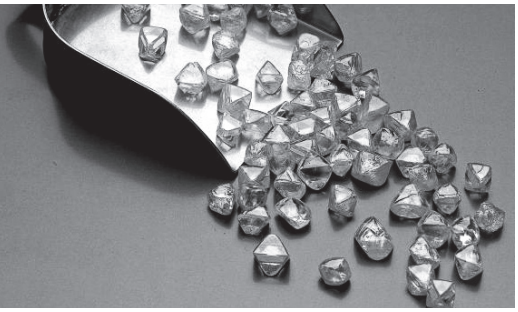
ORE RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES REPORT 2016

100 YEARS 1917 - 2017



DELIVERING CHANGE
BUILDING RESILIENCE
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AngloAmerican

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CONTENTS

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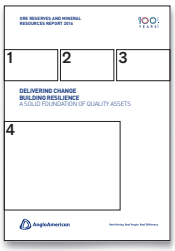


Cover images
1. Rough Diamonds.

2. Palladium grains.

3. Copper pipes.

4. Ore being loaded at Gahcho Kué.

INTRODUCTION

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates presented in this Annual Report are prepared in accordance with the Anglo American plc (AA plc) Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves standard. This standard requires that the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 edition (the JORC Code) be used as a minimum standard. Some Anglo American plc subsidiaries have a primary listing in South Africa where public reporting is carried out in accordance with the South African Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the SAMREC Code). The SAMREC Code is similar to the JORC Code and the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource terminology appearing in this section follows the definitions in both the JORC (2012) and SAMREC (2007 Edition as amended July 2009) Codes. Ore Reserves in the context of this Annual Report have the same meaning as 'Mineral Reserves' as defined by the SAMREC Code and the CIM (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

The information on Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources was prepared by or under the supervision of Competent Persons as defined in the JORC or SAMREC Codes. All Competent Persons have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking. All the Competent Persons consent to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears. The names of the Competent Persons (CPs) along with their Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO) affiliation and years of relevant experience are listed in the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Report 2016.

Anglo American Group companies are subject to a comprehensive programme of reviews aimed at providing assurance in respect of Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates. The reviews are conducted by suitably qualified Competent Persons from within the Anglo American Group, or by independent consultants. The frequency and depth of the reviews is a function of the perceived risks and/or uncertainties associated with a particular Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource. The overall value of the entity and time that has lapsed since an independent third-party review is also considered. Those operations/projects that were subjected to independent third-party reviews during the year are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The JORC and SAMREC Codes require due consideration of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction for Mineral Resource definition. These include long-range commodity price forecasts which are prepared by in-house specialists largely using estimates of future supply and demand and long term economic outlooks. The calculation of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are based on long term prices determined at the beginning of the second quarter each year. Ore Reserves are dynamic and are more likely to be affected by fluctuations in the prices of commodities, uncertainties in production costs, processing costs and other mining, infrastructure, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors which may impact the financial condition and prospects of the Group. Mineral Resource estimates also change and tend to be influenced mostly by new information pertaining to the understanding of the deposit and secondly by the conversion to Ore Reserves. Unless otherwise stated, Mineral Resources are additional to (exclusive of) those resources converted to Ore Reserves and are reported on a dry tonnes basis.

The appropriate Mineral Resource classification is determined by the appointed Competent (or Qualified) Persons. The choice of appropriate category of Mineral Resource depends upon the quantity, distribution and quality of geoscientific information available and the level of confidence in these data.

To accommodate the various factors that are important in the development of a classified Mineral Resource estimate, a scorecard approach is generally used. Mineral Resource classification defines the confidence associated with different parts of the Mineral Resource. The confidence that is assigned refers collectively to the reliability of the Grade and Tonnage estimates. This reliability includes consideration for the fidelity of the base data, the geological continuity predicated by the level of understanding of the geology, the likely precision of the estimated grades and understanding of grade variability, as well as various other factors (in particular density) that may influence the confidence that can be placed on the Mineral Resource. Most business units have developed commodity-specific scorecard-based approaches to the classification of their Mineral Resources.

The estimates of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are stated as at 31 December 2016. The figures in the tables have been rounded and, if used to derive totals and averages, minor differences with stated results could occur.

The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2016 should be considered the only valid source of Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource information for the Anglo American group exclusive of Kumba Iron Ore and Anglo American Platinum Limited which publish their own independent annual reports.

It is accepted that mine design and planning may include some Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources in the Life of Mine Plan (LOM Plan) are described as 'Inferred (in LOM Plan)' separately from the remaining Inferred Mineral Resources described as 'Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)', as required. These resources are declared without application of any Modifying Factors. Reserve Life reflects the scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.

The Ownership (Attributable) Percentage that Anglo American holds in each operation and project is presented beside the name of each entity. Operations and projects which fall below the internal threshold for reporting (25% attributable interest) are excluded from the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources estimates. Operations which were disposed of during 2016 and hence not reported are: Kimberley Mines (Diamonds), Rustenburg Mines (Platinum), Boa Vista (Niobium), Chapadão (Phosphates), Callide and Foxleigh (Coal).

In South Africa, the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Number 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) was implemented on 1 May 2004 (subsequently amended by the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act 49 of 2008) effectively transferred custodianship of the previously privately held mineral rights to the State.

A Prospecting Right is a right issued in terms of the MPRDA that is valid for up to five years, with the possibility of a further extension of three years.

A Mining Right is a right issued in terms of the MPRDA and is valid for up to 30 years, with the possibility of a further extension of 30 years. The Minister of Mineral Resources will grant a renewal of the Mining Right if the terms and conditions of the Mining Right have been complied with and the applicant is not in contravention of any relevant provisions of the MPRDA.

In preparing the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statement for South African assets, Anglo American plc has adopted the following reporting principles in respect of Prospecting Rights and Mining Rights:

- Where applications for Mining Rights and Prospecting Rights have been submitted and these are still being processed by the relevant regulatory authorities, the relevant Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources have been included in the statement.
- Where applications for Mining Rights and Prospecting Rights have been initially refused by the regulatory authorities, but are the subject of ongoing legal process and discussions with the relevant authorities and where Anglo American plc has reasonable expectations that the Prospecting Rights will be granted in due course, the relevant Mineral Resources have been included in the statement (any associated comments appear in the footnotes).

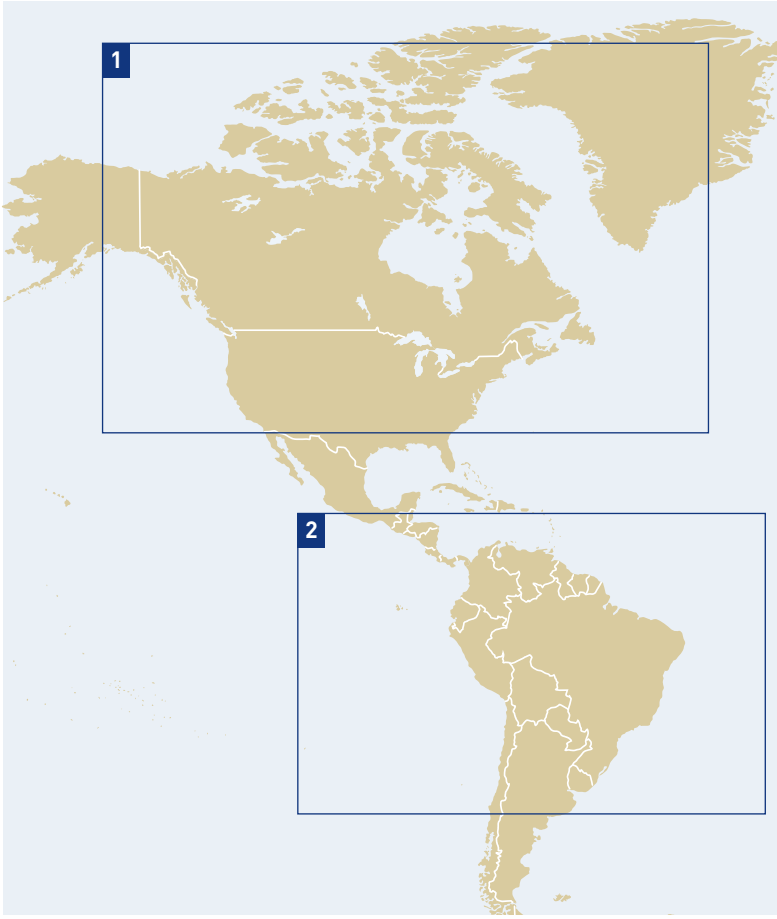
LOCATIONS AT A GLANCE

OUR OPERATIONS AND SELECTED PROJECTS AROUND THE WORLD

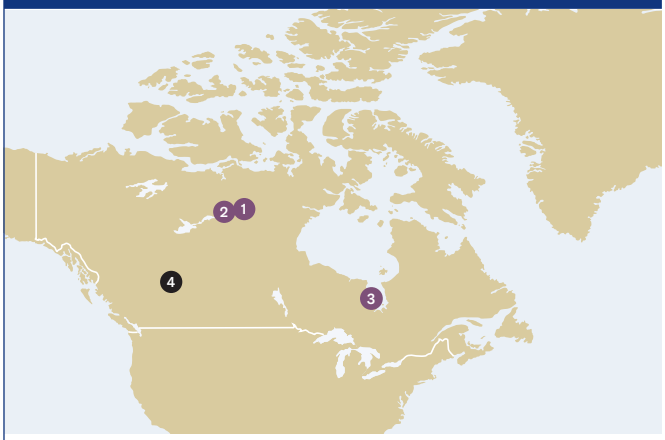
Anglo American is a globally diversified business focused on world-class competitive mining operations that provide the raw materials to meet growing consumer-driven demands of the world's developed and maturing economies.

The portfolio of mining businesses includes Diamonds, Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), Copper, Nickel and the bulk commodities of Iron Ore, Manganese and Coal.

For more information, visit
www.angloamerican.com/about-us/where-we-operate



1 – NORTH AMERICA



De Beers Canada
1. Gahcho Kué
2. Snap Lake
3. Victor

Coal
4. Trend & Roman Mountain

For more information
Select asset above

2 – SOUTH AMERICA

Copper
1. Collahuasi
2. El Soldado
3. Los Bronces
4. Quellaveco
5. Sakatti – Finland

(see map on page 03)

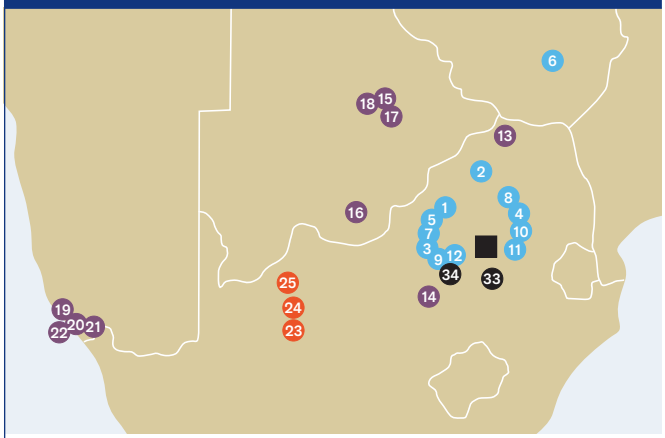
Nickel
6. Barro Alto
7. Niquelândia

Iron Ore
8. Minas Rio

Coal
9. Cerrejón

For more information
Select asset above

3 – SOUTHERN AFRICA



Anglo Platinum
1 Amandelbult Mines Tumela and Dishaba
2 Mogalakwena
3 Siphumelele
4 Twickenham
5 Union
6 Unki
7 BRPM JV
8 Bokoni JV
9 Kroondal Marikana JV
10 Modikwa JV
11 Mototolo JV
12 Pandora JV

De Beers Consolidated Mines
13 Venetia
14 Voorspoed

Debswana
15 Damtshaa
16 Jwaneng
17 Letlhakane
18 Orapa

Namdeb
19 Elizabeth Bay
20 Mining Area 1 Midwater
21 Orange River

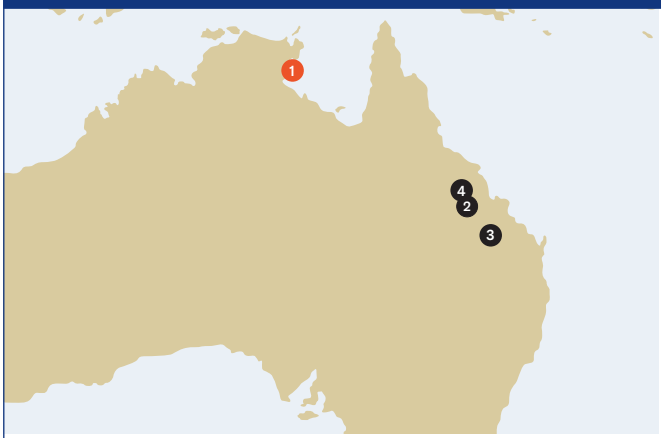
Debmarine
22 Atlantic 1

Iron Ore and Manganese
23 Kolomela
24 Sishen
25 Hotazel Mines

Coal
26 Goedehoop
27 Greenside
28 Isibonelo
29 Kleinkopje
30 Kriel
31 Landau
32 Mafube
33 New Denmark
34 New Vaal
35 Zibulo

For more information
Select asset above

4 – AUSTRALIA



Manganese
1 GEMCO

Coal
2 Capcoal
3 Dawson
4 Moranbah North
Grosvenor

For more information
Select asset above

GAHCHO KUÉ GEOLOGY

The Gahcho Kué project, located in the Northwest Territories of Canada, will mine three kimberlite bodies. The project ramp-up is due to be complete in Q1 2017.

The project area, 280 km north-east of Yellowknife, is located at the informally named Kennady Lake on the edge of the continuous permafrost zone.

Gahcho Kué is operated by De Beers Canada Inc. (DBCi), on behalf of a joint venture between DBCi (51%) and Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. (49%). The Gahcho Kué Resource is mined by conventional open pit methods with material from the pit being treated through a 3 million tonne per annum diamond processing plant, operating at a 1.00mm Bottom Cut-off.

The initial discovery, in the Kennady Lake area, of the '5034' kimberlite occurred in 1995 with additional kimberlites, including Tesla, Hearne and Tuzo discovered in 1997. The kimberlites are located underneath the glacial till and the lake bottom sediments of Kennady Lake, with the exception of the North Lobe of 5034, which extends onto land but is overlain by approximately 60m of country rock.

The main Gahcho Kué kimberlite cluster lies within the southeast Slave Craton, a small Archaean nucleus within the North American Craton. Granitic pegmatite dykes intrude all of the identified rock types.

Gahcho Kué kimberlites are overlain by varying thickness of glacial boulder outwash and lake sediments (averaging 10m in thickness), and have a combined water and sediment cover of as much as 25m in thickness.

The pipes are steep-sided and were formed by the intrusion of several distinct phases of kimberlite in which the textures vary from hypabyssal kimberlite (HK) to diatreme facies tuffisitic kimberlite (TK). The Tesla pipe is not part of the current declared Diamond Reserves or Diamond Resources.

5034
The 5034 kimberlite is an irregularly-shaped pipe and dyke complex, which is comparable to kimberlite root zones elsewhere and has a surface area of approximately 2.1 ha. The 5034 kimberlite is modelled as a semi-continuous occurrence that reaches the surface under Kennady Lake and can be divided into three lobes: West, Centre, and North-East. These three lobes are joined at the surface but separate at depth.

Hearne
Two bodies comprise the Hearne kimberlite; Hearne South and Hearne North. The bodies have smooth, steep-sided walls, and cover an area of about 1.5ha. Hearne South is a roughly circular pipe, whereas Hearne North is a narrow, elongate pipe trending north–south. The pipes may join at depth.

Tuzo
The overall surface area of the Tuzo pipe is about 1.2 ha. The pipe comprises various fragmental and coherent kimberlites and it contains abundant inclusions of the surrounding granitic country rock.

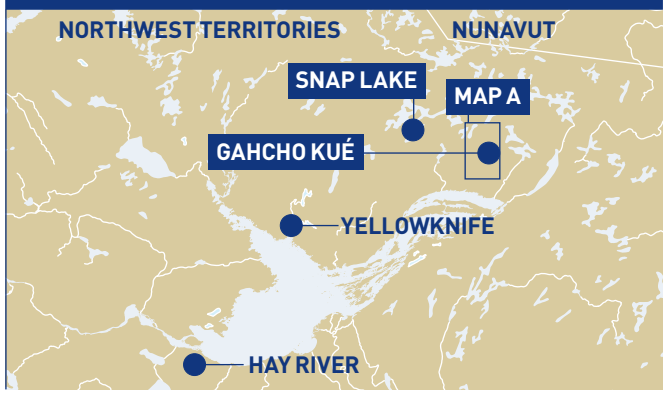
The results of the 1999 to 2012 evaluation programmes established the confidence of the Diamond Resource at an Indicated level in the 5034 pipe to 400mbgl*; in the Hearne pipe to 204mbgl and in the Tuzo pipe to 360mbgl.

* metres below ground level

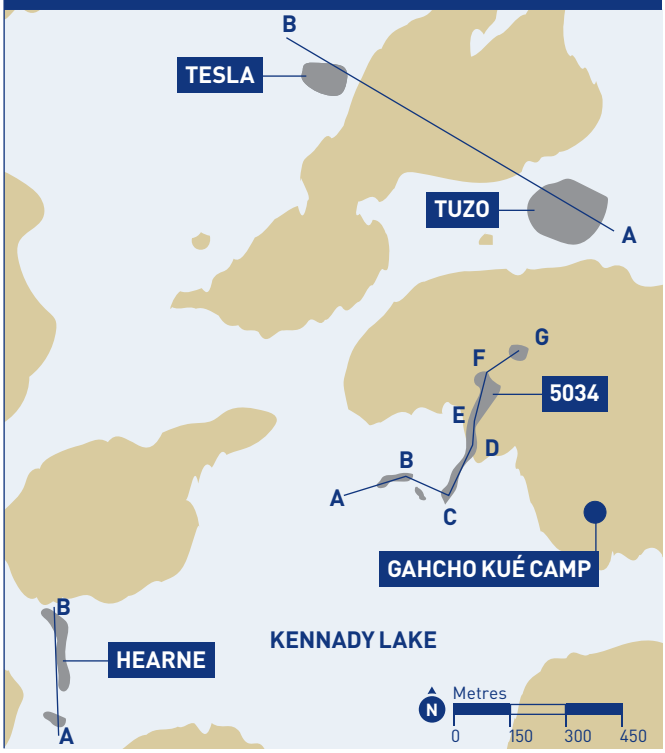
The 5034 Pit at Gahcho Kué in late July 2016. The process plant is the large blue building in the background.

GAHCHO KUÉ, CANADA

GAHCHO KUÉ AREA



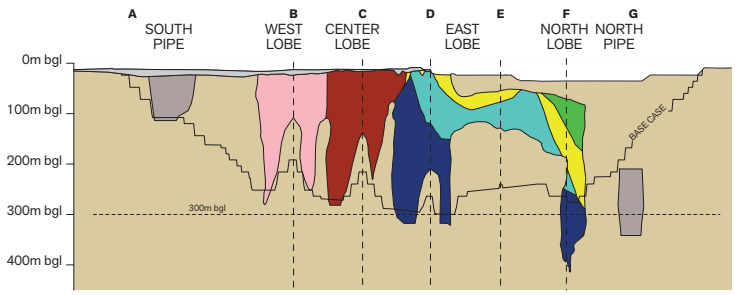
MAP A: GAHCHO KUÉ ORE BODIES



5034 CROSS-SECTION

Kimberlite Facies
- Hypabyssal Kimberlite
- Transitional Hypabyssal Kimberlite
- Transitional Tuffisitic Kimberlite
- Tuffisitic Kimberlite
- Center Lobe
- West Lobe
- North Pipe
- South Pipe

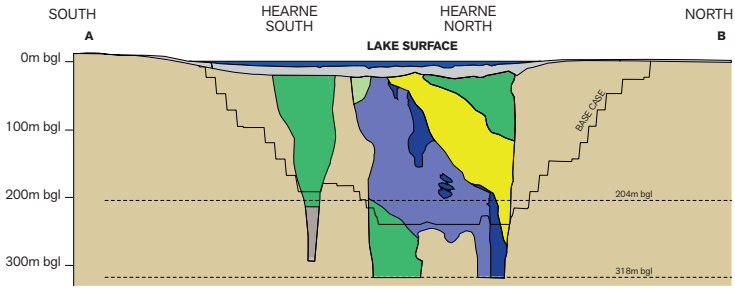
Other
- Water
- Overburden
- Country Rock



HEARNE CROSS-SECTION

Kimberlite Facies
- Garnitic Hypabyssal Kimberlite
- Hypabyssal Kimberlite
- Garnitic Tuffisitic Kimberlite
- Tuffisitic Kimberlite
- Transitional Tuffisitic Kimberlite
- Poorly Constrained Kimberlite

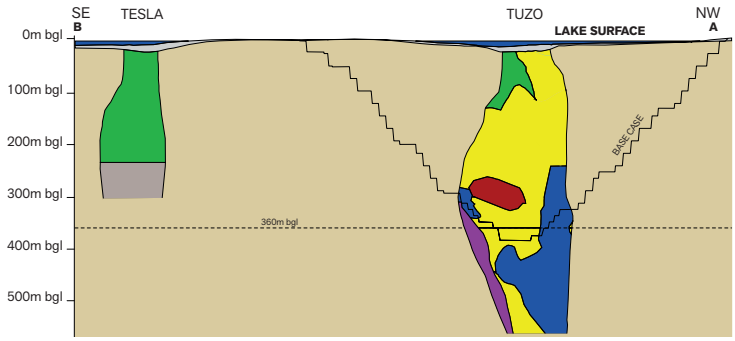
Other
- Water
- Overburden
- Country Rock



TUZO CROSS-SECTION

Kimberlite Facies
- Tuffisitic Kimberlite
- Transitional Tuffisitic Kimberlite
- Hypabyssal Kimberlite
- Country Rock Breccias
- Granite Raft
- Poorly Constrained Kimberlite

Other
- Water
- Overburden
- Country Rock



ESTIMATED ORE RESERVES[1]

as at 31 December 2016

Detailed Proved and Probable estimates appear on the referenced pages in the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2016.

					Proved + Probable		
DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – DBCi (See page 10 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	LOM[2] (years)	Saleable Carats (M¢)	Treated Tonnes (Mt)	Recovered Grade (cpht)
Gahcho Kué	Kimberlite	43.4	OP	12	51.1	33.3	153.4
Snap Lake	Kimberlite	85.0	UG	14	7.4	5.9	126.0
Victor	Kimberlite	85.0	OP	3	0.3	1.9	15.8
DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – DBCM (See page 12 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	LOM[2] (years)	Saleable Carats (M¢)	Treated Tonnes (Mt)	Recovered Grade (cpht)
Venetia (OP)	Kimberlite	62.9	OP	30	24.8	20.2	122.4
Venetia (UG)	Kimberlite		UG		71.3	92.4	77.2
Voorspoed	Kimberlite	62.9	OP	4	0.3	2.0	15.4
DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – Debswana (See pages 14 &15 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	LOM[2] (years)	Saleable Carats (M¢)	Treated Tonnes (Mt)	Recovered Grade (cpht)
Damtshaa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	18	4.7	25.0	18.7
Jwaneng	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	18	138.8	106.4	130.4
Letlhakane	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	1	–	–	–
	TMR			25	8.5	34.9	24.2
Orapa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	14	144.9	157.3	92.2
DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – Namdeb (See page 16 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	LOM[2] (years)	Saleable Carats (k¢)	Treated Tonnes (kt)	Recovered Grade (cpht)
Elizabeth Bay	Aeolian and Marine	42.5	OC	3	186	2,288	8.13
Mining Area 1	Beaches	42.5	OC	22	49	2,858	1.71
Orange River	Fluvial Placers	42.5	OC	4	139	13,952	1.00
					Saleable Carats (k¢)	Area (k m^2)	Recovered Grade (cpm^2)
Atlantic 1	Marine Placers	42.5	MM	20	4,326	46,486	0.09
Midwater	Marine	42.5	MM	2	94	423	0.22
PLATINUM[4] OPERATIONS (See page 18 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Contained Metal (4E Moz)	ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (4E g/t)
Merensky Reef		78.0	UG	n/a	8.0	56.4	4.38
UG2 Reef			UG		33.2	248.8	4.15
Platreef	*In situ* + stockpile		OP		124.1	1,413.9	2.73
Main Sulphide Zone			UG		4.9	45.5	3.37
COPPER OPERATIONS (See page 22 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Contained Copper (kt)	ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%TCu)[5]
Collahuasi	Flotation – direct feed	44.0	OP	69	24,809	2,537.1	0.98
	Flotation – low grade stockpile				2,969	550.6	0.54
El Soldado	Flotation	50.1	OP	11	656	82.2	0.80
Los Bronces	Flotation	50.1	OP	24	6,707	1,141.2	0.59
	Dump Leach				1,311	428.6	0.31
NICKEL OPERATIONS (See page 25 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Contained Nickel (kt)	ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Ni)
Barro Alto	Saprolite	100	OP	26	561	40.4	1.39
Niquelândia	Saprolite	100	OP	14	97	7.7	1.26
KUMBA IRON ORE OPERATIONS (See page 26 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)		Saleable Product (Mt)	Grade (%Fe)
Kolomela	Hematite	53.2	OP	18		187	65.0
Sishen	Hematite	53.2	OP	17		412	64.9
IRON ORE BRAZIL OPERATIONS (See page 28 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)		Saleable Product[6] (Mt)	Grade[6] (%Fe)
Serra do Sapo	Friable Itabirite and Hematite	100	OP	45		663	67.5
	Itabirite		OP			565	67.5
SAMANCOR MANGANESE OPERATIONS (See page 29 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)		ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Mn)
GEMCO[7]	ROM + Sand Tailings	40.0	OP	8		74.0	44.2
Mamatwan		29.6	OP	17		59.9	37.0
Wessels		29.6	UG	67		93.6	42.2

Estimated Ore Reserves continued

					Proved + Probable	
COAL OPERATIONS – Australia (See page 30 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Saleable Tonnes[8] (Mt)	Saleable Quality
Capcoal (OC)*	Metallurgical – Coking	78.3	OC	16	29.7	5.5 CSN
	Metallurgical – Other				45.3	6,830 kcal/kg
	Thermal – Export				7.5	6,190 kcal/kg
Capcoal (UG)*	Metallurgical – Coking	70.0	UG	2	11.2	8.5 CSN
Dawson	Metallurgical – Coking	51.0	OC	12	41.9	7.5 CSN
	Thermal – Export				33.8	6,540 kcal/kg
Grosvenor	Metallurgical – Coking	100	UG	27	128.0	8.5 CSN
Moranbah North	Metallurgical – Coking	88.0	UG	15	89.4	8.0 CSN
COAL OPERATIONS – Canada (See page 30 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Saleable Tonnes[8] (Mt)	Saleable Quality
Trend	Metallurgical – Coking	100	OC	7	8.3	7.0 CSN
Roman Mountain	Metallurgical – Coking	100	OC	15	25.8	7.0 CSN
COAL OPERATIONS – Colombia (See page 31 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Saleable Tonnes[8] (Mt)	Saleable Quality
Cerrejón	Thermal – Export	33.3	OC	17	545.1	6,080 kcal/kg
COAL OPERATIONS – South Africa (See page 31 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Saleable Tonnes[8] (Mt)	Saleable Quality
Goedehoop	Thermal – Export	100	UG	10	25.8	6,000 kcal/kg
Greenside	Thermal – Export	100	UG	11	32.5	5,920 kcal/kg
Isibonelo	Synfuel	100	OC	11	49.9	4,750 kcal/kg
Kleinkopje	Thermal – Export	100	OC	9	21.5	6,260 kcal/kg
Kriel	Thermal – Domestic	73.0	UG&OC	4	14.7	4,850 kcal/kg
Landau	Thermal – Export	100	OC	4	8.8	6,190 kcal/kg
	Thermal – Domestic				4.9	4,520 kcal/kg
Mafube	Thermal – Export	50.0	OC	14	29.8	6,050 kcal/kg
	Thermal – Domestic				15.3	5,010 kcal/kg
New Denmark	Thermal – Domestic	100	UG	23	102.5	5,100 kcal/kg
New Vaal	Thermal – Domestic	100	OC	14	226.9	3,660 kcal/kg
Zibulo	Thermal – Export	73.0	UG&OC	17	60.6	5,990 kcal/kg
	Thermal – Domestic				10.2	4,950 kcal/kg

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut, MM = Marine Mining. TMR = Tailings Mineral Resource. Operations = Mines in steady-state or in ramp-up phase.

* Capcoal comprises opencast operations at Lake Lindsay and Oak Park, with an underground longwall operation at Grasstree.

(1) Estimated Ore Reserves are the sum of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves (on an exclusive basis, i.e. Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves unless otherwise stated). Please refer to the detailed Ore Reserve estimates tables in the AA plc R&R Report for the individual Proved and Probable Reserve estimates. The Ore Reserve estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. Ore Reserve estimates for operations in South Africa are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2007 Edition as amended July 2009). The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves. Anglo American plc ownership is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

(2) Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.

(3) DBCi = De Beers Canada, DBCM = De Beers Consolidated Mines, Debswana = Debswana Diamond Company, Namdeb = Namdeb Holdings.
k¢ = thousand carats. M¢ = million carats. k m^2 = thousand square metres.
Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre (cpm^2).
Reported Diamond Reserves are based on a Bottom Cut-off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00mm and 3.00mm (nominal square mesh). Specific BCO's applied to derive estimates are included in the detailed Diamond Reserve tables in the AA plc R&R Report.
Snap Lake has been placed on Care & Maintenance. Damtshaa will resume production in H2 2017.
No Diamond Reserves reported for Letlhakane Kimberlite as mining is now scheduled exclusively from Inferred Resources hence one year LOM.

