AngloAmerican

2018 INTERIM RESULTS

26 July 2018

Copper – Quellaveco

Real Mining. Real People. Real Difference.

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INTERIM RESULTS AGENDA

Business Performance	*Mark Cutifani*
Financial Results	*Stephen Pearce*
Capital Allocation	*Mark Cutifani*
Building on Firm Foundations	*Mark Cutifani*

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Mark Cutifani

Platinum – Mogalakwena

H1 2018 – CONTINUED DELIVERY

Operating performance	Earnings and cash flow	Margins and returns
Production volumes[1]	EBITDA[3]	EBITDA margin[5]
⬆ 6%	$4.6bn	41%
Cost & volume improvements[2]	Attributable free cash flow[4]	ROCE[6]
$0.4bn	$1.6bn	19%

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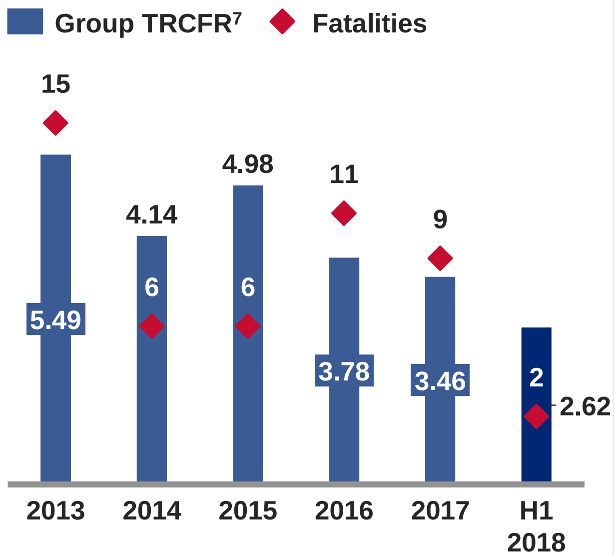
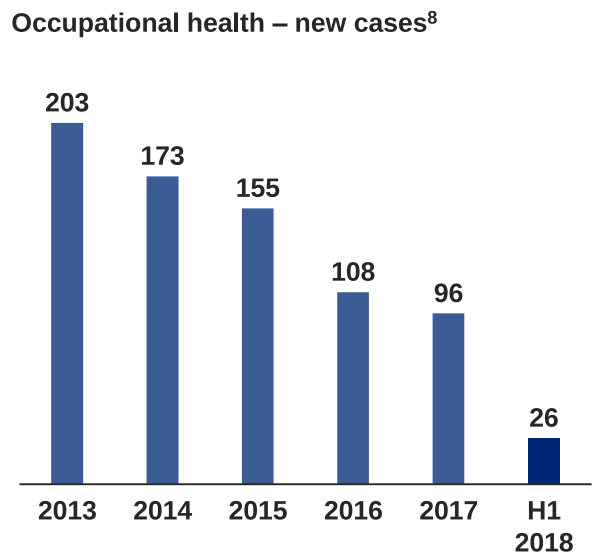
SAFETY, HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT

Safety



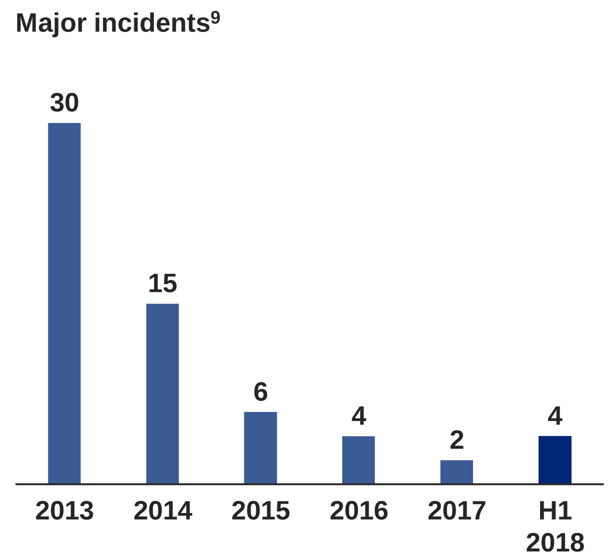
- Elimination of Fatalities taskforce.
- Focus on high potential hazards.

Health



- Improved working environments.
- Removal of persons from high risk areas.

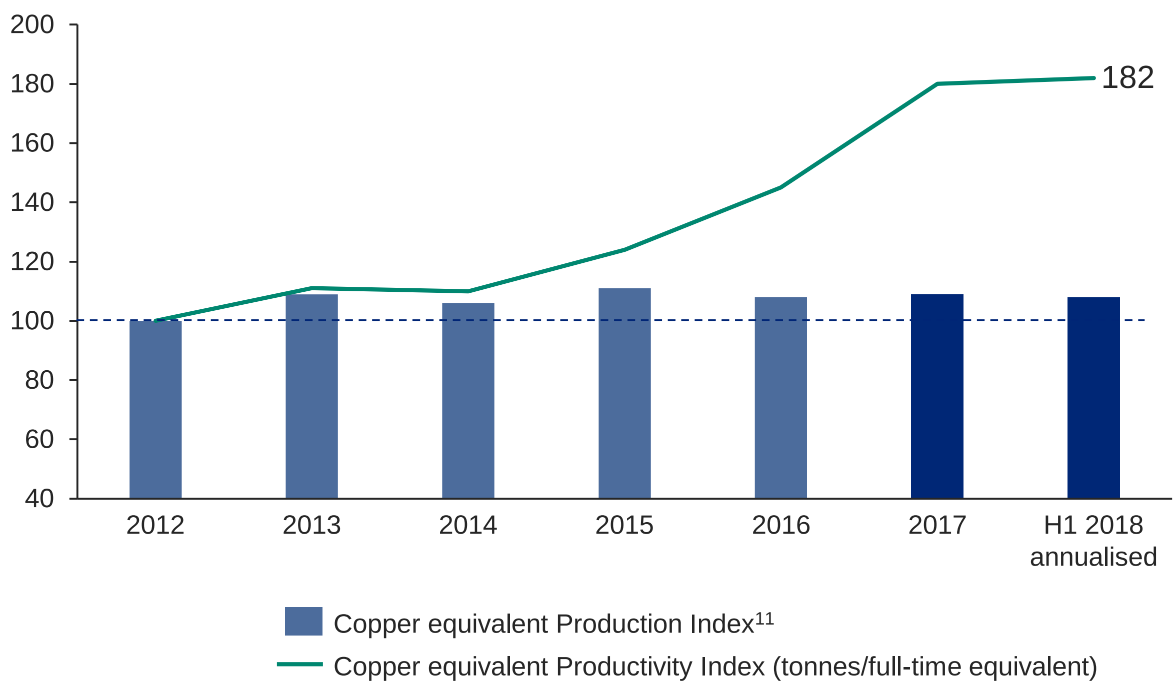
Environment



- Improvements in planning and operating discipline.
- Minas-Rio clean up complete and pipeline inspection underway.

PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES

Copper equivalent production and productivity[10,11]



2012 to H1 2018

Productivity[10]

↑82%

Production Volumes[11]

↑8%

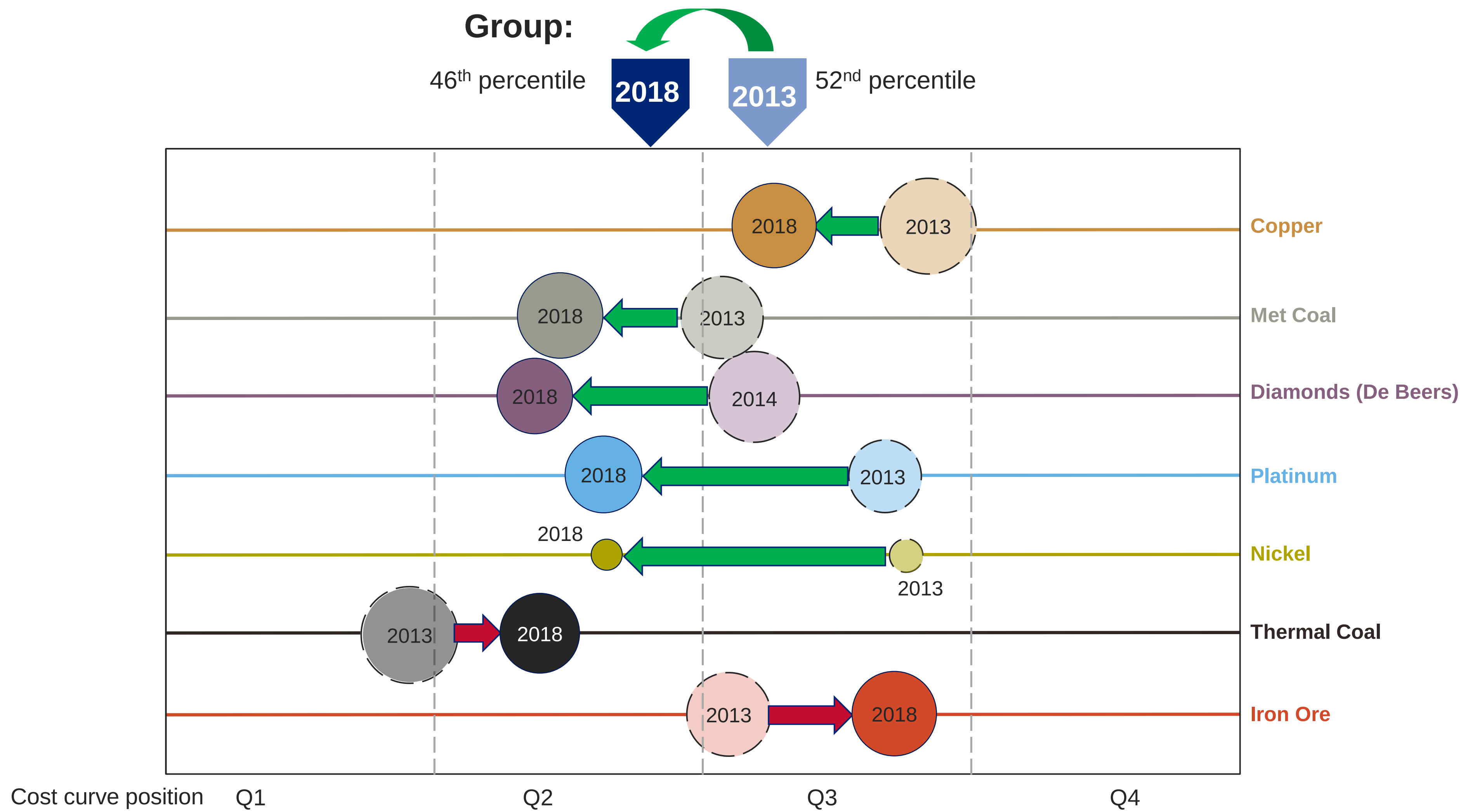
Number of assets[10]

↓47%

A COMPELLING ASSET EXAMPLE - MOGALAKWENA

Mining	Concentrating	Value enhancing
Shovel loading rate (tonnes / hr)	**Tonnes milled (million)**	**PGM ounces ('000 ounces)**
↑ **34%**	↑ **35%**	↑ **60%**
H1 2018 vs 2012	2018e vs 2012	2018e vs 2012
Truck utilisation (average hrs / truck)	**4E Concentrator recovery %**	**All-in sustaining cost[12]**
↑ **19%**	↑ **8%**	↓ **75%**
H1 2018 vs 2012	H1 2018 vs 2012	H1 2018 vs 2012

