other appointments include the South African Institute of International Affairs and the South African National Energy Association.

SIR DAVID SCHOLEY CBE
69, is a member of the S&SD and Nomination Committees. He is the chairman of Close Brothers Group, a director of Vodafone Group and Chubb Corporation and an adviser to UBS. He was formerly a non-executive director of the Bank of England and a governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Sir David has indicated that he will retire from the board at the forthcoming AGM.

PROFESSOR KAREL VAN MIERT
Graduate in Diplomatic Sciences
62, is a member of the Audit and Nomination Committees. He is currently a member of the supervisory boards of German utility RWE, Philips NV, Munich Re and Wolters-Kluwer. He is also a member of the advisory boards of Goldman Sachs, Eli Lilly and Rabobank. He was previously President of Nyrenode University, Netherlands Business School, a member of the European Parliament from 1979 to 1985 and a member of the European Commission from 1989 to 1999.

SUMMARY DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

INTRODUCTION
The directors present to shareholders their summary financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2004. The summary financial statements do not constitute the statutory financial statements as they do not contain sufficient information to allow as full an understanding of the results of the Group and the state of affairs of the Company or of the Group, and of its policies and arrangements concerning directors' remuneration, as is provided by the full Annual Report.

The full financial statements, directors' report and report of the auditors (which is unqualified) are included in a separate document entitled Annual Report 2004, which is available to shareholders free of charge. Shareholders who wish to obtain a copy for this and future years should contact the Company's Registrars, Lloyds TSB Registrars or the South African Transfer Secretaries, Ultra Registrars, as appropriate. The full Annual Report of Anglo American plc comprises the aforementioned Annual Report 2004, this Annual Review and the booklet containing the Notice of Annual General Meeting (AGM) and other shareholder information.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENT
Reports by the chairman and the chief executive on the performance for the year and the future development of the Group's businesses are included at the beginning of this document. Events announced after the year end are referred to in the Annual Report.

DIVIDENDS
Anglo American paid an interim dividend of 19 US cents per share on 21 September 2004. The directors recommend a final dividend of 51 US cents per share. Subject to approval by members at the AGM, the final dividend will be paid on 29 April 2005 to shareholders on the register on 11 March 2005.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
The AGM will be held at The Conference Centre, Church House, Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3NZ at 11:00 am on Wednesday, 20 April 2005. The full notice of AGM is contained in the enclosed booklet.

As part of the routine AGM business, shareholders will be asked to approve the directors' remuneration report and, as special business, to renew the directors' existing authorities to allot ordinary shares and to make market purchases of ordinary shares. In addition to the re-election of those directors retiring by rotation, and upon the recommendation of the board, shareholders will also be asked to elect Messrs Hathorn, Médori, Thompson and Alexander as directors as explained in further detail in the Chairman's questions and answers on page 3.

SUMMARY CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
Throughout the year ended 31 December 2004 the Company has been in compliance with the provisions set out in Section 1 of the Combined Code on Corporate Governance issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The directors are satisfied that there is an ongoing process of internal control for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Group.

The directors, their responsibilities and the current membership of the principal committees of the board are set out on pages 20 and 21. Following the retirement of W A Nairn as a director on 31 December 2004, the board currently comprises three executive directors and eleven non-executive directors, eight of whom are independent according to the definition contained in the Combined Code. The independent directors are Sir Mark Moody-Stuart, D J Challen, F T M Phaswana, Professor K A L M Van Miert, Dr C E Fay, G Lindahl, R J Margetts and Dr M S B Marques. R J Margetts is the senior independent non-executive director. The other non-executive directors are Sir David Scholey, R M Godsell and N F Oppenheimer. Sir David Scholey and G Lindahl have indicated that they will retire from the board at the AGM in April.

The board has concluded that Dr Fay and Messrs Godsell, Margetts and Oppenheimer should continue as non-executive directors, notwithstanding that they have served for six years, for the reasons explained in the full Corporate Governance Report set out in the Annual Report.

During the year the Nomination Committee managed the process of the selection and appointment of R Médori, with effect from 1 June 2005, who will succeed A W Lea as Finance Director on 1 September 2005, and the proposed elections at the AGM of D A Hathorn and S R Thompson as executive directors and R C Alexander as a non-executive director.

With effect from 24 February 2004, Dr M S B Marques became a member of the Safety & Sustainable Development Committee (formerly the Safety, Health and Environment Committee).

During the year the Audit Committee, in addition to its review of, inter alia, financial statements and related documents, reviewed the Group's progress towards the implementation of the new International Financial Reporting Standards and also reviewed the verification methods for calculating ore reserves and mineral resources at the Group's various operations.

Details of the remuneration policy and of the remuneration of the directors are given in the remuneration report in the Annual Report and a summary of this report is set out on pages 25 to 28. The Company values its dialogue with both institutional and private investors. For the benefit of private investors in particular, Anglo American has produced this short-form Annual Review which contains the information believed to be of most interest to them.