(4) Estimates reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited unless otherwise noted.
Details of the individual operations appear in the Anglo American Platinum Limited Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report.
4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.

(5) TCu = Total Copper.

(6) Saleable Product tonnes are reported on a wet basis (average moisture content is 9.0 wt% of the wet mass) with quality stated on a dry basis.

(7) GEMCO Manganese grades are reported as per washed ore samples and should be read together with their respective yields, see page 29 in the AA plc R&R Report.

(8) Total Saleable Tonnes represents the product tonnes produced quoted as metric tonnes on a Product moisture basis. The coal quality for Coal Reserves is quoted as either kilocalories per kilogram (kcal/kg) or Crucible Swell Number (CSN). Kilocalories per kilogram represent Calorific Value (CV) on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg and CSN to the nearest 0.5 index.
Metallurgical – Coking: High-, medium- or low-volatile semi-soft, soft or hard coking coal primarily for blending and use in the steel industry.
Metallurgical – Other: 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.
Thermal – Export: Low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for export in the use of power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).
Thermal – Domestic: Low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for domestic consumption for power generation.
Synfuel: Coal specifically for the domestic production of synthetic fuel and chemicals.
Peace River Coal (Trend and Roman Mountain Mines) has been placed on Care & Maintenance.

ESTIMATED MINERAL RESOURCES[1]

as at 31 December 2016

Detailed Measured, Indicated and Inferred estimates appear on the referenced pages in the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2016.

				Measured + Indicated			Total Inferred[2]		
DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – DBCi (See page 10 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Carats (M¢)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)	Carats (M¢)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)
Gahcho Kué	Kimberlite	43.4	OP	3.2	2.3	135.9	17.9	12.9	139.3
Snap Lake	Kimberlite	85.0	UG	7.3	4.1	177.9	29.4	16.6	176.7
Victor	Kimberlite	85.0	OP	0.1	0.5	24.0	0.4	1.6	27.5
DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – DBCM (See page 12 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Carats (M¢)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)	Carats (M¢)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)
Venetia (OP)	Kimberlite	62.9	OP	–	–	–	3.8	22.9	16.5
Venetia (UG)	Kimberlite		UG	–	–	–	59.6	69.9	85.3
Voorspoed	Kimberlite	62.9	OP	0.6	2.1	27.2	3.8	21.8	17.3
DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – Debswana (See pages 14&15 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Carats (M¢)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)	Carats (M¢)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)
Damtshaa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	1.1	4.4	25.0	4.9	19.0	25.8
Jwaneng	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	106.1	114.2	92.9	63.5	77.0	82.5
	TMR			–	–	–	15.9	34.5	46.1
Letlhakane	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	7.0	22.2	31.7	5.2	18.9	27.7
	TMR			–	–	–	14.1	54.8	25.8
Orapa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	299.3	295.4	101.3	58.6	68.2	85.8
DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – Namdeb (See pages 16&17 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Carats (k¢)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (cpht)	Carats (k¢)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (cpht)
Douglas Bay	Aeolian and Deflation	42.5	OC	160	2,269	7.05	1	127	0.79
Elizabeth Bay	Aeolian, Marine and Deflation	42.5	OC	204	3,176	6.43	2,819	37,959	7.43
Mining Area 1	Beaches	42.5	OC	324	20,897	1.55	3,027	193,336	1.57
Orange River	Fluvial Placers	42.5	OC	292	78,790	0.37	173	47,543	0.36
				Carats (k¢)	Area (k m^2)	Grade (cpm^2)	Carats (k¢)	Area (k m^2)	Grade (cpm^2)
Atlantic 1	Marine Placers	42.5	MM	9,074	128,675	0.07	86,054	1,073,288	0.08
Midwater	Marine	42.5	MM	502	1,970	0.25	481	2,249	0.21
PLATINUM[4] OPERATIONS (See page 19 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Contained Metal (4E Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (4E g/t)	Contained Metal (4E Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (4E g/t)
Merensky Reef		78.0	UG	83.3	488.5	5.31	86.1	540.6	4.95
UG2 Reef			UG	185.8	1,096.8	5.27	94.6	536.4	5.49
Platreef			OP	94.8	1,304.3	2.26	72.2	1,134.8	1.98
Main Sulphide Zone			UG	18.1	134.8	4.18	6.3	46.0	4.25
COPPER OPERATIONS (See page 23 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Contained Copper (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%TCu)[5]	Contained Copper (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%TCu)[5]
Collahuasi	Heap Leach	44.0	OP	559	83.3	0.67	277	52.2	0.53
	Flotation – direct feed			7,450	783.8	0.95	29,371	3,204.1	0.92
	Flotation – low grade stockpile			5,015	1,166.4	0.43	7,269	1,597.2	0.46
El Soldado	Flotation	50.1	OP	790	138.7	0.57	65	14.7	0.44
Los Bronces	Flotation	50.1	OP	13,414	3,126.4	0.43	7,025	1,621.8	0.43
	Dump Leach			–	–	–	27	8.6	0.31
NICKEL OPERATIONS (See page 25 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Contained Nickel (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Ni)	Contained Nickel (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Ni)
Barro Alto	Saprolite	100	OP	87	7.4	1.19	400	29.3	1.36
	Ferruginous Laterite			87	7.2	1.21	22	1.8	1.23
Niquelândia	Saprolite	100	OP	41	3.2	1.30	–	–	–
KUMBA IRON ORE OPERATIONS (See page 26 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Fe)		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Fe)
Kolomela	Hematite	53.2	OP		94.9	62.9		109.3	64.0
Sishen	Hematite	53.2	OP		341.1	51.9		92.9	51.3
IRON ORE BRAZIL OPERATIONS (See page 28 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method		Tonnes[6] (Mt)	Grade[6] (%Fe)		Tonnes[6] (Mt)	Grade[6] (%Fe)
Serra do Sapo	Friable Itabirite and Hematite	100	OP		409.4	32.5		96.0	35.7
	Itabirite				1,441.6	30.8		556.6	31.1
SAMANCOR MANGANESE OPERATIONS (See page 29 in R&R Report for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Mn)		Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Mn)
GEMCO[7][8]	ROM + Sand Tailings	40.0	OP		131.9	42.4		36.8	41.2
Mamatwan[7]		29.6	OP		91.4	35.0		0.3	34.3
Wessels[7]		29.6	UG		143.5	42.3		3.2	46.0

Estimated Mineral Resources continued

			Measured + Indicated		Total Inferred[2]	
COAL OPERATIONS – Australia (See page 32 in R&R Report for details)	Ownership %	Mining Method	MTIS[9] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)	MTIS[9] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)
Capcoal (OC)*	78.3	OC	166.3	6,920	197.3	6,840
Capcoal (UG)*	70.0	UG	90.4	6,730	6.3	6,470
Dawson	51.0	OC	353.9	6,770	207.9	6,730
Grosvenor	100	UG	194.4	6,580	37.3	6,650
Moranbah North	88.0	UG	72.0	6,670	2.2	6,710
COAL OPERATIONS – Canada (See page 32 in R&R Report for details)	Ownership %	Mining Method	MTIS[9] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)	MTIS[9] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)
Trend	100	OC	26.5	6,980	2.6	6,370
Roman Mountain	100	OC	4.3	7,910	2.2	7,950
COAL OPERATIONS – Colombia (See pages 33 in R&R Report for details)	Ownership %	Mining Method	MTIS[9] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)	MTIS[9] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)
Cerrejón	33.3	OC	3,674.9	6,570	644.7	6,470
COAL OPERATIONS – South Africa (See pages 33 in R&R Report for details)	Ownership %	Mining Method	MTIS[9] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)	MTIS[9] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)
Goedehoop	100	UG	197.1	5,340	7.9	4,770
Greenside	100	UG	23.8	5,720	0.2	5,590
Isibonelo	100	UG	16.8	5,400	–	–
Kleinkopje	100	OC	–	–	3.7	6,070
Kriel	73.0	UG&OC	99.4	4,850	–	–
Landau	100	OC	82.9	5,190	18.1	5,500
Mafube	50.0	OC	75.1	5,090	–	–
New Denmark	100	UG	70.3	5,790	–	–
Zibulo	73.0	UG&OC	327.1	4,920	249.0	4,760

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut, MM = Marine Mining. TMR = Tailings Mineral Resource. Operations = Mines in steady-state or in ramp-up phase.

* Capcoal comprises opencast operations at Lake Lindsay and Oak Park, with an underground longwall operation at Grasstree.

(1) Estimated Mineral Resources are presented on an exclusive basis, i.e. Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves unless otherwise stated. Please refer to the detailed Mineral Resource estimates tables in the AA plc R&R Report for the detailed Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource estimates. The Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. The Mineral Resource estimates for operations in South Africa are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2007 Edition as amended July 2009). The figures reported represent 100% of the Mineral Resources. Anglo American plc ownership is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

(2) Total Inferred is the sum of 'Inferred (in LOM Plan)', the Inferred Resources within the scheduled Life of Mine Plan (LOM Plan) and 'Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)', the portion of Inferred Resources with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction not considered in the Life of Mine Plan (LOM Plan) as relevant.

(3) DBCi = De Beers Canada, DBCM = De Beers Consolidated Mines, Debswana = Debswana Diamond Company, Namdeb = Namdeb Holdings.
Estimated Diamond Resources are presented on an exclusive basis, i.e. Diamond Resources are quoted as additional to Diamond Reserves.
k¢ = thousand carats. M¢ = million carats. k m^2 = thousand square metres.
Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre (cpm^2).
Reported Diamond Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00mm and 3.00mm (nominal square mesh). Specific BCO's applied to derive estimates are included in the detailed Diamond Resource tables in the AA plc R&R Report.

(4) The figures reported represent 100% of the Mineral Resources attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited unless otherwise noted.
Details of the individual operations appear in the Anglo American Platinum Limited Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report.
Merensky Reef and UG2 Reef Mineral Resources are estimated over a 'Resource Cut' which takes cognisance of the mining method, potential economic viability and geotechnical aspects in the hangingwall or footwall of the reef.
4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.

(5) TCu = Total Copper.

(6) Tonnes and grades are reported on a dry basis.

(7) Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of those used to calculate Ore Reserves and must not be added to the Ore Reserves.

(8) GEMCO Manganese grades are reported as per washed ore samples and should be read together with their respective yields, see page 29 in the AA plc R&R Report.

(9) Coal Resources are quoted on a Mineable Tonnes *In Situ* (MTIS) basis in million tonnes, which are in addition to those Coal Resources that have been modified to produce the reported Coal Reserves. Coal Resources are reported on an *in situ* moisture basis. The coal quality for Coal Resources is quoted on an *in situ* heat content as kilocalories per kilogram (kcal/kg), representing Calorific Value (CV) on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg.

DIAMONDS

estimates as at 31 December 2016

DE BEERS CANADA

The Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIM) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The estimates reported represent 100% of the Diamond Reserves and Diamond Resources. Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. The mines, located in Canada, are operated under De Beers Canada Incorporated (DBCi). The Life of Mine (LOM) Plan for Snap Lake was being revised at the time of reporting and may impact on the Diamond Reserves, Diamond Resources and LOM years published when finalised and approved for implementation during 2017.

De Beers Canada – Operations					Treated Tonnes		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats	
DIAMOND RESERVES	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015
Snap Lake (UG)	85.0	14	1.14		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	5.9	5.7	126.0	126.0	7.4	7.2
				Total	**5.9**	**5.7**	**126.0**	**126.0**	**7.4**	**7.2**
Victor (OP)	85.0	3	1.50				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	1.9	4.3	15.8	16.8	0.3	0.7
				Total	**1.9**	**4.3**	**15.8**	**16.8**	**0.3**	**0.7**
De Beers Canada	85.0		multiple				cpht	cpht		
TOTAL Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	7.7	10.0	99.4	79.1	7.7	7.9
				Total	**7.7**	**10.0**	**99.4**	**79.1**	**7.7**	**7.9**

De Beers Canada – Operations				Tonnes		Grade		Carats	
DIAMOND RESOURCES	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015
Snap Lake (UG)	85.0	1.14		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	4.1	4.1	177.9	177.9	7.3	7.3
			Measured and Indicated	**4.1**	**4.1**	**177.9**	**177.9**	**7.3**	**7.3**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	8.6	8.6	196.7	196.7	17.0	16.9
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	8.0	8.0	155.3	155.3	12.5	12.5
			Total Inferred	**16.6**	**16.6**	**176.7**	**176.7**	**29.4**	**29.4**
Victor (OP)	85.0	1.50				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	0.5	0.4	24.0	23.8	0.1	0.1
			Measured and Indicated	**0.5**	**0.4**	**24.0**	**23.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	1.3	2.5	28.2	22.6	0.4	0.6
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	0.3	0.3	24.5	24.6	0.1	0.1
			Total Inferred	**1.6**	**2.8**	**27.5**	**22.8**	**0.4**	**0.6**
De Beers Canada	85.0	multiple				cpht	cpht		
TOTAL Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	4.6	4.5	160.1	163.4	7.4	7.4
			Measured and Indicated	**4.6**	**4.5**	**160.1**	**163.4**	**7.4**	**7.4**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	9.9	11.1	174.8	157.1	17.3	17.5
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	8.3	8.3	150.6	150.5	12.5	12.6
			Total Inferred	**18.2**	**19.5**	**163.8**	**154.3**	**29.9**	**30.1**

DIAMOND RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO DIAMOND RESERVES.

De Beers Canada – Projects					Treated Tonnes		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats	
DIAMOND RESERVES	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015
Gahcho Kué (OP)	43.4	12	1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	33.3	33.8	153.4	153.8	51.1	52.0
				Total	**33.3**	**33.8**	**153.4**	**153.8**	**51.1**	**52.0**

De Beers Canada – Projects				Tonnes		Grade		Carats	
DIAMOND RESOURCES	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015
Gahcho Kué (OP)	43.4	1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	2.3	2.3	135.9	137.1	3.2	3.2
			Measured and Indicated	**2.3**	**2.3**	**135.9**	**137.1**	**3.2**	**3.2**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	1.1	1.1	130.1	130.4	1.4	1.4
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	11.8	11.8	140.2	141.6	16.5	16.7
			Total Inferred	**12.9**	**12.9**	**139.3**	**140.6**	**17.9**	**18.1**

DIAMOND RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO DIAMOND RESERVES.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.
LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.
Reported Diamond Reserves/Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00mm and 3.00mm (nominal square mesh).
Unless stated otherwise tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes. Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage to be treated.
Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Diamond Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Diamond Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Diamond Resource after continued exploration.

Snap Lake and Victor Mines are wholly owned by DBCi.
Gahcho Kué is currently in ramp-up phase and is held by an unincorporated Joint Venture between DBCi (51%) and Mountain Province Diamonds Incorporated (49%).

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Snap Lake: The mine was placed on extended care and maintenance at the end of 2015. The slight change in Diamond Reserves is due to lower than anticipated production at the end of 2015. Estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (150 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. Due to recovery inefficiencies near the bottom cut-off, the estimates may be carried out using a higher cut-off.
Victor: The decrease in Saleable Carats is primarily due to production. The decrease in the Exclusive Diamond Resource is due to a combination of production and model refinement. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.50mm BCO of 0.1 M¢ (0.7 Mt at 19.7 cpht) are excluded from the table. The Exclusive Stockpile Resource estimates at a 1.50mm BCO of 0.1 M¢ (1.6 Mt at 7.0 cpht) Inferred (in LOM Plan) and 0.1 M¢ (2.1 Mt at 3.1 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table. The geographically separate Tango Extension Exclusive Resource estimates at a 1.50mm BCO of 3.1 M¢ (14.3 Mt at 21.7 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are not reported as part of the Victor resource. A decrease in Tango Diamond Resources is due to application of an updated RPEEE test.
Gahcho Kué: The estimates for 5034-North Pipe, 5034-South Pipe, 5034 NE and Tuzo are based on both micro-diamonds (75 or 74 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. Due to recovery inefficiencies near the bottom cut-off, the estimates may be carried out using a higher cut-off. The project is expected to treat approximately 34 Mt of material containing an estimated 53 M¢ (100% basis). Scheduled Inferred Resources (1.2 Mt) constitute 2.7% (1.4 M¢) of the estimated carats. The estimates are scheduled tonnes and carats as per the Life of Mine Plan approved in 2016. The decrease in Diamond Reserves is due to the production ramp-up in 2016. Gahcho Kué will be considered an operation once ramp-up is complete at the end of Q1 2017.

LIFE OF MINE INFORMATION

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Lease Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
DBCi – Snap Lake*	14	2031	2021/2023**	67%
DBCi – Victor	3	2019	2024	44%***

* Post the compilation of Diamond Resources and Diamond Reserves the decision was taken to flood Snap Lake. This may impact future Diamond Reserves, Diamond Resources and LOM years. The mine remains on Care and Maintenance, pending further studies.
** Application to renew the Mining Lease will be submitted at the appropriate time. There is a reasonable expectation that such renewal will not be withheld.
*** The current Victor Life of Mine Plan contains 16% low geoscientific confidence material which has not been classified as Diamond Resource.

Projects	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Lease Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
DBCi – Gahcho Kué	12	2028	2023/2026*	3%

* Application to renew the Mining Lease will be submitted at the appropriate time. There is a reasonable expectation that such renewal will not be withheld.

Aspects of the Diamond Reserve estimates were reviewed by independent consultants during 2016 at Gahcho Kué and Victor.
Aspects of the Diamond Resource estimates were reviewed by independent consultants during 2016 at Gahcho Kué.

Aerial view of Victor Pit (December 2016).

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DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES

The Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2007 Edition as amended July 2009). The estimates reported represent 100% of the Diamond Reserves and Diamond Resources. Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. The mines, located in South Africa, are operated under De Beers Consolidated Mines Proprietary Limited (DBCM). DBCM is indirectly owned, through DBCM Holdings, by De Beers Société Anonyme (74%) and its broad based black economic empowerment partner Ponahalo Investments Proprietary Limited (26%).

De Beers Consolidated Mines – Operations DIAMOND RESERVES	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	Treated Tonnes 2016	Treated Tonnes 2015	Recovered Grade 2016	Recovered Grade 2015	Saleable Carats 2016	Saleable Carats 2015
Venetia	62.9	30	1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
Kimberlite (OP)				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	20.2	25.8	122.4	111.3	24.8	28.7
				Total	**20.2**	**25.8**	**122.4**	**111.3**	**24.8**	**28.7**
Kimberlite (UG)				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
Life Extension Project				Probable	92.4	92.9	77.2	77.2	71.3	71.8
				Total	**92.4**	**92.9**	**77.2**	**77.2**	**71.3**	**71.8**
Voorspoed (OP)	62.9	4	1.47				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	2.0	5.6	15.4	19.4	0.3	1.1
				Total	**2.0**	**5.6**	**15.4**	**19.4**	**0.3**	**1.1**
De Beers Consolidated Mines	62.9		multiple				cpht	cpht		
TOTAL Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	114.6	124.4	84.1	81.6	96.4	101.5
				Total	**114.6**	**124.4**	**84.1**	**81.6**	**96.4**	**101.5**

De Beers Consolidated Mines – Operations DIAMOND RESOURCES	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Carats 2016	Carats 2015
Venetia	62.9	1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
Kimberlite (OP)			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	0.1	–	148.6	–	0.1
			Measured and Indicated	**–**	**0.1**	**–**	**148.6**	**–**	**0.1**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	2.1	2.3	25.0	25.1	0.5	0.6
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	20.8	18.0	15.6	15.8	3.2	2.8
			Total Inferred	**22.9**	**20.3**	**16.5**	**16.9**	**3.8**	**3.4**
Kimberlite (UG)			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Life Extension Project			Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	39.9	39.9	79.1	79.1	31.6	31.6
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	30.0	30.0	93.5	93.5	28.0	28.0
			Total Inferred	**69.9**	**69.9**	**85.3**	**85.3**	**59.6**	**59.6**
Voorspoed (OP)	62.9	1.47				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	2.1	1.7	27.2	26.9	0.6	0.5
			Measured and Indicated	**2.1**	**1.7**	**27.2**	**26.9**	**0.6**	**0.5**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	7.4	8.8	18.4	19.9	1.4	1.8
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	14.4	9.4	16.7	18.9	2.4	1.8
			Total Inferred	**21.8**	**18.2**	**17.3**	**19.4**	**3.8**	**3.5**
De Beers Consolidated Mines	62.9	multiple				cpht	cpht		
TOTAL Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	2.1	1.8	27.2	31.7	0.6	0.6
			Measured and Indicated	**2.1**	**1.8**	**27.2**	**31.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	49.4	51.1	67.7	66.4	33.5	33.9
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	65.2	57.4	51.6	56.8	33.7	32.6
			Total Inferred	**114.6**	**108.5**	**58.6**	**61.4**	**67.1**	**66.6**

DIAMOND RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO DIAMOND RESERVES.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, OC = Open Cast, UG = Underground.
LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.
Reported Diamond Reserves/Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00mm and 3.00mm (nominal square mesh).
Unless stated otherwise tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes. Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage to be treated.
Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Diamond Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Diamond Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Diamond Resource after continued exploration.

Kimberley Mines have been sold and is therefore not reported.

DIAMONDS

estimates as at 31 December 2016

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Venetia: The Life of Mine (LOM) is stated as 30 years which reflects the full duration of the current Venetia consolidated OP and UG Life of Mine Plan. The current Mining Right expires in 2038; Venetia Mine will apply to extend the Mining Right at the appropriate time in the future.
Venetia (OP): The LOM Plan includes the K01, K02 and K03 pipes. The K01 estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (104 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. Due to recovery inefficiencies near the Bottom Cut-off, the estimates may be carried out using a higher cut-off. The decrease in Saleable Carats is primarily due to production. The increase in the Exclusive Resource is due to revised price assumptions associated with K03. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.00mm BCO of 1.1 M¢ (1.6 Mt at 64.6 cpht) are excluded from the table.
Venetia (UG): The project is expected to treat approximately 132 Mt of material containing an estimated 94 M¢. Scheduled Inferred Resources (39.8 Mt) constitute 24% (22.5 M¢) of the estimated carats. These estimates are scheduled tonnes and carats as per the Life of Mine Plan approved in 2016.
Namaqualand: The Exclusive Diamond Resource estimates reflect the tonnes and carats associated with the Buffels Marine Mining Right. The Beach Placers Diamond Resource estimates at a 1.15mm BCO, consisting of 0.8 M¢ (12.7 Mt at 6.5 cpht) Indicated Resources and 0.6 M¢ (39.5 Mt at 1.4 cpht) Inferred Resources are excluded from the table as operations have ceased.
Voorspoed: The decrease in Saleable Carats is primarily due to production and a pit design change. The increase in the Exclusive Diamond Resource is due to revised economic assumptions.

LIFE OF MINE INFORMATION

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Right Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
DBCM – Venetia	30	2046	2038*	19%**
DBCM – Voorspoed	4	2020	2023	73%***

* Application to renew the Mining Right will be submitted at the appropriate time. There is a reasonable expectation that such renewal will not be withheld.
** The current Venetia Life of Mine Plan contains 2% low geoscientific confidence material which has not been classified as Diamond Resource.
*** The current Voorspoed Life of Mine Plan contains 6% low geoscientific confidence material which has not been classified as Diamond Resource.

Aspects of the Diamond Reserve estimates were reviewed by independent consultants during 2016 at Venetia and Voorspoed.

Venetia Mine in South Africa – The Venetia open pit viewed from the Eastern pit viewpoint showing the shafts for the Venetia Underground Life Extension Project in the background. The depth of the pit in April 2016 was at 320 metres below surface with a final depth of approximately 400 metres.

DIAMONDS

estimates as at 31 December 2016

DEBSWANA DIAMOND COMPANY

The Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2007 Edition as amended July 2009). The estimates reported represent 100% of the Diamond Reserves and Diamond Resources. Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. In Botswana the mines are owned in equal share by De Beers Société Anonyme and the Government of the Republic of Botswana through the Debswana Diamond Company joint venture. Two resource types are mined, Kimberlite and Tailings Mineral Resource (TMR).

Debswana – Operations DIAMOND RESERVES	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	Treated Tonnes 2016	Treated Tonnes 2015	Recovered Grade 2016	Recovered Grade 2015	Saleable Carats 2016	Saleable Carats 2015
Damtshaa (OP)	42.5	18	1.65		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	25.0	25.1	18.7	18.7	4.7	4.7
				Total	**25.0**	**25.1**	**18.7**	**18.7**	**4.7**	**4.7**
Jwaneng (OP)	42.5	18	1.47				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	106.4	113.0	130.4	132.0	138.8	149.2
				Total	**106.4**	**113.0**	**130.4**	**132.0**	**138.8**	**149.2**
Letlhakane (OP)	42.5	1	1.65				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	–	0.5	–	17.2	–	0.1
				Total	**–**	**0.5**	**–**	**17.2**	**–**	**0.1**
Orapa (OP)	42.5	14	1.65				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	157.3	171.9	92.2	88.0	144.9	151.4
				Total	**157.3**	**171.9**	**92.2**	**88.0**	**144.9**	**151.4**
Debswana Diamond Company	42.5		multiple				cpht	cpht		
TOTAL Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	288.6	310.5	99.9	98.3	288.4	305.3
				Total	**288.6**	**310.5**	**99.9**	**98.3**	**288.4**	**305.3**

Debswana – Operations DIAMOND RESOURCES	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Carats 2016	Carats 2015
Damtshaa (OP)	42.5	1.65		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	4.4	4.3	25.0	25.0	1.1	1.1
			Measured and Indicated	**4.4**	**4.3**	**25.0**	**25.0**	**1.1**	**1.1**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	7.6	8.1	24.9	24.4	1.9	2.0
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	11.4	10.9	26.4	27.6	3.0	3.0
			Total Inferred	**19.0**	**19.0**	**25.8**	**26.2**	**4.9**	**5.0**
Jwaneng (OP)	42.5	1.47				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	114.2	129.5	92.9	107.2	106.1	138.8
			Measured and Indicated	**114.2**	**129.5**	**92.9**	**107.2**	**106.1**	**138.8**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	0.7	–	25.1	–	0.2
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	77.0	85.0	82.5	80.7	63.5	68.6
			Total Inferred	**77.0**	**85.7**	**82.5**	**80.3**	**63.5**	**68.7**
Letlhakane (OP)	42.5	1.65				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	22.2	19.6	31.7	32.3	7.0	6.4
			Measured and Indicated	**22.2**	**19.6**	**31.7**	**32.3**	**7.0**	**6.4**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	0.2	1.2	18.8	16.4	0.0	0.2
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	18.7	1.7	27.8	25.3	5.2	0.4
			Total Inferred	**18.9**	**2.9**	**27.7**	**21.6**	**5.2**	**0.6**
Orapa (OP)	42.5	1.65				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	295.4	292.4	101.3	102.2	299.3	298.8
			Measured and Indicated	**295.4**	**292.4**	**101.3**	**102.2**	**299.3**	**298.8**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	68.2	77.6	85.8	85.3	58.6	66.2
			Total Inferred	**68.2**	**77.6**	**85.8**	**85.3**	**58.6**	**66.2**
Debswana Diamond Company	42.5	multiple				cpht	cpht		
TOTAL Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	436.1	445.8	94.8	99.8	413.5	445.0
			Measured and Indicated	**436.1**	**445.8**	**94.8**	**99.8**	**413.5**	**445.0**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	7.8	10.0	24.8	23.5	1.9	2.3
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	175.3	175.2	74.3	78.9	130.3	138.2
			Total Inferred	**183.1**	**185.1**	**72.2**	**75.9**	**132.2**	**140.5**

DIAMOND RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO DIAMOND RESERVES.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.
LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.
Reported Diamond Reserves/Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00mm and 3.00mm (nominal square mesh).
Unless stated otherwise tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes. Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage to be treated.
Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Diamond Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Diamond Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Diamond Resource after continued exploration.

DIAMONDS

estimates as at 31 December 2016

Debswana – Operations DIAMOND RESOURCES	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Carats 2016	Carats 2015
Jwaneng	42.5	1.47		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
TMR			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
			Inferred	34.5	35.8	46.1	46.0	15.9	16.5

Debswana – Projects DIAMOND RESERVES	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	Treated Tonnes 2016	Treated Tonnes 2015	Recovered Grade 2016	Recovered Grade 2015	Saleable Carats 2016	Saleable Carats 2015
Letlhakane	42.5	25	1.15		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
TMR				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	34.9	34.9	24.2	24.2	8.5	8.5
				Total	**34.9**	**34.9**	**24.2**	**24.2**	**8.5**	**8.5**

Debswana – Projects DIAMOND RESOURCES	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Carats 2016	Carats 2015
Letlhakane	42.5	1.15		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	M¢	M¢
TMR			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	48.4	48.4	27.1	27.1	13.1	13.1
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	6.3	5.2	15.7	18.5	1.0	1.0
			Total Inferred	**54.8**	**53.6**	**25.8**	**26.3**	**14.1**	**14.1**

DIAMOND RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO DIAMOND RESERVES.

LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.
Reported Diamond Reserves/Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00mm and 3.00mm (nominal square mesh).
Unless stated otherwise tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes. Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage to be treated.
Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Diamond Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Diamond Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Damtshaa: The BK/9 and BK/12 Exclusive Stockpile estimates at a 1.65mm BCO of 0.1 M¢ (1.3 Mt at 8.8 cpht) Inferred (in LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.
Jwaneng – Kimberlite: The Jwaneng DK/2 estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (104 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. Due to recovery inefficiencies near the Bottom Cut-off, the estimates may be carried out using a higher cut-off. The decrease in Diamond Reserves is due to production.
A review of the 2015 published Indicated Resources uncovered two errors. These errors lead to an overstatement of 30.3 M¢ in 2015. Whilst significant, this is not considered material to the De Beers Group of Companies or Anglo American plc compared to the total quantum of reported carats at Jwaneng (8% of total Diamond Resources and Reserves) and within Debswana (3%). The errors were related to the miscalculation of Modifying Factors (9.7M¢) and incorrect depletions in the material movement database (20.6M¢). These errors do not affect Diamond Reserves and the underlying Diamond Resource estimate is considered sound. The remaining difference between 2015 and 2016 Diamond Resources is mainly due to changes in price and pit slope applied to determine reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE).
The Life of Mine Plan approved in 2016 includes the Cut-8 estimates of 84 Mt of material to be treated containing an estimated 93 M¢ (North, Centre and South Pipes, excluding the 4th Pipe which is mined as part of waste stripping and stockpiled). The last five years of the LOM treat Tailing Mineral Resources. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.47mm BCO of 0.4 M¢ (0.4 Mt at 91.8 cpht) are excluded from the table. The DK/2 Exclusive Stockpile estimates at a 1.47mm BCO of 1.1 M¢ (1.1 Mt at 99.6 cpht) Indicated Resources, 5.2 M¢ (8.7 Mt at 59.3 cpht) Inferred (in LOM Plan) and 1.4 M¢ (5.1 Mt at 27.0 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.
Jwaneng – TMR: Old Recovery Tailings estimates at a 1.47 mm BCO of 8.9 M¢ (0.1 Mt at 8,334 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.
Letlhakane – Kimberlite: No Diamond Reserves reported, as mining is now scheduled exclusively from Inferred Resources hence one year LOM. The increase in the Exclusive Diamond Resource is primarily due to an updated RPEEE test based on an UG scenario. DK/1 and DK/2 Exclusive Stockpile estimates at a 1.65mm BCO of 0.3 M¢ (2.0 Mt at 16.2 cpht) Inferred (in LOM Plan) and 0.1 M¢ (0.5 Mt at 13.3 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.
Letlhakane – TMR: The project is expected to treat approximately 83 Mt of material containing an estimated 21 M¢. Scheduled Inferred Resources (48.4 Mt) constitute 60% (13.0 M¢) of the estimated carats. These estimates are scheduled tonnes and carats as per the Life of Mine Plan approved in 2016.
Orapa: The Orapa AK/1 estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (104 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. Due to recovery inefficiencies near the bottom cut-off, the estimates may be carried out using a higher cut-off. The decrease in Diamond Reserves is due to production and transfer to Inferred stockpile resources. The decrease in the Exclusive Diamond Resource is primarily due to a refined approach to the estimation of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The AK/1 Exclusive Stockpile estimates at a 1.65mm BCO of 7.9 M¢ (19.9 Mt at 39.7 cpht) Inferred (in LOM Plan) and 3.2 M¢ (7.0 Mt at 45.7 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table. The Exclusive Tailings Resource estimates at a 1.47mm BCO of 90.8 M¢ (157.3 Mt at 57.7 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table. An update of the TMR Resource estimate is complete based on the auger drilling. Classification and reporting will take place in 2017.

LIFE OF MINE INFORMATION

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Right Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
Debswana – Damtshaa*	18	2034	2029**	35%
Debswana – Jwaneng	18	2034	2029**	12%
Debswana – Letlhakane (Kimberlite)	1	2017	2029	100%
Debswana – Letlhakane (TMR)	25	2041	2029**	60%
Debswana – Orapa	14	2030	2029**	5%

* Damtshaa will resume production in H2 2017.
** Application to renew the Mining Right will be submitted at the appropriate time. There is a reasonable expectation that such renewal will not be withheld.

Aspects of the Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates were reviewed by independent consultants during 2016 at Damtshaa, Jwaneng, Letlhakane and Orapa.

DIAMONDS

estimates as at 31 December 2016

NAMDEB HOLDINGS

The Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2007 Edition as amended July 2009). The estimates reported represent 100% of the Diamond Reserves and Diamond Resources. Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. As of 1 October 2011 Namdeb Holdings (Pty) Ltd (NDBH), a 50/50 joint venture between De Beers Société Anonyme and the Government of the Republic of Namibia, holds the licences for both the land and sea operations. In addition, NDBH holds 100% ownership of the operating companies, Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd and De Beers Marine Namibia (Pty) Ltd. The Life of Mine (LOM) Plans for the Terrestrial Operations were being revised at the time of reporting and may impact on the Diamond Reserves, Diamond Resources and LOM years published when finalised and approved for implementation during 2017.

Namdeb Holdings – Terrestrial Operations DIAMOND RESERVES	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	Treated Tonnes 2016	Treated Tonnes 2015	Recovered Grade 2016	Recovered Grade 2015	Saleable Carats 2016	Saleable Carats 2015
					kt	kt	cpht	cpht	k¢	k¢
Elizabeth Bay (OC)	42.5	3	1.40							
Aeolian and Marine				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	2,288	2,280	8.13	6.67	186	152
				Total	**2,288**	**2,280**	**8.13**	**6.67**	**186**	**152**
							cpht	cpht		
Mining Area 1 (OC)	42.5	22	2.00							
Beaches				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	2,858	3,337	1.71	3.87	49	129
				Total	**2,858**	**3,337**	**1.71**	**3.87**	**49**	**129**
							cpht	cpht		
Orange River (OC)	42.5	4	3.00							
Fluvial Placers				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	13,952	28,901	1.00	0.94	139	272
				Total	**13,952**	**28,901**	**1.00**	**0.94**	**139**	**272**
							cpht	cpht		
Namdeb Holdings	42.5		multiple							
TOTAL Terrestrial				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	19,098	34,518	1.96	1.60	374	553
				Total	**19,098**	**34,518**	**1.96**	**1.60**	**374**	**553**

Namdeb Holdings – Offshore Operations DIAMOND RESERVES	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	Area 2016	Area 2015	Recovered Grade 2016	Recovered Grade 2015	Saleable Carats 2016	Saleable Carats 2015
					k m²	k m²	cpm²	cpm²	k¢	k¢
Atlantic 1 (MM)	42.5	20	1.47							
Marine Placers				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	46,486	43,866	0.09	0.09	4,326	3,933
				Total	**46,486**	**43,866**	**0.09**	**0.09**	**4,326**	**3,933**
Midwater (MM)	42.5	2	2.00							
Marine				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	423	–	0.22	–	94	–
				Total	**423**	**–**	**0.22**	**–**	**94**	**–**
Namdeb Holdings	42.5		multiple							
TOTAL Offshore				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	46,909	43,866	0.09	0.09	4,420	3,933
				Total	**46,909**	**43,866**	**0.09**	**0.09**	**4,420**	**3,933**

Namdeb Holdings – Terrestrial Operations DIAMOND RESOURCES	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Carats 2016	Carats 2015
				kt	kt	cpht	cpht	k¢	k¢
Douglas Bay (OC)	42.5	1.40							
Aeolian and Deflation			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	2,269	2,269	7.05	7.05	160	160
			Measured and Indicated	**2,269**	**2,269**	**7.05**	**7.05**	**160**	**160**
			Inferred	127	127	0.79	0.79	1	1
						cpht	cpht		
Elizabeth Bay (OC)	42.5	1.40							
Aeolian, Marine and Deflation			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	3,176	3,188	6.43	6.24	204	199
			Measured and Indicated	**3,176**	**3,188**	**6.43**	**6.24**	**204**	**199**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	4,216	5,732	12.10	13.64	510	782
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	33,743	37,097	6.84	5.63	2,309	2,087
			Total Inferred	**37,959**	**42,829**	**7.43**	**6.70**	**2,819**	**2,869**
						cpht	cpht		
Mining Area 1 (OC)	42.5	2.00							
Beaches			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	20,897	25,890	1.55	0.98	324	255
			Measured and Indicated	**20,897**	**25,890**	**1.55**	**0.98**	**324**	**255**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	23,176	21,240	2.82	3.74	654	794
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	170,160	171,338	1.39	1.35	2,373	2,306
			Total Inferred	**193,336**	**192,578**	**1.57**	**1.61**	**3,027**	**3,100**
						cpht	cpht		
Orange River (OC)	42.5	3.00							
Fluvial Placers			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	78,790	68,204	0.37	0.26	292	180
			Measured and Indicated	**78,790**	**68,204**	**0.37**	**0.26**	**292**	**180**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	28	331	70.11	9.67	20	32
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	47,515	47,223	0.32	0.31	153	145
			Total Inferred	**47,543**	**47,554**	**0.36**	**0.37**	**173**	**177**
						cpht	cpht		
Namdeb Holdings	42.5	multiple							
TOTAL Terrestrial			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	105,132	99,551	0.93	0.80	980	794
			Measured and Indicated	**105,132**	**99,551**	**0.93**	**0.80**	**980**	**794**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	27,420	27,303	4.32	5.89	1,184	1,608
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	251,545	255,785	1.92	1.77	4,836	4,539
			Total Inferred	**278,965**	**283,088**	**2.16**	**2.17**	**6,020**	**6,147**

DIAMOND RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO DIAMOND RESERVES.

DIAMONDS

estimates as at 31 December 2016

Namdeb Holdings – Offshore Operations DIAMOND RESOURCES	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	Area 2016	Area 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Carats 2016	Carats 2015
				k m²	k m²	cpm²	cpm²	k¢	k¢
Atlantic 1 (MM)	42.5	1.47							
Marine Placers			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	128,675	108,175	0.07	0.07	9,074	7,302
			Measured and Indicated	**128,675**	**108,175**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**9,074**	**7,302**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	209,039	201,753	0.10	0.11	21,264	22,972
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	864,249	879,236	0.07	0.07	64,790	65,254
			Total Inferred	**1,073,288**	**1,080,989**	**0.08**	**0.08**	**86,054**	**88,226**
Midwater (MM)	42.5	2.00							
Marine			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	1,970	2,533	0.25	0.19	502	492
			Measured and Indicated	**1,970**	**2,533**	**0.25**	**0.19**	**502**	**492**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	2,249	12,720	0.21	0.07	481	930
			Total Inferred	**2,249**	**12,720**	**0.21**	**0.07**	**481**	**930**
Namdeb Holdings	42.5	multiple							
TOTAL Offshore			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	130,645	110,708	0.07	0.07	9,576	7,794
			Measured and Indicated	**130,645**	**110,708**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**9,576**	**7,794**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	209,039	201,753	0.10	0.11	21,264	22,972
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	866,498	891,956	0.08	0.07	65,271	66,184
			Total Inferred	**1,075,537**	**1,093,709**	**0.08**	**0.08**	**86,535**	**89,156**

DIAMOND RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO DIAMOND RESERVES.

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, MM = Marine Mining.
LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.
Reported Diamond Reserves/Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00mm and 3.00mm (nominal square mesh).
Unless stated otherwise tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes. Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage to be treated.
Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre (cpm²). k m² = thousand square metres.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Diamond Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Diamond Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Diamond Resource after continued exploration.

Namdeb Land consists of Elizabeth Bay, Midwater, Mining Area 1 and Orange River.
Orange River consists of the Auchas, Daberas, Obib and Sendelingsdrif operations.
Namdeb Marine (Debmarine Namibia) consists of Atlantic 1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Elizabeth Bay: The increase in Saleable Carats is due to re-estimation based on new drilling and sampling information.
Mining Area 1: The decrease in Saleable Carats (and lower estimated grade) is primarily due to model refinement in the Ultra Shallow Water A zone (0–7m). The increase in Life of Mine is due to reduced mining rates and plant throughput. The increased Life of Mine includes a material portion of scheduled tonnes with low geoscientific confidence, planned to be upgraded to Inferred Resources on a continuous two-year rolling basis. Incremental Inferred Resource development is dependent on beach accretion for drilling and sampling. Beach accretion is a process through which an existing beach is built seaward to extend into areas previously under water. The accretion is accomplished by sand build-up derived from current mining and dredging activities. The Exclusive Overburden Stockpile estimates at a 2.00mm BCO of 152 k¢ (154,835 kt at 0.1 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan), and the Exclusive DMS and Recovery Tailings Resource estimates at a 2.00mm BCO of 593 k¢ (48,729 kt at 1.22 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.
Orange River: The decrease in Saleable Carats (and LOM) is primarily due to revised economic assumptions, which contribute to the increase in the Exclusive Diamond Resource. Mining at Daberas and Sendelingsdrif will run concurrently for the next two years.
Atlantic 1: Due to the high costs associated with resource development, Indicated Resources are converted to Diamond Reserves on an annual basis to ensure that a high proportion of reserves are available two years ahead of current mining. The increase in Saleable Carats is due to improved extraction and recovery factors. The LOM Plan includes a material proportion of Inferred Resources. Additional Indicated Resources have been scheduled in low proportions beyond the first two years of the LOM Plan.
Bogenfels: Inferred Resource estimates are as follows:
Deflation deposits: 1.40mm BCO: 524 k¢ (7,913 kt at 6.62 cpht) Inferred.
Pocket beaches: 2.00mm BCO: 228 k¢ (3,042 kt at 7.50 cpht) Inferred.
Midwater: The Midwater Resource comprises the offshore portion of the Diamond Area No. 1 (DA1) Mining Licences 43, 44 and 45, as well as the offshore licences ML 128A, B and C, at water depths greater than 30m. Following project approval, Midwater is now included in the Namdeb LOM Plan.
The decrease in Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) Resources is due to revised economic assumptions.

LIFE OF MINE INFORMATION

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Licence Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
Namdeb Holdings Terrestrial – Elizabeth Bay*	3	2019	2035	66%**
Namdeb Holdings Terrestrial – Mining Area 1*	22	2038	2035	18%**
Namdeb Holdings Terrestrial – Orange River*	4	2020	2035	12%
Namdeb Holdings Offshore – Atlantic 1	20	2036	2035	83%***
Namdeb Holdings Offshore – Midwater*	2	2018	2035	0%

* Elizabeth Bay, Midwater, Mining Area 1 and Orange River operate under an integrated management structure.
** The Elizabeth Bay Life of Mine Plan contains 8% low geoscientific confidence material which has not been classified as Diamond Resource.
The Mining Area 1 Life of Mine Plan contains 81% low geoscientific confidence material which has not been classified as Diamond Resource.
*** Atlantic 1 produces rolling Diamond Reserves two to three years ahead of mining.

Aspects of the Diamond Reserve estimates were reviewed by independent consultants during 2016 at Atlantic 1.
Aspects of the Diamond Resource estimates were reviewed by independent consultants during 2016 at Elizabeth Bay, Midwater and Atlantic 1.

PLATINUM GROUP METALS

estimates as at 31 December 2016

ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2007 Edition as amended July 2009). Details of the individual operations appear in the Anglo American Platinum Limited Annual Report. All Mineral Resources are reported over an economic and mineable cut appropriate to the specific reef. The estimates reported represent 100% of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited. Anticipated transactions associated with portfolio restructuring are not reflected and will be incorporated in future reporting periods. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Anglo American plc's ownership of Anglo American Platinum Limited is 78.0%.

Platinum – South Africa Operations		ROM Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal	
ORE RESERVES	Classification	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015
Merensky Reef		Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
	Proved	45.1	51.5	4.33	4.78	195	246	6.3	7.9
	Probable	11.3	21.6	4.60	4.54	52	98	1.7	3.1
	Total	**56.4**	**73.1**	**4.38**	**4.71**	**247**	**344**	**8.0**	**11.1**
UG2 Reef	Proved	197.0	326.6	4.15	3.96	818	1,294	26.3	41.6
	Probable	51.9	81.8	4.15	4.11	215	336	6.9	10.8
	Total	**248.8**	**408.4**	**4.15**	**3.99**	**1,033**	**1,630**	**33.2**	**52.4**
Platreef									
In situ	Proved	808.5	707.3	2.78	2.75	2,246	1,944	72.2	62.5
	Probable	558.1	546.4	2.76	2.91	1,540	1,589	49.5	51.1
Primary stockpile	Proved	6.5	42.1	2.16	1.81	14	76	0.4	2.5
	Probable	40.9	–	1.47	–	60	–	1.9	–
In situ + stockpile	**Total**	**1,413.9**	**1,295.8**	**2.73**	**2.79**	**3,860**	**3,609**	**124.1**	**116.0**
All Reefs	Proved	1,057.0	1,127.5	3.10	3.16	3,273	3,560	105.2	114.4
Merensky, UG2 & Platreef	Probable	662.1	649.7	2.82	3.11	1,867	2,023	60.0	65.0
	Total	**1,719.2**	**1,777.3**	**2.99**	**3.14**	**5,140**	**5,583**	**165.2**	**179.5**
Tailings	Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Probable	0.1	94.4	1.32	1.08	0	102	0.0	3.3
	Total	**0.1**	**94.4**	**1.32**	**1.08**	**0**	**102**	**0.0**	**3.3**

Platinum – Zimbabwe Operations		ROM Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal	
ORE RESERVES	Classification	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015
Main Sulphide Zone		Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
	Proved	12.3	14.5	3.45	3.40	42	49	1.4	1.6
	Probable	33.2	33.1	3.34	3.32	111	110	3.6	3.5
	Total	**45.5**	**47.7**	**3.37**	**3.34**	**153**	**159**	**4.9**	**5.1**

Tonnes are quoted as dry metric tonnes.
4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.
Contained Metal is presented in metric tonnes and million troy ounces (Moz).
The Platreef is mined at Mogalakwena Mine. The Main Sulphide Zone is mined at Unki Mine.

Concentrator recoveries for Merensky Reef (UG) range from 85% to 87%, UG2 Reef (UG) from 75% to 86%, Platreef (OP) from 74% to 81% and Main Sulphide Zone (UG) from 78% to 79%.
Tailings reprocessing recoveries range from 30% to 40%.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Merensky Reef and UG2 Reef: Ore Reserve pay limits are directly linked to the 2017 Business plan which takes into account Platinum Group Elements (PGEs), Base Metals and other credits. The pay limit is based on 'Cost 4' which consists of 'Direct Cash Cost' (on and off mine), 'Other Indirect Costs' and 'Stay in Business Capital' (on and off mine). The Ore Reserve pay-limit varies across all operations between 4.0 g/t and 5.6 g/t 4E. The range is a function of various factors including depth of the orebody, geological complexity, mining method, infrastructure and economic parameters.
Merensky Reef: The global Ore Reserve 4E ounce content and tonnage decreased due to the sale of Rustenburg mines (Bathopele, Siphumelele 1 & 2 and Thembelani including Khuseleka shaft) to Sibanye Gold Limited and due to reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources at the Dishaba mine due to a revised mine extraction strategy. These decreases were partially offset by the increase in Ore Reserves at Bafokeng Rasimone mine due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.
UG2 Reef: The primary contribution to the overall decrease is the sale of Rustenburg mines to Sibanye Gold Limited. These decreases were partially offset by the conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves mainly at Amandelbult mines (Dishaba and Tumela) due to a revised mine extraction strategy.
Platreef: The Ore Reserve pay limit is 2.7 g/t 4E. The Ore Reserves 4E content and tonnage increased significantly due to pit design changes (slope optimisation) resulting from a geotechnical review on the Mogalakwena (North, Central and South pits) mining area and due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves in the Sandsloot area. The anticipated Life of Mine Plan for Mogalakwena Mine exceeds the current Mining Right expiry date (2040). An application for an extension to the Mining Right will be submitted at the appropriate time. There is reasonable expectation that such extension will not be withheld.
Platreef Primary stockpile: The Ore Reserve pay limit varies between 1.0 g/t and 1.7 g/t 4E. Mined ore that is stored on surface for future treatment and reported separately as Proved and Probable Reserves but included in the Total Platreef Ore Reserves. Anglo American Platinum has reviewed the philosophy and treatment of the Proved and Probable Ore Reserve stockpiles at Mogalakwena and adjusted the reporting so that short-term stockpile material is now reported as Proved and longer-term stockpile material as Probable Ore Reserves.
All Reefs – Alternative units: Tonnage in million short tons (Mton) and associated grade in troy ounces per short ton (oz/ton) for 2016 is:
Total: 1895.1 Mton (2015: 1,959.1 Mton) at 0.087 oz/ton (2015: 0.092 oz/ton).
Tailings: Operating tailings storage facilities are not reported as part of the published Ore Reserves. At Union mine, dormant storage facilities have been evaluated and are separately reported as Probable Ore Reserves. The treatment of tailings is sensitive to both price and volume resulting in tailings material being reported as Probable Reserves only. Due to the disposal of the Rustenburg tailings to Sibanye Gold Limited, the Tailings Ore Reserves decreased materially.
Main Sulphide Zone: The Ore Reserve tonnage and 4E content decreased mainly due to production and new drilling information. Anglo American Platinum Limited reports an effective 100% interest in Southridge Limited (Unki Mine), subject to the finalisation of the indigenisation laws by the Zimbabwean Government.
Main Sulphide Zone – Alternative units: Tonnage in million short tons (Mton) and associated grade in troy ounces per short ton (oz/ton) for 2016 is:
Total: 50.2 Mton (2015: 52.6 Mton) at 0.098 oz/ton (2015: 0.098 oz/ton).

PLATINUM GROUP METALS

estimates as at 31 December 2016

Platinum – South Africa Operations		Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal	
MINERAL RESOURCES	Classification	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Merensky Reef		Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
	Measured	190.6	241.0	5.35	5.53	1,020	1,333	32.8	42.8
	Indicated	297.9	346.1	5.28	5.36	1,572	1,857	50.5	59.7
	Measured and Indicated	**488.5**	**587.2**	**5.31**	**5.43**	**2,592**	**3,190**	**83.3**	**102.5**
	Inferred (in LOM Plan)	2.8	4.6	7.84	7.38	22	34	0.7	1.1
	Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	537.8	553.0	4.94	4.94	2,656	2,733	85.4	87.9
	Total Inferred	**540.6**	**557.7**	**4.95**	**4.96**	**2,678**	**2,767**	**86.1**	**89.0**
UG2 Reef	Measured	486.0	697.2	5.37	5.24	2,610	3,653	83.9	117.4
	Indicated	610.8	675.8	5.19	5.18	3,170	3,498	101.9	112.5
	Measured and Indicated	**1,096.8**	**1,373.0**	**5.27**	**5.21**	**5,779**	**7,151**	**185.8**	**229.9**
	Inferred (in LOM Plan)	0.5	1.9	4.00	5.35	2	10	0.1	0.3
	Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	535.9	549.8	5.49	5.48	2,941	3,013	94.6	96.9
	Total Inferred	**536.4**	**551.7**	**5.49**	**5.48**	**2,943**	**3,023**	**94.6**	**97.2**
Platreef	Measured	264.5	269.1	2.13	2.57	562	691	18.1	22.2
	Indicated	1,039.7	1,049.3	2.30	2.36	2,387	2,481	76.7	79.8
	Measured and Indicated	**1,304.3**	**1,318.4**	**2.26**	**2.41**	**2,949**	**3,172**	**94.8**	**102.0**
	Inferred (in LOM Plan)	1.6	2.3	4.75	3.10	7	7	0.2	0.2
	Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	1,133.2	1,092.8	1.97	1.79	2,238	1,954	71.9	62.8
	Total Inferred	**1,134.8**	**1,095.1**	**1.98**	**1.79**	**2,245**	**1,961**	**72.2**	**63.1**
All Reefs	Measured	941.1	1,207.4	4.45	4.70	4,192	5,677	134.8	182.5
Merensky, UG2 & Platreef	Indicated	1,948.4	2,071.3	3.66	3.78	7,129	7,836	229.2	251.9
	Measured and Indicated	**2,889.6**	**3,278.7**	**3.92**	**4.12**	**11,321**	**13,513**	**364.0**	**434.4**
	Inferred (in LOM Plan)	4.9	8.9	6.47	5.76	31	51	1.0	1.7
	Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	2,207.0	2,195.7	3.55	3.51	7,835	7,700	251.9	247.6
	Total Inferred	**2,211.8**	**2,204.5**	**3.56**	**3.52**	**7,866**	**7,751**	**252.9**	**249.2**
Tailings	Measured	63.0	63.0	0.79	0.79	50	50	1.6	1.6
	Indicated	23.0	23.0	1.14	1.14	26	26	0.8	0.8
	Measured and Indicated	**86.0**	**86.0**	**0.88**	**0.88**	**76**	**76**	**2.4**	**2.4**
	Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	1.2	1.2	0.91	0.91	1	1	0.0	0.0
	Total Inferred	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.91**	**0.91**	**1**	**1**	**0.0**	**0.0**

MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

Platinum – Zimbabwe Operations		Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal	
MINERAL RESOURCES	Classification	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Main Sulphide Zone		Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
	Measured	25.0	25.6	3.84	3.84	96	98	3.1	3.2
	Indicated	109.8	113.0	4.26	4.27	467	483	15.0	15.5
	Measured and Indicated	**134.8**	**138.6**	**4.18**	**4.19**	**563**	**581**	**18.1**	**18.7**
	Inferred (in LOM Plan)	8.1	8.5	3.70	3.89	30	33	1.0	1.1
	Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	37.9	40.1	4.36	4.39	165	176	5.3	5.7
	Total Inferred	**46.0**	**48.6**	**4.25**	**4.30**	**195**	**209**	**6.3**	**6.7**

MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

Tonnes are quoted as dry metric tonnes.
4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.
Contained Metal is presented in metric tonnes and million troy ounces (Moz).
The Platreef is mined at Mogalakwena Mine. The Main Sulphide Zone is mined at Unki Mine.
The tables above exclude 'Other 3E projects'.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Merensky Reef and UG2 Reef: The Mineral Resources are estimated over a 'Resource Cut' which takes cognisance of the mining method, potential economic viability and geotechnical aspects in the hangingwall or footwall of the reef.
Merensky Reef: The Mineral Resource 4E content and tonnage decreased primarily due to the sale of Rustenburg mines (Bathopele, Siphumelele 1 & 2, Khomanani and Thembelani including Khuseleka shaft) and the Hoedspruit Prospecting Right to Sibanye Gold Limited.
UG2 Reef: The Mineral Resource 4E content and tonnage decreased primarily due to the sale of Rustenburg mines and the Hoedspruit Prospecting Right to Sibanye Gold Limited and due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves mainly at Amandelbult mines (Dishaba and Tumela) following revision of the mine extraction strategy. This decrease is offset by an increase of Mineral Resources due to economic assumptions at Twickenham and Marikana mines which resulted in the reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources.
Platreef: A 1.0 g/t 4E cut-off is used to define Platreef Mineral Resources (excluding oxidised and calc-silicate material for which the cut-off is 3.0 g/t). As a result of the pit slope optimisation initiative, the pit shells for the Mogalakwena (North, Central and South pits) and the Zwartfontein mining areas extended beyond the 2015 Mineral Resource reporting depths resulting in a change in the reporting depth for 2016. The net effect of the conversion to Mineral Resources is equivalent to 14.1 4E Moz. This increase is offset by conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves and new drilling information that resulted in higher geological losses.
An oxidised and calc-silicate Surface Stockpile Mineral Resource of 0.55 4E Moz (5.37 Mt at 3.20 g/t 4E) is included in the estimates.
All Reefs – Alternative units: Tonnage in million short tons (Mton) and associated grade in troy ounces per short ton (oz/ton) for 2016 is:
Measured and Indicated: 3,185.2 Mton (2015: 3,614.1 Mton) at 0.114 oz/ton (2015: 0.120 oz/ton).
Total Inferred: 2,438.1 Mton (2015: 2,430.1 Mton) at 0.104 oz/ton (2015: 0.103 oz/ton).
Tailings: Operating tailings storage facilities are not reported as part of the Mineral Resources. At Amandelbult and Union mines dormant tailings storage facilities have been evaluated and are separately reported as Tailings Mineral Resources.
Main Sulphide Zone: Anglo American Platinum Limited reports an effective 100% interest in Southridge Limited (Unki Mine), subject to the finalisation of the indigenisation laws by the Zimbabwean Government. The Mineral Resources decreased due to a reduced density estimate (enhanced analytical method) and new drilling information.
Main Sulphide Zone – Alternative units: Tonnage in million short tons (Mton) and associated grade in troy ounces per short ton (oz/ton) for 2016 is:
Measured and Indicated: 148.5 Mton (2015: 152.8 Mton) at 0.122 oz/ton (2015: 0.122 oz/ton).
Total Inferred: 50.7 Mton (2015: 53.6 Mton) at 0.124 oz/ton (2015: 0.126 oz/ton).

PLATINUM GROUP METALS

estimates as at 31 December 2016

Platinum – Other 3E Projects MINERAL RESOURCES	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Contained Metal 2016	Contained Metal 2015	Contained Metal 2016	Contained Metal 2015
South Africa		Mt	Mt	3E g/t	3E g/t	3E Tonnes	3E Tonnes	3E Moz	3E Moz
Boikgantsho	Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Platreef	Indicated	45.5	45.5	1.22	1.22	55	55	1.8	1.8
	Measured and Indicated	**45.5**	**45.5**	**1.22**	**1.22**	**55**	**55**	**1.8**	**1.8**
	Inferred	3.3	3.3	1.14	1.14	4	4	0.1	0.1
				3E g/t	3E g/t				
Sheba's Ridge	Measured	28.0	28.0	0.88	0.88	25	25	0.8	0.8
	Indicated	34.0	34.0	0.85	0.85	29	29	0.9	0.9
	Measured and Indicated	**62.0**	**62.0**	**0.87**	**0.87**	**54**	**54**	**1.7**	**1.7**
	Inferred	149.9	149.9	0.96	0.96	145	145	4.6	4.6

Tonnes are quoted as dry metric tonnes.
3E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium and Gold.
Contained Metal is presented in metric tonnes and million troy ounces (Moz).