AN IMPROVED COMPETITIVE POSITION



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PERFORMANCE & UPGRADED PORTFOLIO DRIVE MARGINS

+11pp

Uplift to mining margin[5] since 2012 from Operating Model, portfolio upgrade and Marketing

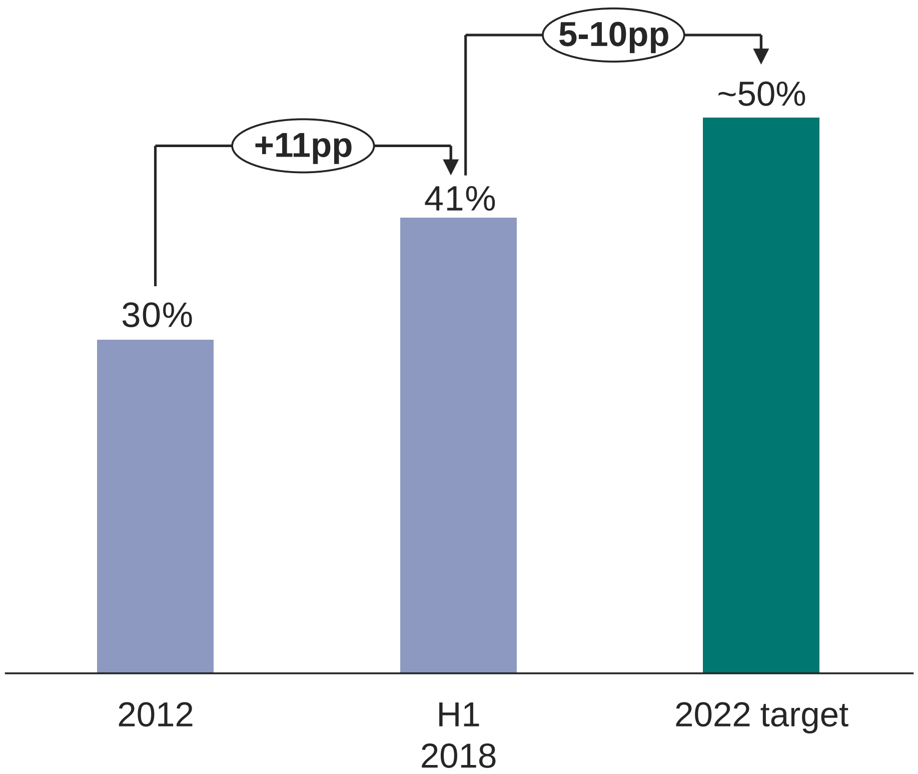
Further…

5-10pp

Uplift to be achieved through:

- Operational Efficiency (1-5 years)
- Innovation and Technology (3-5 years)
- Project Delivery (3-5 years)

Mining EBITDA margin[5] (%)



FINANCIALS

Stephen Pearce

Copper – Collahuasi

H1 2018 – CONTINUED DELIVERY

EBITDA[3]

$4.6bn

up 11% vs H1 2017

Underlying EPS[14]

$1.23/sh

up 4cps vs H1 2017

Free cash flow[4]

$1.6bn

up 23% after one-offs

Capital expenditure[13]

$1.2bn

$2.6-2.8bn expected for FY18

Net debt

$4.0bn

down $0.5bn vs FY 2017

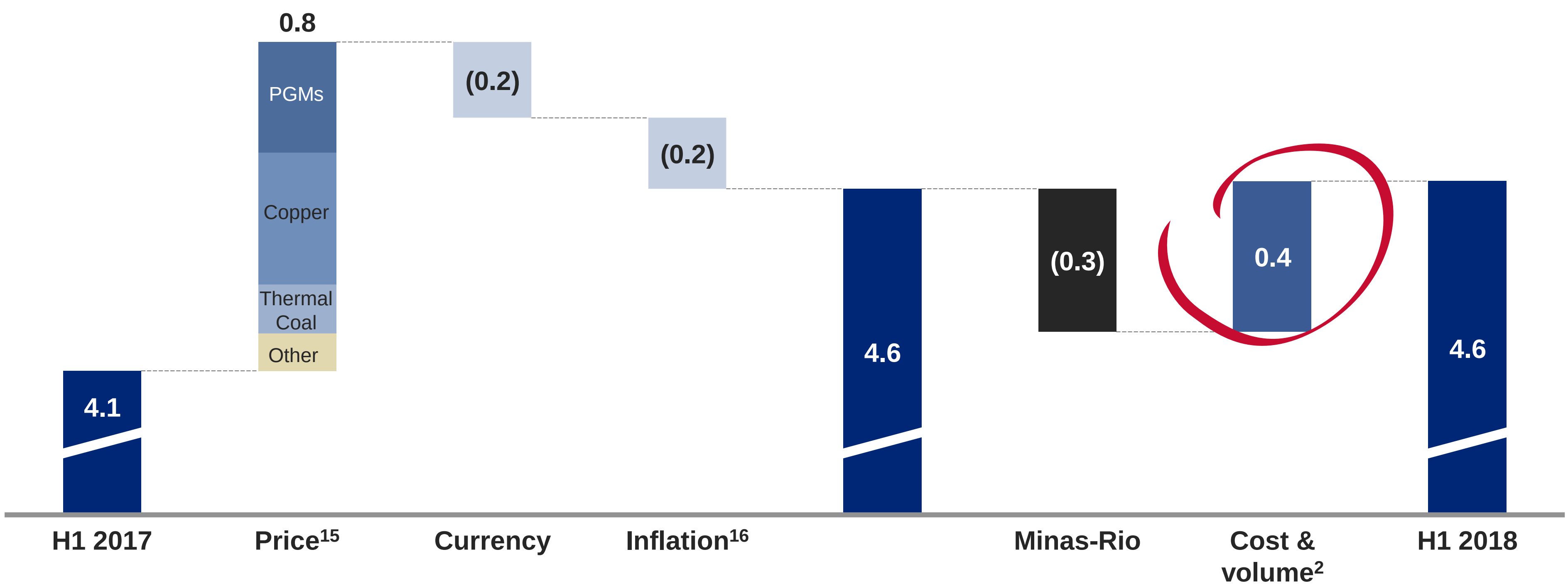
Dividend

49c/sh

40% of underlying earnings

CONTINUED DELIVERY OF IMPROVEMENTS

EBITDA variance: H1 2018 vs. H1 2017 ($bn)



$4.6BN COST & VOLUME IMPROVEMENT DELIVERED

…the next $3-4bn

Operational Efficiency

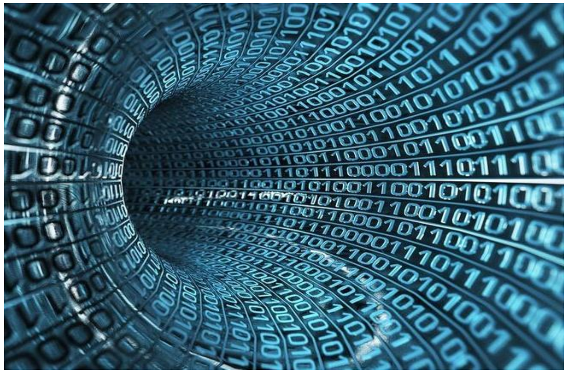
~$1.5bn

1-5 years

Benchmark and beyond

Amandelbult turnaround

Minas-Rio



Technology and Innovation

~$1.0bn

3-5 years

Concentrated Mine

Digitally Intelligent Mine

Modern Mine

Project Delivery

~$1.5bn

3-5 years

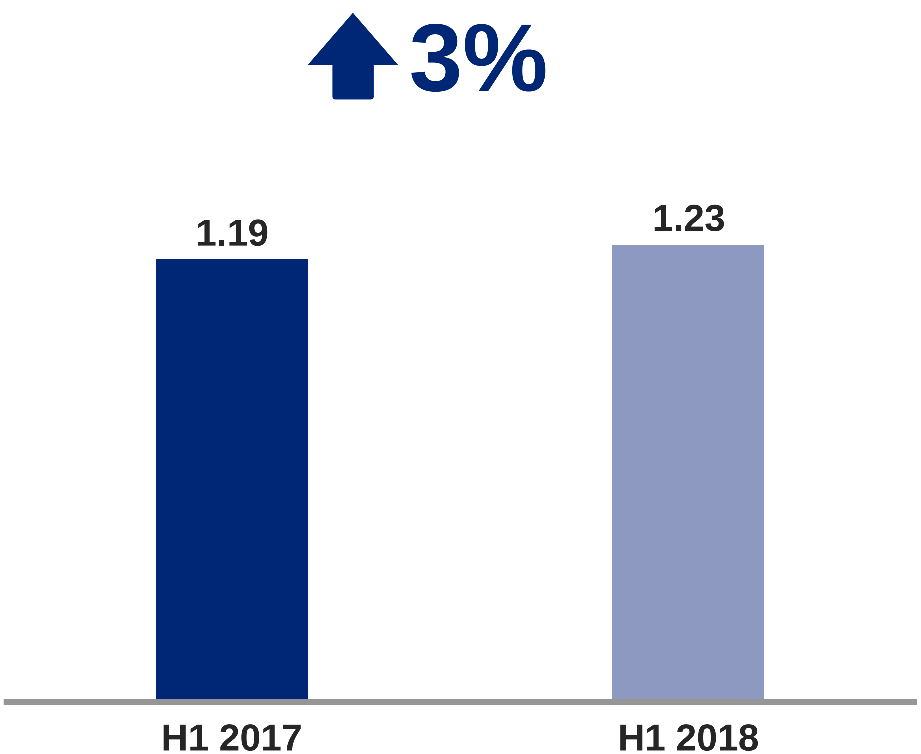
Quellaveco (Copper)

Moranbah-Grosvenor (Met Coal)

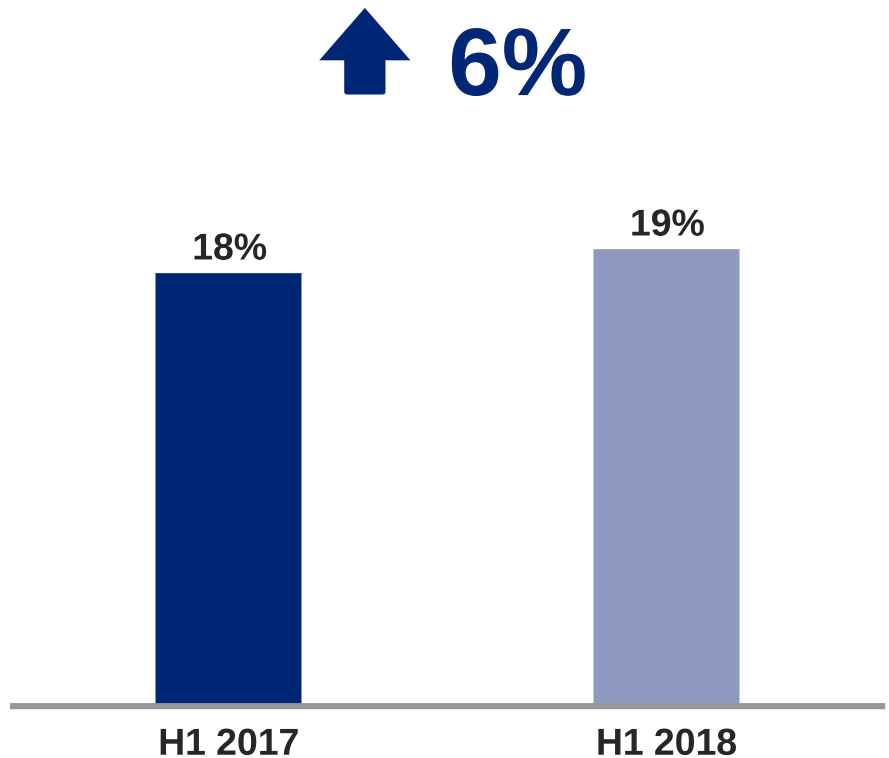
Marine Namibia (Diamonds)