The Company has commenced implementation of a whistleblowing programme throughout its managed operations. The programme is in line with the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 to enable employees, customers, suppliers, managers or other stakeholders on a confidential basis, to raise concerns in cases where they believe they have discovered malpractice or impropriety.

The board performance evaluation process resulted in a number of changes being made to board agenda items and informal meetings of directors being held.

22 February 2005

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

US$ million	Before exceptional items 2004	Exceptional items 2004	2004	Before exceptional items 2003	Exceptional items 2003	2003
Group turnover including share of joint ventures and associates	31,795	–	31,795	24,909	–	24,909
Less: Share of joint ventures' turnover	(1,195)	–	(1,195)	(1,060)	–	(1,060)
Share of associates' turnover	(5,670)	–	(5,670)	(5,212)	–	(5,212)
Group turnover – subsidiaries	24,930	–	24,930	18,637	–	18,637
Operating costs	(21,869)	25	(21,844)	(16,740)	(286)	(17,026)
Group operating profit – subsidiaries	3,061	25	3,086	1,897	(286)	1,611
Share of operating profit of joint ventures	446	–	446	247	–	247
Share of operating profit of associates	1,065	(117)	948	748	–	748
Total operating profit	4,572	(92)	4,480	2,892	(286)	2,606
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	–	520	520	–	386	386
Profit on ordinary activities before interest	4,572	428	5,000	2,892	100	2,992
Investment income	345	–	345	308	–	308
Interest payable	(704)	–	(704)	(614)	(13)	(627)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4,213	428	4,641	2,586	87	2,673
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(1,280)	1	(1,279)	(749)	13	(736)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	2,933	429	3,362	1,837	100	1,937
Equity minority interests	(449)	–	(449)	(339)	(6)	(345)
Profit for the financial year	2,484	429	2,913	1,498	94	1,592
Equity dividends to shareholders	(1,007)	–	(1,007)	(766)	–	(766)
Retained profit for the financial year	1,477	429	1,906	732	94	826
Headline earnings for the financial year(1)			2,689			1,694
Basic earnings per share (US$):						
Profit for the financial year			2.03			1.13
Headline earnings for the financial year			1.88			1.20
Diluted earnings per share (US$):						
Profit for the financial year			1.96			1.10
Headline earnings for the financial year			1.81			1.17
Dividend per share (US cents)			70.0			54.0
Basic number of shares outstanding(2) (million)			1,434			1,415
Diluted number of shares outstanding(2) (million)			1,500			1,478

(1) Headline earnings are $2,689 million. Headline earnings are calculated as follows: profit for the financial year of $2,913 million, adding back operating exceptional charges of $92 million, goodwill amortisation of $221 million less non-operating exceptional gains of $520 million and related tax and minority interests of $17 million.
(2) Basic and diluted number of shares outstanding represent the weighted average for the year.

The impact of acquired and discontinued operations on the results for the year is not material.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2004

US$ million	2004	2003 (as restated)[1]
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets	2,590	2,267
Tangible assets	31,155	24,379
Investments in joint ventures and associates	5,842	6,434
Other investments	889	772
	40,476	33,852
Current assets		
Stocks	3,401	2,744
Debtors	5,668	4,383
Current asset investments and cash at bank and in hand	2,661	2,126
	11,730	9,253
Creditors due within one year		
Short term borrowings	(3,333)	(4,094)
Other current liabilities	(6,820)	(5,224)
Net current assets/(liabilities)	1,577	(65)
Total assets less current liabilities	42,053	33,787
Creditors due after one year		
Long term borrowings	(7,449)	(6,665)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	(4,986)	(3,954)
Equity minority interests	(4,445)	(3,396)
Non-equity minority interests	(175)	–
Total shareholders' funds (equity)	24,998	19,772

[1] The Group has adopted Urgent Issues Task Force (UITF) abstract 38 'Accounting for ESOP trusts'. As required by this abstract, own shares held by employee trusts have been reclassified from other investments and are now recorded as a reduction in shareholders' funds. This change has been accounted for as a prior year adjustment and previously reported figures have been restated accordingly. The impact of adopting this abstract is to reduce net assets and shareholders' funds by $622 million at 1 January 2004 (1 January 2003: $630 million).

The financial statements, including the summary financial statements, were approved by the board of directors on 22 February 2005 and signed on its behalf by A J Trahar, chief executive, and A W Lea, finance director.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

US$ million	2004	2003
Net cash inflow from operating activities	4,773	3,184
Dividends from joint ventures and associates	408	426
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	(512)	(558)
Taxation	(478)	(707)
Capital expenditure and financial investment	(2,857)	(2,337)
Acquisitions and disposals	1,099	(1,285)
Equity dividends paid to Anglo American shareholders	(818)	(741)
Cash inflow/(outflow) before management of liquid resources and financing	1,615	(2,018)
Management of liquid resources	456	182
Financing	(1,169)	1,785
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the year	902	(51)

SUMMARY REMUNERATION REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

This is a summary of the full remuneration report contained in the Annual Report, copies of which may be obtained free of charge from the Company's Registrars or South African Transfer Secretaries, or may be viewed on, or downloaded from, Anglo American's website, **www.angloamerican.co.uk**

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Anglo American has a Remuneration Committee (the Committee) consisting of non-executive directors, chaired by R J Margetts, which is responsible for considering and making recommendations to the board on executive and senior management remuneration policy, specific remuneration packages for executive directors and the design and operation of the Company's share incentive schemes.