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Boikgantsho: Anglo American Platinum Limited holds 100% of the Boikgantsho project which is contiguous to the Mogalakwena Mining Right. A cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t (3E) is applied for Mineral Resource definition.
Sheba's Ridge: Anglo American Platinum Limited holds an attributable interest of 35% of the Joint Venture between Anglo American Platinum Limited, Sibanye Gold Limited and the South African Industrial Development Corporation (IDC). A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t (3E) is applied for Mineral Resource definition.

PLATINUM OPERATIONS AND PROJECTS

The following operations and projects contributed to the combined 2016 Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates stated per reef:

AAPL Managed Operations:	Reef Types	Mining Method	AAPL %	Reserve Life	Total Ore Reserves (4E Moz)
Amandelbult – Dishaba Mine	MR/UG2	UG	100%	> 24+	10.2
Amandelbult – Tumela Mine	MR/UG2	UG	100%	18	5.9
Mogalakwena Mine	PR	OP	100%	> 24+	124.1
Siphumelele 3 shaft▪	UG2	UG	100%	18	2.1
Twickenham Platinum Mine▪▪	MR/UG2	UG	100%	1	0.03
Union Mine	MR/UG2	UG	85%	19	5.3
Unki Mine	MSZ	UG	100%	29	4.9
Joint Ventures:					
Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) – Boschkoppie	MR/UG2	UG	33%	24	2.8
Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) – Styldrift	MR/UG2	UG	33%	22	3.0
Bokoni Platinum Mine	MR/UG2	UG	49%	> 23+	5.8
Kroondal Platinum Mine	UG2	UG	50%	8	1.1
Marikana Platinum Mine	UG2	UG	50%	1	0.03
Modikwa Platinum Mine	MR/UG2	UG	50%	> 26+	3.3
Mototolo Platinum Mine	UG2	UG	50%	5*	0.7
Pandora Mine	UG2	UG	42.5%	26	0.9
Projects:					
Boikgantsho (3E)	PR		100%		
Der Brochen (4E)	MR/UG2		100%		
Sheba's Ridge (3E)	MP		35%		

Reef Types: MR = Merensky Reef, UG2 = UG2 Reef, PR = Platreef, MSZ = Main Sulphide Zone, MP = Mineralised Pyroxenite.
Mining method: OC = Open Cut, OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.
AAPL % = Anglo American Platinum Limited attributable interest.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan, considering the combined MR and UG2 production (as applicable) within the current Mining Right. Where applicable, an application to extend the Mining Right will be submitted at the appropriate time and there is reasonable expectation that such extension will not be withheld.

+ Reserve Life truncated to the last year of current Mining Right.
▪ Siphumelele 3 shaft was not part of the disposal to Sibanye Gold Limited. It is being mined on a royalty basis.
▪▪ Twickenham has been placed on care and maintenance.
* Only five years of Ore Reserves are declared as per Glencore policy.

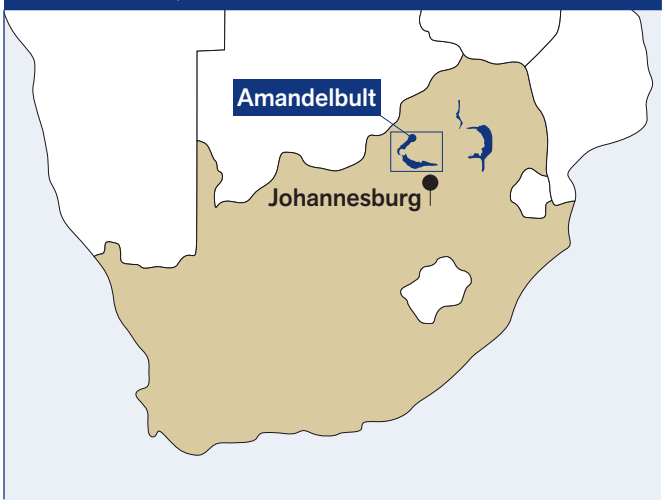
Information was provided by the Joint Venture partners for the following operations:
BRPM, Bokoni, Kroondal, Marikana, Modikwa, Mototolo, Pandora (only Ore Reserve information for Modikwa).

Audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2016 at the following operations:
Mogalakwena and Union.

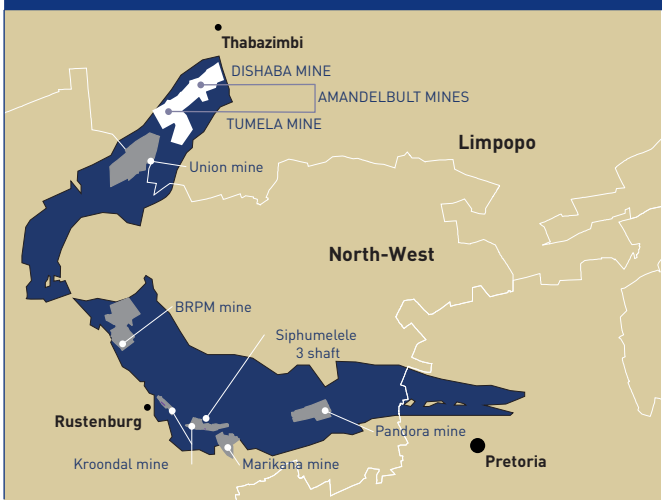
PLATINUM GROUP METALS

estimates as at 31 December 2016

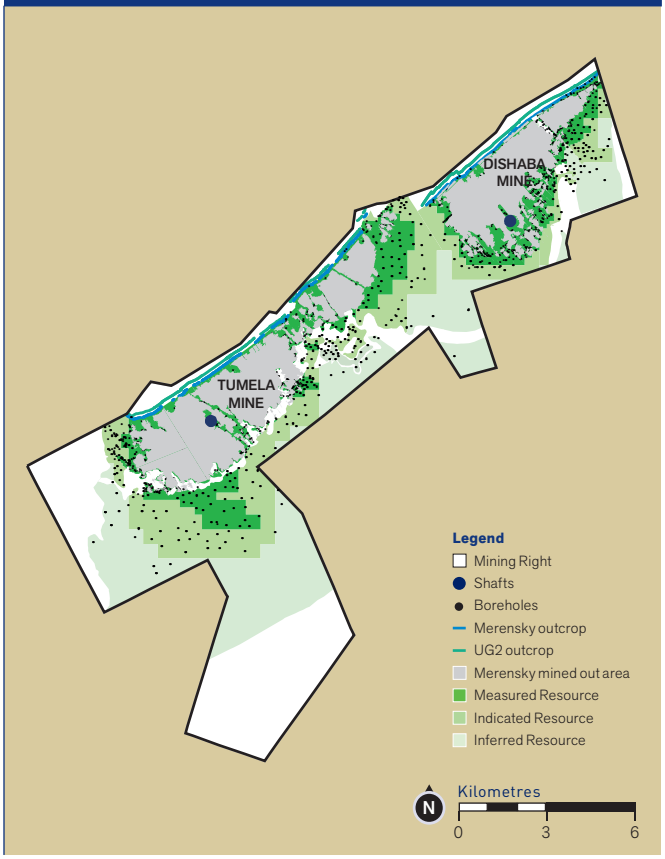
AMANDELBULT, SOUTH AFRICA



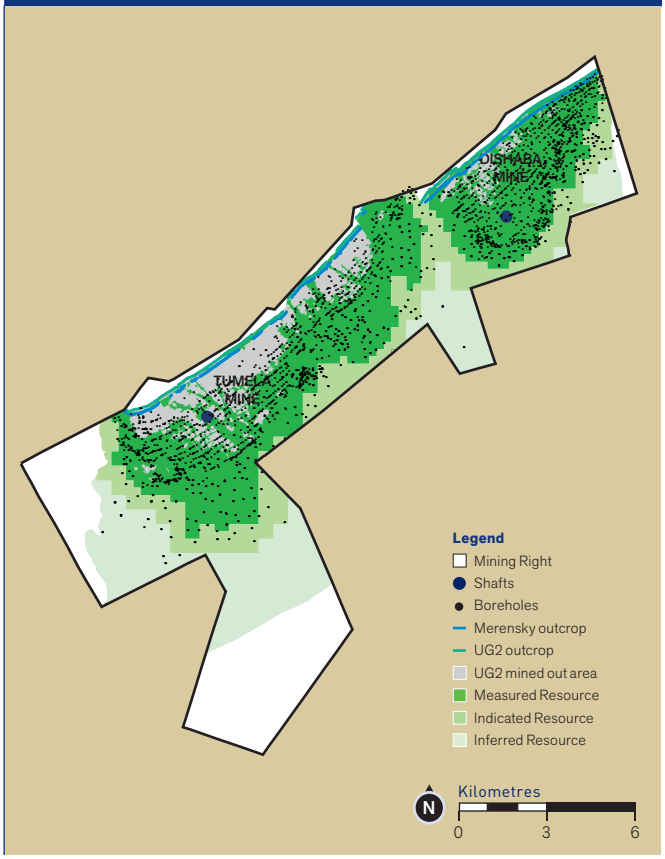
AMANDELBULT MINES



AMANDELBULT MERENSKY REEF



AMANDELBULT UG2 REEF



COPPER

estimates as at 31 December 2016

COPPER

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. The estimates reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies for totals.

Copper – Operations ORE RESERVES	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes 2016	ROM Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Contained Metal 2016	Contained Metal 2015
Collahuasi (OP)	44.0	69		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Oxide and Mixed			Proved	–	15.0	–	0.63	–	95
Heap Leach			Probable	–	15.0	–	0.73	–	110
			Total	**–**	**30.0**	**–**	**0.68**	**–**	**204**
						%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide			Proved	392.4	374.3	1.12	1.16	4,395	4,341
Flotation – direct feed	Copper		Probable	2,144.7	1,591.0	0.95	1.02	20,414	16,228
			Total	**2,537.1**	**1,965.2**	**0.98**	**1.05**	**24,809**	**20,569**
						%Mo	%Mo		
			Proved			0.025	0.022	98	82
	Molybdenum		Probable			0.025	0.025	528	398
			Total			**0.025**	**0.024**	**626**	**480**
						%TCu	%TCu		
Low Grade Sulphide			Proved	26.1	126.8	0.53	0.52	138	660
Flotation – stockpile	Copper		Probable	524.5	1,000.8	0.54	0.49	2,831	4,904
			Total	**550.6**	**1,127.6**	**0.54**	**0.49**	**2,969**	**5,563**
						%Mo	%Mo		
			Proved			0.017	0.012	4	15
	Molybdenum		Probable			0.013	0.010	68	100
			Total			**0.013**	**0.010**	**72**	**115**
El Soldado (OP)	50.1	11				%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide			Proved	53.5	57.9	0.81	0.84	434	487
Flotation			Probable	28.6	30.9	0.78	0.78	223	241
			Total	**82.2**	**88.8**	**0.80**	**0.82**	**656**	**728**
Los Bronces (OP)	50.1	24				%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide			Proved	772.6	673.7	0.62	0.61	4,790	4,109
Flotation	Copper		Probable	368.6	536.4	0.52	0.54	1,917	2,897
			Total	**1,141.2**	**1,210.1**	**0.59**	**0.58**	**6,707**	**7,006**
						%Mo	%Mo		
			Proved			0.014	0.014	108	94
	Molybdenum		Probable			0.015	0.013	55	70
			Total			**0.014**	**0.014**	**163**	**164**
						%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide			Proved	369.0	310.8	0.31	0.34	1,144	1,057
Dump Leach			Probable	59.6	76.8	0.28	0.28	167	215
			Total	**428.6**	**387.5**	**0.31**	**0.33**	**1,311**	**1,272**

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan. TCu = Total Copper.

El Soldado and Los Bronces are operated by Anglo American Sur S.A. Its shareholders are Anglo American through Inversiones Anglo American Sur S.A. and Anglo American Clarent (UK) Ltd; Mitsubishi, through MC Resource Development Ltd. And Codelco and Mitsui, through Inversiones Minera Becrux SpA.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Copper Reserves: A minimum cut-off of 0.20 %TCu is applied to determine Ore Reserves on operations.
Collahuasi – Oxide and Mixed: The Life of Mine Plan as approved in 2016 does not include the Oxide and Mixed (Heap Leach) Reserves due to higher processing costs compared to the concentrator plant.
Collahuasi – Sulphide (Flotation): The increase is due to a revised Rosario Pit which is now planned to be 10 benches deeper enabled by updated geotechnical studies and geological model with better definition of higher grade zones.
Collahuasi – Low Grade Sulphide: The decrease is due to revised cut-off grade strategy and a deeper Rosario Pit accessing higher-grade material which replaces the low-grade material in the LOM Plan.
El Soldado: The Ore Reserve estimates include mineralised void-fill material from the collapse of previously mined areas of approximately 173 kt Contained Copper (20.4 Mt at 0.85 %TCu). An application to renew the mine safety plan permit as required under the Chilean Mining Safety Regulation (Decree 132/2004) was submitted in 2014 and is still pending. Indications are that the permit will be declined based on the current mine plan, but there are reasonable prospects that a reformulated proposal using an alternative mine plan will be approved. The current approved LOM Plan includes an Environmental Permit to increase the tailing dam capacity that expires in March 2020.
Los Bronces – Ore Reserves: Estimates exclude material (Flotation – 37.8 Mt @ 0.50 %TCu, Dump Leach – 23.1 Mt @ 0.26 %TCu) within the Andina exploitation concession area that is incorporated into the Los Bronces LOM Plan as per historical agreements between Anglo American Sur S.A. and Codelco's División Andina.
Los Bronces – Sulphide (Flotation): The decrease is due to production and a change in the Mine Plan to take into consideration additional environmental factors. This decrease is partially offset by new drilling information which has been included in an updated Resource Model.
Los Bronces – Sulphide (Dump Leach): The increase is due to changes in the pit design and new drilling information which provide increased resource confidence allowing conversion of previously Inferred Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. This increase is offset by production.

Mineral Tenure

Los Bronces: The current pit design is in accordance with the limits approved in the EIA-LBDP (RCA N° 3159/2007) and a new additional permit (DIA Fase 7, RCA N°498/2015) obtained in late 2015 with the exception of three pushbacks.

Audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2016 at Los Bronces.
Audits related to the generation of the Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2016 at Collahuasi.

COPPER

estimates as at 31 December 2016

Copper – Operations MINERAL RESOURCES	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Contained Metal 2016	Contained Metal 2015
Collahuasi (OP)	44.0		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Oxide and Mixed		Measured	34.5	17.8	0.70	0.70	242	124
Heap Leach		Indicated	48.8	35.6	0.65	0.66	317	235
		Measured and Indicated	**83.3**	**53.3**	**0.67**	**0.67**	**559**	**359**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	52.2	25.2	0.53	0.54	277	136
		Total Inferred	**52.2**	**25.2**	**0.53**	**0.54**	**277**	**136**
					%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide		Measured	10.7	114.3	0.99	0.57	106	651
Flotation – direct feed		Indicated	773.0	1,349.7	0.95	0.92	7,344	12,417
	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**783.8**	**1,464.0**	**0.95**	**0.89**	**7,450**	**13,069**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	763.2	517.0	0.97	1.05	7,403	5,429
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	2,440.9	2,880.2	0.90	0.94	21,968	27,074
		Total Inferred	**3,204.1**	**3,397.2**	**0.92**	**0.96**	**29,371**	**32,502**
					%Mo	%Mo		
		Measured			0.032	0.014	3	16
		Indicated			0.034	0.053	263	715
	Molybdenum	**Measured and Indicated**			**0.034**	**0.050**	**266**	**731**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.012	0.007	92	36
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.017	0.024	415	691
		Total Inferred			**0.016**	**0.021**	**507**	**727**
					%TCu	%TCu		
Low Grade Sulphide		Measured	165.1	72.9	0.43	0.33	710	241
Flotation – stockpile		Indicated	1,001.3	389.1	0.43	0.41	4,306	1,595
	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**1,166.4**	**462.0**	**0.43**	**0.40**	**5,015**	**1,836**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	73.9	394.4	0.56	0.43	414	1,696
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	1,523.3	1,059.2	0.45	0.46	6,855	4,872
		Total Inferred	**1,597.2**	**1,453.5**	**0.46**	**0.45**	**7,269**	**6,568**
					%Mo	%Mo		
		Measured			0.012	0.011	20	8
		Indicated			0.010	0.018	100	70
	Molybdenum	**Measured and Indicated**			**0.010**	**0.017**	**120**	**78**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.007	0.001	5	4
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.006	0.007	91	74
		Total Inferred			**0.006**	**0.005**	**97**	**78**
El Soldado (OP)	50.1				%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide		Measured	105.6	97.0	0.60	0.62	634	601
Flotation		Indicated	33.1	30.7	0.47	0.51	157	157
		Measured and Indicated	**138.7**	**127.7**	**0.57**	**0.59**	**790**	**758**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	0.8	1.1	0.49	0.59	4	7
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	13.8	17.3	0.44	0.47	61	81
		Total Inferred	**14.7**	**18.4**	**0.44**	**0.48**	**65**	**88**
Los Bronces (OP)	50.1				%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide		Measured	1,141.8	500.8	0.41	0.40	4,681	2,003
Flotation		Indicated	1,984.7	2,026.7	0.44	0.43	8,733	8,715
	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**3,126.4**	**2,527.5**	**0.43**	**0.42**	**13,414**	**10,718**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	42.4	80.7	0.55	0.53	233	428
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	1,579.4	1,558.6	0.43	0.38	6,791	5,923
		Total Inferred	**1,621.8**	**1,639.3**	**0.43**	**0.39**	**7,025**	**6,350**
					%Mo	%Mo		
		Measured			0.008	0.008	91	40
		Indicated			0.010	0.009	198	182
	Molybdenum	**Measured and Indicated**			**0.009**	**0.009**	**290**	**222**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.013	0.011	6	9
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.010	0.010	158	156
		Total Inferred			**0.010**	**0.010**	**163**	**165**
					%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dump Leach		Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	8.6	46.1	0.31	0.28	27	129
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**8.6**	**46.1**	**0.31**	**0.28**	**27**	**129**

MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. TCu = Total Copper.
Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Copper Resources: An optimised pit shell is used as the basis for the test of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Mineralised material outside the optimised pit shell are not included in the Mineral Resource statement. Mineral Resources are quoted above variable cut-off grades not lower than 0.2 %TCu.
Collahuasi – Oxide and Mixed: The increase is due to reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources.
Collahuasi – Sulphide (Flotation): The decrease is due to a conversion to Ore Reserves and Resource Model refinement.
Collahuasi – Low Grade Sulphide: The increase is due to reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources as a result of revised cut-off grade strategy, a deeper Rosario Pit accessing higher-grade material which replaces the low-grade material in the LOM Plan and Resource Model refinement.
Los Bronces – Sulphide (Flotation): The increase is due to reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources to take into consideration additional environmental factors and a change in the assumptions around boundary easements in the Donoso Area.
Los Bronces – Sulphide (Dump Leach): The decrease is due to a change in cut-off grade strategy and updated Resource Model based on new drilling information.

COPPER

estimates as at 31 December 2016

Copper – Projects ORE RESERVES	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes 2016	ROM Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Contained Metal 2016	Contained Metal 2015
Quellaveco (OP)	81.9	29		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide			Proved	951.4	951.4	0.58	0.58	5,518	5,518
Flotation	Copper		Probable	380.6	380.6	0.57	0.57	2,169	2,169
			Total	**1,332.0**	**1,332.0**	**0.58**	**0.58**	**7,687**	**7,687**
						%Mo	%Mo		
			Proved			0.018	0.018	171	171
	Molybdenum		Probable			0.020	0.020	76	76
			Total			**0.019**	**0.019**	**247**	**247**

Copper – Projects MINERAL RESOURCES	Ownership %		Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Contained Metal 2016	Contained Metal 2015
Quellaveco (OP)	81.9		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide		Measured	135.0	135.0	0.32	0.32	432	432
Flotation		Indicated	641.0	641.0	0.39	0.39	2,500	2,500
	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**776.1**	**776.1**	**0.38**	**0.38**	**2,932**	**2,932**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	12.6	12.6	0.67	0.67	84	84
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	734.7	734.7	0.32	0.32	2,351	2,351
		Total Inferred	**747.2**	**747.2**	**0.33**	**0.33**	**2,435**	**2,435**
					%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
		Measured			0.008	0.008	11	11
		Indicated			0.014	0.014	90	90
	Molybdenum	**Measured and Indicated**			**0.013**	**0.013**	**101**	**101**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.010	0.010	1	1
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.010	0.010	73	73
		Total Inferred			**0.010**	**0.010**	**75**	**75**
Sakatti	100		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	3.5	–	3.45	–	121	–
	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**3.5**	**–**	**3.45**	**–**	**121**	**–**
		Inferred	40.9	–	1.77	–	724	–
					%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
		Measured			–	–	–	–
		Indicated			2.47	–	87	–
	Nickel	**Measured and Indicated**			**2.47**	**–**	**87**	**–**
		Inferred			0.83	–	337	–
					3E g/t	3E g/t	3E Moz	3E Moz
		Measured			–	–	–	–
		Indicated			2.49	–	0.3	–
	PGE	**Measured and Indicated**			**2.49**	**–**	**0.3**	**–**
		Inferred			1.37	–	1.8	–
West Wall	50.0		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	495.0	495.0	0.55	0.55	2,723	2,723
		Measured and Indicated	**495.0**	**495.0**	**0.55**	**0.55**	**2,723**	**2,723**
		Inferred	970.0	970.0	0.48	0.48	4,656	4,656
Los Bronces Sur	50.1		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide		Inferred	900.0	900.0	0.81	0.81	7,290	7,290
Los Bronces Underground	50.1		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide		Inferred	1,200.0	1,200.0	1.46	1.46	17,520	17,520

MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
TCu = Total Copper. Ni = Total Nickel. 3E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium and Gold.
Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.
Quellaveco is a Joint Venture with Mitsubishi Corporation. West Wall is a Joint Venture with Glencore. Los Bronces Sur and Los Bronces Underground are part of Anglo American Sur.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Quellaveco – Ore Reserves: A minimum cut-off of 0.30 %TCu is applied to determine Ore Reserves.
Quellaveco – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.20 %TCu cut-off within an optimised pit shell.
Sakatti: Mineral Resources are quoted at a 1% Copper Equivalent (CuEq) cut-off as Copper contributes approximately 46% of the total gross revenue.
Sakatti co-product estimated grades:
Indicated – Cobalt 0.11%, Platinum 0.98 g/t, Palladium 1.18 g/t and Gold 0.33 g/t. CuEq average grade 11.41%.
Inferred – Cobalt 0.04%, Platinum 0.61 g/t, Palladium 0.43 g/t and Gold 0.33 g/t. CuEq average grade 4.68%.
A test for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) is based on an a predominately underground Cut & Fill mining method and the Mineral Resources fall within a volume defined using a $45/t Net Smelter Return (NSR) value.
West Wall: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.30 %TCu cut-off within an optimised pit shell based on a 2012 study. The West Wall project team have recently revised the optimised pit shell using updated price and cost assumptions. The resulting Mineral Resource estimates are within 1% of the 2012 estimates. Anglo American requires an approved Concept Study to publicly report updated estimates, therefore, taking into account the minimal change, the 2012 estimates are reported.

Los Bronces Sur: The test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction is based on an underground operation.
Los Bronces Underground : The reported Mineral Resources include mineralisation inside a 1% nominal copper grade cut-off envelope down to the current drillhole depths of 1,000m below surface. The test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction is based on an underground operation.

Audits related to the generation of the Mineral Resource estimates for Copper Projects were carried out by independent consultants during 2016 at Sakatti.

NICKEL

estimates as at 31 December 2016

NICKEL

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. The estimates reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies for totals.

Nickel – Operations ORE RESERVES	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes 2016	ROM Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Contained Nickel 2016	Contained Nickel 2015
Barro Alto (OP)	100	26		Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Saprolite			Proved	13.4	13.2	1.53	1.70	205	225
			Probable	27.0	22.3	1.32	1.36	356	304
			Total	**40.4**	**35.5**	**1.39**	**1.49**	**561**	**529**
Niquelândia (OP)	100	14				%Ni	%Ni		
Saprolite			Proved	5.9	6.3	1.28	1.28	75	80
			Probable	1.9	2.0	1.19	1.18	22	23
			Total	**7.7**	**8.3**	**1.26**	**1.25**	**97**	**104**

Nickel – Operations MINERAL RESOURCES	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Contained Nickel 2016	Contained Nickel 2015
Barro Alto (OP)	100		Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Saprolite		Measured	1.3	10.1	1.36	1.40	17	142
		Indicated	6.1	16.9	1.15	1.21	70	205
		Measured and Indicated	**7.4**	**27.1**	**1.19**	**1.28**	**87**	**347**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	28.1	34.5	1.37	1.39	386	478
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	1.3	4.4	1.16	1.24	14	55
		Total Inferred	**29.3**	**39.0**	**1.36**	**1.37**	**400**	**533**
Ferruginous Laterite		Measured	2.0	2.0	1.23	1.27	25	26
		Indicated	5.1	4.7	1.20	1.21	62	57
		Measured and Indicated	**7.2**	**6.8**	**1.21**	**1.22**	**87**	**83**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	1.7	–	1.22	–	20
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	1.8	0.3	1.23	1.16	22	3
		Total Inferred	**1.8**	**2.0**	**1.23**	**1.21**	**22**	**24**
Niquelândia (OP)	100				%Ni	%Ni		
Saprolite		Measured	1.4	0.9	1.34	1.28	19	12
		Indicated	1.7	1.6	1.26	1.26	22	20
		Measured and Indicated	**3.2**	**2.5**	**1.30**	**1.27**	**41**	**32**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

Nickel – Projects MINERAL RESOURCES	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Contained Nickel 2016	Contained Nickel 2015
Jacaré	100		Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Ferruginous Laterite		Measured	6.3	6.3	1.15	1.15	72	72
		Indicated	53.8	53.8	1.21	1.21	651	653
		Measured and Indicated	**60.1**	**60.1**	**1.21**	**1.21**	**723**	**726**
		Inferred	125.0	125.0	1.17	1.17	1,462	1,468
Saprolite		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	39.6	39.6	1.49	1.49	590	589
		Measured and Indicated	**39.6**	**39.6**	**1.49**	**1.49**	**590**	**589**
		Inferred	81.9	81.9	1.39	1.39	1,138	1,138

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Barro Alto – Ore Reserves: The Ore Reserves are derived from a mine plan which targets a smelter feed with an iron grade between 10 and 19 %Fe and a targeted SiO_2/MgO ratio of 1.80. The increase is due to the inclusion of Area 0 in the Life of Mine Plan enabled by improvements in screening of coarse material to enhance plant feed grade as well as new drilling information allowing upgrading and conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. The Reserve Life increases as a result. There is a substantial amount of Inferred Resources in the current Life of Mine Plan, drilling is underway to upgrade the geoscientific confidence which will enable conversion of a significant portion of this material to Ore Reserves over the next three years. A Surface Stockpile of 132kt Ni (10.1 Mt at 1.31 %Ni) Probable Reserves is excluded from the table. The stockpile material is used for blending when the appropriate smelter feed chemistry can be achieved.
Niquelândia – Ore Reserves: The Niquelândia Mine is adjacent to the Codemin Ferro-Nickel smelter which is fed with ore from Barro Alto and is blended with Niquelândia ore to achieve an appropriate smelter feed chemistry. Ore Reserves are derived from a mine plan which targets a smelter feed with an iron grade between 12.5 and 19 %Fe and a targeted SiO_2/MgO ratio of 1.75. The decrease is due to reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources as a result of an updated scheduling strategy which prioritises better quality ore from Barro Alto. The Reserve Life is reduced as a result. Mining is scheduled to ramp-up in 2029.
Barro Alto – Saprolite Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.9 %Ni cut-off. The decrease is primarily due to updated economic assumptions, conversion to Ore Reserves enabled by improvements in screening of coarse material to enhance plant feed grade and enhanced resource confidence due to new drilling information also allowing a refinement of the saprolite/fresh rock contact. A Surface Stockpile of 42kt Ni (3.1 Mt at 1.36 %Ni) Indicated Resources is excluded from the table. The Surface Stockpile Resources contain material with marginal Nickel grades and includes Low-MgO material.
Barro Alto – Ferruginous Laterite Mineral Resources: Material that is scheduled for stockpiling or has already been mined and stockpiled. The increase is due to an updated Resource Model as a result of new drilling information. The increase is partially offset by changes in the pit design.
A Surface Stockpile of 12kt Ni (1.0 Mt at 1.18 %Ni) Indicated Resources is excluded from the table.
Niquelândia – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.9 %Ni cut-off. The increase is due to reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources as a result of an updated scheduling strategy.
Jacaré: To align with internal reporting criteria, appropriate rounding has been applied when calculating Contained Nickel. The Mineral Resources are reported within a pit shell developed for the Concept Study with a cut-off of 1.3 %Ni. A minimum mineralised width of 1m must be present to allow material to be categorised as higher-grade Saprolite Mineral Resource. The Saprolite Resources are a combination of higher-grade Mineral Resources (>1.3 %Ni) that are expected to feed a pyrometallurgical treatment facility and lower-grade Mineral Resources (1.3 – 0.9 %Ni) that could be used to neutralise the acid in the proposed hydrometallurgical treatment of the Ferruginous Laterite material while still recovering Nickel in the process. The Plano de Aproveitamento Economico (PAE) is under consideration by Brazil's Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral (DNPM).

IRON ORE

estimates as at 31 December 2016

KUMBA IRON ORE

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2007 Edition as amended July 2009). The estimates reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Anglo American plc's interest in Kumba Iron Ore Limited is 69.7%. The increase in ownership of the operations is a result of the unwinding of the Sishen Iron Ore Company's Envision (employee) share participation scheme in November 2016. Detailed information appears in the Kumba Iron Ore (KIO) Limited Annual Report.