CONTINUED GROWTH IN EARNINGS AND RETURNS

Underlying EPS ($bn)

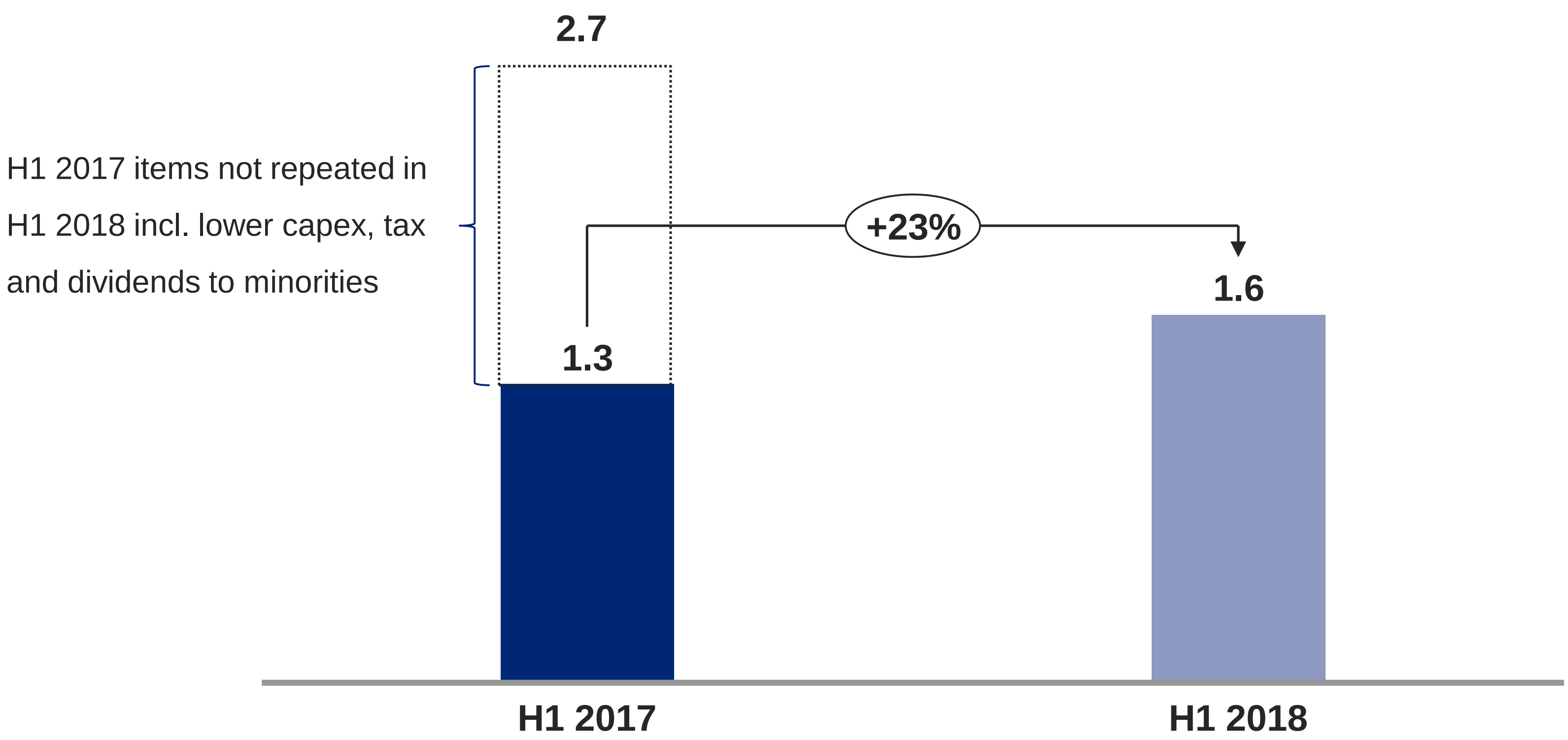


Return on capital employed[6] (%)



STRONG FREE CASH FLOW GENERATION CONTINUES

Attributable Free Cash Flow[4] ($bn)



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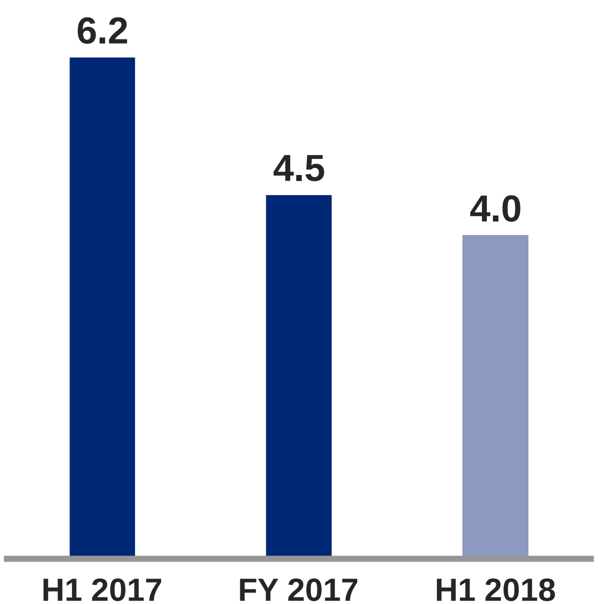
A RESILIENT BALANCE SHEET

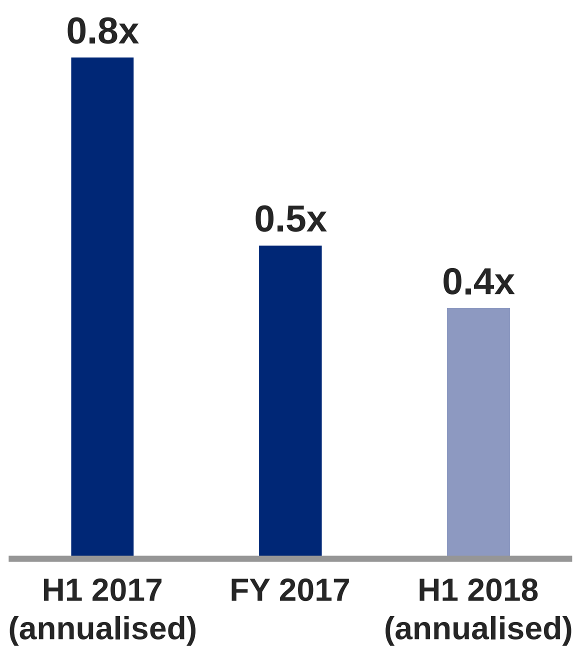
Net debt[17] ($bn)

↓ 36% y-o-y



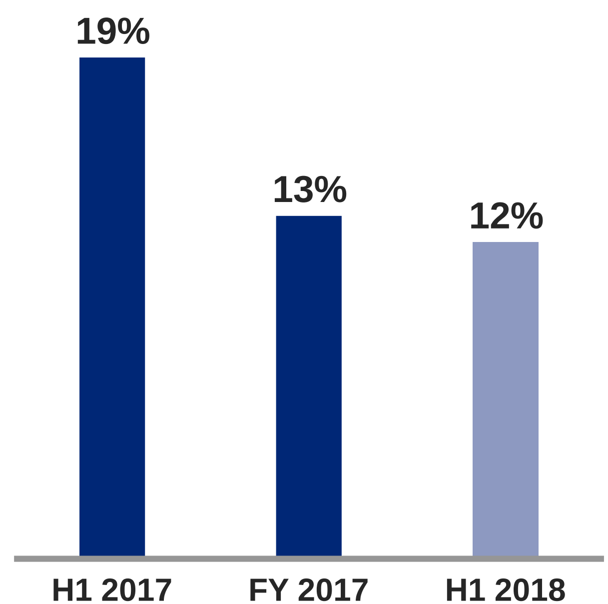
Net debt / EBITDA

↓ 42% y-o-y



Gearing ratio[18]

↓ 37% y-o-y



DELIVERING RETURNS TO SHAREHOLDERS

H1 2018 dividend

$630m

$1.9bn returned since H1 2017

Payout per share

49c

+2% vs H1 2017

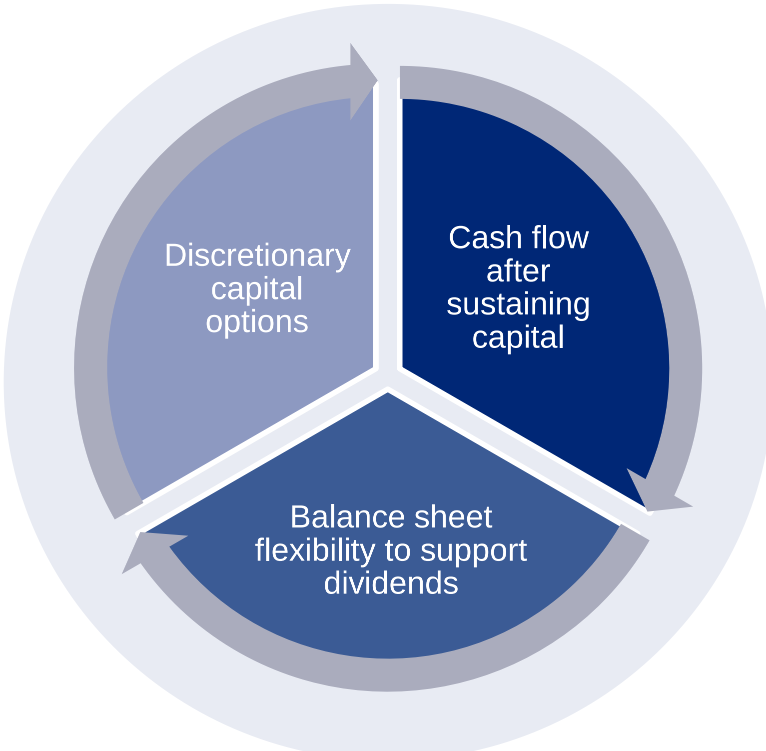
Committed to payout policy

40%

of underlying earnings

DELEVERAGING AND DIVIDEND SUSTAINABILITY

Capital allocation framework[19]



Discretionary capital options

Portfolio upgrade	Future project options	Additional shareholder returns

H1 2018

1.8

- Attributable free cash flow of $1.6bn
- Add back discretionary spend

(1.7)

- Reduced net debt by $0.5bn
- Paid final dividend of $0.7bn
- Other adjustments
- *(H1 2018 dividend declared: $0.6bn)*

(0.2)

- Discretionary capital including exploration/evaluation
- Portfolio upgrading

DISCIPLINED CAPITAL ALLOCATION

Mark Cutifani

De Beers – SS Nujoma

PORTFOLIO – ASSET QUALITY FOCUS

	Longer term positioning	Quality asset focus
Copper	Exceptional resource endowment Long life, low cost assets	High quality growth opportunities Los Bronces, Collahuasi & Quellaveco
Diamonds (De Beers)	Industry leader with diversification Focus on market growth & development	Capacity to respond to demand Botswana, Marine Namibia
PGMs	Repositioned portfolio Low cost industry leader	Mogalakwena opportunities Amandelbult optimisation
Bulks	High quality assets Focus on cash margins & returns	Minas-Rio ramp-up & Kumba enhancements Moranbah-Grosvenor de-bottlenecking