REMUNERATION POLICY FOR EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
Each executive director's total remuneration consists of salary, annual bonus, long term incentives and benefits. The basic salary of the executive directors is reviewed annually and is targeted at the median of companies of comparable size, market sector, business complexity and international scope. Company performance, individual performance and changes in responsibilities are also taken into consideration in setting salary levels at the end of each year. An appropriate balance is maintained between fixed and performance-related remuneration, and between elements linked to short term financial performance and those linked to longer term shareholder value creation. Assuming on-target performance, the Committee's policy is that around 50% (around 60% for the CEO) or more of total executive director remuneration is performance-related. In 2004, on average, 64% of executive directors' actual remuneration was performance-related.

BONUS SHARE PLAN
Shareholders approved the introduction of the new Bonus Share Plan (BSP) at the AGM in 2004 and all executive directors are eligible to participate in the BSP. The BSP was operated for the first time during 2004. The BSP requires executives to invest a significant proportion of their remuneration in shares, thereby more closely aligning their interests with those of shareholders, and encourages management at all levels to build up a meaningful personal stake in the Company.

Awards under the BSP are made annually and consist of three elements: a performance-related cash element, an equal amount as a conditional award of Bonus Shares and an additional performance-related element in the form of Enhancement Shares.

The value of the bonus is calculated by reference to achievement against annual performance targets (including measures of corporate and, where applicable, business unit performance, as well as the achievement of specific individual objectives). For executive directors, the corporate element is based on stretching Earnings per Share (EPS) targets. In 2004, the EPS targets were met in full. It is the Committee's usual policy to base 70% of each annual bonus award on the corporate or business unit measure, and the remaining 30% on key individual performance measures. The level of bonuses is reduced if certain safety improvement targets are not met.

The Committee will review measures annually to ensure they remain appropriate and sufficiently stretching in the context of the economic and performance expectations for the Company and its operating businesses.

In the case of executive directors and top-tier management, half of the bonus will be paid in cash. The cash element would not normally exceed 75% of salary for the CEO and 60% of salary for other executive directors.

The other half of the bonus is in the form of a conditional award of Bonus Shares equal in value to the cash element. To encourage retention, these Bonus Shares will only vest if the participant remains in employment with the Group until the end of a three year holding period, or is, in the view of Remuneration Committee, deemed to be a 'good leaver'.

In order to provide continuing medium term performance focus, executive directors will also receive an award of conditional Enhancement Shares at the same time as the award of Bonus Shares. The maximum potential value of these Enhancement Shares is 75% of the face value of the Bonus Shares (i.e. in the case of the CEO, a maximum of 56.25% of base salary). These awards will vest after three years only to the extent that a challenging performance condition (based on EPS growth) has been met.

On a change of control of the Company, Bonus Shares will be released and Enhancement Shares will vest, but only to the extent that the applicable performance conditions have been satisfied.

The BSP is not pensionable.

OTHER LONG TERM INCENTIVE PLANS
No awards were made to executive directors under the old deferred bonus plan during 2004.

No share options were granted to executive directors under the Employee Share Option Scheme (ESOS) in 2004. In 2005, participation in the BSP will be extended to other tiers of management globally (circa 1,300 individuals), who will thereafter cease to receive share option grants under the ESOS.

Conditional Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) awards continue to be made annually to executive directors. These awards are discretionary and are considered on a case-by-case basis. Awards under the LTIP in 2004 were increased from 120% to 160% of basic salary for the CEO and from 100% to 130% of basic salary for the other executive directors in order to maintain market competitiveness and to reflect the rebalanced incentive structure.

Vesting of LTIP awards made during 2004 is subject to the achievement of two stretching performance measures relating to Total Shareholder Return (TSR) and to an operating measure, Return on Capital Employed (ROCE), over a fixed three year period. For awards made in 2004 and thereafter, half of each award made to an executive director is subject to a Group TSR measure and half is subject to a Group ROCE measure. There will be no retesting of performance. These performance measures were chosen on the basis that they clearly foster the creation of shareholder value.