Kumba Iron Ore – Operations ORE RESERVES	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes 2016	ROM Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Saleable Product 2016		Saleable Product 2015	
				Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe	Mt	%Fe	Mt	%Fe
Kolomela (OP)	53.2	18									
Hematite			Proved	59.0	75.4	64.4	65.1	57	65.0	75	65.1
			Probable	132.8	136.8	64.4	63.9	129	64.9	137	63.9
			Total	**191.8**	**212.3**	**64.4**	**64.3**	**187**	**65.0**	**212**	**64.3**
Sishen (OP)	53.2	17				%Fe	%Fe				
Hematite			Proved	353.8	462.3	59.8	59.4	273	65.6	360	65.2
			Probable	198.4	210.4	54.8	57.2	140	63.5	136	64.7
			Total	**552.2**	**672.7**	**58.0**	**58.7**	**412**	**64.9**	**496**	**65.1**
Thabazimbi (OP)	53.2	–				%Fe	%Fe				
Hematite			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	–	0.7	–	58.7	–	–	1	63.4
			Total	**–**	**0.7**	**–**	**58.7**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**63.4**

Kumba Iron Ore – Operations MINERAL RESOURCES	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015
			Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Kolomela (OP)	53.2					
Hematite		Measured	27.5	32.9	63.7	61.9
		Indicated	67.4	57.2	62.6	61.5
		Measured and Indicated	**94.9**	**90.2**	**62.9**	**61.6**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	52.7	51.5	65.2	64.8
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	56.6	46.6	62.9	62.6
		Total Inferred	**109.3**	**98.1**	**64.0**	**63.8**
Sishen (OP)	53.2				%Fe	%Fe
Hematite		Measured	160.6	281.2	57.2	63.3
		Indicated	180.5	144.4	47.1	56.4
		Measured and Indicated	**341.1**	**425.6**	**51.9**	**61.0**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	28.7	35.0	58.1	56.9
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	64.2	72.0	48.2	57.0
		Total Inferred	**92.9**	**106.9**	**51.3**	**57.0**
Thabazimbi (OP)	53.2				%Fe	%Fe
Hematite		Measured	–	0.2	–	63.0
		Indicated	–	7.7	–	62.3
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**8.0**	**–**	**62.3**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	0.4	–	58.9
		Total Inferred	**–**	**0.4**	**–**	**58.9**

MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

Kumba Iron Ore – Projects MINERAL RESOURCES	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015
			Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe	$\%Fe_3O_4$	$\%Fe_3O_4$
Zandrivierspoort	26.6							
Magnetite and Hematite		Measured	107.0	107.0	34.7	34.7	41.5	41.5
		Indicated	206.4	206.4	34.4	34.4	42.5	42.5
		Measured and Indicated	**313.4**	**313.4**	**34.5**	**34.5**	**42.2**	**42.2**
		Inferred	162.7	162.7	34.5	34.5	38.1	38.1

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
The tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes and abbreviated as Mt for million tonnes.
The Mineral Resources are constrained by a Resource Shell and iron cut-off grade, which defines the spatial limits of eventual economic extraction.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

An audit related to the generation of the Ore Reserve estimates was carried out by independent consultants during 2016 at Sishen.
An audit related to the generation of the Mineral Resource estimates was carried out by independent consultants during 2016 at Kolomela.

IRON ORE

estimates as at 31 December 2016

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Kolomela – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves are reported above a cut-off of 50.0 %Fe inclusive of dilution. The decrease is primarily due to production as well as reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources. This is a result of a smaller planned Kapstevel South pit based on revised economic assumptions (lower iron ore price and exchange rate) and refinement of the Leeuwfontein Geological Model leading to a reduction in Reserve Life. This is partially offset by conversion of lower grade Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves enabled by the commissioning of a small-scale dense media separation plant.
Sishen – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves are reported above a cut-off of 40.0 %Fe inclusive of dilution. The substantial decrease in Ore Reserves is primarily due to an updated pit layout based on revised economic assumptions (lower iron ore price and exchange rate) resulting in reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources. The decrease is partially offset following mining dilution studies undertaken in 2016 that demonstrated a larger selective mining unit is more appropriate. Reserve Life has increased due to planned reduced throughput based on the 'value over volume' strategy.
Thabazimbi – Ore Reserves: No Ore Reserves are reported as production ceased in 2016 and accordingly a closure process is underway.
Kolomela – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 50.0 %Fe *in situ*. The increase is primarily due to an increase in the Ploegfontein Resource Shell following an optimisation process as well as reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources at Kapstevel South. The increase is offset by conversion of lower grade Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves enabled by the commissioning of a small-scale dense media separation plant.
Sishen – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 40.0 %Fe *in situ*. The substantial decrease is primarily due to a smaller Resource Shell based on revised economic assumptions (lower iron ore price and exchange rate). The decrease is partially offset by the introduction of new ultra-high dense media separation technology which allows the inclusion of additional low-grade material.
Thabazimbi – Mineral Resources: No Mineral Resources are reported as production has ceased and the remaining material is no longer considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
Zandrivierspoort: The Zandrivierspoort Magnetite Project Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 21.7 %Fe *in situ*. This a 50:50 Joint Venture between ArcelorMittal SA and Sishen Iron Ore Company (SIOC). The Mineral Resources are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction based on current long-term economic assumptions.

Mineral Tenure

All Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources quoted are held under notarially executed Mining or Prospecting Rights granted in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act no 28 of 2002 (the MPRDA).

On 26 September 2016, the South African Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) granted the residual 21.4% undivided share of the Mining Right for the Sishen Mine to Kumba Iron Ore subsidiary, Sishen Iron Ore Company (Pty) Ltd (SIOC) following the completion of an internal appeal process, as prescribed by section 96 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act.

SIOC is now the exclusive holder of the Mining Rights at Sishen, Kolomela and Thabazimbi, as well as 100% of the relevant Prospecting Rights adjacent to Sishen Mine and the Zandrivierspoort Prospecting Right.

For additional detail on the status of Mining and Prospecting Rights, please refer to the Kumba Iron Ore Limited Integrated Report 2016 and Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources 2016 report.

General view of load and haul operations during the early evening at Kolomela Iron Ore Mine.

IRON ORE

estimates as at 31 December 2016

IRON ORE BRAZIL

The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. The estimates reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Iron Ore Brazil – Operations ORE RESERVES	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes 2016	ROM Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Saleable Product 2016		Saleable Product 2015	
				Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe	Mt	%Fe	Mt	%Fe
Serra do Sapo (OP)	100	45									
Friable Itabirite and Hematite			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	1,353.5	1,388.5	37.9	38.0	663	67.5	678	67.5
			Total	**1,353.5**	**1,388.5**	**37.9**	**38.0**	**663**	**67.5**	**678**	**67.5**
Itabirite			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	1,452.0	1,455.2	31.1	31.0	565	67.5	566	67.5
			Total	**1,452.0**	**1,455.2**	**31.1**	**31.0**	**565**	**67.5**	**566**	**67.5**

Iron Ore Brazil – Operations MINERAL RESOURCES	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015
			Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Serra do Sapo (OP)	100					
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	188.5	188.5	31.6	31.6
		Indicated	220.8	220.8	33.2	33.2
		Measured and Indicated	**409.4**	**409.4**	**32.5**	**32.5**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	62.5	62.5	35.7	35.7
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	33.5	33.5	35.6	35.6
		Total Inferred	**96.0**	**96.0**	**35.7**	**35.7**
Itabirite		Measured	488.1	488.1	30.5	30.5
		Indicated	953.5	953.5	31.0	31.0
		Measured and Indicated	**1,441.6**	**1,441.6**	**30.8**	**30.8**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	189.5	189.5	31.0	31.0
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	367.1	367.1	31.1	31.1
		Total Inferred	**556.6**	**556.6**	**31.1**	**31.1**

MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

Iron Ore Brazil – Projects MINERAL RESOURCES	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015
			Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Itapanhoacanga	100					
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	31.0	31.0	40.6	40.6
		Indicated	117.5	117.5	41.3	41.3
		Measured and Indicated	**148.6**	**148.6**	**41.1**	**41.1**
		Inferred	114.5	114.5	40.4	40.4
Compact Itabirite		Measured	23.2	23.2	33.6	33.6
		Indicated	73.4	73.4	34.5	34.5
		Measured and Indicated	**96.6**	**96.6**	**34.3**	**34.3**
		Inferred	57.0	57.0	34.5	34.5
Serro	100				%Fe	%Fe
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	4.7	4.7	44.7	44.7
		Indicated	87.3	87.3	41.0	41.0
		Measured and Indicated	**92.0**	**92.0**	**41.2**	**41.2**
		Inferred	32.8	32.8	41.0	41.0
Compact Itabirite		Measured	7.3	7.3	33.0	33.0
		Indicated	274.4	274.4	32.1	32.1
		Measured and Indicated	**281.7**	**281.7**	**32.1**	**32.1**
		Inferred	111.1	111.1	34.6	34.6

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
The ROM tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes and abbreviated as Mt for million tonnes.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Minas-Rio: Minas-Rio comprises the Serra do Sapo operation and the Itapanhoacanga project.
Serra do Sapo – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves are reported above a cut-off of 25.0 %Fe inclusive of dilution. ROM Tonnes and grades are reported on a dry basis. Saleable Product tonnes are reported on a wet basis (average moisture content is 9.0 wt% of the wet mass) with quality stated on a dry basis.
Friable Itabirite and Hematite – Estimates and geological models were not updated. The decrease is due to production. The Reserve Life remains the same due to planned reduced throughput for the next five years.
Serra do Sapo – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 25.0 %Fe *in situ*. *In situ* tonnes and grade are on a dry basis.
Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Semi-Friable Itabirite, High Alumina Friable Itabirite, Soft Hematite and Canga.
Itapanhoacanga: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 25.0 %Fe *in situ*. *In situ* tonnes and grade are on a dry basis.
Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Semi-Compact Itabirite, Soft Hematite and Hard Hematite.
Serro: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 25.0 %Fe *in situ*. *In situ* tonnes and grade are on a dry basis.
Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Semi-Compact Itabirite, Hard Hematite and Canga.

No audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2016.

MANGANESE

estimates as at 31 December 2016

SAMANCOR MANGANESE

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012). Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. The estimates reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources (source: South32).

Samancor Manganese – Operations ORE RESERVES	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes 2016	ROM Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Yield 2016	Yield 2015
GEMCO (OP)	40.0	8		Mt	Mt	%Mn	%Mn	%	%
ROM			Proved	47.2	55.4	45.2	45.3	55.0	55.0
			Probable	19.7	21.9	43.2	43.2	55.0	55.0
			Total	**66.9**	**77.3**	**44.6**	**44.7**	**55.0**	**55.0**
Sand Tailings			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	7.1	7.6	40.0	40.0	33.0	33.0
			Total	**7.1**	**7.6**	**40.0**	**40.0**	**33.0**	**33.0**
Hotazel Manganese Mines	29.6					%Mn	%Mn		
Mamatwan (OP)		17	Proved	19.6	17.9	37.5	37.6		
			Probable	40.3	40.4	36.8	37.2		
			Total	**59.9**	**58.3**	**37.0**	**37.3**		
Wessels (UG)		67	Proved	5.6	3.8	42.9	43.9		
			Probable	88.0	69.6	42.2	42.1		
			Total	**93.6**	**73.4**	**42.2**	**42.2**		

Samancor Manganese – Operations MINERAL RESOURCES	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2016	Tonnes 2015	Grade 2016	Grade 2015	Yield 2016	Yield 2015
GEMCO (OP)	40.0		Mt	Mt	%Mn	%Mn	%	%
ROM		Measured	90.7	101.4	45.0	45.2	48.0	48.0
		Indicated	28.7	28.7	43.4	43.4	47.0	47.0
		Measured and Indicated	**119.4**	**130.1**	**44.6**	**44.8**	**47.8**	**47.8**
		Inferred	34.5	34.5	42.6	42.6	49.0	49.0
Sand Tailings		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	12.5	12.8	20.8	20.8	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**12.5**	**12.8**	**20.8**	**20.8**	**–**	**–**
		Inferred	2.3	2.3	20.0	20.0	–	–
Hotazel Manganese Mines	29.6				%Mn	%Mn		
Mamatwan (OP)		Measured	28.1	29.4	35.7	36.1		
		Indicated	63.3	72.5	34.7	34.8		
		Measured and Indicated	**91.4**	**101.9**	**35.0**	**35.1**		
		Inferred	0.3	0.4	34.3	35.0		
Wessels (UG)		Measured	18.7	16.1	43.9	44.8		
		Indicated	124.8	127.5	42.1	42.2		
		Measured and Indicated	**143.5**	**143.6**	**42.3**	**42.5**		
		Inferred	3.2	–	46.0	–		

MINERAL RESOURCES INCLUDE ORE RESERVES.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground. Reserve Life = Ore Reserves divided by averaged production over the life of the operation.
The tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Samancor Manganese is a Joint Venture with South32.
Mining recommenced at both Mamatwan and Wessels in March 2016.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

GEMCO – Ore Reserves: ROM Ore Reserve estimates are reported at a cut-off of 40.0 %Mn washed product with a 1m thickness boundary. Sand Tailings Ore Reserve estimates are reported at a cut-off of 0 %Mn *in situ*. Manganese grades are reported as expected product and should be read together with their respective tonnage yields. The decrease in ROM Ore Reserves is due to production.
Mamatwan – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves for all zones are reported at a cut-off of 35.0 %Mn.
Wessels – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves for the Lower Body-HG ore type are reported at a cut-off of 45.0 %Mn and Lower Body-LG and Upper Body ore types are reported at a cut-off of 37.5 %Mn. The increase is primarily due to improved mining recovery assumptions and results in the increase in Reserve Life.
GEMCO – Mineral Resources: ROM Mineral Resource are reported at a cut-off of 40.0 %Mn washed product stated as *in situ* within a 1m thickness boundary. ROM Manganese grades are reported as per washed ore sample and should be read together with their respective tonnage yields. Sands Mineral Resource tonnes and manganese grade estimates are reported at a 0 %Mn cut-off as *in situ*. The decrease is due to production.
Mamatwan – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources within the M, C, N and X Zones are reported at a cut-off of 35.0 %Mn. The Top Cut (balance I&O) Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off of 28.0 %Mn. The decrease is due to incorrect mining depletion from within the FY2015 Mineral Resources and removal of Mineral Resources on the north-western part of the Northern Pit as the ground has been sterilised by dumping activities.
Wessels – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources within the Lower Body-HG ore type are reported at a cut-off of 45.0 %Mn and Lower Body-LG and Upper Body ore types are reported at a cut-off of 37.5 %Mn.

COAL

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The Coal Reserve and Coal Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard as well as the South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2007 Edition as amended July 2009) as applicable. The estimates reported represent 100% of the Coal Reserves and Coal Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Coal – Australia Operations				ROM Tonnes[2]		Yield[3]		Saleable Tonnes[2]		Saleable Quality[4]	
COAL RESERVES[1]	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015
Capcoal (OC)	78.3	16		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	61.7	66.9	26.4	27.3	17.0	18.9	5.5	5.5
			Probable	45.9	45.9	26.8	26.8	12.8	12.8	5.5	5.5
			Total	**107.7**	**112.8**	**26.6**	**27.1**	**29.7**	**31.7**	**5.5**	**5.5**
										kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Metallurgical – Other			Proved			40.3	39.1	25.8	27.2	6,830	6,830
			Probable			40.8	40.8	19.5	19.5	6,840	6,840
			Total			**40.5**	**39.8**	**45.3**	**46.6**	**6,830**	**6,830**
										kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved			6.9	7.3	4.4	5.1	6,150	6,160
			Probable			6.5	6.5	3.1	3.1	6,240	6,240
			Total			**6.7**	**7.0**	**7.5**	**8.2**	**6,190**	**6,190**
Capcoal (UG) – Grasstree	70.0	2								CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	10.1	17.7	71.4	74.3	7.5	13.7	8.5	8.5
			Probable	4.8	4.8	74.2	74.2	3.7	3.7	8.5	8.5
			Total	**14.8**	**22.4**	**72.3**	**74.3**	**11.2**	**17.4**	**8.5**	**8.5**
Dawson (OC)	51.0	12								CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	39.7	49.0	52.8	48.8	21.6	24.6	7.5	7.5
			Probable	57.4	59.8	34.4	34.3	20.3	21.1	7.0	7.0
			Total	**97.1**	**108.9**	**41.9**	**40.8**	**41.9**	**45.8**	**7.5**	**7.5**
										kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved			25.1	28.1	10.3	14.2	6,300	6,330
			Probable			39.8	39.9	23.6	24.6	6,650	6,640
			Total			**33.8**	**34.6**	**33.8**	**38.8**	**6,540**	**6,530**
Drayton (OC)	88.2	–								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	–	0.1	–	93.1	–	0.0	–	6,440
			Probable	–	2.2	–	79.5	–	1.8	–	6,400
			Total	**–**	**2.3**	**–**	**79.8**	**–**	**1.8**	**–**	**6,400**
Grosvenor (UG)	100	27								CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	24.4	24.4	66.1	66.1	17.0	17.0	8.0	8.0
			Probable	161.0	165.4	65.3	65.0	111.0	113.5	8.5	8.5
			Total	**185.4**	**189.8**	**65.4**	**65.1**	**128.0**	**130.4**	**8.5**	**8.5**
Moranbah North (UG)	88.0	15								CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	67.1	74.5	74.3	73.7	52.6	57.9	8.0	8.0
			Probable	48.0	48.0	72.5	72.5	36.7	36.7	8.0	8.0
			Total	**115.1**	**122.4**	**73.5**	**73.2**	**89.4**	**94.6**	**8.0**	**8.0**
Australia Metallurgical – Coking	86.3			Mt	Mt	Plant %	Plant %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
			Proved	203.0	232.4	61.9	61.5	115.7	132.2	7.5	7.5
			Probable	317.1	326.1	60.8	60.6	184.4	187.7	8.0	8.0
			Total	**520.1**	**558.6**	**60.9**	**60.8**	**300.1**	**319.9**	**8.0**	**8.0**
Australia Metallurgical – Other	78.3									kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved			40.3	39.1	25.8	27.2	6,830	6,830
			Probable			40.8	40.8	19.5	19.5	6,840	6,840
			Total			**40.5**	**39.8**	**45.3**	**46.6**	**6,830**	**6,830**
Australia Thermal – Export	56.0									kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved			19.6	22.8	14.7	19.3	6,250	6,290
			Probable			35.9	38.8	26.6	29.5	6,600	6,590
			Total			**28.9**	**31.7**	**41.3**	**48.8**	**6,480**	**6,470**

Coal – Canada Operations				ROM Tonnes[2]		Yield[3]		Saleable Tonnes[2]		Saleable Quality[4]	
COAL RESERVES[1]	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015	**2016**	2015
Trend (OC)	100	7		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	11.6	11.6	69.5	69.5	8.3	8.3	7.0	7.0
			Total	**11.6**	**11.6**	**69.5**	**69.5**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**7.0**	**7.0**
Roman Mountain (OC)	100	15								CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	36.8	36.8	67.0	67.0	25.8	25.8	7.0	7.0
			Total	**36.8**	**36.8**	**67.0**	**67.0**	**25.8**	**25.8**	**7.0**	**7.0**
Canada Metallurgical – Coking	100			Mt	Mt	Plant %	Plant %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	48.4	48.4	67.6	67.6	34.1	34.1	7.0	7.0
			Total	**48.4**	**48.4**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**34.1**	**34.1**	**7.0**	**7.0**

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Coal – Colombia Operations				ROM Tonnes[2]		Yield[3]		Saleable Tonnes[2]		Saleable Quality[4]	
COAL RESERVES[1]	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cerrejón (OC)	33.3	17		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	487.5	533.1	96.3	97.1	473.0	517.7	6,080	6,080
			Probable	74.2	96.1	96.5	97.1	72.1	93.4	6,090	6,140
			Total	**561.7**	**629.2**	**96.3**	**97.1**	**545.1**	**611.0**	**6,080**	**6,090**

Coal – South Africa Operations				ROM Tonnes[2]		Yield[3]		Saleable Tonnes[2]		Saleable Quality[4]	
COAL RESERVES[1]	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Goedehoop (UG)	100	10		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	35.7	40.0	52.5	53.2	19.2	21.7	6,010	6,020
			Probable	10.6	10.6	60.8	60.8	6.6	6.6	5,960	5,960
			Total	**46.4**	**50.7**	**54.4**	**54.8**	**25.8**	**28.3**	**6,000**	**6,010**
Greenside (UG)	100	11								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	15.9	23.1	74.0	67.3	12.2	16.1	5,970	6,080
			Probable	28.5	29.4	68.5	62.3	20.3	19.0	5,890	6,040
			Total	**44.4**	**52.5**	**70.5**	**64.5**	**32.5**	**35.1**	**5,920**	**6,060**
Isibonelo (OC)	100	11								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Synfuel			Proved	49.9	53.9	100	100	49.9	53.9	4,750	4,690
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total	**49.9**	**53.9**	**100**	**100**	**49.9**	**53.9**	**4,750**	**4,690**
Kleinkopje (OC)	100	9								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	11.7	25.3	51.4	50.6	6.2	13.3	6,300	6,210
			Probable	32.1	–	46.5	–	15.3	–	6,250	–
			Total	**43.8**	**25.3**	**47.8**	**50.6**	**21.5**	**13.3**	**6,260**	**6,210**
										kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Domestic			Proved			–	12.1	–	3.1	–	4,630
			Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total			**–**	**12.1**	**–**	**3.1**	**–**	**4,630**
Kriel (UG&OC)	73.0	4								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Domestic			Proved	14.7	20.9	100	100	14.7	20.9	4,850	4,850
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total	**14.7**	**20.9**	**100**	**100**	**14.7**	**20.9**	**4,850**	**4,850**
Landau (OC)	100	4								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	11.6	19.8	42.2	45.5	5.0	9.2	6,200	6,200
			Probable	8.8	3.8	42.8	44.6	3.8	1.7	6,180	6,240
			Total	**20.4**	**23.6**	**42.5**	**45.4**	**8.8**	**10.9**	**6,190**	**6,210**
										kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Domestic			Proved			21.1	24.8	2.5	5.0	4,600	4,730
			Probable			26.5	34.7	2.4	1.3	4,430	4,810
			Total			**23.4**	**26.4**	**4.9**	**6.3**	**4,520**	**4,750**
Mafube (OC)	50.0	14								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	4.8	2.5	47.9	56.2	2.3	1.4	6,170	6,170
			Probable	64.0	119.4	42.8	43.3	27.4	51.7	6,040	6,050
			Total	**68.8**	**121.9**	**43.2**	**43.6**	**29.8**	**53.1**	**6,050**	**6,050**
										kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Domestic			Proved			21.6	16.9	1.1	0.4	5,020	5,030
			Probable			22.4	18.5	14.3	22.4	5,010	5,070
			Total			**22.3**	**18.5**	**15.3**	**22.8**	**5,010**	**5,070**
New Denmark (UG)	100	23								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Domestic			Proved	17.0	17.7	100	100	17.0	17.7	5,040	5,020
			Probable	85.5	86.8	100	100	85.5	86.8	5,110	4,920
			Total	**102.5**	**104.5**	**100**	**100**	**102.5**	**104.5**	**5,100**	**4,940**
New Vaal (OC)	100	14								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Domestic			Proved	238.0	256.3	92.5	95.2	226.9	252.2	3,660	3,660
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total	**238.0**	**256.3**	**92.5**	**95.2**	**226.9**	**252.2**	**3,660**	**3,660**
Zibulo (UG&OC)	73.0	17								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	51.3	60.1	68.6	57.0	35.3	34.6	6,000	6,100
			Probable	42.2	35.5	59.6	46.2	25.3	16.5	5,970	6,100
			Total	**93.5**	**95.5**	**64.5**	**53.0**	**60.6**	**51.1**	**5,990**	**6,100**
										kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Domestic			Proved			10.1	15.1	5.2	9.1	4,970	4,830
			Probable			12.0	20.1	5.0	7.2	4,940	4,820
			Total			**10.9**	**17.0**	**10.2**	**16.2**	**4,950**	**4,830**
South Africa Thermal – Export	82.5			Mt	Mt	Plant %	Plant %	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved	450.6	519.6	62.0	55.9	80.1	96.2	6,040	6,100
			Probable	271.8	285.5	54.2	48.8	98.8	95.5	6,020	6,050
			Total	**722.4**	**805.1**	**57.7**	**52.4**	**179.0**	**191.7**	**6,030**	**6,080**
South Africa Thermal – Domestic	96.2									kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved			90.9	91.4	267.3	308.3	3,850	3,880
			Probable			83.9	78.9	107.2	117.7	5,070	4,940
			Total			**88.9**	**87.9**	**374.5**	**426.0**	**4,200**	**4,170**
South Africa – Synfuel	100									kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved			100	100	49.9	53.9	4,750	4,690
			Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total			**100**	**100**	**49.9**	**53.9**	**4,750**	**4,690**

Mining method: OC = Open Cast/Cut, UG = Underground. Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
For the multi-product operations, the ROM tonnes apply to each product.
The Saleable tonnes cannot be calculated directly from the ROM reserve tonnes using the air dried yields as presented since the difference in moisture content is not taken into account.
Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Saleable tonnes and should not be directly applied to the ROM tonnes. Footnotes appear at the end of the section.

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Coal – Australia Operations COAL RESOURCES[5]	Ownership %	Classification	MTIS[5] 2016 Mt	MTIS[5] 2015 Mt	Coal Quality 2016 kcal/kg[6]	Coal Quality 2015 kcal/kg[6]
Capcoal (OC)	78.3	Measured	56.6	56.6	6,910	6,910
		Indicated	109.7	109.7	6,920	6,920
		Measured and Indicated	**166.3**	**166.3**	**6,920**	**6,920**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	34.5	34.5	6,770	6,770
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	162.8	162.8	6,860	6,860
		Total Inferred	**197.3**	**197.3**	**6,840**	**6,840**
Capcoal (UG) – Grasstree	70.0	Measured	69.7	69.7	6,760	6,760
		Indicated	20.7	20.7	6,640	6,640
		Measured and Indicated	**90.4**	**90.4**	**6,730**	**6,730**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	6.3	6.3	6,470	6,470
		Total Inferred	**6.3**	**6.3**	**6,470**	**6,470**
Dawson (OC)	51.0	Measured	180.8	180.8	6,780	6,780
		Indicated	173.0	173.0	6,760	6,760
		Measured and Indicated	**353.9**	**353.9**	**6,770**	**6,770**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	22.2	22.2	6,870	6,870
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	185.7	185.7	6,710	6,710
		Total Inferred	**207.9**	**207.9**	**6,730**	**6,730**
Drayton (OC)	88.2	Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	–	0.0	–	5,640
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**0.0**	**–**	**5,640**
Grosvenor (UG)	100	Measured	125.5	125.5	6,530	6,530
		Indicated	68.9	68.9	6,680	6,680
		Measured and Indicated	**194.4**	**194.4**	**6,580**	**6,580**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	12.0	12.0	6,340	6,340
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	25.3	25.3	6,800	6,800
		Total Inferred	**37.3**	**37.3**	**6,650**	**6,650**
Moranbah North (UG)	88.0	Measured	52.9	52.9	6,690	6,690
		Indicated	19.0	19.0	6,600	6,600
		Measured and Indicated	**72.0**	**72.0**	**6,670**	**6,670**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	0.3	0.3	6,620	6,620
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	1.9	1.9	6,720	6,720
		Total Inferred	**2.2**	**2.2**	**6,710**	**6,710**
Australia – Mine Leases	70.5	Measured	485.6	485.6	6,720	6,720
		Indicated	391.3	391.3	6,780	6,780
		Measured and Indicated	**876.9**	**876.9**	**6,740**	**6,740**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	69.0	69.0	6,730	6,730
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	382.0	382.0	6,780	6,780
		Total Inferred	**451.0**	**451.0**	**6,770**	**6,770**

Coal – Canada Operations COAL RESOURCES[5]	Ownership %	Classification	MTIS[5] 2016 Mt	MTIS[5] 2015 Mt	Coal Quality 2016 kcal/kg[6]	Coal Quality 2015 kcal/kg[6]
Trend (OC)	100	Measured	20.1	20.1	7,010	7,010
		Indicated	6.5	6.5	6,900	6,900
		Measured and Indicated	**26.5**	**26.5**	**6,980**	**6,980**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	0.0	0.0	7,600	7,600
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	2.6	2.6	6,370	6,370
		Total Inferred	**2.6**	**2.6**	**6,370**	**6,370**
Roman Mountain (OC)	100	Measured	1.9	1.9	7,870	7,870
		Indicated	2.4	2.4	7,940	7,940
		Measured and Indicated	**4.3**	**4.3**	**7,910**	**7,910**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	0.5	0.5	7,920	7,920
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	1.7	1.7	7,960	7,960
		Total Inferred	**2.2**	**2.2**	**7,950**	**7,950**
Canada – Mine Leases	100	Measured	21.9	21.9	7,080	7,080
		Indicated	8.9	8.9	7,180	7,180
		Measured and Indicated	**30.8**	**30.8**	**7,110**	**7,110**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	0.5	0.5	7,920	7,920
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	4.2	4.2	7,000	7,000
		Total Inferred	**4.8**	**4.8**	**7,100**	**7,100**

COAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO COAL RESERVES.