Discretionary Capital is asset focused

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CONTINUED PORTFOLIO UPGRADE IN H1 2018

Copper

Quellaveco approval & syndication

PGMs repositioning

Union sold

BRPM sale

Mototolo acquisition

Thermal Coal

Eskom-tied mines sold

New Largo project sale

Diamonds (De Beers)

Lightbox

Offer for Peregrine

QUELLAVECO: A WORLD CLASS COPPER PROJECT

Copper - Quellaveco

QUELLAVECO – A WORLD CLASS COPPER PROJECT

Attractive returns…

IRR

>15%

Real, post-tax

ROCE

>20%

Average over first 10 years

Payback

4 years

From first production (2022)

…for a world class copper project

Low cost	Q1 on cost curve
Significant potential	Long life
	Large scale
	Endowment upside
Capital discipline	Successful syndication
Execution ready	Permitted
	Unique social credentials
	Established mining region

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EXECUTION READY

Strong local support, key permits in place

Community support

26

Dialogue Table commitments to local community

~$300m

Community investment commitment for next 30 years[20]

Job creation

~9,000

on construction, ~2,500 in normal operation

80%

employees from local community[21]

Key permits in place for life of mine

- ✓ Environmental Impact Study
- ✓ Mining and Beneficiation
- ✓ Construction water license

Target construction schedule of <4 years

Land access

- Secured 100% of land access for mine / plant
- All 5 family relocations successfully completed

River diversion tunnel

- 7.7km tunnel excavation completed, river diversion scheduled end-2018

Main access road

- To be completed by Q4 2018. Existing roads provide access to project site

Construction camp

- ~3,000 bed camp completed. ~5,000 additional beds in progress

Water reservoirs

- Water reservoirs for construction completed
- Works for operations water supply commenced

Port

- Long term access agreement in place

SUCCESSFULLY SYNDICATED WITH MITSUBISHI CORP

Consideration[22]	Implied NPV	Anglo American ownership
$600m	**$2.74bn**	**60%**
$500m upfront, $100m contingent	for 100% of the project	from 82%, reducing capex and risk

Syndication confirms the world-class quality of the asset

- Raises Mitsubishi stake from 18.1% to 40% - extending a long-standing partnership
- Aligns with disciplined approach to capital allocation
- External validation of quality of the project

ATTRACTIVE RETURNS PROFILE

Robust financial returns on project capex of $5.0-5.3bn

IRR[23]

>15%

Real, post-tax

ROCE

>20%

Average over first 10 years

Payback period

4 years

From first production in 2022

EBITDA margin

>50%

Average over first 10 years

Construction capex

$2.5-2.7bn

Anglo American share post-syndication

2018 construction capex[24]

~$0.4bn

to be fully funded from syndication proceeds

COMPETITIVE COST CURVE POSITION

Quellaveco improves our cost position

C1 cash cost

$1.05/lb

Average over first 10 years

Structural cost advantages

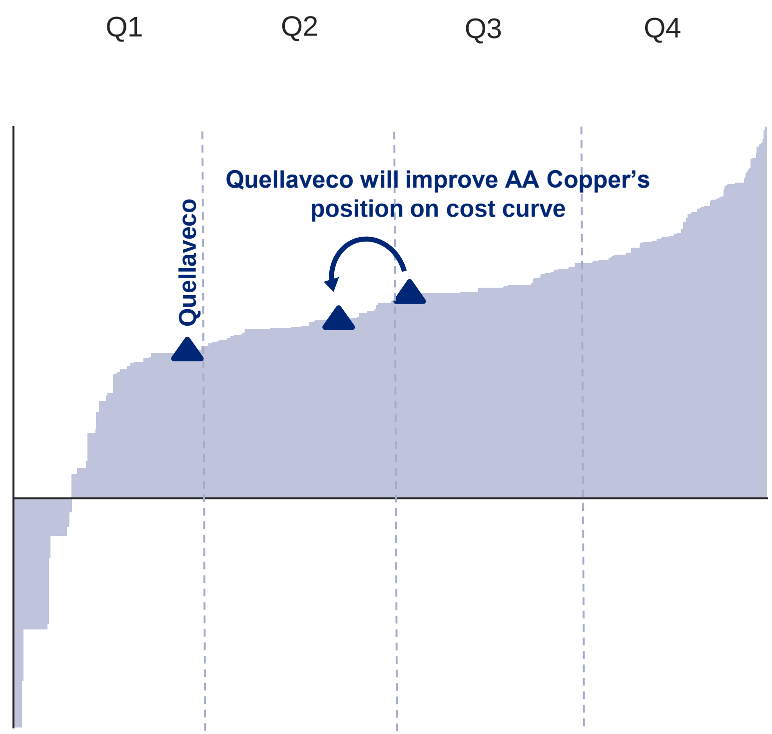
- Low strip ratio
- Efficient & short hauling
- Competitive labour & power

Production

300ktpa

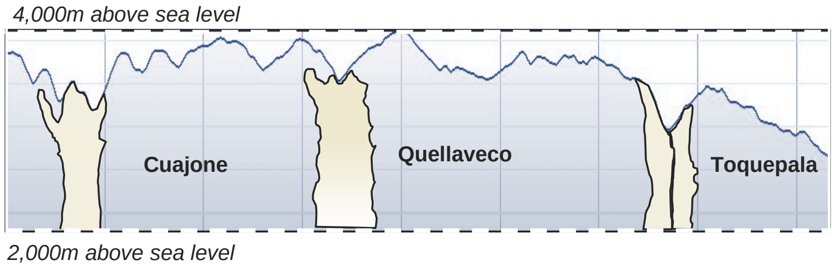
Copper equivalent average over first 10 years

2018 Copper C1 cash cost curve[25]



THE START OF THE RESOURCE JOURNEY

Favourable mineralisation characteristics



Mineralisation open at depth, and to north & south

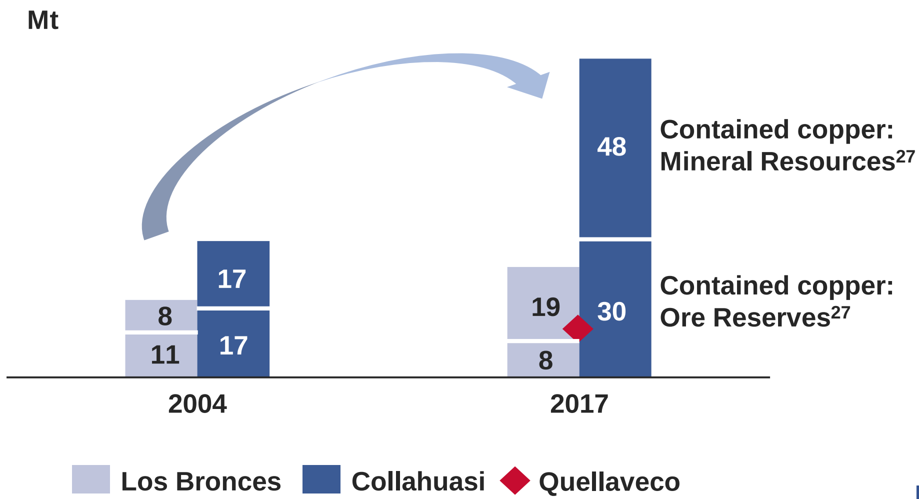
Neighbouring mines operating >40 yrs & 2-3x deeper[26]

Quellaveco at start of its resource journey

Porphyry deposits tend to occur in clusters

Quellaveco licence area: significant potential & several prospective anomalies

Resource expansion at LB & Collahuasi



BUILDING ON FIRM FOUNDATIONS

Mark Cutifani

De Beers – Gahcho Kué

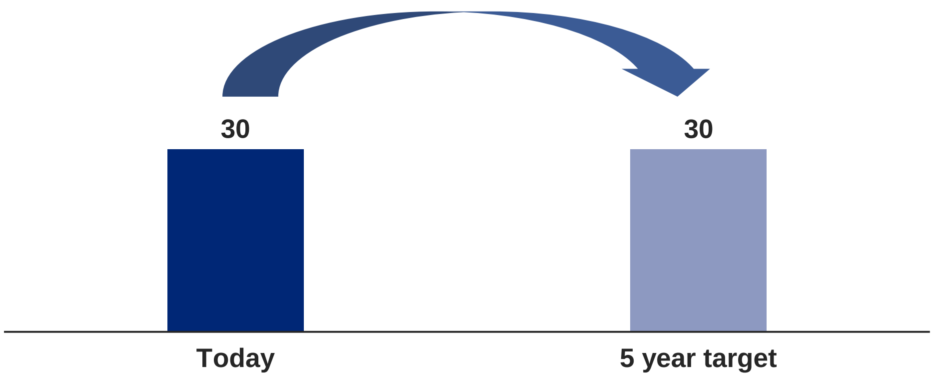
PORTFOLIO: LONG LIFE WITH OPTIONALITY

A unique endowment

2017 average asset life[28]

30 years

Average life[28] (years)



Longer term asset optionality

Copper — Los Bronces UG, Collahuasi & Sakatti

Diamonds (De Beers) — Jwaneng, Orapa & Marine Namibia

PGMs — Mogalakwena, Amandelbult & Mototolo

Met Coal — Aquila, Moranbah South & Peace River Coal

RESOURCE DISCOVERY: PATHWAY TO VALUE

Geographies

New search spaces - Frontier & undercover

District-scale positions (1,000 to >10,000km^2)

Innovation

FutureSmart Mining™ can unlock value

Rapid implementation of concepts and tools

Agility

Discovery Operating Model

First-mover advantage

Value Focus

Strong cash generation potential

Capital efficient projects

PROSPECTIVE DISTRICTS IN DIVERSIFIED GEOGRAPHIES

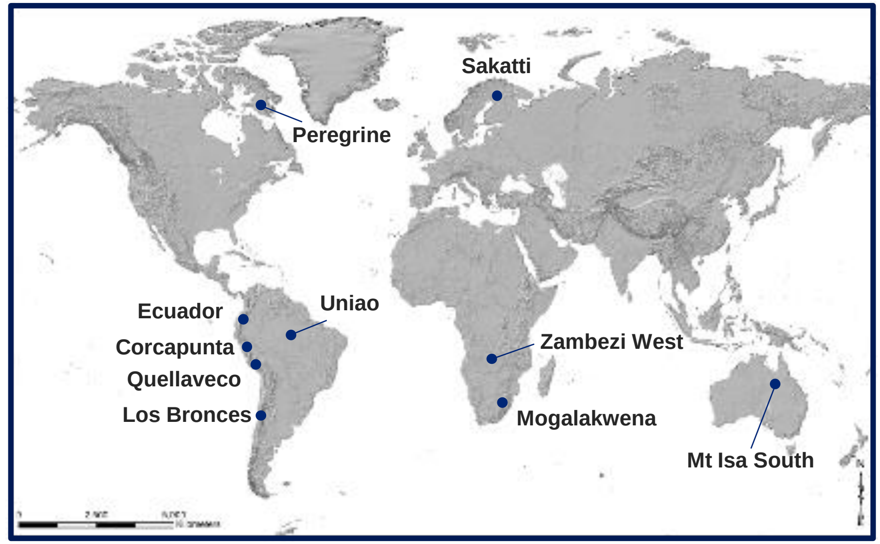
Australia Cu
Mt Isa South, >7,000km^2 under application