The vesting of that part of the LTIP award contingent upon TSR performance varies according to the Company's TSR over the performance period, relative to a weighted basket of international natural resource companies (the Index). For awards made in 2004, the companies constituting the Index were as follows:

SUMMARY REMUNERATION REPORT
CONTINUED

	Mining	Paper and Packaging	Industrial Minerals
Category weighting	71%	17%	12%
Comparator companies	BHP Billiton plc Companhia Vale do Rio Doce Freeport McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc Kumba Resources Limited Noranda Inc Rio Tinto plc Teck Cominco Limited WMC Resources Limited Xstrata plc	M-real Corporation Sappi Limited SCA David S. Smith (Holdings) plc Stora Enso Oyj UPM-Kymmene Group	Aggregate Industries plc CRH plc Hanson plc RMC Group plc

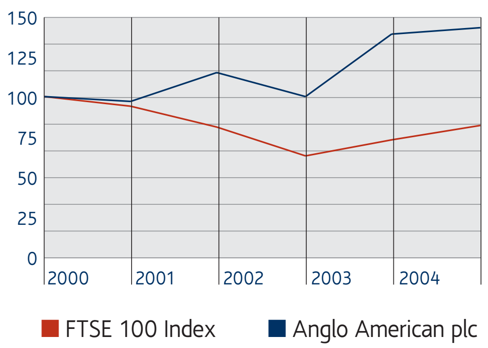
The LTIP closely aligns the interests of shareholders and executive directors by rewarding superior shareholder and financial performance and by encouraging executives to build up a shareholding in Anglo American plc.

In the event of a change of control of the Company, the number of shares that vest under the LTIP will be calculated by reference to the extent to which the applicable performance conditions have been met at the time of the change of control.

Within five years of their appointment, executive directors are expected to acquire a holding of shares with a value of two times' basic salary in the case of the chief executive and one times' basic salary in the case of other executive directors.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The graph shows the Company's TSR performance from 1 January 2000, against the TSR performance of the FTSE 100 Index, chosen as being a broad equity market index consisting of companies of comparable size and complexity to Anglo American plc. In drawing this graph, it has been assumed that all dividends paid have been re-invested. This graph has been produced in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 7A to the Companies Act 1985.



PENSIONS

The amounts paid into defined contribution pension schemes by Anglo American plc in respect of the directors who served during 2004 totalled £521,000 (2003: £479,000), excluding supplementary voluntary pension contributions. Two of the executive directors are members of defined benefit pension schemes. The Remuneration Committee is considering UK pension arrangements in light of the new UK pensions regime which will apply from April 2006. Further details will be disclosed in the 2005 remuneration report.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

In order properly to reflect their spread of responsibilities, all the executive directors, with the exception of A W Lea, who is employed by Anglo American International (BVI) Limited, have contracts with Anglo American International (IOM) Limited and with Anglo Operations Limited. The salaries under these contracts are payable in sterling and/or South African rand as appropriate. The employment contracts of all executive directors are terminable at 12 months' notice by either party and each contains a provision that sets out the compensation payable in lieu of notice if the Company terminates the contract (other than for cause) or the director resigns in circumstances where there has been a material adverse change in role, responsibilities or remuneration. Compensation is based on the value of 12 months' basic salary, target annual bonus for 12 months and the annual value of benefits. In light of current best practice guidelines, the Committee has determined that liquidated damages clauses will not be included in service contracts for new appointments to the board. The service contracts of executive directors do not provide for any enhanced payments in the event of a change of control of the Company.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND SERVICE CONTRACTS

Non-executive director remuneration is set at a level which is sufficient to attract and retain world-class non-executive talent and which is consistent with recognised best practice. Non-executive directors may not participate in the Company's Bonus Share Plan, share option schemes, LTIP or pension arrangements. The board reviews non-executive directors' fees periodically to ensure they remain market-competitive. All non-executive directors have letters of appointment with Anglo American plc for an initial period of three years from their date of appointment, subject to re-election at the AGM.

REMUNERATION OUTCOMES DURING 2004
DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

The fees and other emoluments paid to non-executive directors during the year ended 31 December 2004 amounted to £1,602,000 (2003: £1,355,000). Emoluments paid to executive directors, and their share interests, were as follows:

Executive directors[1]	Year ended 31 December 2004: Basic salary[2] £000	Basic salary sacrificed into International Approved Pension Scheme[2] £000	Benefits in kind[3] £000	Annual performance bonus[4][5] £000	Payments on retirement[6] £000	Total £000	2003: Total £000
A J Trahar (chief executive)	801	89	53	601	–	1,544	1,424
B E Davison	423	47	27	195	–	692	603
A W Lea	510	–	23	214	–	747	689
W A Nairn	378	42	35	181	21	657	567

Executive directors	Year ended 31 December 2004: Gains on share options/incentives £000	Interest at 31 December 2004: Beneficial share interests	Anglo American Share Options[7][8][9]	LTIP Awards[10]	BSP Bonus Shares[11]	BSP Enhancement Shares[11]	Deferred bonus plan[12]
A J Trahar (chief executive)	–	90,985	603,512	295,286	49,570	37,178	56,984
B E Davison	–	32,299	239,000	129,820	12,705	9,529	8,279
A W Lea	546	71,785	210,780	142,164	16,914	12,686	22,393
W A Nairn	–	40,641	196,029	72,122	–	–	13,911

(1) Subsequent to their retirement from the board, L Boyd and M W King continue to hold non-executive directorships with certain listed subsidiaries of the Group. They received fees of £29,000 and £21,000 respectively for the provision of these services during the year.