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Coal – Colombia Operations COAL RESOURCES[5]	Ownership %	Classification	MTIS[5] 2016	MTIS[5] 2015	Coal Quality 2016	Coal Quality 2015
			Mt	Mt	kcal/kg[6]	kcal/kg[6]
Cerrejón (OC)	33.3	Measured	2,478.3	2,385.5	6,560	6,560
		Indicated	1,196.6	1,062.2	6,580	6,560
		Measured and Indicated	**3,674.9**	**3,447.8**	**6,570**	**6,560**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	29.7	52.8	6,600	6,700
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	615.0	739.1	6,460	6,550
		Total Inferred	**644.7**	**791.9**	**6,470**	**6,560**

Coal – South Africa Operations COAL RESOURCES[5]	Ownership %	Classification	MTIS[5] 2016	MTIS[5] 2015	Coal Quality 2016	Coal Quality 2015
			Mt	Mt	kcal/kg[6]	kcal/kg[6]
Goedehoop (UG)	100	Measured	179.7	180.4	5,360	5,370
		Indicated	17.4	17.4	5,090	5,090
		Measured and Indicated	**197.1**	**197.8**	**5,340**	**5,350**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	1.6	1.6	4,820	4,820
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	6.3	6.3	4,760	4,760
		Total Inferred	**7.9**	**7.9**	**4,770**	**4,770**
Greenside (UG)	100	Measured	23.0	19.0	5,730	5,660
		Indicated	0.8	1.3	5,360	5,140
		Measured and Indicated	**23.8**	**20.3**	**5,720**	**5,630**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	0.2	0.5	5,590	5,390
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**0.2**	**0.5**	**5,590**	**5,390**
Isibonelo (UG)	100	Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	16.8	16.8	5,400	5,400
		Measured and Indicated	**16.8**	**16.8**	**5,400**	**5,400**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Kleinkopje (OC)	100	Measured	–	28.6	–	5,010
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**28.6**	**–**	**5,010**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	3.7	–	6,070	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**3.7**	**–**	**6,070**	**–**
Kriel (UG&OC)	73.0	Measured	98.4	98.4	4,850	4,850
		Indicated	1.0	1.0	4,930	4,930
		Measured and Indicated	**99.4**	**99.4**	**4,850**	**4,850**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Landau (OC)	100	Measured	46.4	50.2	5,140	5,210
		Indicated	36.6	34.7	5,250	5,250
		Measured and Indicated	**82.9**	**84.9**	**5,190**	**5,230**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	18.1	18.1	5,500	5,500
		Total Inferred	**18.1**	**18.1**	**5,500**	**5,500**
Mafube (OC)	50.0	Measured	72.9	45.8	5,090	5,270
		Indicated	2.1	4.3	5,150	4,370
		Measured and Indicated	**75.1**	**50.1**	**5,090**	**5,190**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	–	0.9	–	4,040
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	–	1.2	–	5,360
		Total Inferred	**–**	**2.1**	**–**	**4,770**
New Denmark (UG)	100	Measured	70.3	70.3	5,790	5,790
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**70.3**	**70.3**	**5,790**	**5,790**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Zibulo (UG&OC)	73.0	Measured	170.1	178.8	4,910	4,970
		Indicated	157.1	145.9	4,930	5,000
		Measured and Indicated	**327.1**	**324.7**	**4,920**	**4,980**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	26.9	28.2	5,250	5,150
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	222.1	169.3	4,700	4,710
		Total Inferred	**249.0**	**197.5**	**4,760**	**4,770**
South Africa – Mine Leases	81.2	Measured	660.8	671.6	5,180	5,210
		Indicated	231.7	221.4	5,030	5,060
		Measured and Indicated	**892.5**	**892.9**	**5,140**	**5,170**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	32.4	31.2	5,320	5,100
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	246.6	195.0	4,760	4,790
		Total Inferred	**278.9**	**226.2**	**4,820**	**4,830**

COAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO COAL RESERVES.

COAL

estimates as at 31 December 2016

Coal – Australia Projects COAL RESERVES[1]	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes[2] 2016	ROM Tonnes[2] 2015	Yield[3] 2016	Yield[3] 2015	Saleable Tonnes[2] 2016	Saleable Tonnes[2] 2015	Saleable Quality[4] 2016	Saleable Quality[4] 2015
Capcoal (UG) – Aquila	70.0	11		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	46.6	46.6	68.1	68.1	33.5	33.5	9.0	9.0
			Total	**46.6**	**46.6**	**68.1**	**68.1**	**33.5**	**33.5**	**9.0**	**9.0**

Coal – Australia Projects COAL RESOURCES[5]	Ownership %	Classification	MTIS[5] 2016	MTIS[5] 2015	Coal Quality 2016	Coal Quality 2015
Capcoal (UG) – Aquila	70.0		Mt	Mt	kcal/kg[6]	kcal/kg[6]
		Measured	17.5	17.5	6,820	6,820
		Indicated	16.1	16.1	6,450	6,450
		Measured and Indicated	**33.6**	**33.6**	**6,640**	**6,640**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	0.0	0.0	6,660	6,660
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	3.6	3.6	6,030	6,030
		Total Inferred	**3.6**	**3.6**	**6,030**	**6,030**
Dartbrook	83.3	Measured	386.1	386.1	5,720	5,720
		Indicated	24.8	24.8	5,460	5,460
		Measured and Indicated	**410.9**	**410.9**	**5,700**	**5,700**
		Inferred	1.3	1.3	5,080	5,080
Drayton South	88.2	Measured	492.1	492.1	6,240	6,240
		Indicated	189.0	189.0	6,260	6,260
		Measured and Indicated	**681.1**	**681.1**	**6,250**	**6,250**
		Inferred	90.7	90.7	5,950	5,950
Moranbah South	50.0	Measured	481.9	481.9	6,270	6,270
		Indicated	222.5	222.5	6,420	6,420
		Measured and Indicated	**704.4**	**704.4**	**6,320**	**6,320**
		Inferred	28.0	28.0	6,700	6,700
Teviot Brook	100	Measured	4.6	4.6	6,750	6,750
		Indicated	163.3	163.3	6,610	6,610
		Measured and Indicated	**167.9**	**167.9**	**6,610**	**6,610**
		Inferred	32.2	32.2	6,510	6,510
Theodore	51.0	Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	258.5	258.5	6,260	6,260
		Measured and Indicated	**258.5**	**258.5**	**6,260**	**6,260**
		Inferred	106.0	106.0	6,160	6,160
Australia – Projects	71.6	Measured	1,382.2	1,382.2	6,110	6,110
		Indicated	874.2	874.2	6,350	6,350
		Measured and Indicated	**2,256.4**	**2,256.4**	**6,200**	**6,200**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	0.0	0.0	6,660	6,660
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	261.9	261.9	6,180	6,180
		Total Inferred	**261.9**	**261.9**	**6,180**	**6,180**

COAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO COAL RESERVES.

Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Total MTIS.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Coal Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Coal Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Coal Resource after continued exploration.

COAL

estimates as at 31 December 2016

Coal – Canada Projects

COAL RESOURCES[5]	Ownership %	Classification	MTIS[5] 2016	MTIS[5] 2015	Coal Quality 2016	Coal Quality 2015
			Mt	Mt	kcal/kg[6]	kcal/kg[6]
Belcourt Saxon	50.0	Measured	166.7	166.7	6,500	6,500
		Indicated	4.3	4.3	6,500	6,500
		Measured and Indicated	**171.0**	**171.0**	**6,500**	**6,500**
		Inferred	0.2	0.2	6,500	6,500

Coal – South Africa Projects

COAL RESOURCES[5]	Ownership %	Classification	MTIS[5] 2016	MTIS[5] 2015	Coal Quality 2016	Coal Quality 2015
			Mt	Mt	kcal/kg[6]	kcal/kg[6]
Elders	73.0	Measured	86.4	86.4	5,190	5,190
		Indicated	3.6	3.6	4,900	4,900
		Measured and Indicated	**89.9**	**89.9**	**5,180**	**5,180**
		Inferred	11.5	11.5	4,930	4,930
Elders UG Extension	73.0	Measured	69.4	69.4	5,530	5,530
		Indicated	81.7	81.7	5,580	5,580
		Measured and Indicated	**151.2**	**151.2**	**5,560**	**5,560**
		Inferred	63.7	63.7	5,470	5,470
Kriel Block F	78.5	Measured	47.7	47.7	5,300	5,300
		Indicated	11.1	11.1	5,360	5,360
		Measured and Indicated	**58.8**	**58.8**	**5,310**	**5,310**
		Inferred	–	–	–	–
Kriel East	73.0	Measured	116.5	117.4	4,940	4,940
		Indicated	15.8	13.3	4,870	4,920
		Measured and Indicated	**132.3**	**130.7**	**4,930**	**4,940**
		Inferred	5.6	7.5	4,900	4,880
New Largo	73.0	Measured	410.2	410.2	4,410	4,410
		Indicated	161.4	161.4	4,270	4,270
		Measured and Indicated	**571.6**	**571.6**	**4,370**	**4,370**
		Inferred	13.5	13.5	5,290	5,290
Nooitgedacht	100	Measured	34.5	34.5	5,330	5,330
		Indicated	10.2	10.2	5,410	5,410
		Measured and Indicated	**44.7**	**44.7**	**5,350**	**5,350**
		Inferred	10.8	10.8	5,280	5,280
South Rand	73.0	Measured	79.2	79.2	4,840	4,840
		Indicated	172.7	172.7	4,770	4,770
		Measured and Indicated	**251.9**	**251.9**	**4,790**	**4,790**
		Inferred	225.1	225.1	4,600	4,600
Vaal Basin	100	Measured	382.3	382.3	4,330	4,330
		Indicated	224.7	224.7	4,210	4,210
		Measured and Indicated	**607.0**	**607.0**	**4,290**	**4,290**
		Inferred	90.7	90.7	4,190	4,190
South Africa – Projects	81.9	Measured	1,226.2	1,227.2	4,640	4,640
		Indicated	681.3	678.7	4,590	4,590
		Measured and Indicated	**1,907.5**	**1,905.9**	**4,620**	**4,620**
		Inferred	420.9	422.8	4,700	4,700

Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Total MTIS.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Coal Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Coal Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Coal Resource after continued exploration.

COAL

estimates as at 31 December 2016

Table footnotes:

(1) Coal Reserves are quoted on a Run Of Mine (ROM) reserve tonnes basis, which represents the tonnes delivered to the plant. Saleable Reserve tonnes represents the estimated product tonnes. Coal Reserves (ROM and Saleable) are on the applicable moisture basis.
(2) ROM tonnes quoted on an As Delivered moisture basis, and Saleable tonnes on a Product moisture basis.
(3) Yield – ROM % 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 whereas Plant % is based on the 'Feed to Plant' tonnes. The product yields (ROM %) for Proved, Probable and Total are calculated by dividing the individual Saleable reserves by the total ROM reserves per classification.
(4) The coal quality for Coal Reserves is quoted as either kilocalories per kilogram (kcal/kg) or Crucible Swell Number (CSN). Kilocalories per kilogram represent Calorific Value (CV) on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg and CSN to the nearest 0.5 index.
(5) Coal Resources are quoted on a Mineable Tonnes *In Situ* (MTIS) basis in million tonnes, which are in addition to those Coal Resources that have been modified to produce the reported Coal Reserves. Coal Resources are reported on an *in situ* moisture basis.
(6) The coal quality for Coal Resources is quoted on an *in situ* heat content as kilocalories per kilogram (kcal/kg), representing Calorific Value (CV) rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg.
(7) Inferred (in LOM Plan) refers to Inferred Coal Resources that are included in the life of mine extraction schedule of the respective collieries and are not reported as Coal Reserves.
(8) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) refers to Inferred Coal Resources outside the Life of Mine Plan but within the mine lease area.

Metallurgical – Coking refers to a high-, medium- or low-volatile semi-soft, soft or hard coking coal primarily for blending and use in the steel industry; quality measured as Crucible Swell Number (CSN).
Metallurgical – Other 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; quality measured by calorific value (CV).
Thermal – Export refers to low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for export in the use of power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).
Thermal – Domestic refers to low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for domestic consumption for power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).
Synfuel refers to a coal specifically for the domestic production of synthetic fuel and chemicals; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

Capcoal comprises opencast operations at Lake Lindsay and Oak Park, an underground longwall operation at Grasstree and the Aquila Project. Lake Lindsay, Grasstree and the Aquila Project are owned by the Capcoal Joint Venture, and Oak Park is owned by the Roper Creek Joint Venture. Due to the differing ownership structure, the attributable shareholding of Capcoal OC (Lake Lindsay and Oak Park) is determined annually using the proportion of the Saleable tonnes produced by the individual pits. The calculated ownership percentage therefore varies each year due to differing production schedules. Jellinbah and Lake Vermont are not reported as Anglo American's shareholding is below the internal threshold for reporting.
Peace River Coal consists of Trend and Roman Mountain mines. The Belcourt Saxon project is a Joint Venture between Peace River Coal and Walter Energy Inc.
Landau and Kleinkopje Colliery have undergone an amalgamation process with one management structure, forming Khwezela Colliery.
Callide and Foxleigh have been sold, therefore these operations are no longer reported.

Estimates for the following operations were updated by depletion (geological models and Coal Resource estimates not updated):
Capcoal OC, Capcoal UG, Dawson, Grosvenor, Moranbah North, Goedehoop, Isibonelo, Kriel, New Denmark and New Vaal.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Australia – Operations:
Capcoal (UG) – Grasstree: Coal Reserves decreased due to production.
Dawson: Coal Reserves decreased due to production. The current approved Life of Mine Plan includes material amounts of Inferred Resources as well as additional low geoscientific confidence material in the next five years.
Drayton: No Coal Reserves or Coal Resources are reported as production ceased in October 2016.
Grosvenor: The mine has reached steady-state production and is therefore now reported as part of the Australian operations.

Canada – Operations:
Trend: The mine was placed on care and maintenance at the end of 2014.
Roman Mountain: The mine was placed on care and maintenance at the end of 2014.

Colombia – Operations:
Cerrejón: Coal Reserves decreased due to pit design modifications and production. The Reserve Life has increased due to revised production schedule. Coal Resources include approximately 760 Mt for which additional permissions to mine are required and exclude approximately 220 Mt associated with the influence area of towns.

South Africa – Operations:
Greenside: Coal Resources increased due to the reallocation of Coal Reserves as a result of layout optimisations around panel fringes, revised economic assumptions and consideration of property servitudes. Mineral Residue Deposit (MRD) Probable Reserve estimates of 2.4 Mt (ROM), with a yield of 35% and Saleable product of 0.8 Mt at 5,590 kcal/kg are excluded from the table. MRD Measured Resources of 9.6 Mt at 3,750 kcal/kg are excluded from the table.
Isibonelo: Coal Reserves are reported as Opencast and Coal Resources as Underground.
Kleinkopje: Coal Reserves increased due to a revised Life of Mine Plan with an increased footprint utilising two draglines for an increased production rate, leading to a decrease in Coal Resources.
Kleinkopje stockpile Probable Reserve estimates of 6.3 Mt (ROM), with a yield of 29% and Saleable product of 1.8 Mt at 5,180 kcal/kg are excluded from the table.
Kriel: Coal Reserves decreased due to production. The 2016 estimates comprise both Underground and Opencast mining areas broken down as follows:

Kriel (UG)		ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Yield (%)	Saleable Tonnes (Mt)	Saleable Quality (kcal/kg)		MTIS (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)
Thermal – Domestic	Proved	11.2	100	11.2	4,950	Measured	40.0	5,230
	Probable	–	–	–	–	Indicated	–	–
	Total	11.2	100	11.2	4,950	Inferred	–	–
Kriel (OC)								
Thermal – Domestic	Proved	3.5	100	3.5	4,520	Measured	58.4	4,580
	Probable	–	–	–	–	Indicated	1.0	4,930
	Total	3.5	100	3.5	4,520	Inferred	–	–

Landau: Coal Reserves decreased primarily due to production, which was partially offset by the inclusion of an additional mini-pit. Reserve Life has decreased due to an increased production rate.
Mafube: Coal Reserves decreased due to the re-evaluation of the economic assumptions consequently decreasing the mining footprint and Reserve Life.
Coal Resources increased due to the reduced mining footprint resulting in reallocation of Coal Reserves to Coal Resources which was partially offset by the removal of the Rooipan catchment (Life extension – Nooitgedacht) which was excluded from the granted Water Use License.
New Denmark: Reserve Life is limited to 23 years as the Mining Right expires in 2039.
Zibulo: Coal Resources increased predominantly in Zondagsfontein West area due to application of revised modelling strategy and mining horizon assumptions. Reserve Life decrease is due to updated production schedule. The current approved Life of Mine Plan includes material amounts of Inferred Resources in the next five years. The 2016 estimates comprise both Underground and Opencast mining areas broken down as follows:

Zibulo (UG)		ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Yield (%)	Saleable Tonnes (Mt)	Saleable Quality (kcal/kg)		MTIS (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)
Thermal – Export	Proved	46.0	69.1	31.9	6,000	Measured	170.1	4,910
	Probable	39.2	60.3	23.4	5,970	Indicated	157.1	4,930
	Total	85.3	65.4	55.3	5,990	Inferred	248.9	4,760
Thermal – Domestic	Proved		10.4	4.8	4,970			
	Probable		12.5	4.8	4,940			
	Total		11.5	9.6	4,950			
Zibulo (OC)								
Thermal – Export	Proved	5.3	63.8	3.4	5,970	Measured	–	–
	Probable	3.0	63.7	1.9	5,950	Indicated	–	–
	Total	8.3	63.8	5.3	5,960	Inferred	0.1	5,700
Thermal – Domestic	Proved		7.1	0.4	4,940			
	Probable		7.6	0.2	4,930			
	Total		7.3	0.6	4,940			

COAL

estimates as at 31 December 2016

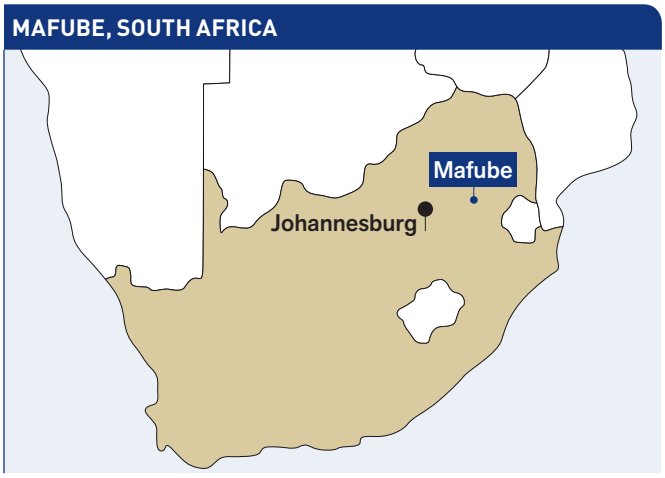
Mineral Tenure

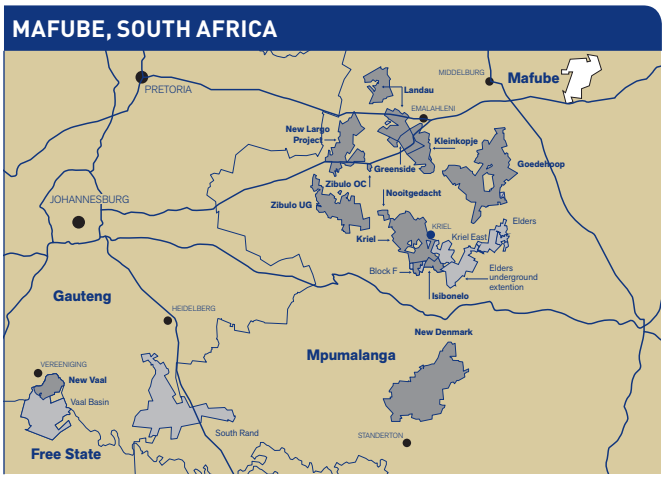
Dawson: Renewal application has been lodged for one of the nine Exploration Permits for Coal (EPC 988) which then expired on 12 October 2016.
Drayton South: The New South Wales Planning Assessment Commission's (PAC) report into the Drayton South project rejected the proposed mine plan; Anglo American has now submitted a revised mine plan and application to the PAC and is awaiting a decision.
Teviot Brook: This area is actively under exploration and contains sufficient identified Coal Resources for the purposes of the current Moranbah North Life of Mine Plan identified for extraction starting in approximately 2021. Coal Reserves for Teviot Brook (EPC 706) will be reported once environmental permissions have been obtained and a Mining Lease Application has been submitted.
Cerrejón: Coal Reserves are estimated for the area defined by the current approved Mining Right which expires in 2033. In order to exploit the Coal Resources, a renewal will be applied for at the appropriate time. There is a reasonable expectation that such renewal will not be withheld.
Goedehoop: The Mining Right for the Komati Power Station area (MP30/5/1/2/2/24 MR) is pending approval. There is a reasonable expectation that such approval will not be withheld.
New Largo: The New Largo Mining Right was executed in April 2015, with an agreement that mining activities will only start once a Coal Supply Agreement with Eskom is finalised.
Block F: Change in ownership from Anglo Operations Limited to Anglo American Inyosi Coal for the western Prospecting Right and central Mining Right.

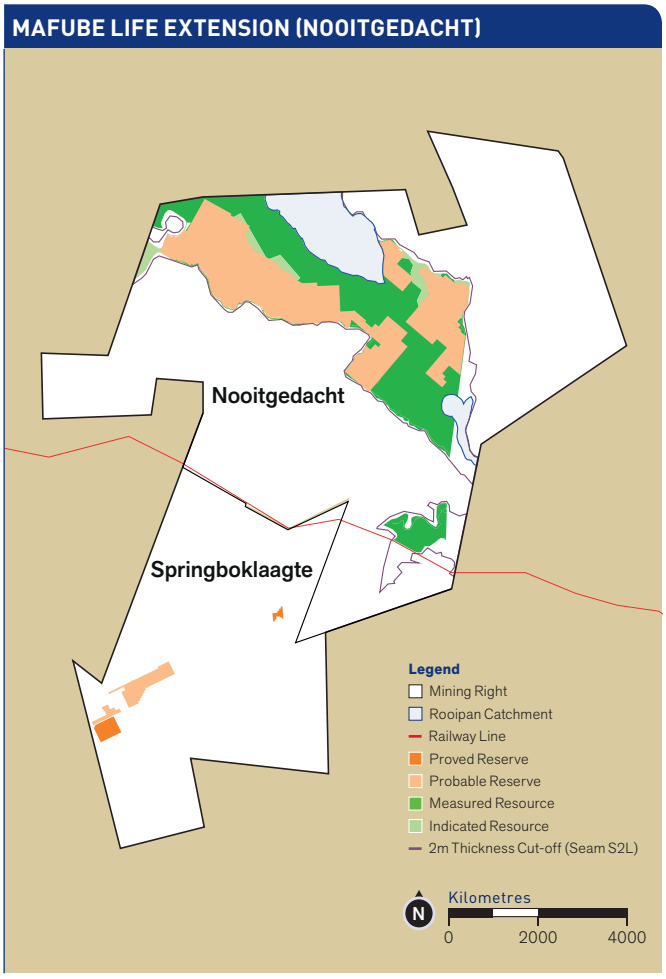
Mining Right applications have been submitted for Elders, Kriel East, Elders UG Extension, South Rand and Vaal Basin. There is a reasonable expectation that such approvals will be granted.

Audits related to the generation of the Coal Reserve estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2016 at the following operations and projects: Kleinkopje, Mafube (Life extension – Nooitgedacht) and Zibulo.

Audits related to the generation of the Coal Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2016 at the following operations and projects: Cerrejón, Elders and Isibonelo.







DEFINITIONS

ORE RESERVES

An 'Ore Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. 'Modifying Factors' are (realistically assumed) considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. Ore Reserves are sub-divided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Ore Reserves and Proved Ore Reserves.

A 'Proved Ore Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proved Ore Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.

A 'Probable Ore Reserve' is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Ore Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proved Ore Reserve. A Probable Ore Reserve has a lower level of confidence than a Proved Ore Reserve but is of sufficient quality to serve as the basis for a decision on the development of the deposit.

MINERAL RESOURCES

A 'Mineral Resource' is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade (or quality), and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade (or quality), continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories.

A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proved Ore Reserve or under certain circumstances to a Probable Ore Reserve.

An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to assume geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Ore Reserve.

An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to an Ore Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

COMMON TERMINOLOGY

Grade
The relative quantity, percentage or quality, of a metal or mineral/diamond content estimated to be contained within a deposit.

Cut-off (grade)
A grade (see grade units) above which the Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is reported as being potentially economic.

Run of Mine (ROM)
The mined material delivered from the mine to the processing plant is called run-of-mine, or ROM. This is the raw unprocessed mineralised material and includes mineralised rock and varying amounts of internal and external contamination (either unmineralised rock or mineralised material below the cut-off grade). Contamination is usually introduced by the mining process to ensure all the mineralised material is mined or to provide a minimum mining height. ROM material can have highly variable moisture content and maximum particle size.

Inferred (in LOM Plan)/Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)
Inferred (in LOM Plan): Inferred Resources within the scheduled Life of Mine Plan (LOM Plan).
Inferred (ex. LOM Plan): The portion of Inferred Resources with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction not considered in the Life of Mine Plan (LOM Plan).

Reserve Life
The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.

Life of Mine Plan
A design and costing study of an existing operation in which appropriate assessments have been made of realistically assumed geological, mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, infrastructure, marketing, legal, environmental, social, governmental, engineering, operational and all other Modifying Factors, which are considered in sufficient detail to demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction is reasonably justified.

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE)
Assessment of RPEEE implies the judgement (albeit preliminary) by the Competent Person in respect of technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. The test should be applied at an appropriate and reasonable scale including consideration of geological, mining, metallurgical, processing, economic, marketing, legal, governmental, infrastructure, environmental, and socio-political factors.

RESERVE AND RESOURCE RECONCILIATION OVERVIEW[1][2]

2015–2016

Detailed 2015 and 2016 information appears on pages 10–37.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

[1] **Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource reconciliation categories**

Tonnage and content change categories	Definition and explanation
Opening Balance	as at 31 December – previous reporting year (as publicly reported in the AA plc Annual Report).
Production* (from Reserve Model)	The amount of material (expressed in terms of tonnage and content as applicable) removed by planned mining from the scheduled Ore Reserves, i.e. the areas actually mined during the reporting period which are removed from the reserve model/s.
Depletion* (from Resource Model)	The amount of material (expressed in terms of tonnage and content as applicable) removed by mining from the Mineral Resources, i.e. the areas actually mined during the reporting period which are removed from the resource model/s. Material removed from the 'Inferred in Mine Plan' category should be reported as Depletion.
Conversion	The effect of applying updated 'Modifying Factors' to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources which include geotechnical, mining, metallurgical, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental considerations including infrastructure. Includes changes to the mining method, mine plan and/or layout changes, e.g. changes in pit slope angles or mineable cut due to geotechnical reasons. The change can be positive or negative year-on-year. Sub-Categories: • Conversion is the process of upgrading Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves based on a change in confidence levels and/or Modifying Factors. • Reallocation is the process of downgrading of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources or Mineral Resources to Mineralised Inventory based on a change in confidence levels and/or Modifying Factors. • Sterilisation is the process of removing material from Ore Reserves and/or Mineral Resources that no longer has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE).
Economic Assumptions	The effect of RPEEE assumptions based on the current or future price of a commodity and associated exchange rate estimates as determined by the corporate centre (Global Assumptions) which has a direct impact on the Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves particularly the cut-off grade (which can be affected by changes in costs).
New Information/Exploration**	The effect of additional resource definition information (with QA/QC information) which initiates an update to the geological models (facies, structural, grade, geotechnical) and results in an updated (reclassified) resource model and subsequent determination of new Ore Reserve estimates. Includes ore bodies (or portions of current orebodies) within the same project/operation not previously reported.
Model Refinement	No additional resource definition drilling has been undertaken but the interpretation (geometry/ore-waste contacts) of the orebody has been refined or internal mine/lease boundaries changed, e.g. based on mapping information obtained during mining or a different structural model being applied. Changes to *in-situ* tonnages as a result of new geological losses being applied or a change to the definition of the boundary of the Mineral Resources due to an updated 'economically mineable cut' being applied.
Methodology	Only valid for changes in the estimation or classification methodologies applied to the resource model evaluation, i.e. no new information available or model refinement taken place.
Transfer	Movement of Mineral Resources and/or Ore Reserves from one type of product/ore type facies to another due to internal contact changes/updates or from one mining/project area to another or relocation of *in-situ* material to stockpiles.
New Technology	Changes to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in response to the application of new or improved mining and/or processing methods.
Stockpiles	Denotes material destined for long-term stockpiles, to be used for blending or processed in the latter years of the life of mine plan.
Reconciliation Adjustment	Changes which cannot be allocated to a defined category or an adjustment necessary to mitigate inaccurate production/depletion estimates of the previous year*.
Acquisitions	Additional Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves due to acquisitions of assets or increased direct ownership in JV agreements/associate companies.
Disposals	Reduction in Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves due to disposals of assets or reduced direct ownership in JV agreements/associate companies, refusal/withdrawal/relinquishment of Mining/Prospecting Rights or related permits, e.g. due to environmental issues, changes in policy.
Closing Balance	as at 31 December – current reporting year.

* The Production/Depletion figures can be estimated for the last three months of the reporting period based on the monthly average of the previous nine months.
** Exploration – Applicable to greenfields drilling in a new project area for which a pre-feasibility study has not yet been undertaken or does not form part of a current project area.

