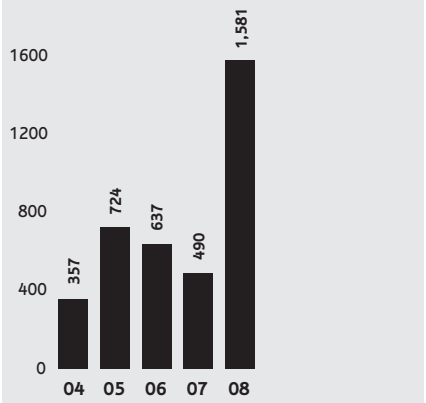
Coal

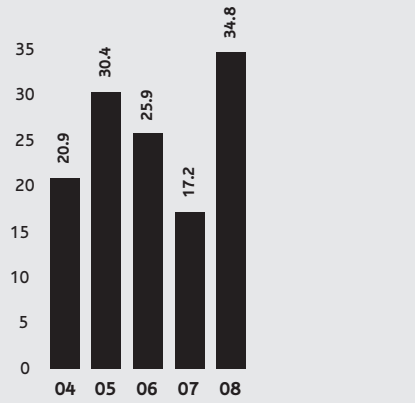
Coal is the most abundant source of fossil fuel energy in the world, considerably exceeding known reserves of oil and gas

Financial highlights

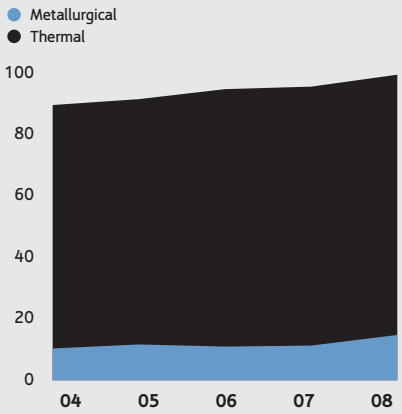
Five year underlying earnings
$m



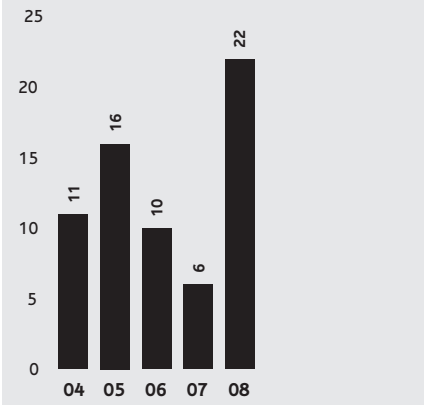
Operating margin
%



Anglo Coal production
Tonnes (million)

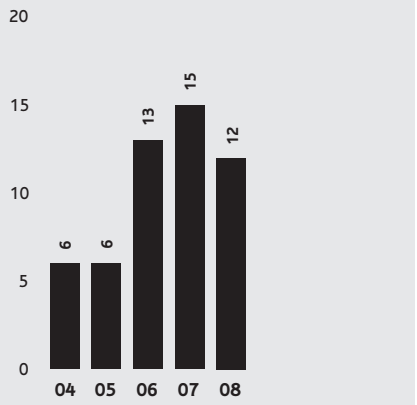


Share of Group operating profit[1]
%



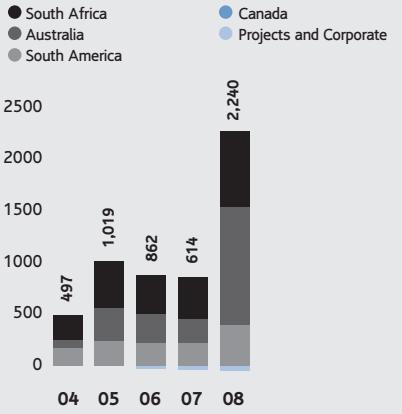
[1] On a continuing basis for 2006 and 2007.

Share of Group net operating assets[1]
%



[1] On a continuing basis for 2006 and 2007.

Operating profit by region
$m



In 2007, Yang Quarry was reclassified from Industrial Minerals to Coal to align with internal management reporting. As such, the 2007 and 2006 data has been restated accordingly.

Financial data

US$m	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Turnover					
Subsidiaries	5,319	2,880	2,757	2,766	1,911
Joint ventures	–	–	–	–	3
Associates	1,117	694	607	583	468
Total turnover	**6,436**	**3,574**	**3,364**	**3,349**	**2,382**
Of which:					
South Africa	2,210	1,538	1,394	1,441	1,109
Australia	3,119	1,389	1,398	1,383	840
South America	947	627	541	525	433
Canada	139				
Projects and corporate	21	20	31	–	–
EBITDA	**2,585**	**882**	**1,082**	**1,243**	**687**
Of which:					
South Africa	814	481	437	525	297
Australia	1,353	166	397	459	184
South America	446	271	271	273	205
Canada	15				
Projects and corporate	(43)	(36)	(23)	(14)	–
Depreciation and amortisation	**293**	**221**	**173**	**188**	**190**
Operating profit before special items and remeasurements	**2,240**	**614**	**864**	**1,019**	**497**
Of which:					
South Africa	736	414	380	470	252
Australia	1,144	9	279	323	78
South America	396	227	227	240	167
Canada	8	–	–	–	–
Projects and corporate	(44)	(36)	(22)	(14)	–
Operating special items and remeasurements	(19)	(141)	(153)	1	–
Operating profit after special items and remeasurements	**2,221**	**473**	**709**	**1,020**	**497**
Net interest, tax and minority interests	**(659)**	**(124)**	**(225)**	**(295)**	**(140)**
Underlying earnings	**1,581**	**490**	**637**	**724**	**357**
Of which:					
South Africa	543	296	279	333	163
Australia	797	24	216	224	78
South America	257	175	163	174	116
Canada	11				
Projects and corporate	(27)	(5)	(21)	(7)	–
Net operating assets	**3,962**	**3,984**	**2,870**	**2,244**	**2,303**
Capital expenditure	**933**	**1,052**	**782**	**331**	**218**

Business overview

Operating profit

2008

$2,240 m

2007: $614 m

EBITDA

2008

$2,585 m

2007: $882 m

- Anglo Coal is one of the world's largest private sector coal producers and exporters
- Anglo Coal is focused on expanding from its existing strong position
- Coal is likely to remain an essential part of the energy mix well into the future

North and South America
South American presence through 33% holding in Cerrejón Coal in Colombia and a 25% interest in Carbones del Guasare in Venezuela. Peace River Coal in Canada

South Africa
Four mines in the Witbank coalfield supply thermal coal to export and local markets. Five additional mines supply domestic coal, of which four supply Eskom and one supplies Sasol

Australia
Six mines, five supplying export metallurgical and thermal markets, one supplying a local power provider

Anglo Coal is the world's sixth largest private sector coal producer and exporter, with operations in South Africa, Australia, South America and Canada.

In South Africa, Anglo Coal owns and operates eight operations and has a 50% interest in the Mafube colliery. Four operations are in the Witbank coalfield and supply some 22 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of thermal coals to the export and local markets. In addition the New Vaal, New Denmark and Kriel mines are dedicated to supplying some 35 Mtpa of thermal coal to Eskom. Anglo Coal's Isibonelo operation produces some 5 Mtpa for Sasol Synthetic Fuels under a 20 year supply contract.

The bulk of exports consist of thermal coal, though a small volume of metallurgical coal is also exported. Anglo Coal routes nearly all of its export coal through the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, in which it holds a 27% interest.

Anglo Coal is the fourth largest producer of coal in Australia, with one wholly owned mine and a controlling interest in another six, as well as significant undeveloped coal reserves. Its mines are located in Queensland and New South Wales and produce some 28 Mtpa attributable of metallurgical (13 Mtpa) and thermal (15 Mtpa) coal, largely for the export market. It also owns an effective 23% interest in the Jellinbah mine in Queensland which produces 1 Mtpa of metallurgical coal.