(2) Since A J Trahar, B E Davison and W A Nairn had no provision for past service in respect of their sterling-denominated pension fund, their employing company has contractually agreed that supplementary pension contributions should be made to the Anglo American plc International Approved Pension Scheme in return for these executives giving up their right to part of their future basic salary. The table above shows these amounts, which are £89,000, £47,000 and £42,000 respectively.

(3) Each director received a car allowance or a fully expensed car and a limited amount of personal taxation/financial advice. All directors, with the exception of W A Nairn, also received medical insurance and death and disability insurance. A J Trahar, A W Lea and W A Nairn received club membership; in addition, A J Trahar received a housing loan subsidy.

(4) The 2004 bonus represents the cash element of the Bonus Share Plan payable in 2005. The share elements under this scheme for 2004 will be awarded during 2005.

(5) The value of the bonus under the Bonus Share Plan is calculated by reference to measures of both corporate performance (based on stretching EPS targets) as well as the achievement of specific individual objectives. In 2004, the EPS targets were met in full. Half of the bonus is paid in cash and the other half takes the form of a conditional award of Bonus Shares equal in value to the cash element (see footnote 11 below).

(6) On retirement at 31 December 2004, W A Nairn received payment for accumulated untaken leave of £19,000 and an award to mark completion of 40 years of service of £2,000 .

(7) No share options were granted to executive directors during the year, although 100,828 options were exercised by executive directors in 2004. B E Davison exercised his remaining 38,325 Anglo Platinum share options during the year. R M Godsell also has 224,300 share options in AngloGold Ashanti.

(8) The exercise of options under the ESOS is subject to Anglo American's EPS (based on the Company's headline earnings measure) increasing by at least 6% above the UK Retail Price Index over a three-year period. The EPS growth requirement takes account of the cyclical nature of the natural resources business.

(9) In addition, at 31 December 2004, A J Trahar and W A Nairn held 5,000 and 82,000 roll-over options respectively.

(10) 211,254 conditional awards of shares were made to executive directors under the LTIP during the year. The vesting of those LTIP awards is subject to the achievement of stretching performance measures relating to TSR and ROCE. In 2004, 99,773 awards vested to executive directors under the first LTIP scheme. The outcome on the Group ROCE element of the 2001 LTIP was 61.7% and on the TSR element 54%. Thus the average vesting level for those directors with a 50% Group ROCE, 50% TSR split was 57.9%.

(11) 79,189 Bonus Shares and 59,393 Enhancement Shares were conditionally awarded to executive directors under the Bonus Share Plan during 2004 (in respect of 2003 performance). Bonus Shares vest if the executive director remains in employment with the Group until the end of the three-year holding period. The Enhancement Shares will vest to the extent that challenging EPS performance conditions are met.

(12) No further awards were made to executive directors under the Deferred Bonus Plan during the year. 29,284 awards vested to the executive directors during the year.

SUMMARY REMUNERATION REPORT CONTINUED

INDEPENDENT REMUNERATION REPORT REVIEW

This letter reports on the results of the review carried out by Mercer Human Resource Consulting Limited of the processes followed by the Anglo American Remuneration Committee (the Committee) that support the Remuneration Report for the financial year 2004. Mercer undertook the review at the request of the Chairman of the Committee in order to provide shareholders with assurance that the remuneration processes followed are appropriate and that the Committee has complied with the policies set out in the Remuneration Report.

In order to reach our opinion, we reviewed the Committee's Terms of Reference and the minutes of its meetings held during the year as well as material presented to the Committee for its review. We also interviewed the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee. Our review was not intended to audit the compensation data set forth in the Remuneration Report or to evaluate the merits of Anglo American's remuneration programme.

Based on our review, Mercer is of the opinion that the process followed by the Committee during 2004 was fully consistent with its Terms of Reference and that the decisions taken by the Committee were in line with the principles set out in the Remuneration Report. It continues to be our view that the Committee takes a suitably robust approach to its work. We would note in particular the changes to long term incentive arrangements which have been proposed in response to dialogue held with institutional investors.

We note that the Committee has refined its modus operandi each year, taking into account any comments we have made in our reviews. As a result, we believe that the Committee is exemplary in its conduct, decision-making and reporting.

The members of the Committee are regularly updated on executive compensation and corporate governance matters.

Further detail regarding the Mercer review is included in a letter of this date addressed to the Committee's chairman, which we understand will be made available on the Company's website.