Brazil Cu-Au
Uniao, >19,000km^2 under application,

Ecuador Cu-Au
Securing prime position, >800km^2

Peru Cu-Au
Corcapunta, near-term drilling target

Zambia Cu-Co
Zambezi West, >10,000km^2 secured



High-Priority Near Asset Discovery Projects

Los Bronces District: Cu-Mo

Mogalakwena/Northern Limb: PGM-Ni-Cu

Quellaveco District: Cu-Mo

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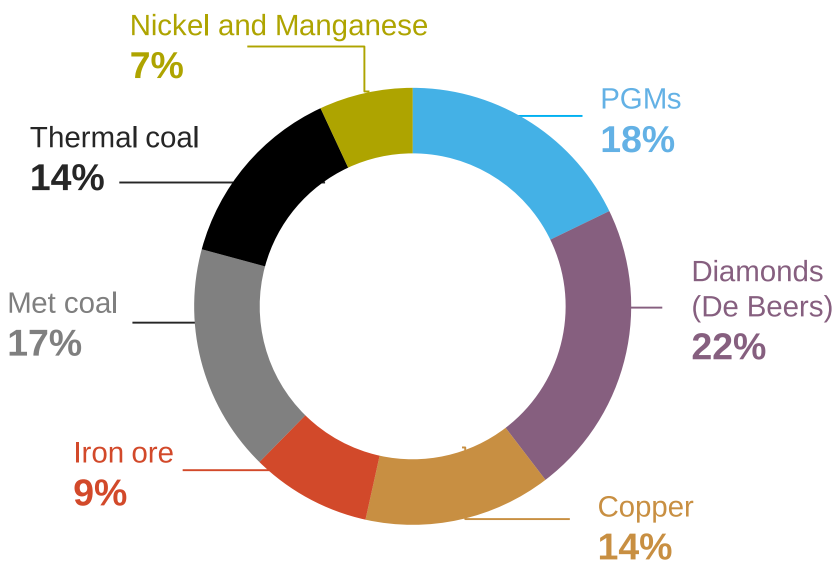
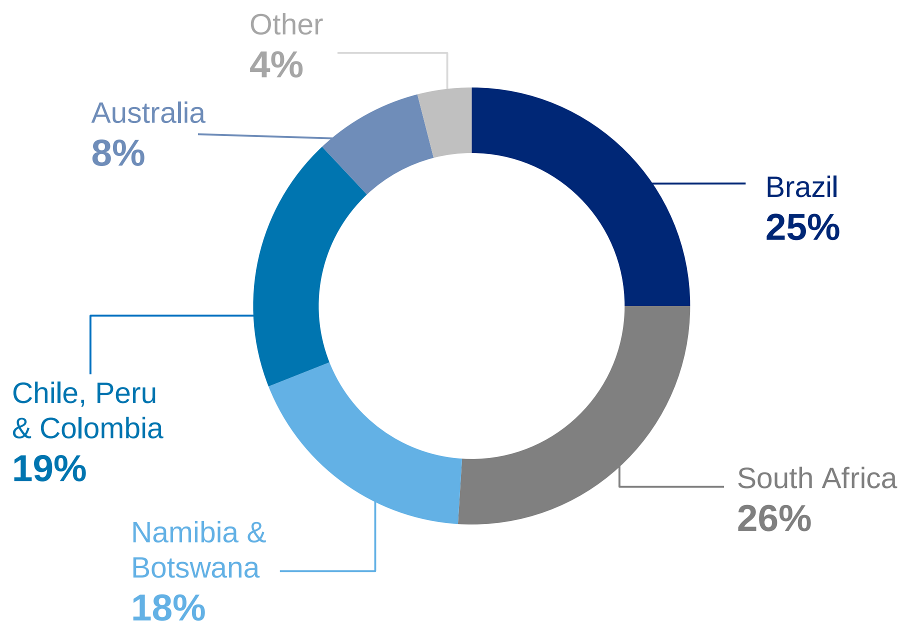
ASSET QUALITY: DIFFERENTIATED PORTFOLIO

Revenue by product[29]



Capital employed by geography[29]



Asset focused strategy

Quality asset diversification

Balanced geographic exposure

PORTFOLIO POSITIONED FOR A CHANGING WORLD

	Electrification and Innovation	A Greener World	Growing Middle Class
~1Mt copper	✓	✓	✓
~37Mct diamonds (De Beers)			✓
~5Moz PGMs		✓	✓
~70Mt high grade iron ore		✓	
~21Mt premium coking coal		✓	
~30Mt export thermal coal	✓		✓
~75kt nickel and ~3.5Mt manganese	✓		✓

POTENTIAL TURNED INTO DELIVERY

Assets	Capabilities	Returns
Quality	Operating Model	Strong balance sheet
Diversification	Innovation and sustainability	Capital discipline
Growth	Marketing	Sustainable dividend

"World class assets & leading capabilities to deliver a world class business"

FOOTNOTES

1. Copper equivalent production is normalised for Bokoni being placed on care and maintenance, and the suspension of operations at Minas-Rio. De Beers production on 100% basis except the Gahcho Kué joint venture which is on an attributable 51% basis; Copper production from the Copper business unit; Copper production shown on a contained metal basis; Platinum production reflects own mine production and purchases of metal in concentrate; Iron ore total based on the sum of Minas-Rio (wet basis) and Kumba (dry basis); Export thermal coal includes export primary production from South Africa and Colombia, and excludes secondary South African production that may be sold into either the export or domestic markets; Nickel production from the Nickel business unit.
2. EBITDA variance. Volume variance calculated as increase/(decrease) in sales volumes multiplied by prior period EBITDA margin. For assets in the first 12 months following commercial production all EBITDA is included in the volume variance, as there is no prior period comparative. Cash costs include inventory movements.
3. All metrics in presentation shown on an underlying basis.
4. Attributable free cash flow is defined as net cash inflows from operating activities net of total capital expenditure, net interest paid and dividends paid to minorities.
5. The margin represents the Group's underlying EBITDA margin for the mining business. It excludes the impact of Platinum purchases of concentrate, third party purchases made by De Beers, third party marketing activities, the South African domestic thermal coal business and reflects Debswana accounting treatment as a 50/50 joint venture.
6. Attributable ROCE is defined as attributable underlying EBIT divided by average attributable capital employed. It excludes the portion of the return and capital employed attributable to non-controlling interests in operations where Anglo American has control but does not hold 100% of the equity.
7. Total Recordable Cases Frequency Rate per million hours.
8. New cases of occupational disease. Previously, health incidents were reported.
9. Reflects level 3-5 incidents. Environmental incidents are classified in terms of a 5-level severity rating. Incidents with medium, high and major impacts, as defined by standard internal definitions, are reported as level 3-5 incidents.
10. 2012-H1 2018. Includes benefits of portfolio upgrading.
11. 2012-H1 2018. Copper equivalent is calculated using long-term consensus parameters. Excludes domestic / cost-plus production. Production shown on a reported basis. Includes assets closed or placed on care and maintenance. Includes sale of Union announced in February 2017 and Eskom-tied thermal coal operations announced in April 2017.
12. All-in sustaining costs defined as cash operating costs, overhead costs, other income and expenses, all sustaining capital expenditure, capitalised waste stripping and allocated marketing and market development costs net of revenue from all metals other than platinum.
13. Cash expenditure on property, plant and equipment including related derivatives, net of proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and includes direct funding for capital expenditure from non-controlling interests. Shown excluding capitalised operating cash flows.
14. Underlying earnings is profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company, before special items and remeasurements, and is therefore presented after net finance costs, income tax expense and non-controlling interests.
15. Price variance calculated as increase/(decrease) in price multiplied by current period sales volume. For diamonds, the variance reflects a positive change in mix to higher value goods, with the price index up 2%.
16. Inflation variance calculated using CPI on prior period cash operating costs that have been impacted directly by inflation.
17. Net debt excludes the own credit risk fair value adjustment on derivatives.
18. Net debt / (net assets + net debt).
19. 'Cash flow after sustaining capital' comprises attributable free cash flow of $1.8bn, excluding discretionary capex and exploration / evaluation expenditure of $0.2bn. 'Balance sheet flexibility to support dividends' comprises reduction in net debt of $0.5bn, dividends of $0.7bn and $0.4bn of other items, including translation differences, employee share scheme purchases and accrued interest. 'Discretionary capital options' comprises discretionary capex and exploration / evaluation expenditure of $0.2bn.
20. Commitment of 1bn Peruvian Sol over next 30 years resulting from Dialogue Table commitments.
21. Unskilled workforce.
22. The total subscription by Mitsubishi for new shares in AAQSA will be $833 million (in order for Mitsubishi to attain a 40% share of the total number of AAQSA shares following the issue of new shares), of which $500 million will be consideration to pre-fund a portion of Anglo American's capital contributions to AAQSA for the development of the Quellaveco project. The total subscription consideration will be subject to customary balance sheet adjustments using a valuation date of 1 July 2018.
23. Real, post-tax.
24. 100% of capex from 1 August 2018, post-Board approval.
25. Wood Mackenzie.
26. Relative to Quellaveco reserve pit.
27. Refer to the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2017 for a breakdown of the classification categories.
28. Weighted average asset life based on copper equivalent production.
29. Attributable basis. Revenue by product based on business unit.

APPENDIX

De Beers - Forevermark

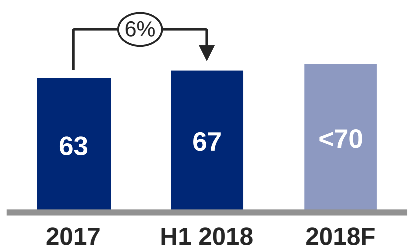
PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

	Units	2016	2017	2018F	2019F	2020F
Diamonds[1]	Mct	27.3	33.5	34-36	~32	~32
Copper[2]	Kt	577	579	630-660[3]	600-660	600-660
Platinum[4]	Moz	2.4	2.4	2.4-2.45 *(Previously 2.3-2.4)*	~2.0[5]	~2.0[5]
Palladium[4]	Moz	1.5	1.6	1.5-1.6	1.3-1.4[5]	1.3-1.4[5]
Iron ore (Kumba)[6]	Mt	41	45	43-44 *(Previously 44-45)*	44-45	44-45
Iron ore (Minas-Rio)[7]	Mt	16	17	~3 *(Previously 13-15)*	20-24	24-26.5
Metallurgical coal[8]	Mt	19	20	20-22	21-23	21-23
Thermal coal[9]	Mt	30	29	28-30 *(Previously 29-31)*	29-31	29-31
Nickel	Kt	45	44	42-44[10]	42-44[10]	~45

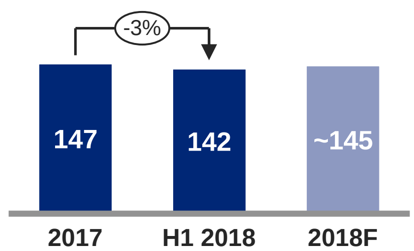
1. On a 100% basis except for the Gahcho Kué joint venture, which is on an attributable 51% basis. Production is subject to trading conditions. Reduction in 2019 volumes due to declining open pit production at Venetia and Victor end-of-mine-life.
2. Copper business unit only. On a contained-metal basis.
3. Increase in 2018 reflects expected temporary grade increase.
4. Produced ounces. Includes production from joint operations, associates and third-parties.
5. Decline from 2018 due to Rustenburg POC, which will be processed based on a tolling arrangement from 1 January 2019 and therefore is excluded from production guidance.
6. Dry basis. Decrease from prior guidance reflects rail constraints.
7. Wet basis. Current guidance assumes production resuming in Q4 2018, after remediation of pipeline leaks.
8. Excludes the sale of Foxleigh which completed in August 2016. Excludes thermal coal production.
9. Export South Africa and Colombia production.
10. Reduction from prior guidance due to additional plant maintenance requirements.