In South America, the company has a 33% shareholding in Cerrejón Coal, a 32 Mtpa (10.4 Mtpa attributable) opencast operation in Colombia which serves the export thermal coal market, as well as a 25% interest in Carbones del Guasare (CdG), which owns and operates the Paso Diablo mine in northern Venezuela, which produced about 5 Mtpa of thermal and metallurgical (PCI) coal for the year.

Anglo Coal has a 74% interest in Peace River Coal in Canada, which produced 0.8 Mtpa of primarily metallurgical coal in 2008 from the Trend Mine in British Columbia. New metallurgical coal development projects are currently under investigation at the adjacent Roman and Horizon properties and further resource evaluation is under way at several other properties held by Peace River Coal.

Anglo Coal also has a 60% interest in the Xiwan coal mine lease area in China, where the feasibility of developing the mine is under evaluation in conjunction with Anglo Coal's joint venture partner, the Shaanxi Coal Geological Bureau.

In February 2007, Anglo Coal announced the creation of Anglo Inyosi Coal, a newly formed broad-based economic empowerment (BEE) company valued at approximately $1 billion. Anglo American own 73% of Anglo Inyosi Coal, with the remaining 27% held by Inyosi. The new company incorporates several key Anglo Coal assets, namely the existing Kriel colliery and the greenfield projects of Elders, Zondagsfontein, New Largo and Heidelberg. The transaction represents a major milestone in meeting the BEE objectives set out in South African legislation. The outstanding conditions precedent to the transaction are expected to be fulfilled in the first half of 2009, following which the transaction will complete.

Canada

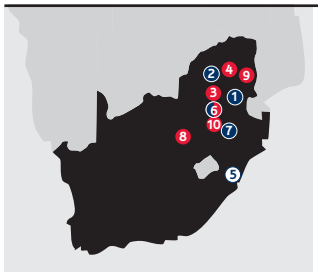
Metallurgical

1	74%	Trend

Key

- Underground
- Open Cut
- Other

Peace River Coal's Trend mine in north east British Columbia exports metallurgical coal via Prince Rupert's Ridley coal terminal to customers in the Pacific and Atlantic regions.



South Africa

Export/Industrial

1	100%	Goedehoop
2	100%	Greenside
3	100%	Kleinkopje
4	100%	Landau
5	27.5%	Richards Bay Coal Terminal

Eskom/Sasol

6	100%	Kriel
7	100%	New Denmark
8	100%	New Vaal
9	50%	Mafube
10	100%	Isibonelo

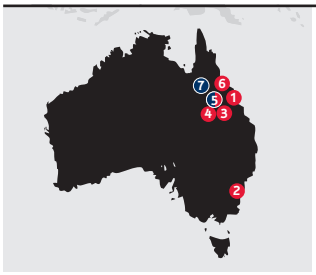
Anglo Coal operates four mines in the Witbank Coalfield which supply metallurgical and thermal coals to export and local industrial markets. Five additional mines supply thermal coal domestically of which four mines supply coal to Eskom, the local power utility on a long term cost-plus basis with the exception of Mafube, which is currently on a fixed price contract. Isibonelo mine supplies coal to Sasol Synfuels, a local synthetic fuels producer on a fixed price contract basis. Anglo Coal has a 27.5% share in the Richards Bay Coal Terminal and an 11% interest in Eyesizwe Coal, a significant Black Economic Empowerment venture undertaken jointly with Exxaro.

Export customers are predominantly in the Med-Atlantic markets.

Rest of the world

1	100%	Yang Quarry

In China, Anglo Coal has taken over the management of asphalt businesses in Shanghai and a quarry operation in Yang, some three hours' drive from Shanghai, but well placed to serve the Shanghai market.



Australia

Thermal

1	100%	Callide
2	88%	Drayton
3	51%	Dawson Complex

Metallurgical

4	70%	Foxleigh
5	70%	German Creek (CapCoal)
6	23%	Jellinbah East
7	88%	Moranbah North

Anglo Coal Australia operates five mines in Queensland and one in New South Wales. In Queensland, the German Creek (CapCoal), Moranbah North, Dawson and Jellinbah East operations supply hard and semi-soft coking coals and thermal coal (Dawson) to export markets. The Callide mine, also in Queensland, supplies coal primarily to local utility customers. The Foxleigh mine was acquired in February 2008, delivering additional volumes and synergies with Anglo Americans' adjacent operations. In New South Wales, the Drayton mine supplies both export and local markets. Anglo Coal Australia's export customers are predominantly located in the Indo-Pacific region.

South America

1	33%	Cerrejón (Colombia)
2	25%	Carbones del Guasare (Venezuela)

Anglo Coal has a 33% shareholding in the Cerrejón operation in northern Colombia. This forms one of the world's largest integrated export thermal coal mining operations and includes mine facilities, a railway, port facilities and supporting infrastructure.

In Venezuela, Anglo Coal has a 25% stake in Carbones del Guasare which owns and operates the Paso Diablo mine, across the border from the Cerrejón operation.

Production from Anglo Coal's South American operations is sold predominantly to Med-Atlantic region customers.

Industry overview

Coal is the most abundant source of fossil fuel energy in the world, considerably exceeding known reserves of oil and gas. The bulk of coal produced worldwide is thermal coal used for power generation. Thermal coal is also supplied as a fuel to other industries such as the cement sector. Metallurgical coal is a key raw material for 70% of the world's steel industry.

Approximately 5.3 billion tonnes of hard coal is produced globally each year, with the majority used in the country of production. A small volume is traded across land borders such as those between the US and Canada or between the former Soviet Union countries. The international seaborne coal market comprises some 0.7 billion tonnes, of which some 0.5 billion tonnes are thermal coal and 0.2 billion tonnes are metallurgical coal.

Produced in a relatively limited number of countries, metallurgical coal is primarily used in the steelmaking industry and includes hard coking coal, semi-soft coking coal and pulverised coal injection (PCI) coal. The chemical composition of the coal is fundamental to the steel producers' raw material mix and product quality. The market for this coal has a larger proportion of longer term, annually priced contracts, though increasingly, some steel companies are using short term contracts to meet the balance of their requirements. Demand in this sector is fundamentally driven by economic, industrial and steel demand growth. Price negotiations between Australian suppliers and Japanese steel producers generally, but not always, set the trend that influences settlements throughout the market. Anglo Coal is a significant supplier to virtually all the major steel producing groups in the world.

The thermal coal market is supplied by a larger number of countries and producers than the metallurgical coal market. Thermal coal producers vary greatly in size and operate in a highly competitive market.

Demand for thermal coal is driven by demand for electricity and is also affected by the availability and price of competing fuels such as oil and gas, as well as nuclear power. Driven by varying degrees of deregulation in electricity markets, customers focus increasingly on securing the lowest cost fuel supply at a particular date. This has resulted in a move away from longer term contracts towards a mix of short term contracts, spot pricing, the development of various price indices, hedging and derivative instruments. The extent to which the full range of pricing instruments is used, however, varies from region to region.

Anglo Coal exports thermal coal from South Africa, Australia, Canada and South America to customers throughout the Med-Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. The balance of Anglo Coal's production is sold domestically in Australia and South Africa. In South Africa, a large portion of domestic sales is made to the state-owned power utility, Eskom, on long term (i.e. life of mine) cost-plus contracts. Sales also take place to domestic industrial sector consumers. In Australia, domestic sales are predominantly to power utilities under long and shorter term contractual arrangements.

Greenside Colliery – One of the CM (Continuous Miner) machines at Greenside equipped with water jets. The water spray minimises coal dust in the working environment underground. These are part of the many measures taken to ensure the health and safety of employees

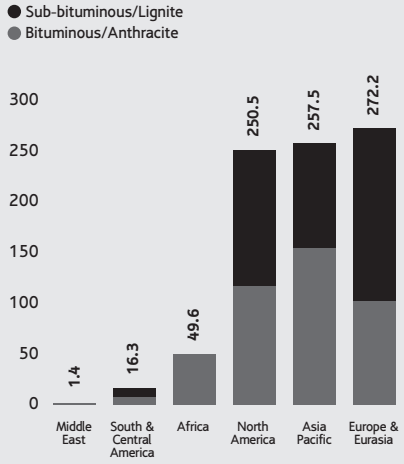
Markets

2008 began with a very tight international metallurgical coal market, with supply falling into deficit as a result of bad weather in Queensland which had the effect of reducing coal production and shipping volumes during the first quarter. These events resulted in 2008 coal prices being settled at historically high levels. By the end of the year, however, market conditions had deteriorated significantly, with a collapse in global steel production leaving the metallurgical coal market oversupplied.