Mark Hoble
Mercer Human Resource Consulting Limited
Dexter House
2 Royal Mint Court
London EC3N 4NA
25 January 2005

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' STATEMENT TO THE MEMBERS OF ANGLO AMERICAN plc

We have examined the summary financial statements which comprise the summary directors' report, summary corporate governance report, consolidated profit and loss account, summary consolidated balance sheet, summary consolidated cash flow statement and summary remuneration report.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 251 of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, for our audit report or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Review in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law. Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the summary financial statements with the full annual accounts, the directors' report and the directors' remuneration report, and its compliance with the relevant requirements of section 251 of the Companies Act 1985 and the regulations made thereunder. We also read the other information contained in the Annual Review as described in the contents section, and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the summary financial statements.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our work in accordance with bulletin 1999/6 'The Auditors' Statement on the Summary Financial Statement' issued by the United Kingdom Auditing Practices Board.

OPINION

In our opinion, the summary financial statements are consistent with the full annual accounts, the directors' report and the directors' remuneration report of Anglo American plc for the year ended 31 December 2004 and comply with the applicable requirements of section 251 of the Companies Act 1985, and the regulations made thereunder.

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
London

22 February 2005

KEY FINANCIAL DATA

US$ million (unless otherwise stated)	2004	2003[1]	2002[1]	2001[1][2]	2000[1][2]	1999[1][2]
Group turnover including share of joint ventures and associates	31,795	24,909	20,497	19,282	20,570	19,245
Less: Share of joint ventures' turnover	(1,195)	(1,060)	(1,066)	(1,109)	(1,590)	(1,720)
Share of associates' turnover	(5,670)	(5,212)	(4,286)	(3,387)	(4,156)	(5,947)
Group turnover – subsidiaries	24,930	18,637	15,145	14,786	14,824	11,578
Operating profit before exceptional items	4,572	2,892	3,332	3,298	3,479	2,141
Operating exceptional items[3]	(92)	(286)	(81)	(513)	(433)	–
Total operating profit[3]	4,480	2,606	3,251	2,785	3,046	2,141
Non-operating exceptional items[3]	520	386	64	2,148	490	410
Net interest (expense)/investment income	(359)	(319)	(179)	130	308	265
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4,641	2,673	3,136	5,063	3,844	2,816
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	(1,280)	(749)	(1,042)	(1,247)	(1,143)	(538)
Taxation on exceptional items	1	13	(3)	(147)	–	18
Equity minority interests	(449)	(345)	(528)	(584)	(818)	(758)
Profit for the financial year	2,913	1,592	1,563	3,085	1,883	1,538
Headline earnings	2,689	1,694	1,759	1,681	1,927	1,296
Earnings per share ($)[4]	2.03	1.13	1.11	2.09	1.20	1.00
Headline earnings per share ($)[4]	1.88	1.20	1.25	1.14	1.23	0.84
Dividend per share (US cents)	70.0	54.0	51.0	49.0	47.5	37.5
Basic number of shares outstanding (million)[4]	1,434	1,415	1,411	1,474	1,567	1,540
EBITDA[5]	7,110	4,785	4,792	4,647	4,688	3,113
EBITDA interest cover[6]	14.9	12.7	20.0	31.2	–	–
Operating margin (before exceptional items)	14.4%	11.6%	16.3%	17.1%	16.9%	11.1%
Dividend cover (based on headline earnings)	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.2
Balance Sheet						
Intangible and tangible fixed assets	33,745	26,646	18,841	12,870	14,315	11,110
Investments	6,731	7,206	6,746	4,873	7,234	7,644
Working capital	2,249	1,903	822	282	971	914
Provisions for liabilities and charges	(4,986)	(3,954)	(2,896)	(2,194)	(2,594)	(2,604)
Net (debt)/funds	(8,121)	(8,633)	(5,578)	(2,018)	(3,590)	81
Equity minority interests	(4,445)	(3,396)	(2,304)	(1,607)	(2,212)	(2,477)
Non-equity minority interests	(175)	–	–	–	–	–
Total shareholders' funds (equity)	24,998	19,772	15,631	12,206	14,124	14,668
Total capital[7]	37,739	31,801	23,513	15,831	19,926	17,064
Net cash inflow from operating activities	4,773	3,184	3,618	3,539	2,959	1,850
Dividends received from joint ventures and associates	408	426	258	258	258	209
Return on capital employed[8]	13.4%	10.7%	17.5%	19.0%	19.5%	13.2%
EBITDA/average total capital	20.4%	17.3%	24.4%	26.0%	25.3%	18.8%
Net debt/(funds) to total capital	21.5%	27.1%	23.7%	12.7%	18.0%	(0.5%)