UNIT COST PERFORMANCE BY BUSINESS UNIT

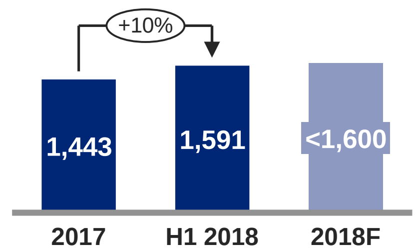
De Beers (US$/ct)[1]



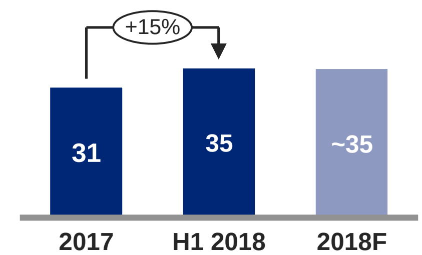
Copper (C1 USc/lb)



Platinum (US$/Pt oz)[2]



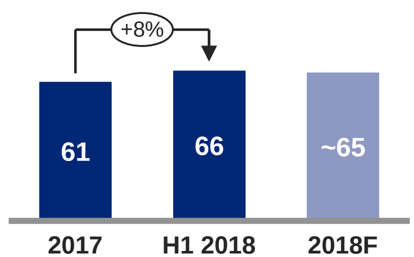
Kumba (FOB US$/t)[3]



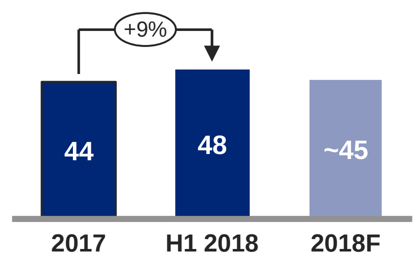
Minas-Rio (FOB US$/t)[4]

Expected FY 2018 EBITDA loss of $300-$400m

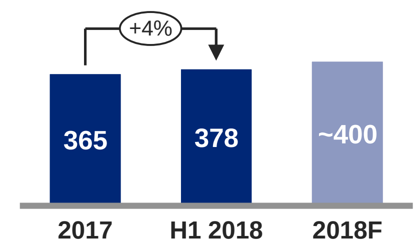
Met Coal (US$/t)[5]



Thermal coal SA export (US$/t)[6]



Nickel (C1 USc/lb)[7]



Note: Unit costs exclude royalties, depreciation and include direct support costs only.

1. De Beers unit cost is based on De Beers' share of production. The increase in 2018 is primarily due to FX rates and higher ratio of waste costs expensed rather than capitalised.
2. The increase in 2018 is due to FX and the impact of the run-of-mine stock adjustment in 2017 (~$0.1bn).
3. The increase in 2018 is due to FX.
4. Minas-Rio operations are currently suspended following two leaks in the iron ore pipeline
5. Metallurgical Coal FOB/t unit cost excludes royalties and study costs. The increase in 2018 is due to higher stripping costs at Dawson and Capcoal and timing of longwall moves.
6. Thermal Coal SA FOB/t unit cost comprises SA Trade only, excludes royalties. The increase in 2018 is primarily due to FX rates.
7. The increase in 2018 is due to maintenance and higher energy costs.

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EARNINGS SENSITIVITIES – H1 2018

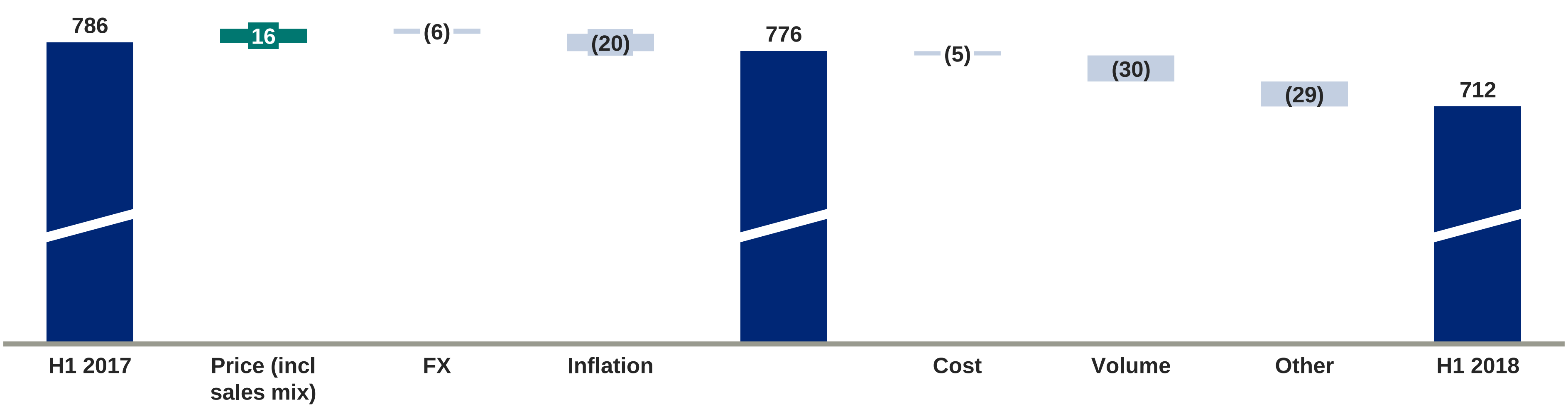
Sensitivity Analysis – H1 2018[1]			Impact of 10% change in price / FX
Commodity / Currency	**30 June spot**	**Average realised**	**EBITDA ($m)**
Copper(c/lb)	301	297	209[2]
Platinum ($/oz)	851	932	62
Palladium ($/oz)	953	1,005	51
Rhodium ($/oz)	2,250	1,938	12
Iron Ore ($/t)	64	69	152
Hard Coking Coal ($/t)	199	198	129
Thermal Coal (SA) ($/t)	104	88	75
Nickel(c/lb)	676	632	19[3]
Oil price	79	71	27
South African rand	13.73	12.30	264
Australian dollar	1.35	1.30	91
Brazilian real	3.86	3.43	41
Chilean peso	650	612	36

1. Reflects change on actual results for H1 2018.
2. Includes copper from both the Copper business and Platinum Business Unit.
3. Includes nickel from both the Nickel business and Platinum Business Unit.

DE BEERS – STRONG PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE

	Production[1]	Average price index	Realised price	Unit cost[2]	Underlying EBITDA	EBITDA margin	Capex[3]	Sales (Cons.)
H1 2018	17.5Mct	123	$162/ct	$67/ct	$712m	22%	$156m	17.8Mct[4]
vs. H1 2017	↑8%	↑2%	↑4%	↑6%	↓9%	↓3pp	↑111%	↓3%

Underlying EBITDA ($m)



1. Shown on a 100% basis except for the Gahcho Kué joint venture, which is on an attributable 51% basis.
2. De Beers unit costs are based on consolidated production and operating costs, excluding depreciation and special items, divided by carats recovered.
3. Stated net of capitalised operating cash flows.
4. Sales of 18.8Mct on a 100% basis (6% decrease).

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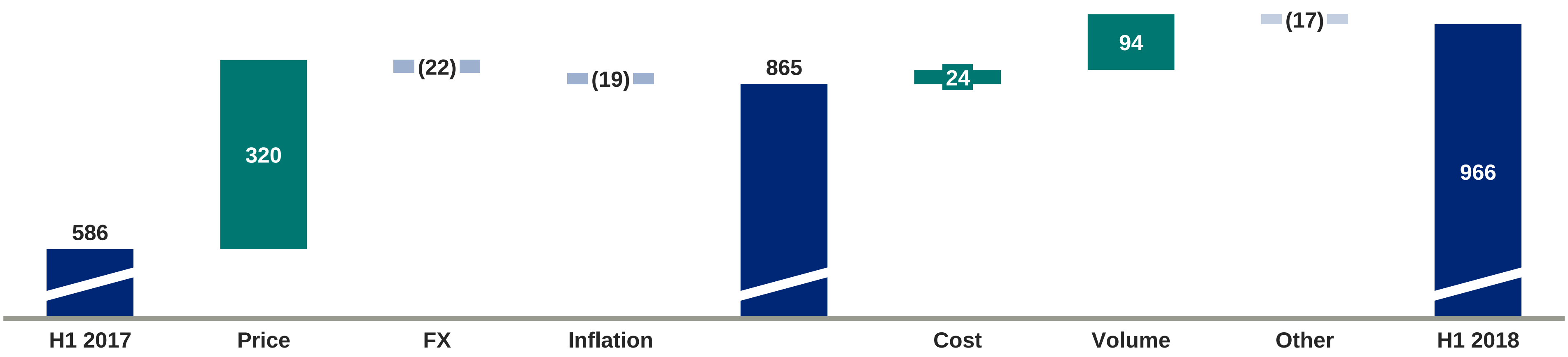
COPPER – STRONG OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE WITH SUPPORT FROM PRICE

	Production	Realised price	C1 unit cost	Underlying EBITDA	EBITDA margin[1]	Capex	Sales
H1 2018	313kt	297c/lb	142c/lb	$966m	52%	$368m	306kt
vs. H1 2017	↑10%	↑13%	↓4%	↑65%	↑12pp	↑64%	↑18%

Underlying EBITDA ($m)

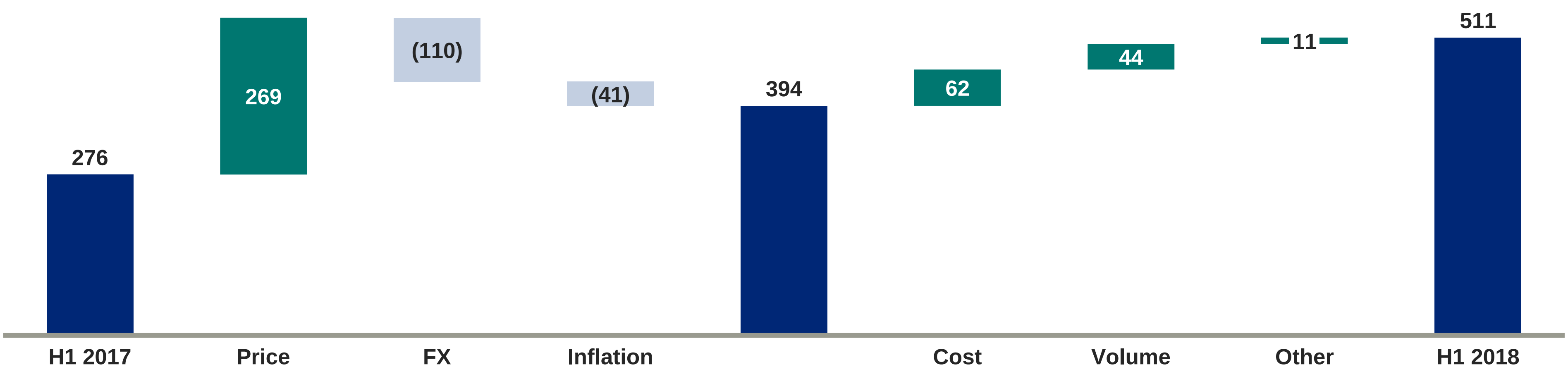


1. Excludes impact of third-party sales.

PGMs – 85% IMPROVEMENT TO EBITDA

	Production[1]	Realised Basket price[2]	Unit cost[2,3]	Underlying EBITDA	EBITDA margin[4]	Capex	Pt sales[5]	Headcount
H1 2018	1,233 koz	$2,318/oz	$1,591/oz	$511m	30%	$216m	1,117 koz	23,100
vs. H1 2017	↑4%	↑26%	↑5%	↑85%	↑11pp	↑71%	-	↓19%