Demand for thermal coal remained strong in 2008, with increased consumption, particularly in the north Asia region. Prices continued to increase during the first half of the year, reaching a peak in early July, driven by the cold winter in China, together with numerous coal production and logistics difficulties, including electricity shortages in South Africa. The increase in crude oil and natural gas prices during the same period allowed thermal coal to maintain its price competitiveness against these fuels despite the significant coal price increases. In the last quarter of the year, the global economic downturn caused a sharp drop in oil prices and thermal coal prices declined in line.

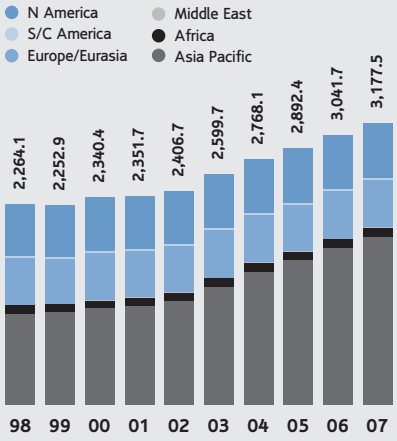
Market information

2007 proven coal reserves by type and region
$m



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy

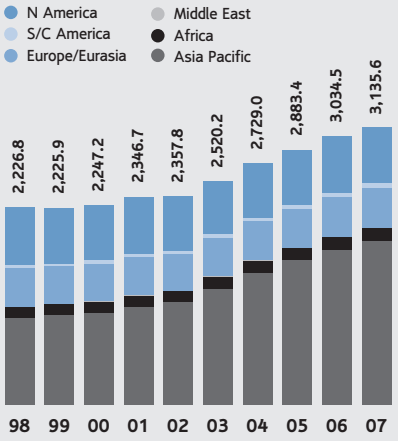
World Coal consumption*
Tonnes oil equivalent (million)



*Commercial solid fuels only, i.e. bituminous coal and anthracite (hard coal), and lignite and brown (sub-bituminous) coal.

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy

World Coal production
Tonnes oil equivalent (million)



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy

Strategy and growth

Anglo Coal's strategy is focused on serving the power generation and steel making sectors from large, low cost, and predominantly export oriented coal basins. Anglo Coal delivers this strategy through its diverse, high quality asset portfolio in South Africa, Australia and the Americas, and also aims to be a long term, reliable supplier to its customers. It also aims to be a leader in the industry in the pursuit of cleaner coal solutions to the world's energy needs. Anglo Coal's strategy is based on the three pillars of operational excellence, growth and securing the future.

Anglo Coal is focused on expanding from its existing strong position in the export metallurgical and export thermal coal markets, while maintaining its leading position in the South African domestic thermal market (where it is a key supplier to Eskom). This strategy will be delivered through its extensive portfolio of greenfield and brownfield expansion projects, supported by targeted acquisitions.

An example of this strategy in action was the acquisition in December 2007 of 70% of the Foxleigh coal mine joint venture in Queensland, Australia. This adds to Anglo Coal's existing coal mining operations in the Bowen Basin, one of the world's premier coking coal supply regions. Foxleigh currently produces in total 2.5 Mtpa of PCI coal for the steelmaking industry (with production capacity for 3.3 Mtpa), and adjoins Anglo Coal's Capcoal (German Creek) operations and the associated Lake Lindsay mine development. The mine and surrounding tenements will be the subject of ongoing exploration and feasibility studies. In addition, Anglo Coal has substantially completed a major programme of investment which includes the expansions at Cerrejón, Lake Lindsay and Dawson an ongoing project at Zondagsfontein.

Anglo Coal continues to pursue business development opportunities in several major coal producing regions. This includes interests in a range of projects that offer potential exposure to the broader energy markets, while building on the business' core capability in coal, namely coal bed methane (CBM) exploration in South Africa and Botswana, stranded coal reserves at the Monash project in Australia, the Xiwan coal-to-chemicals project in China, and the FutureGen Industrial Alliance in the US. While these projects remain at an early stage with demanding economics, they do ensure that Anglo Coal is equipped with a diverse resource base to meet changing market demands over the long term.

The impact of climate change is an area of focus for the sector and Anglo Coal's strategy is to participate to help address the issue as demand for energy continues to grow. Anglo Coal is a leading member of numerous industry bodies, such as the World Coal Institute (WCI) and the Coal Industry Advisory Board (CIAB), and is a founding member of the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute (GCCSI), launched in November 2008. Anglo Coal continues to take steps at its own operations to reduce its carbon footprint, including the capture of methane from underground mining operations that is converted into electricity at on-site or neighbouring power stations.

While Anglo Coal continues to grow and expand its operations in its existing geographies, it is also continually evaluating potential opportunities in new regions. In 2008, the company spent $35 million on exploration and new business development activities, investigating thermal and coking coal and CBM reserves and resources, mainly in southern Africa, China, Australia and Canada. It has conducted an advanced resource evaluation of the Xiwan project in China and is examining additional projects in South Africa, Canada and Australia. Anglo Coal commenced a CBM exploration programme in Botswana in late 2008.

Projects

In South Africa, the $473 million Zondagsfontein project is under construction and includes a 50:50 joint venture plant with BHP Billiton Energy Coal South Africa. The project is on track to deliver 6.6 Mtpa of export and Eskom coal from 2010, with first production expected in the third quarter of 2009. The Mafube project achieved the production rate of 5.4 Mtpa in 2008. MacWest is complete, with first production achieved in July 2008 and full production of 2.7 Mtpa in early 2009.

In Australia, the $726 million Lake Lindsay coking coal project has been completed. The coal handling and preparation plant has been commissioned, having achieved milestones on or ahead of plan, while the dragline started operations in January 2009. The $839 million Dawson expansion project was completed in 2008. The Foxleigh mine was acquired in February 2008, delivering additional volumes and synergies with Anglo American's adjacent operations.

In Canada, Peace River Coal is making good progress on a $95 million capitalisation programme to acquire and operate its own mining equipment fleet.

In Colombia, the $42 million (attributable) expansion at Cerrejón to 32 Mtpa is complete and full production has been achieved in early 2009. Feasibility studies are under review to expand the operation to around 40 Mtpa.

New Vaal is a 100% Anglo owned mine in South Africa dedicated to supplying thermal coal to Eskom

Project pipeline

Peace River Coal

Overall capex: $95m (100%)

Country	**Canada**
Ownership	**74.5%* Anglo Coal**
Incremental production	**1.5 Mtpa (Trend only)**
Full project capex	**$95m (100%)**
Full production	**2010**

*As on 31st March 2009

Peace River coal commenced operations in late 2006 and began commissioning the trend mine coal preparation plant in north east British Columbia. It started production of high quality coking coal in January 2008. Total production for the year was 0.8 Mtpa.

Zondagsfontein and Phola plant

Overall capex: $473m (100%)

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**73% Anglo Coal**
Production volume	**6.6 Mtpa thermal (100%)**
Full project capex	**$473m (100%)**
Full production	**Q4 2010**

The Zondagsfontein project is under construction and includes a 50:50 joint venture plant (Phola) with BHP Billiton Energy coal South Africa. The project is on track to deliver 6.6 Mtpa of export and Eskom coal from 2010, with first production expected in the third quarter of 2009.