(1) The comparative years have been restated to reflect the adoption of UITF abstract 38 'Accounting for ESOP trusts'.
(2) 1999, 2000 and 2001 have been restated for the adoption of FRS 19.
(3) As first noted in 2002, operating profit for 2000 has been restated for the reclassification of the loss of $167 million arising on the anticipated disposal of Terra Industries Inc. The disposal did not proceed and the loss has therefore been reclassified into operating exceptional items as an impairment.
(4) 2000 and 1999 have been restated to reflect the three-for-one bonus issue in May 2001.
(5) EBITDA is operating profit before exceptional items plus depreciation and amortisation in subsidiaries and share of EBITDA of joint ventures and associates.
(6) EBITDA interest cover is EBITDA divided by net interest expense, excluding other net financial income (2004: $119 million) and exceptional financing charges (2004: nil). EBITDA interest cover for 2002 is annualised to account for acquisitions during the year. The actual EBITDA interest cover for 2002 was 25.5 times. For 2000 and 1999 EBITDA interest cover is not applicable as the Group was a net interest recipient after adjusting for other net financial income.
(7) Total capital is the sum of shareholders' funds, net debt and minority interests.
(8) Return on capital employed is calculated as total operating profit before impairments for the year divided by the average total capital less other investments and adjusted for impairments.

THE BUSINESS: AN OVERVIEW – EFFECTIVE 14 FEBRUARY 2005

PRECIOUS

PLATINUM

ANGLO PLATINUM 74.8%

South Africa

100% owned
- Rustenburg Section (including UG2 Project)
- Union Section
- Amandelbult Section
- Potgietersrust Platinums
- Lebowa Platinum Mines
- Western Limb Tailings Retreatment
- Waterval Smelter (including converting process project)
- Polokwane Smelter
- Rustenburg Base Metals Refinery
- Precious Metals Refinery
- Twickenham Mine Project

Joint ventures or sharing agreements
- Modikwa Platinum Joint Venture 50%
- Kroondal Pooling and Sharing Agreement 50%
- Bafokeng-Rasimone Joint Venture 50%[1]
- Pandora Joint Venture Project 42.5%

[1] Became fully operational 1 March 2004.

GOLD

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI 51%

South Africa

100% owned
- Ergo
- Great Noligwa
- Kopanang
- Moab Khotsong
- Mponeng
- Savuka
- Tau Lekoa
- TauTona

Rest of Africa
- Bibiani (Ghana) 100%
- Geita (Tanzania) 100%
- Iduapriem (Ghana) 85%
- Morila (Mali) 40%
- Navachab (Namibia) 100%
- Obuasi (Ghana) 100%
- Sadiola (Mali) 38%
- Siguiri (Guinea) 85%
- Yatela (Mali) 40%

North America
- Cripple Creek & Victor (USA) 67%[2]

South America
- AngloGold Ashanti Brazil 100%
- Serra Grande (Brazil) 50%
- Cerro Vanguardia (Argentina) 92.5%

Australia
- Sunrise Dam 100%

[2] AngloGold Ashanti is entitled to receive 100% of the cash flow from the operation until a loan, extended to the joint venture by AngloGold Ashanti, is repaid.

DIAMONDS

DE BEERS[3] 45%

South Africa

100% owned
- Cullinan
- De Beers Marine (Exploration & Services)
- Finsch
- Kimberley Mines
- Koffiefontein
- Namaqualand Mines
- The Oaks
- Venetia

Botswana
- Debswana 50% (Damtshaa, Jwaneng, Orapa and Letlhakane mines)

Namibia
- Namdeb 50% (Mining Area No. 1 Orange River Mines, Elizabeth Bay and Marine concessions)
- De Beers Marine Namibia 85%

Tanzania
- Williamson Diamonds 75%

Canada
- Snap Lake 100%

Trading and Marketing
- Various companies involved in purchasing, selling and marketing of rough diamonds, including The Diamond Trading Company 100%

Industrial Diamonds
- Companies manufacturing synthetic diamonds and abrasive products 50%

[3] The Company's independently managed associate.

METALS AND MINERALS

BASE METALS

ANGLO BASE METALS 100%

Copper
- Collahuasi (Chile) 44%
- Chagres (Chile) 100%
- El Soldado (Chile) 100%
- Los Bronces (Chile) 100%
- Mantos Blancos (Chile) 100%
- Mantoverde (Chile) 100%
- Palabora (South Africa) 29%
- Quellaveco (Peru) 80%

Nickel
- Codemin (Brazil) 100%
- Loma de Níquel (Venezuela) 91%
- Barro Alto (Brazil) 100%

Zinc/Lead
- Black Mountain (South Africa) 100%
- Lisheen (Ireland) 100%
- Gamsberg (South Africa) 100%
- Skorpion (Namibia) 100%