Underlying EBITDA ($m)



1. Total platinum production is on a metal in concentrate basis.
2. Metrics stated per platinum ounce.
3. Platinum unit cost is on a produced metal in concentrate basis.
4. Excludes the impact of purchase of concentrate and the sale of refined metal purchased from third-parties.
5. Excludes trading volumes of 66koz

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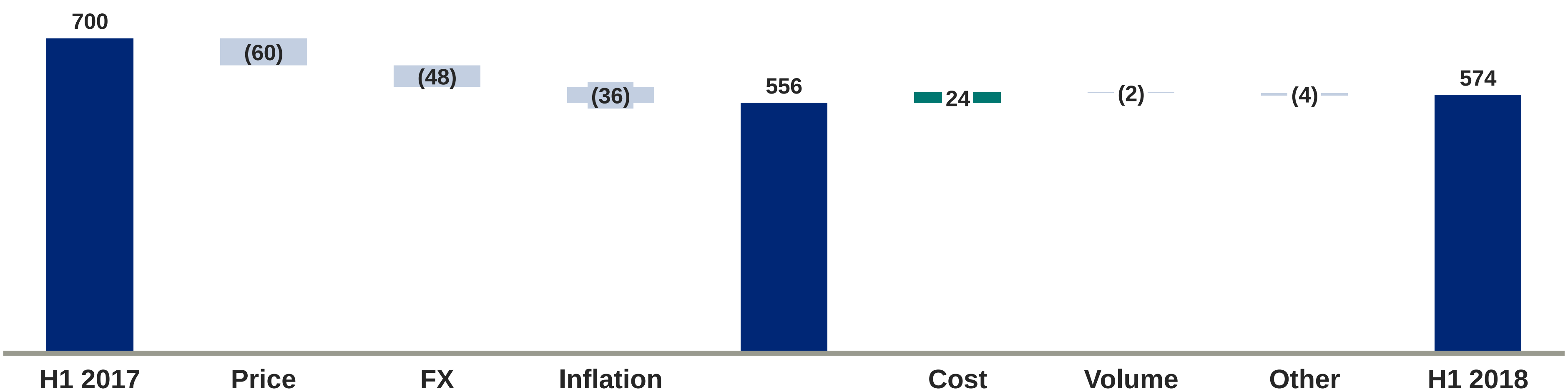
KUMBA IRON ORE – PRODUCTION INCREASED BY 3%

	Production	Realised price (FOB)[1]	Unit cost (FOB)	Gross cash margin ($/t)	Underlying EBITDA	EBITDA margin	Capex
H1 2018	22.4Mt	$69/t	$35/t	$34/t	$574m	36%	$138m
vs. H1 2017	↑3%	↓3%	↑9%	↓13%	↓18%	↓7pp	↑70%

Underlying EBITDA ($m)

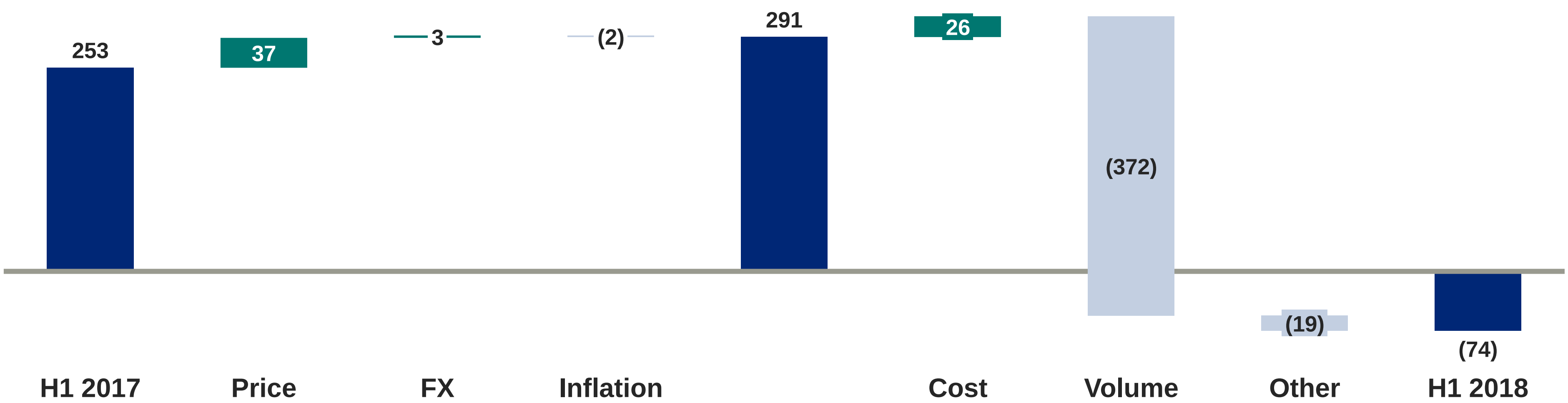


1. Break-even price of $46/t in H1 2018 (H1 2017: $40/t) (62% CFR dry basis).

MINAS-RIO OPERATIONS SUSPENDED FOLLOWING PIPELINE LEAKS

	Production	Realised price (FOB)	Unit cost (FOB)	Gross cash margin ($/t)	Underlying EBITDA	EBITDA margin	Capex[1]	Sales
H1 2018	3.2 Mt (wet)	$70/wmt	nm	nm	$(74)m	nm	$15m	3.2Mt
vs. H1 2017	↓64%	↑6%	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	↓63%

Underlying EBITDA ($m)

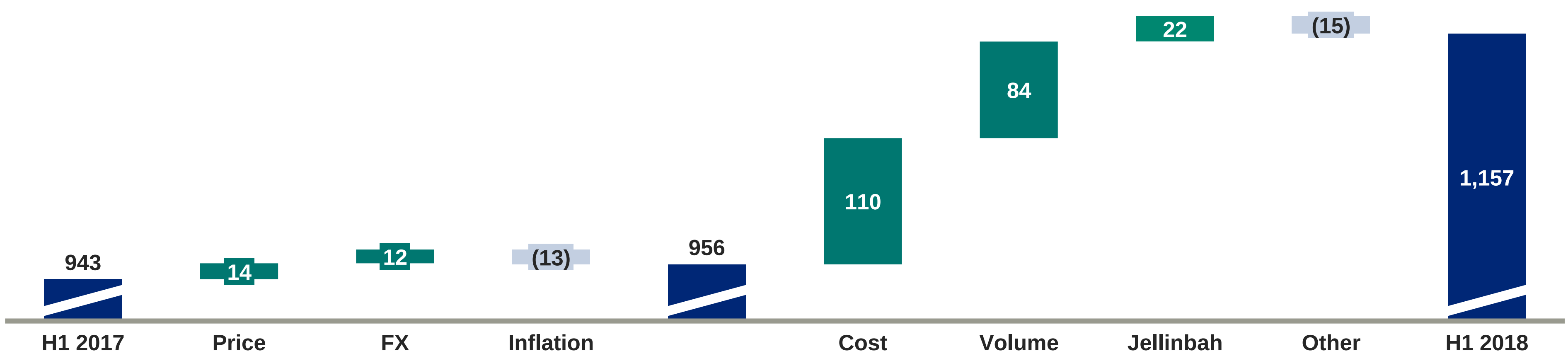


1. Stated net of capitalised operating cash inflows.

METALLURGICAL COAL – STRONG OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

	Metallurgical production[1]	FOB realised price[2]	Unit cost[3]	Underlying EBITDA	EBITDA margin	Capex
H1 2018	10.8Mt	$194/t	$66/t	$1,157m	55%	$219m
vs. H1 2017	↑17%	↑1%	↑3%	↑23%	↑2pp	↑42%

Underlying EBITDA ($m)



1. Excludes thermal coal.
2. Realised Australian metallurgical export. Includes HCC and PCI, excludes thermal coal.
3. FOB unit cost excluding royalties and study costs.

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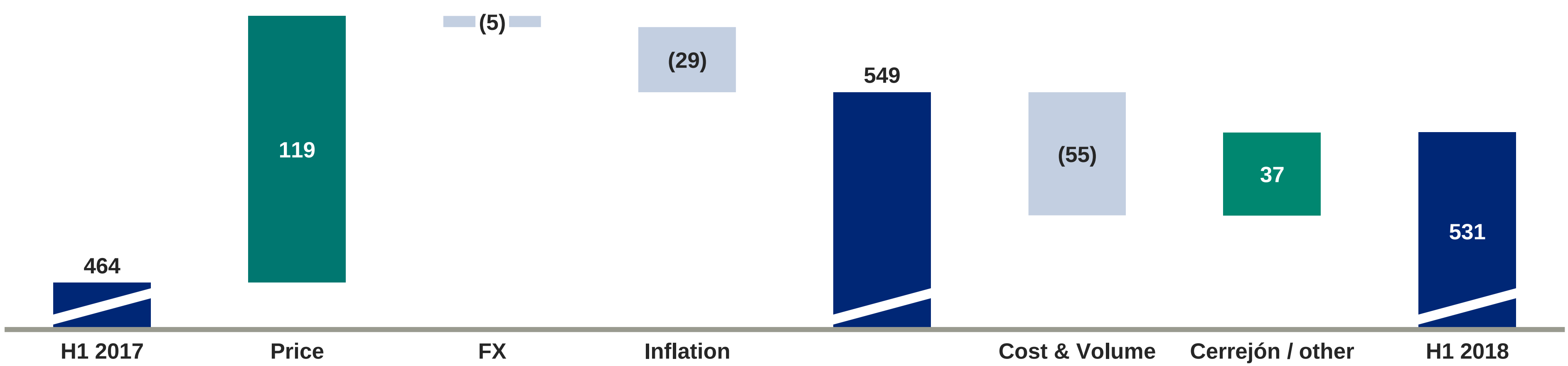
THERMAL COAL – SA AND COLOMBIA – HIGHER PRICES DRIVE EBITDA

	Export prod. SA / Col	FOB price[1] SA / Col	Unit cost[2] SA / Col	Underlying EBITDA SA / Col	EBITDA margin[3] SA / Col	SA Capex
H1 2018	8.8Mt / 5.2Mt	$88/t / $79/t	$48/t / $35/t	$341m / $190m	36% / 46%	$87m
vs. H1 2017	↓9% / 0%	↑22% / ↑11%	↑17% / ↑13%	↑21% / ↑4%	↑3pp/ ↓1pp	↑30%

Underlying EBITDA ($m)

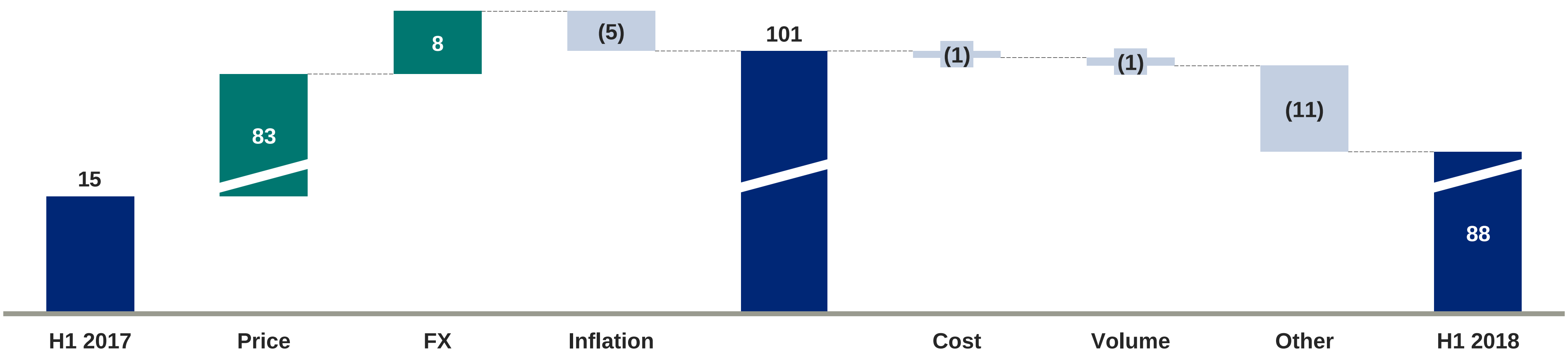


1. Realised South Africa and Colombia thermal export.
2. FOB unit cost excluding royalties. SA unit cost is for the trade operations.
3. SA excludes impact of third-party sales and Eskom-tied operations.