Production data

Production (tonnes)	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
South Africa					
Eskom	36,158,100	34,064,000	34,821,200	34,327,900	33,668,300
Trade Thermal	22,286,800	23,952,400	22,754,000	20,281,100	18,648,600
Trade Metallurgical	971,900	1,143,700	1,768,200	2,268,800	2,143,700
South Africa Total	**59,416,800**	**59,160,100**	**59,343,400**	**56,877,800**	**54,460,600**
Australia [1]					
Trade Thermal	14,696,300	15,059,300	15,258,400	15,214,800	17,378,800
Trade Metallurgical	13,144,900	10,145,400	9,195,600	9,390,300	8,203,800
Australia Total	**27,841,200**	**25,204,700**	**24,454,000**	**24,605,100**	**25,582,600**
South America					
Trade Thermal	11,484,500	11,259,800	11,008,900	10,066,000	9,589,600
Canada					
Thermal	140,100				
Metallurgical	632,300				
Total Anglo Coal Production	**99,514,900**	**95,624,600**	**94,806,300**	**91,548,900**	**89,632,800**
South Africa					
Bank	–	51,900	477,600	3,202,200	2,733,100
Greenside	3,401,100	3,314,900	2,778,100	2,730,000	2,754,800
Goedehoop	7,449,400	8,456,200	8,534,500	6,298,600	6,462,100
Isibonelo	5,152,100	5,001,000	4,020,100	1,358,300	–
Kriel	10,344,400	11,210,100	12,318,400	12,030,900	11,059,500
Kleinkopje	4,545,600	3,490,700	3,898,400	4,483,500	4,691,600
Landau	4,089,300	4,058,200	4,102,400	3,682,900	3,474,100
New Denmark	5,272,500	5,134,700	5,508,500	4,139,400	4,975,800
New Vaal	17,034,400	17,119,500	16,275,000	17,100,000	17,312,000
Nooitgedacht	454,600	565,700	711,000	794,400	676,600
Mafube	1,673,400	757,200	719,400	1,057,600	321,000
Total	**59,416,800**	**59,160,100**	**59,343,400**	**56,877,800**	**54,460,600**
Australia					
Callide	9,582,700	10,031,100	9,816,100	9,500,000	9,355,300
Drayton	3,711,500	3,902,700	4,136,300	4,099,000	4,278,800
Dartbrook	–	–	–	–	2,268,100
German Creek	5,621,900	4,115,700	3,165,400	3,560,000	4,047,600
Jellinbah East	1,033,900	891,800	887,400	851,100	925,200
Moranbah	3,181,500	3,211,600	2,928,500	3,432,800	1,125,900
Dawson Complex	3,537,200	3,051,800	3,520,300	3,162,200	3,581,700
Foxleigh	1,172,500				
Total	**27,841,200**	**25,204,700**	**24,454,000**	**24,605,100**	**25,582,600**
South America					
Carbones Del Guasare	1,074,200	1,384,400	1,531,700	1,409,700	1,677,600
Carbones Del Cerrejón	10,410,300	9,875,400	9,477,200	8,656,300	7,912,000
Total	**11,484,500**	**11,259,800**	**11,008,900**	**10,066,000**	**9,589,600**
Canada					
Peace River Coal	772,400				

[1] 2006 and 2005 exclude production at Dartbrook which was closed in the year. Production for Dartbrook was 792,000 tonnes in 2006 and 1,495,500 tonnes in 2005.

Anglo Coal attributable saleable production.

Reserves and resources data

Anglo Coal

The Coal Reserve and Coal Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. Where relevant, the estimates were also prepared in compliance with regional codes and requirements (e.g. The SAMREC Code, 2007). The Coal Resources are additional to those resources which have been modified to produce the Coal Reserves. The tonnage is quoted as wet metric tonnes at the appropriate in-situ moisture content.

The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. A change to the 100% reporting basis necessitated a change to certain figures as reported in 2007. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Coal Reserves[1]

			ROM Tonnes[3]		Yield[4]		CV/CSN[5]		Saleable Tonnes[3]	
Australia	Attributable %[2]	Classification	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Callide (OC)	100		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Domestic Power		Proved	134.6	204.8	97.4	98.7	4,530	4,610	131.0	202.1
		Probable	87.7	27.0	99.2	98.1	4,550	4,480	87.0	26.5
		Total	**222.3**	**231.8**	**98.1**	**98.6**	**4,540**	**4,590**	**218.0**	**228.5**
Capcoal (UG/OC)	71.6		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	125.8	135.6	38.9	41.1	7,400	7,400	53.1	57.8
		Probable	90.3	90.1	39.1	41.3	7,400	7,400	38.6	38.6
		Total	**216.1**	**225.6**	**39.0**	**41.2**	**7,400**	**7,400**	**91.7**	**96.5**
					%	%	CSN	CSN	million	million
Coking		Proved			29.8	29.9	8.5	8.5	39.1	42.6
		Probable			17.2	17.3	8.5	8.5	16.3	16.3
		Total			**24.5**	**24.9**	**8.5**	**8.5**	**55.4**	**58.9**
Dawson (OC)	51.0		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	205.1	213.6	53.2	53.3	6,600	6,610	114.1	117.8
		Probable	123.0	123.0	30.5	30.6	6,620	6,570	38.9	39.1
		Total	**328.1**	**336.6**	**44.7**	**45.0**	**6,610**	**6,600**	**153.0**	**156.9**
					%	%	CSN	CSN	million	million
Coking		Proved			28.0	28.0	7.5	7.5	59.6	62.9
		Probable			47.5	47.5	7.5	7.5	61.4	61.4
		Total			**35.3**	**35.1**	**7.5**	**7.5**	**121.0**	**124.3**
Drayton (OC)	88.2		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	26.5	30.7	69.8	69.8	6,720	6,720	18.5	21.4
		Probable	14.4	14.6	69.8	69.8	6,740	6,740	10.1	10.2
		Total	**40.9**	**45.3**	**69.8**	**69.8**	**6,730**	**6,730**	**28.6**	**31.6**
					%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Domestic Power		Proved			25.0	25.0	5,780	5,780	6.6	7.7
		Probable			25.0	25.0	5,780	5,780	3.6	3.7
		Total			**25.0**	**25.0**	**5,780**	**5,780**	**10.2**	**11.3**
Moranbah North (UG)	88.0		million	million	%	%	CSN	CSN	million	million
Coking		Proved	118.4	119.5	75.8	77.4	7.5	8.0	95.0	97.7
		Probable	17.3	23.3	74.0	73.0	8.0	7.5	13.6	17.9
		Total	**135.8**	**142.8**	**75.6**	**76.7**	**7.5**	**8.0**	**108.6**	**115.6**
Australia Export Thermal	61.8		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved	610.4	704.1	50.8	51.5	6,840	6,860	185.7	197.1
		Probable	332.8	278.0	38.8	39.9	6,980	6,950	87.6	87.9
		Total	**943.2**	**982.1**	**45.4**	**46.5**	**6,880**	**6,890**	**273.3**	**285.0**
Australia Coking	69.1				%	%	CSN	CSN	million	million
		Proved			51.8	52.2	8.0	8.0	193.7	203.1
		Probable			46.0	47.1	8.0	7.5	91.4	95.7
		Total			**48.6**	**49.2**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**285.0**	**298.9**
Australia Domestic Power	99.5				%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved			93.9	96.0	4,590	4,650	137.6	209.7
		Probable			96.3	89.2	4,600	4,640	90.7	30.1
		Total			**94.8**	**95.2**	**4,590**	**4,650**	**228.3**	**239.9**

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, UG = Underground.

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Export Thermal refers to low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for export in the use of power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).
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Metallurgical refers to semi-soft, soft, hard, semi-hard or anthracite coal, other than Coking Coal, such as pulverized coal injection (PCI) or other general metallurgical coal for the export or domestic market with a wider range of properties than Coking Coal.
Domestic Power refers to low- to high-volatile thermal or semi-soft coal primarily for domestic consumption for power generation, predominantly in Australia and South Africa; quality measured by calorific value.
Synfuels refers to a coal specifically for the domestic production of synthetic fuel and chemicals; quality measured by calorific value.