Mineral Sands
- Namakwa Sands (South Africa) 100%

Niobium
- Catalão (Brazil) 100%

PAPER AND PACKAGING

FERROUS METALS AND INDUSTRIES

ANGLO FERROUS METALS AND INDUSTRIES 100%

Ferrous Metals

Kumba (southern Africa, China and Australia) 67%

Highveld Steel (South Africa) 79%

Scaw Metals (worldwide) 100%

Samancor (South Africa) 40%

Australian Manganese 40%

Zimbabwe Alloys 100%

Columbus Stainless (South Africa) 14%

Acerinox (Spain) 2%

Industries

Boart Longyear (worldwide) 100%

Tongaat-Hulett (South Africa) 52%

Hippo Valley Estates (Zimbabwe) 50%

Amfarms (South Africa) 100%

COAL

ANGLO COAL 100%

South Africa

100% owned

Bank

Goedehoop

Greenside

Isibonelo

Kleinkopje

Kriel

Landau

New Denmark

New Vaal

South Africa – other

Eyesizwe Coal 11%

Mafube 50%

Richards Bay Coal Terminal 27%

Australia

Callide 100%

Dartbrook 78%

Dawson Complex 51%

Drayton 88%

German Creek 70%

Jellinbah East 23%

Moranbah North 88%

Australia – Other

Australian Power & Energy Limited (APEL) 100%

Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal Pty Ltd 33%

Newcastle Coal Shippers Pty Ltd 20%

Colombia

Cerrejón 33%

Venezuela

Carbones del Guasare 25%

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

ANGLO INDUSTRIAL MINERALS 100%

Aggregates and building materials

Tarmac Group (UK) 100%

Tarmac France (France and Belgium) 100%

Tarmac Central Europe (Germany, Poland and Czech Republic) 100%

Tarmac Iberia (Spain) 100%

Tarmac International Holdings (Far East and Middle East) 100%

Phosphate products

Copebrás (Brazil) 73%

PAPER AND PACKAGING

ANGLO PAPER AND PACKAGING 100%

Packaging

Mondi Packaging (worldwide) 100%

Mondi Packaging South Africa 55%[4]

Business paper

Mondi Business Paper (Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, South Africa, Russia, Israel) 100%

Newsprint + Merchanting

Mondi Shanduka Newsprint (South Africa) 50%[4]

Aylesford Newsprint (UK) 50%

Europapier (Europe) 100%

[4] Shareholdings are shown on the basis that the contemplated commitments for employee and community share ownerships are finalised.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
11:00 am on Wednesday, 20 April 2005, at:
The Conference Centre
Church House
Dean's Yard
Westminster
London SW1P 3NZ

SHAREHOLDERS' DIARY 2005/6

Interim results	August 2005
Interim dividend payable	September 2005
Financial year end	31 December 2005
Annual results announcement	February 2006
Annual Report	March 2006
Annual General Meeting	April 2006
Final dividend payable	April 2006

ENQUIRIES
Queries relating to Anglo American plc should be addressed to the Company Secretary or the Investor and Corporate Affairs Department at the following address:

Registered and Head Office
Anglo American plc
20 Carlton House Terrace
London SW1Y 5AN, England
Telephone +44 (0)20 7968 8888
Fax +44 (0)20 7968 8500
Registered number 3564138
Website **www.angloamerican.co.uk**

If you have any questions about your shareholding or dividend, please contact the Registrar at the relevant address below:

UK Registrar
Lloyds TSB Registrars
The Causeway
Worthing
West Sussex
BN99 6DA
England
Telephone, from the UK 0870 609 2286
Telephone, from overseas +44 121 415 7558

Transfer Secretaries in South Africa
Ultra Registrars (Pty) Limited
11 Diagonal Street
Johannesburg 2001
South Africa
(PO Box 4844 Johannesburg 2000)
Telephone +27 (0) 11 834 2266

OTHER ANGLO AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS

- **2004 Annual Report**
- **2004 Interim Report**
- **2004/5 Fact Book**
- **2004 Report to Society**
- **Notice of AGM and Shareholder Information Booklet**
- **Investing in the future – Black Economic Empowerment**
- **Good Neighbours: Our Work With Communities**
- **Good Citizenship: Our Business Principles**
- **Optima – Anglo American's current affairs journal**

If you would like to receive copies of Anglo American's publications, please write to:

Investor and Corporate Affairs Department
Anglo American plc
20 Carlton House Terrace
London SW1Y 5AN, England

Alternatively, publications can be ordered online at:
http://www.angloamerican.co.uk/investor/reqreport.asp

The full 2004 Annual Report, which includes the financial statements, directors' report, corporate governance report, remuneration report and report of the auditors (which is unqualified), and the booklet containing the Notice of AGM and other shareholder information are available free of charge from the Company, its UK Registrars and South African Transfer Secretaries.

CHARITABLE PARTNERS
This is just a selection of the charities which we have worked with in 2004.

MILLENNIUM SEED BANK PROJECT Kew

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

care

SIGHT SAVERS INTERNATIONAL

Creating opportunities with disabled people
LEONARD CHESHIRE

love Life

Design and production: Addison Corporate Marketing Ltd
Print: St Ives Westerham Press

Printed on Go Silk, made with virgin wood fibre from sawmill residues, forest thinnings and sustainable forests in Europe, South America and Canada.

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