[2] **Ore Reserves:** Includes Proved and Probable.
Mineral Resources: Includes Measured, Indicated and Inferred.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

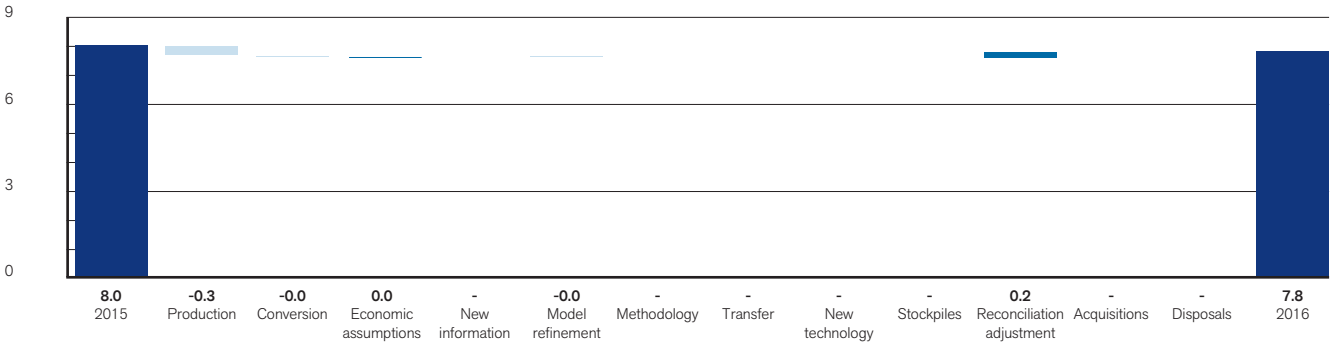
RESERVE AND RESOURCE RECONCILIATION OVERVIEW[1][2]

2015–2016

Detailed 2015 and 2016 information appears on pages 10–37.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

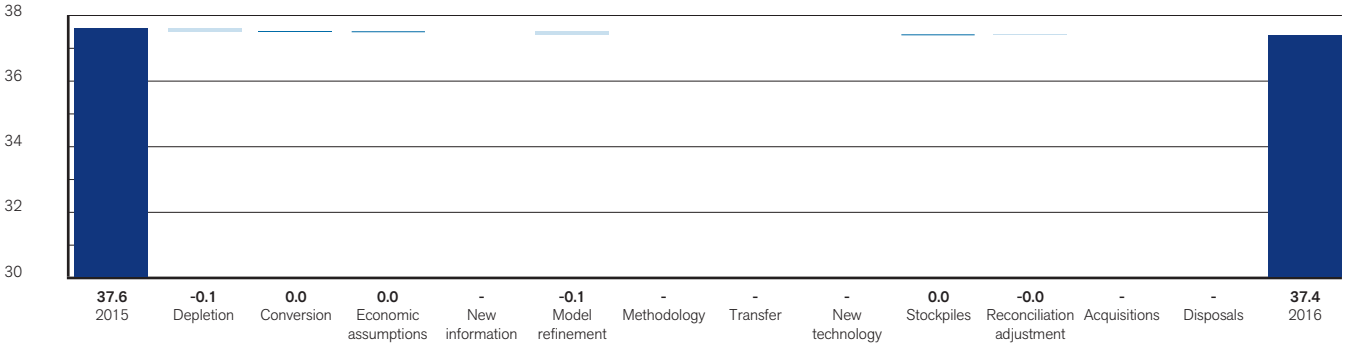
De Beers Canada 2015–2016 Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (M¢) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



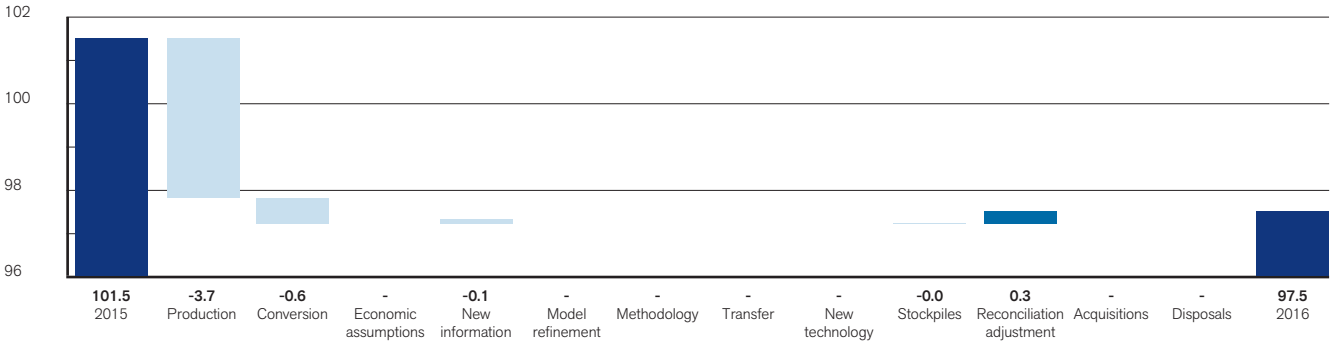
De Beers Canada 2015–2016 Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (M¢) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



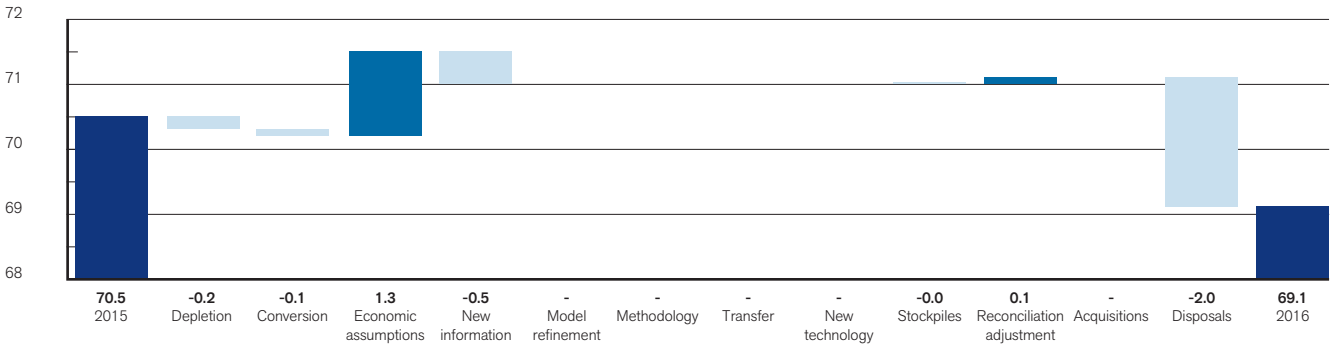
De Beers Consolidated Mines 2015–2016 Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (M¢) – Operations (100% basis)



De Beers Consolidated Mines 2015–2016 Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (M¢) – Operations (100% basis)



RESERVE AND RESOURCE RECONCILIATION OVERVIEW[1][2]

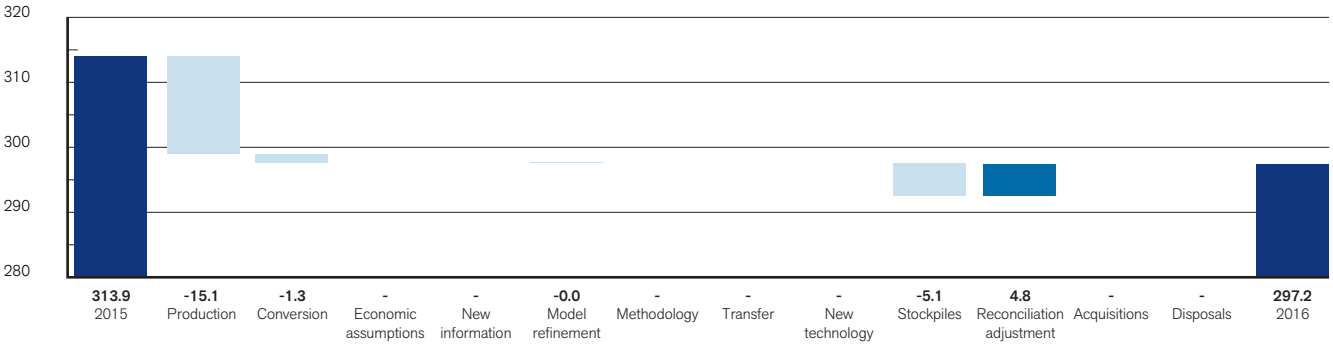
2015–2016

Detailed 2015 and 2016 information appears on pages 10–37.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Total
Negative
Positive

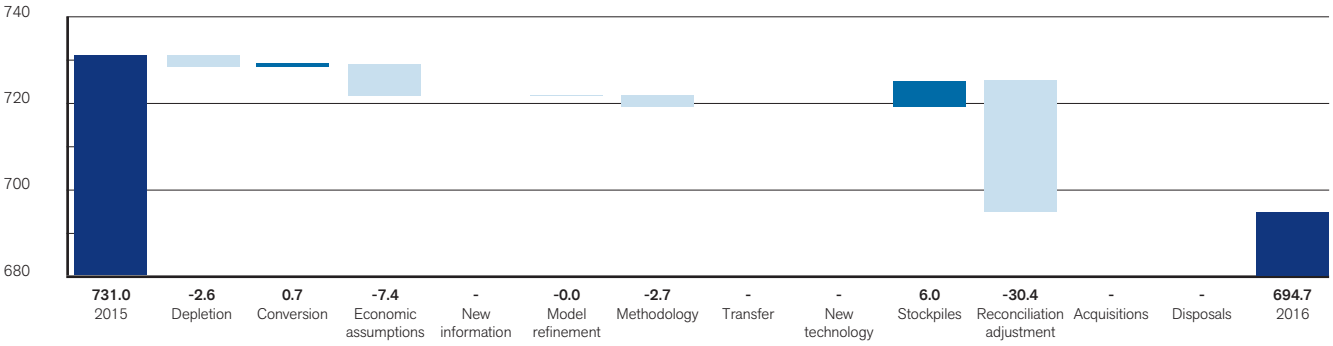
Debswana Diamond Company 2015–2016 Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (M¢) – Operations, TMR's and Stockpiles (100% basis)



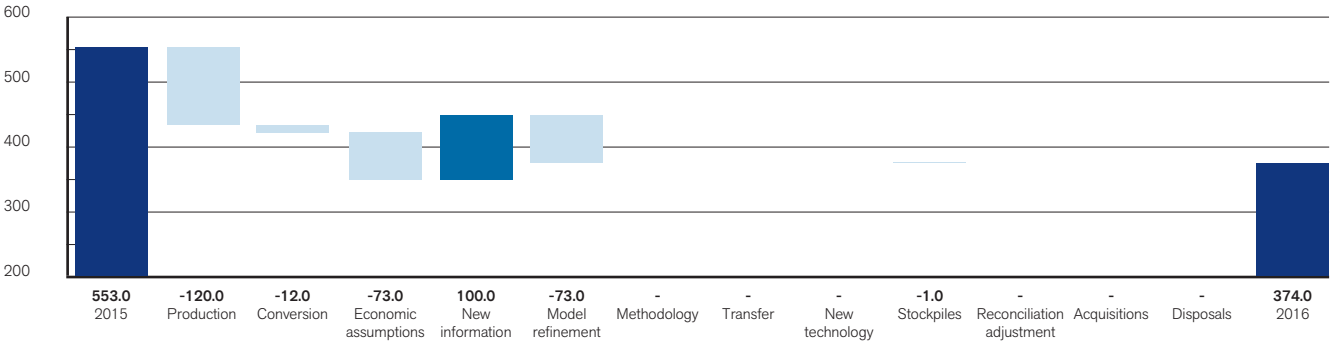
Debswana Diamond Company 2015–2016 Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (M¢) – Operations, TMR's and Stockpiles (100% basis)



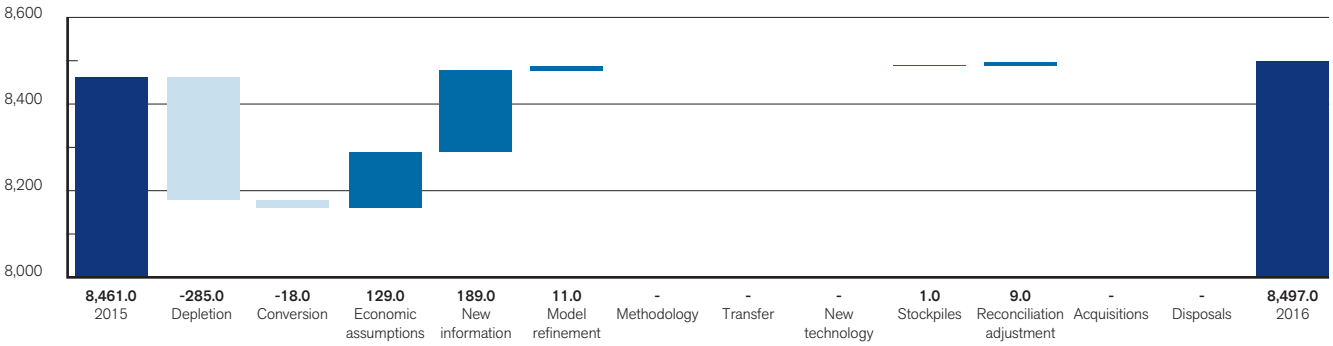
Namdeb Holdings 2015–2016 Terrestrial Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (k¢) – Operations (100% basis)



Namdeb Holdings 2015–2016 Terrestrial Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (k¢) – Operations, TMR's and Stockpiles (100% basis)



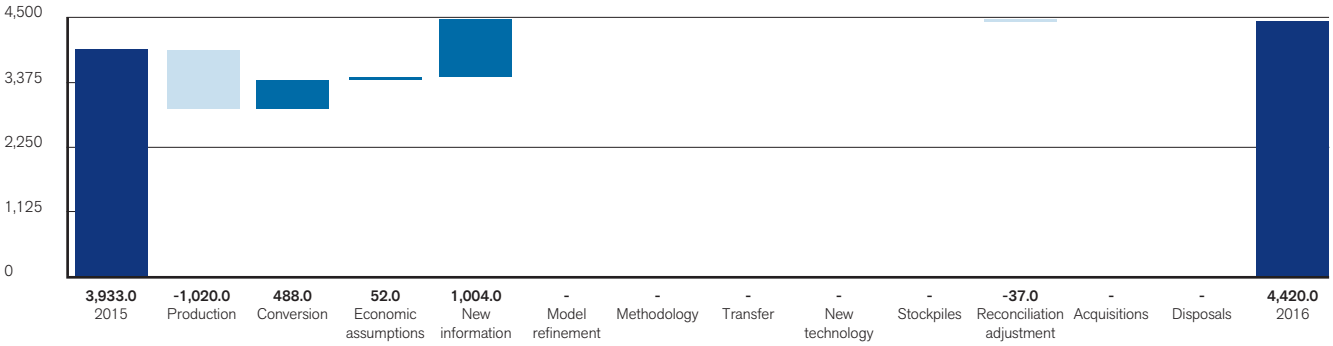
RESERVE AND RESOURCE RECONCILIATION OVERVIEW[1][2]

2015–2016

Detailed 2015 and 2016 information appears on pages 10–37.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

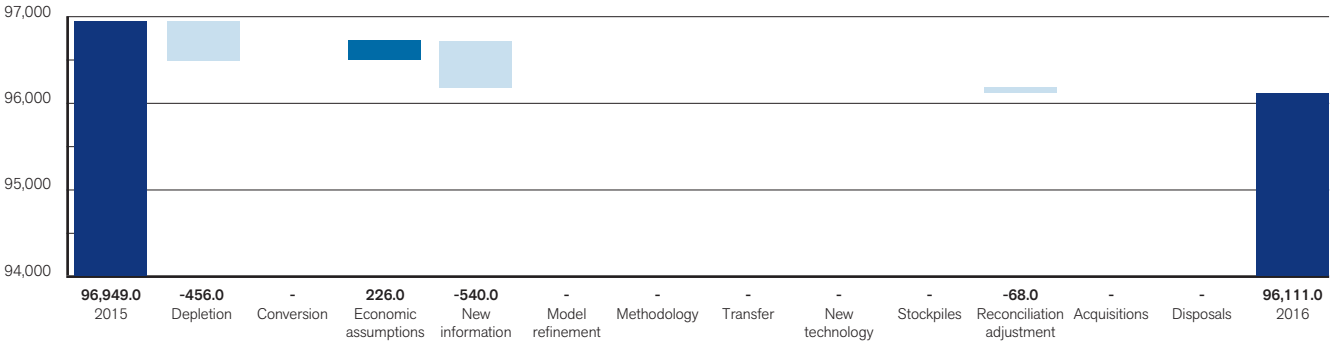
Namdeb Holdings 2015–2016 Offshore Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (k¢) – Operations (100% basis)



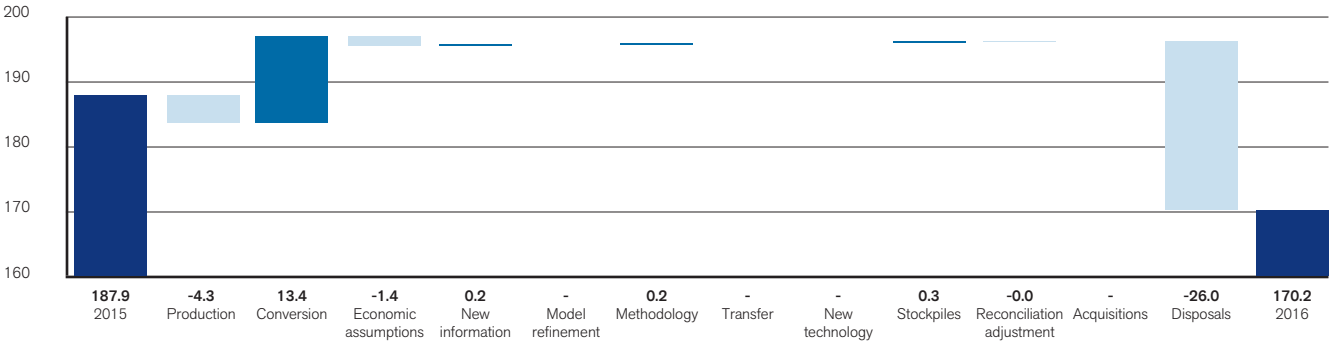
Namdeb Holdings 2015–2016 Offshore Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (k¢) – Operations (100% basis)



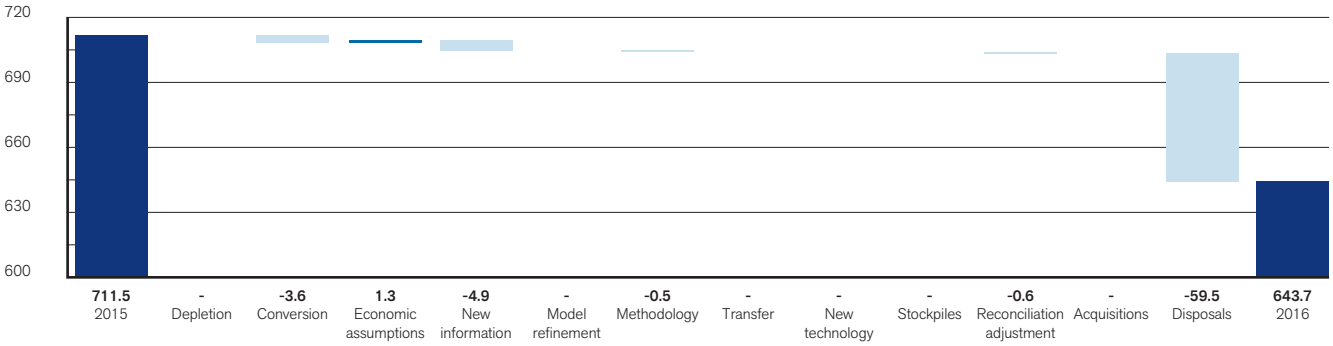
Platinum 2015–2016 Ore Reserves reconciliation

Contained Metal (4E Moz) – All Reefs, Tailings and MSZ



Platinum 2015–2016 Mineral Resources reconciliation

Contained Metal (4E Moz) – All Reefs, Tailings and MSZ



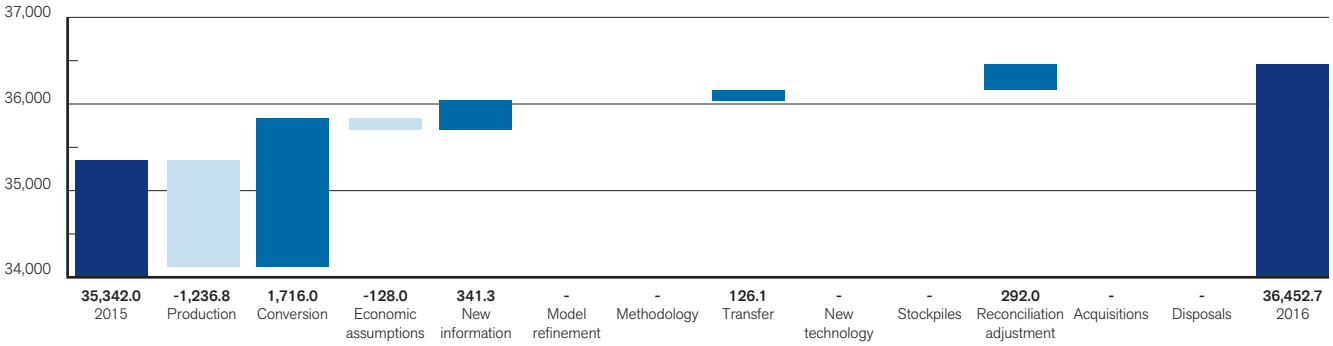
RESERVE AND RESOURCE RECONCILIATION OVERVIEW[1][2]

2015–2016

Detailed 2015 and 2016 information appears on pages 10–37.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

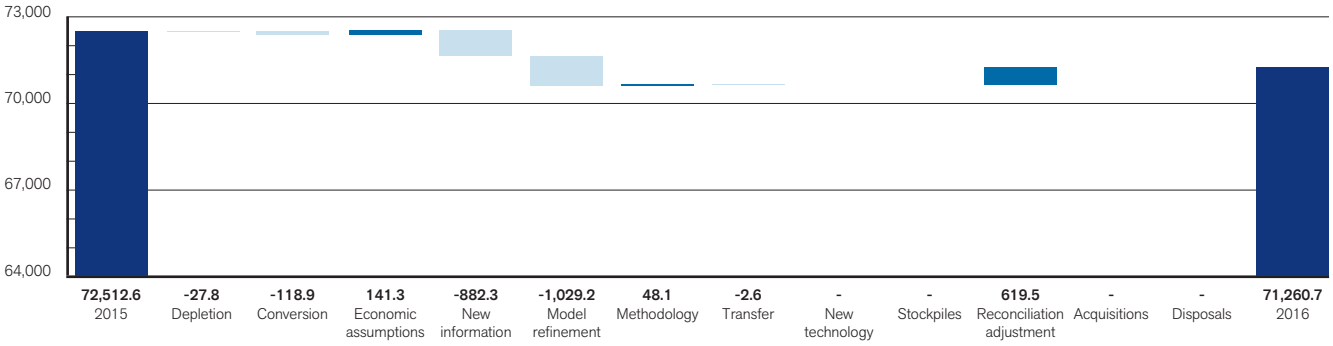
Copper 2015–2016 Ore Reserves reconciliation

Contained Copper (kt) – Operations (100% basis)



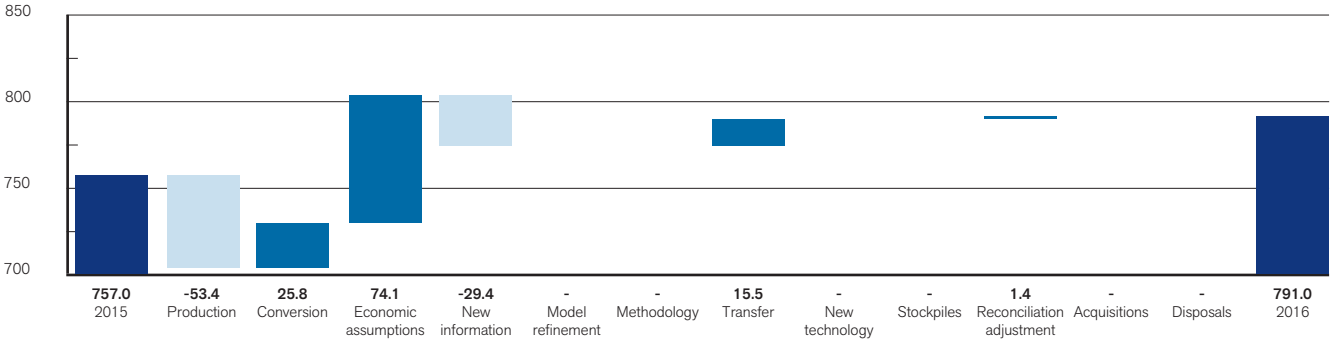
Copper 2015–2016 Mineral Resources reconciliation

Contained Copper (kt) – Operations (100% basis)



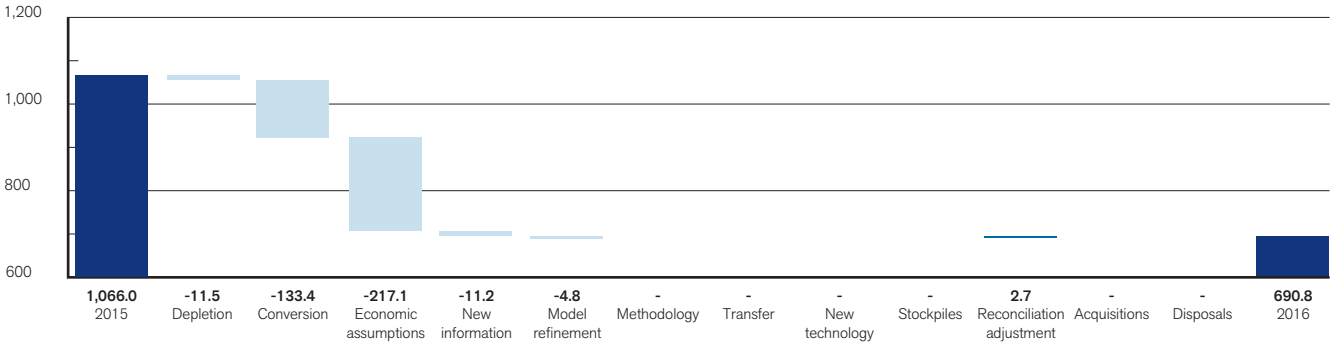
Nickel 2015–2016 Ore Reserves reconciliation

Contained Nickel (kt) – Operations and Stockpiles (100% basis)



Nickel 2015–2016 Mineral Resources reconciliation

Contained Nickel (kt) – Operations and Stockpiles (100% basis)



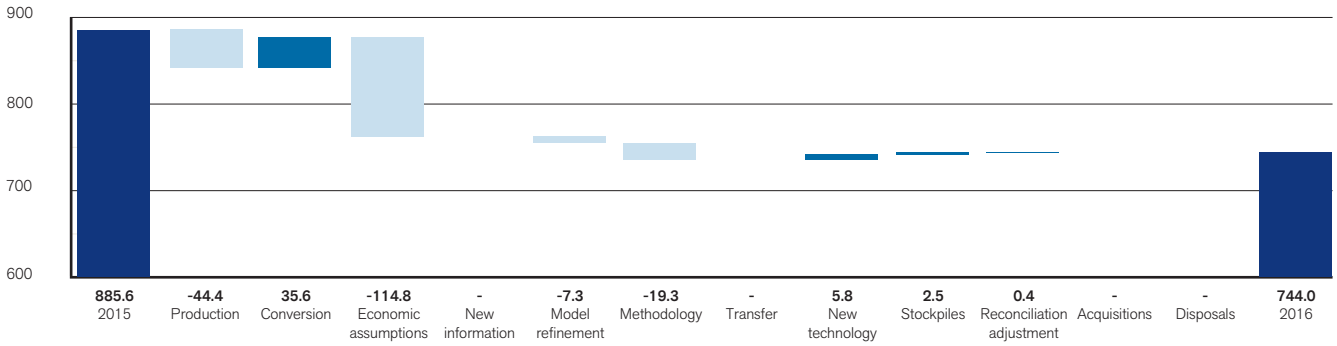
RESERVE AND RESOURCE RECONCILIATION OVERVIEW[1][2]

2015–2016

Detailed 2015 and 2016 information appears on pages 10–37.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

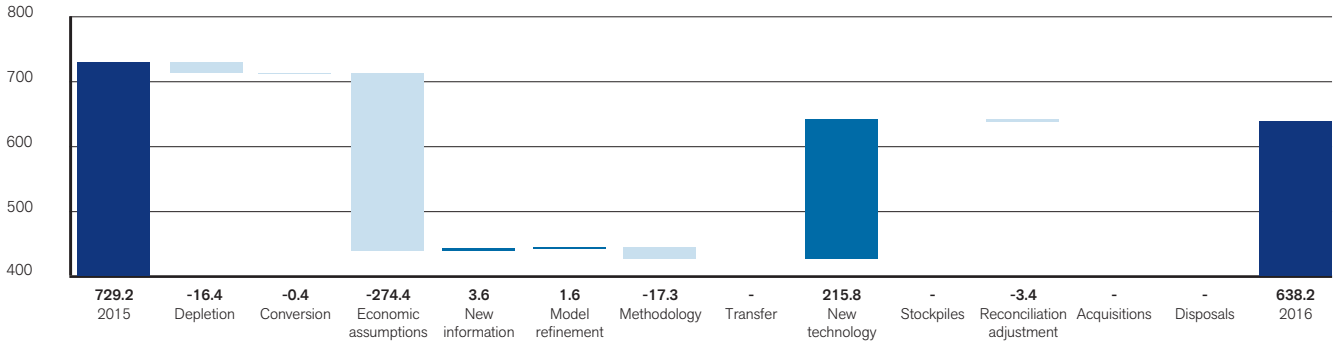
Kumba Iron Ore 2015–2016 Ore Reserves reconciliation

ROM Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (100% basis)