Reserves and resources data continued

Coal Reserves[1] Canada	Attributable %[2]	Classification	ROM Tonnes[3] 2008	ROM Tonnes[3] 2007	Yield[4] 2008	Yield[4] 2007	CV/CSN[5] 2008	CV/CSN[5] 2007	Saleable Tonnes[3] 2008	Saleable Tonnes[3] 2007
Trend (OC)	74.0		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	10.4	11.4	2.0	–	5,660	–	0.2	–
		Probable	4.2	4.2	2.8	–	5,660	–	0.1	–
		Total	**14.6**	**15.6**	**2.2**	–	**5,660**	–	**0.3**	–
					%	%	CSN	CSN	million	million
Coking		Proved			68.0	67.4	7.0	7.0	7.4	8.0
		Probable			67.3	66.4	7.0	7.0	3.0	2.8
		Total			**67.8**	67.1	**7.0**	7.0	**10.4**	10.8
Canada Export Thermal	74.0		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved	10.4	11.4	2.0	–	5,660	–	0.2	–
		Probable	4.2	4.2	2.8	–	5,660	–	0.1	–
		Total	**14.6**	**15.6**	**2.2**	–	**5,660**	–	**0.3**	–
Canada Coking	74.0				%	%	CSN	CSN	million	million
		Proved			68.0	67.4	7.0	7.0	7.4	8.0
		Probable			67.3	66.4	7.0	7.0	3.0	2.8
		Total			**67.8**	**67.1**	**7.0**	7.0	**10.4**	**10.8**

Coal Reserves[1] Colombia	Attributable %[2]	Classification	ROM Tonnes[3] 2008	ROM Tonnes[3] 2007	Yield[4] 2008	Yield[4] 2007	CV/CSN[5] 2008	CV/CSN[5] 2007	Saleable Tonnes[3] 2008	Saleable Tonnes[3] 2007
Cerréjon (OC)	33.3		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	519.3	649.0	96.9	100	6,200	6,130	502.9	661.2
		Probable	241.0	211.2	96.9	100	6,200	6,220	233.4	215.4
		Total	**760.2**	**860.2**	**96.9**	**100**	**6,200**	**6,160**	**736.3**	**876.6**
Colombia Export Thermal	33.3		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved	519.3	649.0	96.9	100	6,200	6,130	502.9	661.2
		Probable	241.0	211.2	96.9	100	6,200	6,220	233.4	215.4
		Total	**760.2**	**860.2**	**96.9**	**100**	**6,200**	**6,160**	**736.3**	**876.6**

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, UG = Underground.

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Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by saleable tonnes and should not be directly applied to the ROM tonnage.
Additional footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Export Thermal refers to low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for export in the use of power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).
Coking refers to a high-, medium- or low-volatile semi-soft, soft or hard coking coal primarily for blending and use in steel industry, particularly from Australian operations; quality measured as crucible swell number (CSN).
Metallurgical refers to semi-soft, soft, hard, semi-hard or anthracite coal, other than Coking Coal, such as pulverized coal injection (PCI) or other general metallurgical coal for the export or domestic market with a wider range of properties than Coking Coal.
Domestic Power refers to low- to high-volatile thermal or semi-soft coal primarily for domestic consumption for power generation, predominantly in Australia and South Africa; quality measured by calorific value.
Synfuels refers to a coal specifically for the domestic production of synthetic fuel and chemicals; quality measured by calorific value.

Coal Reserves[1]			ROM Tonnes[3]		Yield[4]		CV/CSN[5]		Saleable Tonnes[3]	
South Africa	Attributable %[2]	Classification	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Goedehoop (UG/OC)	100		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	50.5	46.7	49.9	57.5	6,200	6,160	26.3	27.5
		Probable	81.2	103.7	54.2	52.9	6,130	6,170	45.1	56.1
		Total	**131.7**	**150.4**	**52.6**	**54.4**	**6,150**	**6,160**	**71.4**	**83.6**
					%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Metallurgical		Proved			2.0	3.3	6,990	7,080	1.0	1.5
		Probable			–	4.2	–	7,010	–	4.4
		Total			**0.8**	**3.9**	**6,990**	**7,030**	**1.0**	**5.9**
Greenside (UG)	100		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	19.5	9.3	63.2	64.2	6,240	6,200	12.6	6.3
		Probable	12.2	47.6	60.3	60.3	6,220	6,190	7.5	30.4
		Total	**31.7**	**56.9**	**62.1**	**60.9**	**6,230**	**6,200**	**20.1**	**36.7**
Isibonelo (OC)	100		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Domestic Synfuel		Proved	90.6	91.5	100	100	4,660	4,870	90.6	91.3
		Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total	**90.6**	**91.5**	**100**	**100**	**4,660**	**4,870**	**90.6**	**91.3**
Kleinkopje (OC)	100		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	81.9	75.2	32.9	57.7	6,220	6,170	27.3	43.8
		Probable	25.4	64.0	49.0	52.8	6,230	6,180	12.6	33.9
		Total	**107.4**	**139.2**	**36.7**	**55.4**	**6,220**	**6,170**	**39.9**	**77.7**
					%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Domestic Power		Proved			40.6	–	4,530	–	33.2	–
		Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total			**31.0**	–	**4,530**	–	**33.2**	–
Kriel (UG/OC)	73.0		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Domestic Power		Proved	82.1	94.8	100	100	4,800	4,920	82.1	94.8
		Probable	62.4	61.4	100	100	4,500	4,730	62.4	61.4
		Total	**144.5**	**156.2**	**100**	**100**	**4,670**	**4,850**	**144.5**	**156.2**
Landau (OC)	100		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	37.5	37.8	50.1	58.5	6,270	6,250	18.8	22.2
		Probable	27.8	35.7	48.4	64.9	6,260	5,730	13.4	23.5
		Total	**65.3**	**73.5**	**49.4**	**61.6**	**6,270**	**5,980**	**32.3**	**45.7**
					%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Domestic Power		Proved			10.6	–	3,340	–	4.0	–
		Probable			15.3	–	4,690	–	4.2	–
		Total			**12.6**	–	**4,040**	–	**8.2**	–
Mafube (OC)	50.0		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	40.6	44.3	54.2	53.6	6,290	6,260	22.0	23.9
		Probable	66.8	–	36.9	–	6,270	–	24.7	–
		Total	**107.3**	**44.3**	**43.4**	**53.6**	**6,280**	**6,260**	**46.7**	**23.9**
					%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Domestic Power		Proved			28.0	25.9	5,380	5,050	11.4	12.1
		Probable			31.3	–	5,080	–	20.9	–
		Total			**30.1**	**25.9**	**5,190**	**5,050**	**32.3**	**12.1**
New Denmark (UG)	100		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Domestic Power		Proved	41.9	62.6	100	100	4,900	5,140	41.9	62.6
		Probable	87.6	102.1	100	100	4,850	5,100	87.6	102.1
		Total	**129.5**	**164.7**	**100**	**100**	**4,870**	**5,120**	**129.5**	**164.7**
New Vaal (OC)	100		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Domestic Power		Proved	444.9	477.2	91.2	91.7	3,500	3,720	417.6	448.0
		Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total	**444.9**	**477.2**	**91.2**	**91.7**	**3,500**	**3,720**	**417.6**	**448.0**
Nooitgedacht 5 Seam (UG)	100		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	2.9	3.6	39.9	–	6,200	–	1.2	–
		Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total	**2.9**	**3.6**	**39.9**	–	**6,200**	–	**1.2**	–
					%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Metallurgical		Proved			30.5	71.9	6,510	6,470	0.9	2.6
		Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total			**30.5**	**71.9**	**6,510**	**6,470**	**0.9**	**2.6**
Zondagsfontein (UG/OC)	73.0		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Probable	117.7	–	40.1	–	6,340	–	47.5	–
		Total	**117.7**	–	**40.1**	–	**6,340**	–	**47.5**	–
					%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Domestic Power		Proved			–	–	–	–	–	–
		Probable			40.5	–	4,880	–	49.8	–
		Total			**40.5**	–	**4,880**	–	**49.8**	–

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Reserves and resources data continued