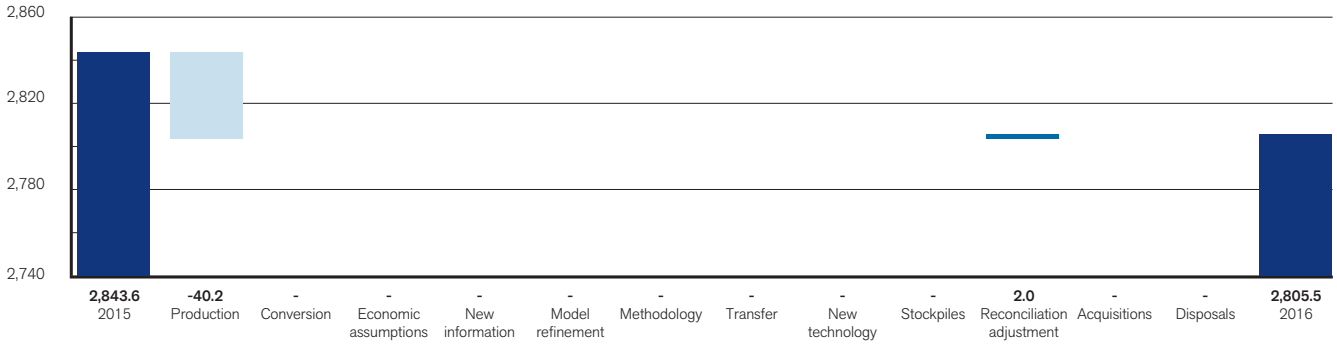
Kumba Iron Ore 2015–2016 Mineral Resources reconciliation

Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (100% basis)



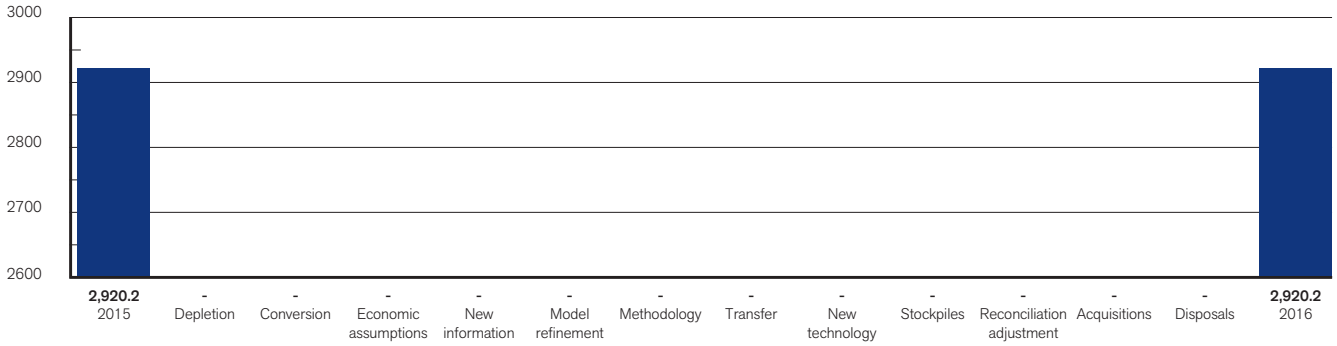
Minas-Rio 2015–2016 Ore Reserves reconciliation

ROM Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (100% basis)



Minas-Rio 2015–2016 Mineral Resources reconciliation

Tonnes (Mt) – Operations and Projects (Serra do Sapo and Itapanhoacanga) (100% basis)



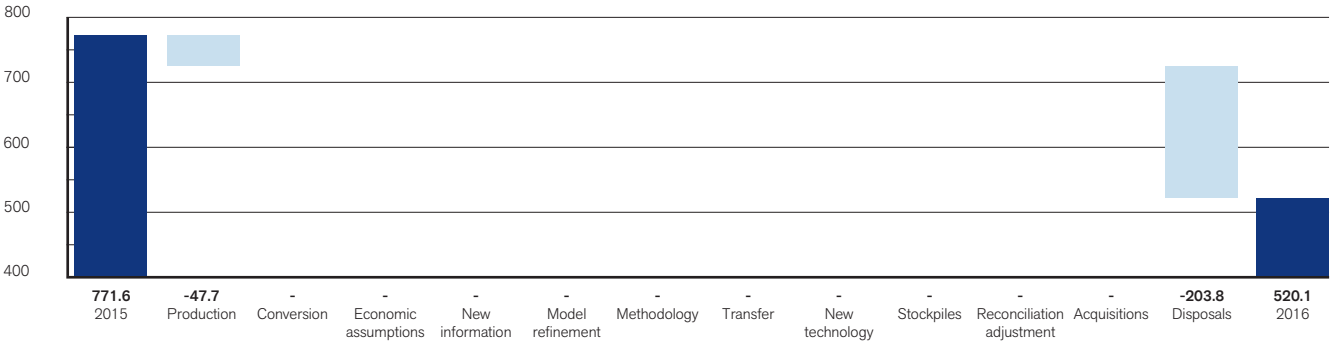
RESERVE AND RESOURCE RECONCILIATION OVERVIEW[1][2]

2015–2016

Detailed 2015 and 2016 information appears on pages 10–37.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

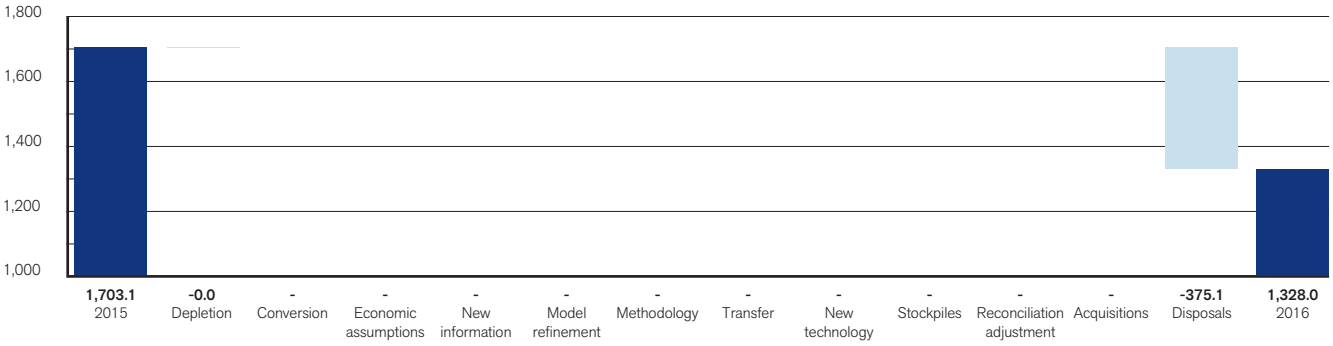
Coal Australia 2015–2016 Coal Reserves reconciliation

ROM Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (100% basis)



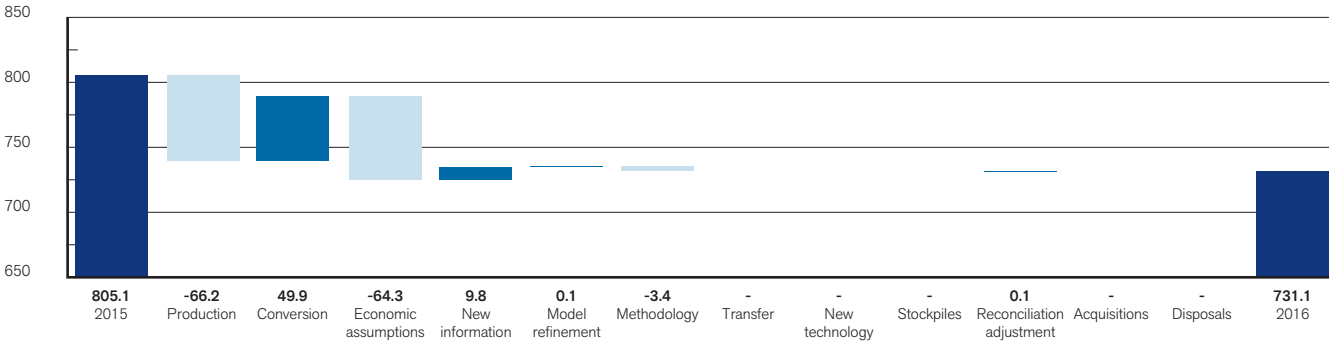
Coal Australia 2015–2016 Coal Resources reconciliation

MTIS Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (100% basis)



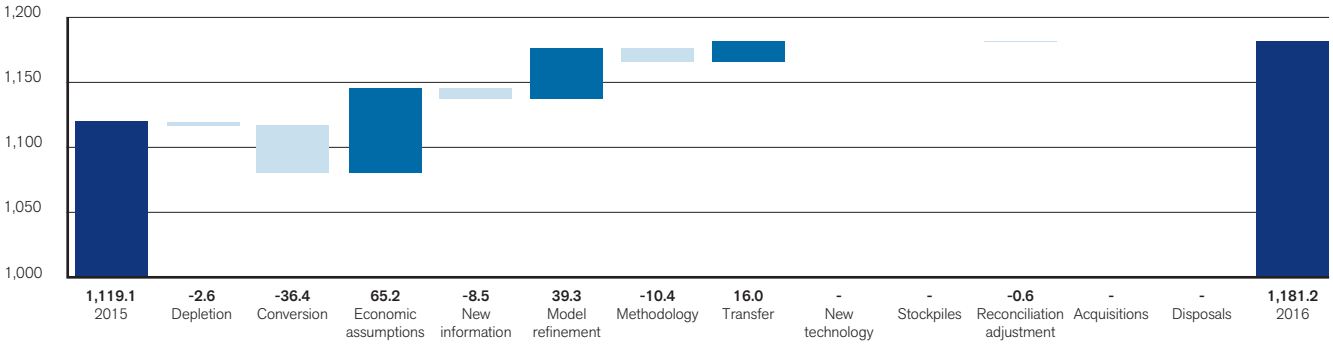
Coal South Africa 2015–2016 Coal Reserves reconciliation

ROM Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (100% basis)



Coal South Africa 2015–2016 Coal Resources reconciliation

MTIS Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (100% basis)



COMPETENT PERSONS (CP) LIST
ORE RESERVES

	Name	RPO	YEARS
DE BEERS CANADA – Operations			
Snap Lake	James Clark	PEO	6
Victor Mine	Steve Tang	APEGBC	8
DE BEERS CANADA – Projects			
Gahcho Kué	Andrew Bodden	PEO	9
DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES – Operations			
Venetia (OP)	Willis Zvineyi Saungweme	ECSA	8
Venetia (UG)	Steffan Herselman	ECSA	14
Voorspoed	Witness Netshikulwe	SAIMM	18
DEBSWANA DIAMOND COMPANY – Operations			
Damtshaa, Letlhakane & Orapa	Khumo Moswela	SAIMM	10
Jwaneng	Withus Mbi Kuswani	SAIMM	20
DEBSWANA DIAMOND COMPANY – Tailings Projects			
Letlhakane	Khumo Moswela	SAIMM	10
NAMDEB HOLDINGS – Terrestrial Operations			
Elizabeth Bay, Mining Area 1, Midwater & Orange River	Edmond Nel	IMSSA	13
NAMDEB HOLDINGS – Offshore Operations			
Atlantic 1	Simon Hengua	SACNASP	9
PLATINUM SOUTH AFRICA – Operations			
BRPM	Clive Ackhurst [1]	ECSA	16
BRPM	Robbie Ramphore [1]	SAIMM	20
Bokoni Platinum Mine	Vinodh Sewpersad [1]	SACNASP	25
Dishaba Mine	Ebrahim Ramzan	SAGC	6
Kroondal & Marikana Platinum Mine	Leonard Changara [1]	SACNASP	17
Modikwa Platinum Mine	Jurie de Kock [1]	SAIMM	15
Mogalakwena Mine	Marlon van Heerden	SAIMM	9
Mototolo Platinum Mine	Frederik C Fensham [1]	SACNASP	23
Pandora Platinum Mine	L Koorsse [1]	PLATO	27
Siphumelele Mine 3	Leonard Changara [1]	SACNASP	17
Tumela Mine	Ebrahim Ramzan	SAGC	6
Twickenham Platinum Mine	Caroline Manaka	SAIMM	9
Union Mine	Theunis Goosen	SAIMM	27
PLATINUM SOUTH AFRICA – Tailings Dams			
Union	Pier de Vries	SACNASP	14
PLATINUM ZIMBABWE – Operations			
Unki Mine	Clever Dick	SAIMM	13
COPPER – Operations			
Collahuasi	Andrés Perez	AusIMM	20
El Soldado	Rodrigo Cifuentes	AusIMM	16
Los Bronces	Victor Parra	CMC	23
COPPER – Projects			
Quellaveco	Wilson Jara	AusIMM	22

RPO = Registered Professional Organisation. YEARS = Years of Relevant Experience in the commodity and style of mineralisation.

[1] Not employed by Anglo American Platinum Limited.

	Name	RPO	YEARS
NICKEL – Operations			
Barro Alto & Niquelândia	Bruno Conceição	AusIMM	9
KUMBA IRON ORE – Operations			
Kolomela	Neil Rossouw	ECSA	6
Sishen	Derek Esterhuysen	ECSA	8
IRON ORE BRAZIL – Operations			
Serra do Sapo	Antônio Hamilton Caires Junior	AusIMM	12
SAMANCOR MANGANESE – Operations			
GEMCO	Mark Bryant [2]	AusIMM	17
Mamatwan & Wessels	Dzivhuluwani Takalani [2]	SAIMM	5
COAL AUSTRALIA – Operations			
Capcoal (OC) & Capcoal (UG)	Bernard Colman	AusIMM	32
Dawson	Bernard Colman	AusIMM	32
Grosvenor	Bernard Colman	AusIMM	32
Moranbah North	Bernard Colman	AusIMM	32
COAL AUSTRALIA – Projects			
Capcoal (UG) – Aquila	Bernard Colman	AusIMM	32
COAL CANADA – Operations			
Trend	David Lortie	APEGBC	23
Roman Mountain	David Lortie	APEGBC	23
COAL COLOMBIA – Operations			
Cerrejón	Germán Hernández	GSSA	27
COAL SOUTH AFRICA – Operations			
Goedehoop	Shaun Levings	SAGC	9
Greenside	Maqadini Mpepe	ECSA	18
Isibonelo	Meaker Katuruza	SACNASP	9
Kleinkopje	Shaun Levings	SAGC	9
Kriel	Cornelius Geel	SACNASP	11
Landau	Phumzile Mkhize	SACNASP	11
Mafube (operation and life extension)	Deborah Xaba & Joanne Uys	SACNASP	17 & 14
New Denmark	Boitumelo Mogale	SACNASP	9
New Vaal	Mark Goodale	SACNASP	15
Zibulo	Michael Naidoo	SACNASP	10

RPO = Registered Professional Organisation. YEARS = Years of Relevant Experience in the commodity and style of mineralisation.

[2] Not employed by Samancor Manganese.

COMPETENT PERSONS (CP) LIST MINERAL RESOURCES

	Name	RPO	YEARS
DE BEERS CANADA – Operations			
Snap Lake	Jason Dankowski	NAPEG	10
Victor Mine	James Alexander	SACNASP	15
DE BEERS CANADA – Projects			
Gahcho Kué	Kevin Earl Gostlin	NAPEG	10
Tango Extension	Pamela Cook Ellemers	APGO	9
DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES – Operations			
Namaqualand	William Graham MacDonald	SACNASP	20
Venetia	Siyanda Caleb Dludla	SACNASP	12
Voorspoed	Maanda Ratshitanga	SACNASP	17
DEBSWANA DIAMOND COMPANY – Operations			
Damtshaa, Letlhakane & Orapa	Andre Oelofsen	SACNASP	12
Jwaneng	Kean Mc Callum	SACNASP	17
DEBSWANA DIAMOND COMPANY – Tailings Operations			
Jwaneng	Kean Mc Callum	SACNASP	17
DEBSWANA DIAMOND COMPANY – Tailings Projects			
Letlhakane	Andre Oelofsen	SACNASP	12
NAMDEB HOLDINGS – Terrestrial Operations			
Bogenfels, Douglas Bay, Elizabeth Bay, Midwater, Mining Area 1 & Orange River	Jana Jacob	SACNASP	18
NAMDEB HOLDINGS – Terrestrial Operations			
Atlantic 1	Richard Gray	SACNASP	16
PLATINUM SOUTH AFRICA – Operations			
BRPM	Prinushka Padiachy [1]	SACNASP	7
Bokoni Platinum Mine	Vinodh Sewpersad [1]	SACNASP	25
Kroondal Mine & Marikana Platinum Mine	Leonard Changara [1]	SACNASP	17
Mogalakwena Mine	Kavita Mohanlal	SACNASP	13
Mototolo Platinum Mine	Pieter Jan Grabe [1]	SACNASP	31
Siphumelele Mine 3	Etienne Malherbe	SACNASP	9
Dishaba Mine, Modikwa Platinum Mine, Tumela Mine, Twickenham Platinum Mine & Union Mine	Iain Colquhoun	SACNASP	19
Pandora Mine	Dennis Hoffmann [1]	SACNASP	12
PLATINUM SOUTH AFRICA – Projects			
Boikgantsho	Kavita Mohanlal	SACNASP	13
Der Brochen	Iain Colquhoun	SACNASP	19
Sheba's Ridge	Steve Savage & Eric Roodt [1]	SACNASP	13&25
PLATINUM SOUTH AFRICA – Tailings Dams			
Amandelbult	Kavita Mohanlal	SACNASP	13
Union	Pier de Vries	SACNASP	14
PLATINUM ZIMBABWE – Operations			
Unki Mine	Iain Colquhoun	SACNASP	19
COPPER – Operations			
Collahuasi	Nicolás Pizarro	APEGBC	8
El Soldado	Raúl Ahumada	AusIMM	28
Los Bronces	César Ulloa	AusIMM	12
COPPER – Projects			
Los Bronces Sur	César Ulloa	AusIMM	12
Los Bronces Underground	Ivan Vela	CMC	30
Quellaveco	José Cardenas	CMC	7
Sakatti	Janne Siikaluoma	AusIMM	9
West Wall	Manuel Machuca	AusIMM	22

RPO = Registered Professional Organisation. YEARS = Years of Relevant Experience in the commodity and style of mineralisation.

[1] Not employed by Anglo American Platinum Limited.

	Name	RPO	YEARS
NICKEL – Operations			
Barro Alto & Niquelândia	Everton Alexandre	AusIMM	11
NICKEL – Projects			
Jacaré	Everton Alexandre	AusIMM	11
KUMBA IRON ORE – Operations			
Kolomela	Hannes Viljoen	SACNASP	9
Sishen	Mike Carney	SACNASP	19
KUMBA IRON ORE – Projects			
Zandrivierspoort	Stuart Mac Gregor	SACNASP	10
IRON ORE BRAZIL – Operations			
Serra do Sapo	Fernando Rosa Guimarães	AusIMM	8
IRON ORE BRAZIL – Projects			
Itapanhoacanga & Serro	Fernando Rosa Guimarães	AusIMM	8
SAMANCOR MANGANESE – Operations			
GEMCO	David Hope	AusIMM	10
Mamatwan & Wessels	Edward Ferreira, Colbert Nengovhela & Farisani Thomas Rambuda	SACNASP	19, 5 & 7
COAL AUSTRALIA – Operations			
Capcoal OC & Capcoal UG	Andrew Laws	AusIMM	21
Dawson	Georgina Rees	AusIMM	7
Grosvenor	Kate Medling	AusIMM	6
Moranbah North	Kate Medling	AusIMM	6
COAL CANADA – Operations			
Trend & Roman Mountain	David Lortie	APEGBC	23
COAL COLOMBIA – Operations			
Cerrejón	Germán Hernández	GSSA	27
COAL SOUTH AFRICA – Operations			
Goedehoop	Adri Opperman	SACNASP	8
Greenside	Masixole Simakuhle	SACNASP	13
Isibonelo	Meaker Katuruza	SACNASP	9
Kleinkopje	Phumzile Mkhize	SACNASP	11
Kriel	Cornelius Geel	SACNASP	11
Landau (operation and life extension)	Phumzile Mkhize & Joanne Uys	SACNASP	11 & 14
Mafube (operation and life extension)	Deborah Xaba & Joanne Uys	SACNASP	17 & 14
New Denmark	Boitumelo Mogale	SACNASP	9
Zibulo	Ulrike Herrmann	SACNASP	15
COAL AUSTRALIA – Projects			
Capcoal Aquila & Moranbah South	Andrew Laws	AusIMM	21
Dartbrook, Drayton South & Theodore	Ian Driver	AusIMM	31
Teviot Brook	Kate Medling	AusIMM	6
COAL CANADA – Projects			
Belcourt Saxon	David Lortie	APEGBC	23
COAL SOUTH AFRICA – Projects			
Elders	Adri Opperman	SACNASP	8
Elders UG Extension, Kriel Block F & Kriel East	David Watkins	SACNASP	8
New Largo	Joanne Uys	SACNASP	14
Nooitgedacht	Frans Botes	SACNASP	21
South Rand & Vaal Basin	Monica Beamish	SACNASP	18

RPO = Registered Professional Organisation. YEARS = Years of Relevant Experience in the commodity and style of mineralisation.

GLOSSARY

MASS UNITS

carat: carat is a unit of mass equal to 0.2g
kt: kilotonne; metric system unit of mass equal to 1,000 metric tonnes
Moz: million troy ounces (a kilogram is equal to 32.1507 ounces; a troy ounce is equal to 31.1035 grams)
Mt: million tonnes, metric system unit of mass equal to 1,000 kilotonnes
MTIS: Mineable Tonnage *In Situ*; quoted in million tonnes, adjusted for geological loss and derated for any previous mining
mtpa: million tonnes per annum
Tonnes: metric system unit of mass equal to 1,000 kilograms

GRADE UNITS (expressed on a moisture-free basis)

Au: Gold (g/t)
cpht: carats per hundred metric tonnes
cpm^2: carats per square metre
CSN: Crucible Swell Number (CSN is rounded to the nearest 0.5 index)
CV: Calorific Value (CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg)
kcal/kg: kilocalories per kilogram
g/t: grams per tonne
k¢: Thousand carats
M¢: Million carats
TCu: Total Copper (%)
4E PGE: The sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold grades in grams per tonne (g/t)
3E PGE: The sum of Platinum, Palladium and Gold grades in grams per tonne (g/t)
% Cu: weight percent Copper
% Fe: weight percent Iron
% Mn: weight percent Manganese
% Mo: weight percent Molybdenum
% Ni: weight percent Nickel

MINING METHODS

MM: Marine Mining – Mining diamonds deposited on the continental shelf using mining vessels equipped with specialised underwater mining tools such as suction drills and crawlers.
OC: Open Cast/Cut – A surface mining method performed on orebodies with shallow-dipping tabular geometries.
Beach Accretion is a form of Open Cast mining and is a process through which an existing beach is built seaward to extend into areas previously submerged by sea water. The accretion is accomplished by sand build-up derived from current mining activities.
OP: Open Pit – A surface mining method in which both ore and waste are removed during the excavation of a pit. The pit geometry is related to the orebody shape, but tends to have a conical form, closing with depth.
UG: Underground – A class of subsurface mining methods, where the ore is accessed either through a vertical shaft or decline. Ore and waste are moved within subsurface excavations, which may be located on several different elevations. The nature of the underground excavations is dependent on the geometry and size of the mineralisation.

PROCESSING METHODS

Dump Leach: A process similar to Heap Leaching, but usually applied to lower grade material. Rather than constructing a heap of material with a controlled grain size, the material grain sizes are as mined, similar to the situation found within a waste rock dump. This material is then irrigated with a leach solution that dissolves the valuable minerals, allowing recovery from the drained leach solution.
Flotation: A process for concentrating minerals based on their surface properties. Finely ground mineral is slurried with water and specific reagents that increase the water repellent nature of the valuable mineral and agitated with air. The water repellent mineral grains cling to froth bubbles that concentrate the mineral at the top of the flotation cell, from where it is mechanically removed.
Heap Leach: A process in which mineral-bearing rock is crushed and built into a designed heap. The heap is irrigated with a leach solution that dissolves the desirable mineral and carries it into a drain system from which solution is pumped and the mineral/elements of interest are recovered.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS

APEGBC: The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
APGO: Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
AusIMM: The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
CMC: Chilean Mining Commission
ECSA: Engineering Council of South Africa
GSSA: Geological Society of South Africa
IMMM: Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining
NAPEG: Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists
PLATO: South African Council for Professional and Technical Surveyors
PEO: Professional Engineers of Ontario
SACNASP: South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SAGC: South African Geomatics Council
SAIMM: South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

GLOSSARY

RESOURCE TYPES

Aeolian: Diamond deposits created and enriched during transport of sediment through wind action (aeolian processes) resulting in the formation of wind blown dunes, ripples and sand sheets within which localised enrichment of diamonds may occur.

Banded Iron Formation: A chemical sedimentary rock consisting of silica and iron oxide. The rock texture is characteristically laminated or banded.

Beaches: Diamond deposits enriched through marine processes and preserved along the marine shoreline within a series of fossil terraces.

Canga: An iron rich rock formed where material weathered from an original iron ore deposit has been cemented by iron minerals.

Colluvium: Loose, unconsolidated material that accumulates above the weathering iron ore bodies.

Deflation: Diamond deposits enriched through wind driven removal of light particles resulting in concentration of diamonds.

Ferruginous Laterite: An especially iron-rich laterite.

Fluvial Placer: Diamond deposits formed and preserved within fossil sand and gravel terraces located adjacent to contemporary fluvial (river) systems.

Fresh Rock: Mineable material that has not been significantly modified by surface weathering processes.

Hematite: An iron oxide mineral with the chemical formula Fe_2O_3.

Itabirite: Itabirite is a banded quartz hematite schist.
Friable Itabirite is the extensively weathered equivalent leading to disaggregation of the individual mineral grains comprising the rock.

Kimberlite: A potassic ultrabasic volcanic rock, emplaced as either pipes, dykes or sills, which sometimes contain diamonds.

Laterite: A clay-like soil horizon rich in iron and aluminium oxides that formed by weathering of igneous rocks under tropical conditions.

Magnetite: An iron oxide mineral with the chemical formula Fe_3O_4.

Main Sulphide Zone (MSZ): The Main Sulphide Zone is the principal host of Platinum Group Metals within the Great Dyke of Zimbabwe. The Main Sulphide Zone is a tabular zone of sulphide-bearing rock within the uppermost P1 Pyroxenite.

Marine: Submerged diamond deposits enriched through fluvial (river), beach and marine reworking processes.

Merensky Reef (MR): One of the three major Platinum Group Metals bearing units within the Bushveld Complex. The Merensky Reef is located within the Upper Critical Zone of the Bushveld Complex and ranges in width from 0.8m to 4m. The Merensky Reef occurs at the interface between the Merensky Pyroxenite and the underlying anorthosite to norite. The Merensky Reef is characterised by the occurrence of one or more narrow chromitite stringers and frequently includes a coarse-grained pegmatoidal pyroxenite.

MRD: Mineral Residue Deposit is material discarded from the beneficiation process. This material may be re-treated to produce a saleable product or sold as is, where there is reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Oxide: Oxide ores are those found within close proximity to surface and whose mineralogy is dominated by oxidised species, including oxides and sulphates. Frequently, silicate minerals have broken down partially or completely to clay-rich species.

Platreef (PR): The Platreef is only present within the Northern Limb of the Bushveld Complex, in the vicinity of Polokwane, South Africa. The Platreef is a heterogenous unit dominated by felspathic pyroxenite, but including serpentinised pyroxenites and xenoliths of footwall rock. The Platreef dips steeply to the west and ranges in thickness between 60m and 200m. Platinum Group Metal mineralisation occurs disseminated within the Platreef and in frequent association with base-metal sulphides.

Pocket Beach: Diamond deposits formed due to interactions of ocean (longshore) currents with specific shoreline topographic features that facilitate the concentration of diamonds.

Porphyry (Copper): Large copper deposits hosted by intermediate felsic rocks. These deposits form close to large-scale subduction zones.

Saprolite: Clay-rich rock formed by decomposition of pre-existing rocks within a surface weathering environment.

Stockpile: Stockpiles resources comprise material that is mined together with the principal ore, but for economic or technical reasons is not processed. This material is stockpiled in preparation for processing when economic or technical conditions are more favourable.

Sulphide: Sulphide ores contain sulphide minerals that have not been subjected to surface oxidation.

Tailings: Material left over after the process of separating the valuable fraction of the mineralised material from the uneconomic fraction (gangue) of the run-of-mine. In some cases tailings can be re-treated to extract by-products.

TMR: Tailings Mineral Resource.

UG2 Reef (UG2): The UG2 Reef is located between 20m and 400m below the Merensky Reef and is the second chromitite unit within the Upper Group. The UG2 is typically a massive chromitite unit ranging in thickness from 0.6m to 1.2m. The hanging wall of the UG2 is a felspathic pyroxenite unit that may include several narrow chromitite stringers. The footwall of the UG2 is a coarse-grained pegmatoidal pyroxenite.

COAL PRODUCTS

Metallurgical – Coking: High-, medium- or low-volatile semi-soft, soft or hard coking coal primarily for blending and use in the steel industry; quality measured as Crucible Swell Number (CSN).

Metallurgical – Other: 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; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

Thermal – Export: Low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for export in the use of power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

Thermal – Domestic: Low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for domestic consumption for power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

Synfuel: Coal specifically for the domestic production of synthetic fuel and chemicals; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

OTHER ANGLO AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS

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SALTERBAXTER MSLGROUP

Anglo American plc
20 Carlton House Terrace
London
SW1Y 5AN
England

Tel +44 (0)20 7968 8888
Fax +44 (0)20 7968 8500
Registered number 3564138

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