Coal Reserves[1] South Africa	Attributable %[2]	Classification	ROM Tonnes[3] 2008	ROM Tonnes[3] 2007	Yield[4] 2008	Yield[4] 2007	CV/CSN[5] 2008	CV/CSN[5] 2007	Saleable Tonnes[3] 2008	Saleable Tonnes[3] 2007
South Africa Export Thermal	86.0		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved	892.4	943.0	48.0	57.7	6,240	6,200	108.2	123.8
		Probable	481.0	414.5	46.3	56.4	6,240	6,100	150.9	143.8
		Total	**1,373.4**	**1,357.5**	**46.5**	**56.9**	**6,240**	**6,150**	**259.1**	**267.6**
South Africa Metallurgical	100				%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved			15.8	46.5	6,760	6,700	1.9	4.2
		Probable			–	4.2	–	7,010	–	4.4
		Total			**15.2**	**24.8**	**6,760**	**6,860**	**1.9**	**8.6**
South Africa Domestic Power	91.6				%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved			88.4	93.2	3,870	4,070	590.1	617.5
		Probable			78.8	100	4,780	4,970	225.0	163.5
		Total			**85.4**	**94.6**	**4,120**	**4,260**	**815.1**	**780.9**
South Africa Synfuel	100				%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved			100	100	4,660	4,870	90.6	91.3
		Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total			100	100	4,660	4,870	90.6	91.3

Coal Reserves[1] Venezuela	Attributable %[2]	Classification	ROM Tonnes[3] 2008	ROM Tonnes[3] 2007	Yield[4] 2008	Yield[4] 2007	CV/CSN[5] 2008	CV/CSN[5] 2007	Saleable Tonnes[3] 2008	Saleable Tonnes[3] 2007
Guasare (OC)	25.0		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
Export Thermal		Proved	136.6	141.0	100	100	7,320	7,100	141.1	145.5
		Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total	**136.6**	**141.0**	**100**	**100**	**7,320**	**7,100**	**141.1**	**145.5**
Venezuela Export Thermal	25.0		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved	136.6	141.0	100	100	7,320	7,100	141.1	145.5
		Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total	136.6	141.0	100	100	7,320	7,100	141.1	145.5

Total Coal Reserves	Attributable %[2]	Classification	ROM Tonnes[3] 2008	ROM Tonnes[3] 2007	Yield[4] 2008	Yield[4] 2007	CV/CSN[5] 2008	CV/CSN[5] 2007	Saleable Tonnes[3] 2008	Saleable Tonnes[3] 2007
Export Thermal	47.7		million	million	%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved	2,169.1	2,448.5	82.6	74.7	6,500	6,390	938.1	1,127.6
		Probable	1,059.0	907.9	69.9	61.9	6,360	6,330	472.0	447.2
		Total	**3,228.0**	**3,356.4**	**77.9**	**69.7**	**6,450**	**6,370**	**1,410.1**	**1,574.7**
Metallurgical	100				%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved			15.8	46.5	6,760	6,700	1.9	4.2
		Probable			–	4.2	–	7,010	–	4.4
		Total			**15.2**	**24.8**	**6,760**	**6,860**	**1.9**	**8.6**
Coking	69.3				%	%	CSN	CSN	million	million
		Proved			52.4	52.7	8.0	8.0	201.1	211.1
		Probable			46.7	47.7	7.5	7.5	94.3	98.5
		Total			**49.2**	**49.8**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**295.4**	**309.7**
Domestic Power	93.3				%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved			89.5	93.9	4,010	4,220	727.7	827.2
		Probable			83.8	98.3	4,730	4,910	315.6	193.6
		Total			**87.5**	**94.7**	**4,230**	**4,350**	**1,043.4**	**1,020.8**
Synfuel	100				%	%	kcal/kg	kcal/kg	million	million
		Proved			100	100	4,660	4,870	90.6	91.3
		Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total			100	100	4,660	4,870	90.6	91.3

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Synfuels refers to a coal specifically for the domestic production of synthetic fuel and chemicals; quality measured by calorific value.

Coal Resources – Mine Leases[6] Australia	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Callide (OC)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	317.8	253.9	4,800	4,950
		Indicated	375.3	346.0	4,740	4,790
		Measured and Indicated	**693.1**	**599.9**	**4,770**	**4,860**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	0.4	1.5	4,050	3,890
Capcoal (UG/OC)	71.6		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	181.2	121.1	7,160	7,160
		Indicated	119.8	103.8	7,160	7,160
		Measured and Indicated	**301.0**	**224.9**	**7,160**	**7,160**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	8.6	13.5	7,160	7,160
Dawson (OC)	51.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	162.3	5.9	6,560	6,350
		Indicated	215.1	33.0	6,590	6,350
		Measured and Indicated	**377.4**	**38.9**	**6,580**	**6,350**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	2.7	2.9	6,540	6,540
Drayton (OC)	88.2		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	9.3	6.8	6,730	6,740
		Indicated	12.4	11.7	6,760	6,760
		Measured and Indicated	**21.7**	**18.4**	**6,750**	**6,750**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	1.3	1.4	6,860	6,860
Foxleigh (OC)	70.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	1.8	–	7,680	–
		Indicated	71.0	–	7,420	–
		Measured and Indicated	**72.7**	**–**	**7,430**	**–**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–
Moranbah North (UG)	88.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	32.4	35.4	6,730	6,730
		Indicated	22.4	18.4	6,730	6,730
		Measured and Indicated	**54.7**	**53.9**	**6,730**	**6,730**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	0.6	0.8	6,730	6,730
Australia Sub Total	80.2		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	704.7	423.1	5,930	5,780
		Indicated	816.0	512.9	5,900	5,480
		Measured and Indicated	**1,520.7**	**936.0**	**5,920**	**5,620**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	13.6	20.1	6,910	6,790

Coal Resources – Mine Leases[6] Canada	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Trend (OC)	74.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	–	3.2	–	7,500
		Indicated	–	0.1	–	7,500
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**3.3**	**–**	**7,500**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	2.4	2.5	7,500	7,500
Canada Sub Total	74.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	–	3.2	–	7,500
		Indicated	–	0.1	–	7,500
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**3.3**	**–**	**7,500**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	2.4	2.5	7,500	7,500

Coal Resources – Mine Leases[6] Colombia	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Cerréjon (OC)	33.3		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	667.1	204.1	6,400	6,520
		Indicated	712.8	990.2	6,290	6,210
		Measured and Indicated	**1,379.9**	**1,194.3**	**6,340**	**6,270**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	1.9	–	7,220
Colombia Sub Total	33.3		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	667.1	204.1	6,400	6,520
		Indicated	712.8	990.2	6,290	6,210
		Measured and Indicated	**1,379.9**	**1,194.3**	**6,340**	**6,270**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	1.9	–	7,220

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, UG = Underground.

Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Measured and Indicated MTIS.
Additional footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Reserves and resources data continued

Coal Resources – Mine Leases[6] South Africa	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Goedehoop (UG/OC)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	135.4	132.9	5,010	5,910
		Indicated	83.8	100.6	5,320	5,430
		Measured and Indicated	**219.2**	**233.5**	**5,130**	**5,700**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–
Greenside (UG)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	27.7	26.6	5,120	6,560
Isibonelo (OC)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	25.8	25.8	5,330	5,330
		Measured and Indicated	**25.8**	**25.8**	**5,330**	**5,330**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–
Kleinkopje (OC)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	31.9	–	4,960	–
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**31.9**	**–**	**4,960**	**–**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–
Kriel (UG/OC)	73.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	61.8	56.9	5,280	5,490
		Indicated	34.7	39.5	4,710	4,740
		Measured and Indicated	**96.5**	**96.5**	**5,080**	**5,180**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–
Landau (OC)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	34.0	11.2	5,750	5,970
		Indicated	66.3	62.7	6,050	6,090
		Measured and Indicated	**100.2**	**73.9**	**5,950**	**6,070**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–
Mafube (OC)	50.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	4.2	12.6	5,300	5,400
		Indicated	–	41.9	–	5,420
		Measured and Indicated	**4.2**	**54.5**	**5,300**	**5,410**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	10.7	–	5,420	–
New Denmark (UG)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	78.7	78.6	5,840	5,850
New Vaal (OC)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	2.5	–	4,230	–
		Indicated	–	8.4	–	3,820
		Measured and Indicated	**2.5**	**8.4**	**4,230**	**3,820**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–
Nooitgedacht 5 Seam (UG)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	1.1	1.1	6,240	6,240
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**1.1**	**1.1**	**6,240**	**6,240**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–
Zondagsfontein (UG/OC)	73.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	90.8	202.1	4,480	5,150
		Indicated	220.3	343.2	5,200	5,120
		Measured and Indicated	**311.2**	**545.3**	**4,990**	**5,130**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–
South Africa Sub Total	85.8		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	361.7	416.8	4,990	5,470
		Indicated	430.9	622.1	5,320	5,260
		Measured and Indicated	**792.6**	**1,038.9**	**5,170**	**5,340**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	117.1	105.2	5,630	6,030

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, UG = Underground.

Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Measured and Indicated MTIS.
Additional footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Coal Resources – Mine Leases[6] Venezuela	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Guasare (OC)	25.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	26.9	26.9	7,910	7,910
		Indicated	79.5	79.5	7,860	7,860
		Measured and Indicated	**106.5**	**106.5**	**7,870**	**7,870**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–
Venezuela Sub Total	25.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	26.9	26.9	7,910	7,910
		Indicated	79.5	79.5	7,860	7,860
		Measured and Indicated	**106.5**	**106.5**	**7,870**	**7,870**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	–	–	–	–

Coal Resources – Mine Leases[6]	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Total Mine Leases	62.8		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	1,760.5	1,074.2	5,950	5,860
		Indicated	2,039.2	2,204.9	5,990	5,830
		Measured and Indicated	**3,799.7**	**3,279.0**	**5,970**	**5,840**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	133.1	129.7	5,800	6,190

Coal Resources – Projects[6] Australia	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Dartbrook (UG/OC)	78.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	170.1	170.1	6,200	6,200
		Indicated	51.9	51.9	6,200	6,200
		Measured and Indicated	**222.1**	**222.1**	**6,200**	**6,200**
Grosvenor (UG)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	227.8	195.9	6,650	6,230
		Indicated	111.9	95.7	6,660	6,230
		Measured and Indicated	**339.7**	**291.6**	**6,650**	**6,230**
Saddlers Creek (UG)	88.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	398.9	129.9	6,440	6,460
		Indicated	137.9	322.5	6,340	6,560
		Measured and Indicated	**536.8**	**452.4**	**6,410**	**6,530**
Taroom (OC)	51.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	36.4	–	5,560	–
		Indicated	89.0	–	5,580	–
		Measured and Indicated	**125.5**	**–**	**5,570**	**–**
Theodore (OC)	51.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	358.2	262.4	6,250	6,290
		Measured and Indicated	**358.2**	**262.4**	**6,250**	**6,290**
Australia sub-total	77.9		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	833.2	495.9	6,410	6,280
		Indicated	749.0	732.5	6,240	6,390
		Measured and Indicated	**1,582.2**	**1,228.5**	**6,330**	**6,350**

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, UG = Underground.

Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Measured and Indicated MTIS.
Additional footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Reserves and resources data continued

Coal Resources – Projects[6] Canada	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Roman Mountain (OC)	74.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	18.2	–	6,810	–
		Indicated	6.3	–	6,810	–
		Measured and Indicated	**24.5**	**–**	**6,810**	**–**
Canada sub-total	74.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	18.2	–	6,810	–
		Indicated	6.3	–	6,810	–
		Measured and Indicated	**24.5**	**–**	**6,810**	**–**

Coal Resources – Projects[6] China	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Xiwan (UG/OC)	60.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	199.6	109.8	6,620	6,540
		Indicated	128.2	389.5	6,600	6,600
		Measured and Indicated	**327.8**	**499.2**	**6,610**	**6,590**
China sub-total	60.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	199.6	109.8	6,620	6,540
		Indicated	128.2	389.5	6,600	6,600
		Measured and Indicated	**327.8**	**499.2**	**6,610**	**6,590**

Coal Resources – Projects[6] South Africa	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Elders (UG/OC)	73.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	87.7	14.8	5,200	5,210
		Indicated	36.6	150.9	5,170	5,110
		Measured and Indicated	**124.3**	**165.7**	**5,190**	**5,120**
Kriel East (UG)	73.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	41.4	–	4,980	–
		Indicated	50.8	–	4,940	–
		Measured and Indicated	**92.2**	**–**	**4,960**	**–**
New Largo (OC)	73.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	199.9	639.4	4,000	4,300
		Indicated	186.3	128.2	4,050	4,220
		Measured and Indicated	**386.3**	**767.6**	**4,020**	**4,290**
Nooitgedacht 2+4 Seam (UG)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	61.6	61.6	5,320	5,320
		Measured and Indicated	**61.6**	**61.6**	**5,320**	**5,320**
South Rand (UG/OC)	73.0		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	36.4	17.5	5,560	4,830
		Indicated	220.7	0.5	5,590	4,830
		Measured and Indicated	**257.1**	**18.0**	**5,590**	**4,830**
Vaalbank (UG/OC)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	54.6	54.6	3,900	3,900
		Indicated	23.4	23.4	3,900	3,900
		Measured and Indicated	**77.9**	**77.9**	**3,900**	**3,900**
South Africa sub-total	76.8		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	420.0	726.3	4,470	4,300
		Indicated	579.4	364.6	4,910	4,760
		Measured and Indicated	**999.5**	**1,090.8**	**4,730**	**4,450**

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, UG = Underground.

Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Measured and Indicated MTIS.
Additional footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Coal Resources – Projects[6]	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Total Projects	75.5		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	1,471.0	1,331.9	5,890	5,220
		Indicated	1,462.9	1,486.6	5,750	6,050
		Measured and Indicated	**2,933.9**	**2,818.5**	**5,820**	**5,660**

Coal Resources – Mine Lease and Projects[6]	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Total Coal Resources	68.3		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	3,231,5	2,406.1	5,920	5,510
		Indicated	3,502.2	3,691.4	5,890	5,920
		Measured and Indicated	**6,733.7**	**6,097.5**	**5,910**	**5,760**
		Inferred in Mine Plan[8]	133.1	129.7	5,800	6,190

Brown Coal Resources[6]	Attributable %[2]	Classification	Tonnes 2008	Tonnes 2007	CV 2008	CV 2007
Monash Energy (OC)	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	5,095.0	5,095.0	1,820	1,820
		Indicated	5,221.0	5,221.0	1,790	1,790
		Measured and Indicated	**10,316.0**	**10,316.0**	**1,800**	**1,800**
Total Brown Coal Resources	100		MTIS[6]	MTIS[6]	GAR[7]	GAR[7]
		Measured	5,095.0	5,095.0	1,820	1,820
		Indicated	5,221.0	5,221.0	1,790	1,790
		Measured and Indicated	**10,316.0**	**10,316.0**	**1,800**	**1,800**

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, UG = Underground.

Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Measured and Indicated MTIS.
Additional footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Coal Bed Methane Reserve estimates

Anglo Coal

Coal Bed Methane (CBM) estimates were compiled by an external independent consultant in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the Petroleum Resources Management System 2007 sponsored by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and the World Petroleum Council (WPC).

CBM Reserves			Saleable Volume[9]		Saleable Energy Content[9]	
Australia	Attributable %[2]	Classification	2008	2007	2008	2007
Dawson	51.0		MMcf	MMcf	PJ	PJ
		Proved: 1P	49,882	55,254	53	58
		Probable: 2P-1P	100,259	100,259	106	106
		Total: 2P	**150,141**	**155,513**	**159**	**164**
Harcourt	25.5		MMcf	MMcf	PJ	PJ
		Proved: 1P	–	–	–	–
		Probable: 2P-1P	36,902	–	39	–
		Total: 2P	**36,902**	**–**	**39**	**–**
Total CBM Reserves	46.0		MMcf	MMcf	PJ	PJ
		Proved: 1P	49,882	55,254	53	58
		Probable: 2P-1P	137,161	100,259	145	106
		Total: 2P	**187,043**	**155,513**	**197**	**164**

(1) Coal Reserves are quoted on a Run Of Mine (ROM) reserve tonnage basis which represents the tonnes delivered to the plant. Saleable reserve tonnage represents the product tonnes produced. Coal Reserves (ROM and Saleable) are on the applicable moisture basis.

(2) Attributable (%) refers to 2008 only. For the 2007 Reported and Attributable figures, please refer to the 2007 Annual Report.

(3) The tonnage is quoted as metric tonnes and where applicable abbreviated as Mt for million tonnes.

(4) Yield (%) represents the ratio of Saleable reserve tonnes to ROM reserve tonnes and is quoted on a constant moisture basis or on an air dried to air dried basis. The total yield is calculated on the ROM reserves and may differ from the individual yields given for Proved and Probable Reserves.

(5) The coal quality for the Coal Reserves is quoted as either Calorific Value (CV) or Crucible Swell Number (CSN) on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. Coal quality parameters for the Coal Reserves for Coking, Metallurgical and Export Thermal collieries meet the contractual specifications for coking coal, PCI, metallurgical coal, steam coal and domestic coal. Coal quality parameters for the Coal Reserves for Domestic Power and Domestic Synfuels collieries meet the specifications of the individual supply contracts. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg and CSN to the nearest 0.5 index.

(6) Coal Resources are quoted on a Mineable Tonnage In-Situ (MTIS) basis in million tonnes which are in addition to those resources which have been modified to produce the reported Coal Reserves. Coal Resources are on an in-situ moisture basis.

(7) The coal quality for the Coal Resources is quoted on an in-situ heat content as Calorific Value (CV) on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg.

(8) Inferred in Mine Plan refers to Inferred Coal Resources that are included in the life of mine schedule of the respective collieries but which are not reported as Coal Reserves.

(9) CBM Reserves are reported in terms of saleable volume (million cubic feet – Mcf) and saleable energy (Petajoules – PJ, or one thousand trillion Joules).

Summary of material changes (±10%) at reporting level

Australia

Callide:	An increase of approximately 93 Mt in resources is due to additional new drilling information.
Capcoal:	Resource and reserve numbers were derived by depletion. Resources in Mine Lease were adjusted by approximately 71 Mt that were previously allocated to resources in the mine plan. An attributable percentage of 71.6% was calculated from the Anglo Coal ownership of 70% in the Mitsui JV and 86.4% in the Marubeni JV weighted against Saleable Reserves, and does not reflect the shareholding in the respective entities.
Dawson:	Resource and reserve numbers were derived by depletion. Resources in Mine Lease were adjusted by approximately 338 Mt that were previously allocated to resources in the mine plan.
Drayton:	Resource and reserve numbers were derived by depletion.
Foxleigh:	Foxleigh was a new acquisition in March 2008, but no reliable reserve estimates are available and all reserves are therefore reported as Resources in Mine Lease only.
Grosvenor:	An increase of approximately 46 Mt in resources was due to exploration drilling.
Jellinbah:	Not reported in 2008 due to <25% attributable interest.
Saddlers Creek:	An increase of approximately 84 Mt in resources was due to exploration drilling particularly in the deep underground areas.
Taroom:	Not reported previously – exploration drilling resulted in upgrade in classification and initial reporting of resources.
Theodore:	Not reported previously – increase of approximately 95 Mt in resources due to initial reporting of Theodore Central.

Canada

Trend:	A decrease of approximately 3 Mt from resources to non-economic representing the coal between the original pit shell and the new pit shell design.
Roman Mountain:	Not reported previously – exploration drilling resulted in upgrade in classification and initial reporting of resources.

China

Xiwan:	The deeper potential underground resources of approximately 212 Mt were reclassified as intrinsically non-economic pending further mineability investigation.

Colombia

Cerrejón:	An increase of approximately 574 Mt in reserves and approximately 798 Mt in resources was due to the change in reporting basis from 33.3% to 100% in 2008. A decrease in reserves of approximately 30 Mt was due to changes in the geological model. A reduction in resources of approximately 62 Mt was due to changes in the geological model, whereas a gain of approximately 246 Mt in resources was due to a consolidation of resource blocks resulting in new resources not previously reported.

South Africa

Elders:	A decrease of approximately 35 Mt in resources was due to a reclassification of Inferred Resources previously reported as Indicated Resources.
Goedehoop:	A decrease in Saleable of metallurgical coal of approximately 5.6 Mt was due to a change of product mix, and the decision to cease production of such coal.
Greenside:	A decrease of approximately 21 Mt in resources was due to the exclusion of low yield areas.
Kleinkopje:	Changes in block ranking and cut-off depths resulting in transfer of reserves >70 m from surface and a resulting decrease of approximately 33 Mt in reserves and corresponding increase in resources. The Saleable products changed from Export Thermal to mixed Export Thermal and Domestic Thermal (Power Station) due to the change in product mix from 5 West, which now supplies Domestic Thermal product.
Landau:	Approximately 8 Mt of reserve was reclassified as non-economic pending the Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR) approval at Umlalazi South. Saleable products changed from Export Thermal to mixed Export Thermal and Domestic Thermal (Power Station) due to the change in product mix from Navigation West, which now supplies a mixed product.
Mafube:	An increase in reserves and resources resulted from the change of reporting basis from 50% to 100% in 2008. All reserves are classified as Probable pending the outcome of EMPR approval. A significant increase of approximately 68 Mt reserves is due to the conversion of Resources in Mine Lease at Nooitgedacht.
New Denmark:	A decrease of approximately 30 Mt in reserves was due to changes in layout and mine design.
New Largo:	A loss of approximately 725 Mt resulted from changes to the geological model from raw coal to washed product model. An increase of approximately 269 Mt in resources resulted from an increased amount of wash data through exploration.
New Vaal:	Approximately 8 Mt of resources was sterilised due to permanent infrastructure and out-of-pit losses.
South Rand:	An increase of approximately 239 Mt in resources resulted from exploration drilling.
Zondagsfontein:	An increase of approximately 118 Mt resulted from the conversion of resources to reserves following mine planning after approval of project, but was assigned to the Probable category pending Mining Right approval.

Venezuela

Guasare:	The 2008 Guasare resource and reserve numbers have been derived by depletion. An increase of approximately 106 Mt in reserves and approximately 80 Mt in resources resulted from the change in reporting basis from 25% to 100% in 2008.

Brown Coal

Monash Energy:	Resource estimates have not changed from 2007 because no additional data were added in 2008. The brown coal is a substantial resource suitable as a feedstock to many chemical processes but requires technological breakthroughs to allow the economic development of clean coal plants.

Coal Bed Methane

Dawson:	Initial reserves calculated in 2006 were depleted for gas production, consumption and venting for the 2008 estimates.
Harcourt:	CBM resources for PLA 210 are reported for the first time in 2008.

Assumption with respect to Mineral Tenure

South Africa:	All pending mining right conversions and applications were granted in 2008. Cession of the Mining Right at Kriel Colliery from Anglo Coal to Anglo Inyosi Coal (Pty) Limited remains pending, although Anglo Coal has reasonable expectation that this will be granted in due course. Three Prospecting Rights are still the subject of ongoing legal review and Anglo Coal has reasonable expectations that these rights will be granted in due course, and the relevant Project Coal resources have been included in the statement. Cession of Prospecting Rights from Anglo Coal to Anglo Inyosi Coal (Pty) Limited was granted during 2008, with the exception of the South Rand project. Anglo Coal has reasonable expectation that these rights will be granted in due course, and the relevant Project Coal resources have been included in the statement.
Venezuela:	Although the Carbones del Guasare mining concession terminates in 2013, Coal Resources in the Mine Lease that may be included in a mine plan beyond this date are included in the 2008 statement.

Royalty Payment

South Africa:	Royalty payments are scheduled to commence in April 2009 and have been taken into consideration in economic assessment of the reserves.

Reviews by independent third parties were carried out in 2008 on the following Operations and Project areas:

Australia:	Callide, Dawson, Grosvenor, Moranbah North, Saddlers Creek
China:	Xiwan
South Africa:	Elders Extension, Isibonelo, Kriel, Mafube