NICKEL – STRONGER PRICES BOOST EBITDA

	Production[1]	Realised price	C1 unit cost[2]	Underlying EBITDA	EBITDA margin	Capex	Sales[1]
H1 2018	19.4kt	632c/lb	378c/lb	$88m	31%	$15m	20.1kt
vs. H1 2017	↓8%	↑43%	↑4%	↑487%	↑24pp	↑114%	↓3%

Underlying EBITDA ($m)



1. Nickel BU only.
2. Codemin and Barro Alto.

DE BEERS: THE WORLD'S LEADING DIAMOND BUSINESS

Best-in-class business

EBITDA mining margin[1]

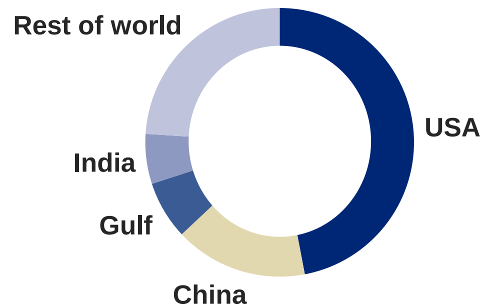
~55%

Trading business delivering stable margins

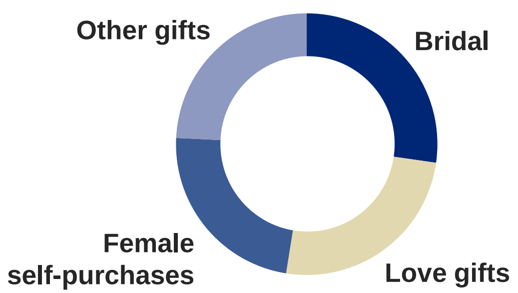
~8%

Consumer focused product

Global demand



Diversified customer base[2]



Lightbox

Clarity for consumers

Different market

Technology driven

1. Margin excluding trading and other non-mining activities
2. Source: The Diamond Insight Report on 2016 data published in 2017. Based on total jewellery spend in the top 4 markets of the USA, China, Japan and India.

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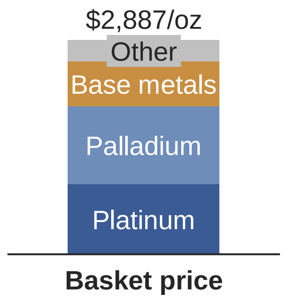
ASSET FOCUSED PGM STRATEGY

The world's leading PGM business

1. Mogalakwena

52%

H1 2018 margin



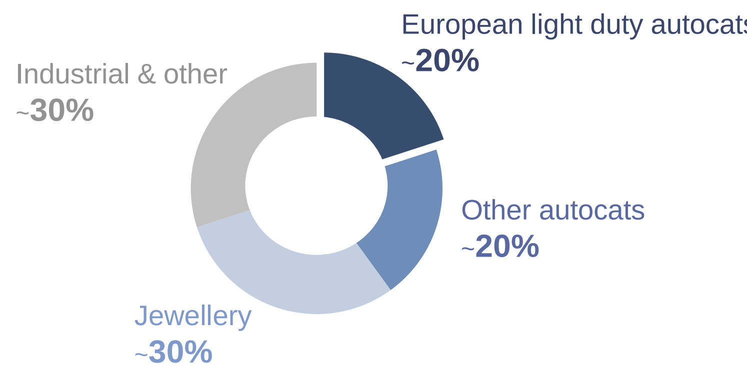
2. Amandelbult

Targeting **25%** further cost reductions

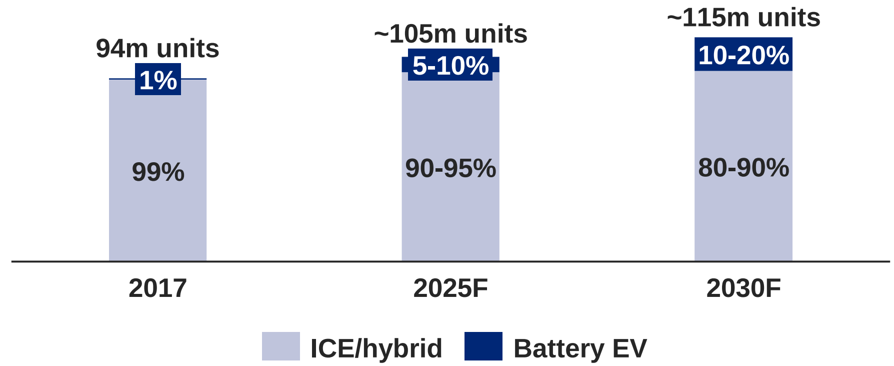
3. Processing

Delivering a **stable ~10% margin**

European diesel only ~20% of platinum demand[1]



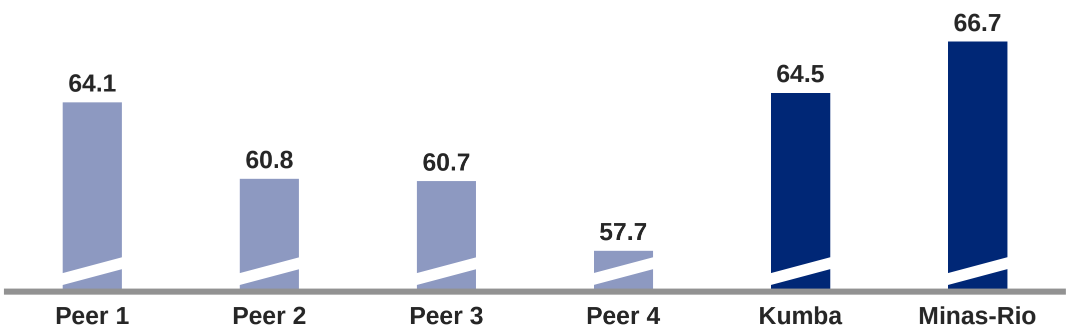
The ICE/hybrid market is set to grow[2]



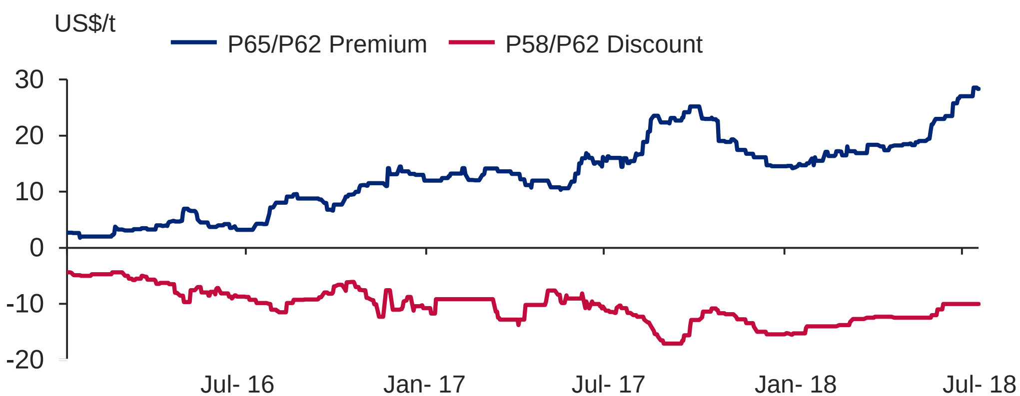
1. Source: Johnson Matthey.
2. 2017: LMC automotive. 2025 and 2030 reflect Anglo American view.

ANGLO AMERICAN POSITIONED WELL FOR STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

H1 2018 average Fe content (%) – peer comparison



Widening iron ore quality spreads



Focus on premium products

Kumba production

64.5%Fe

of which two thirds is lump

Minas-Rio production

66.7%Fe

Pellet feed products

Metallurgical coal production

90%

is HCC

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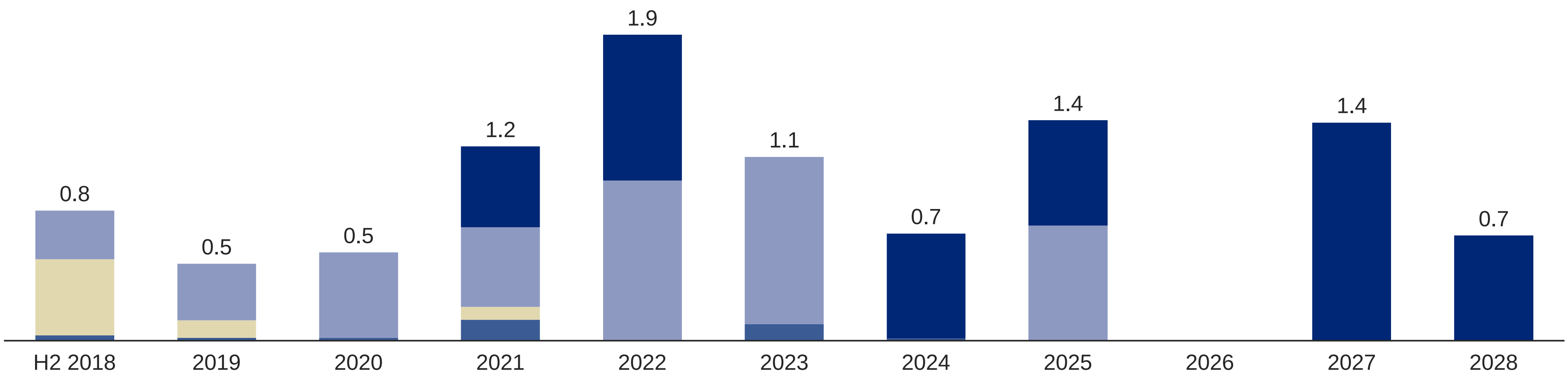
MINAS-RIO UPDATE

525km pipeline

- ✓ Clean up work complete
- ✓ Pipeline scan underway
- ✓ Constructive engagement with authorities ongoing
- 4km pipeline section to be replaced as a precaution
- Re-start expected late 2018
- FY 2018 expected EBITDA: negative $300m - $400m

DEBT MATURITY PROFILE AT 30 JUNE 2018

Debt repayments ($bn) at 30 June 2018



	Euro Bonds	US$ Bonds	Other Bonds	Subsidiary Financing
% of portfolio	**55%**	**33%**	**8%**	**4%**
		Capital markets 96%		Bank 4%

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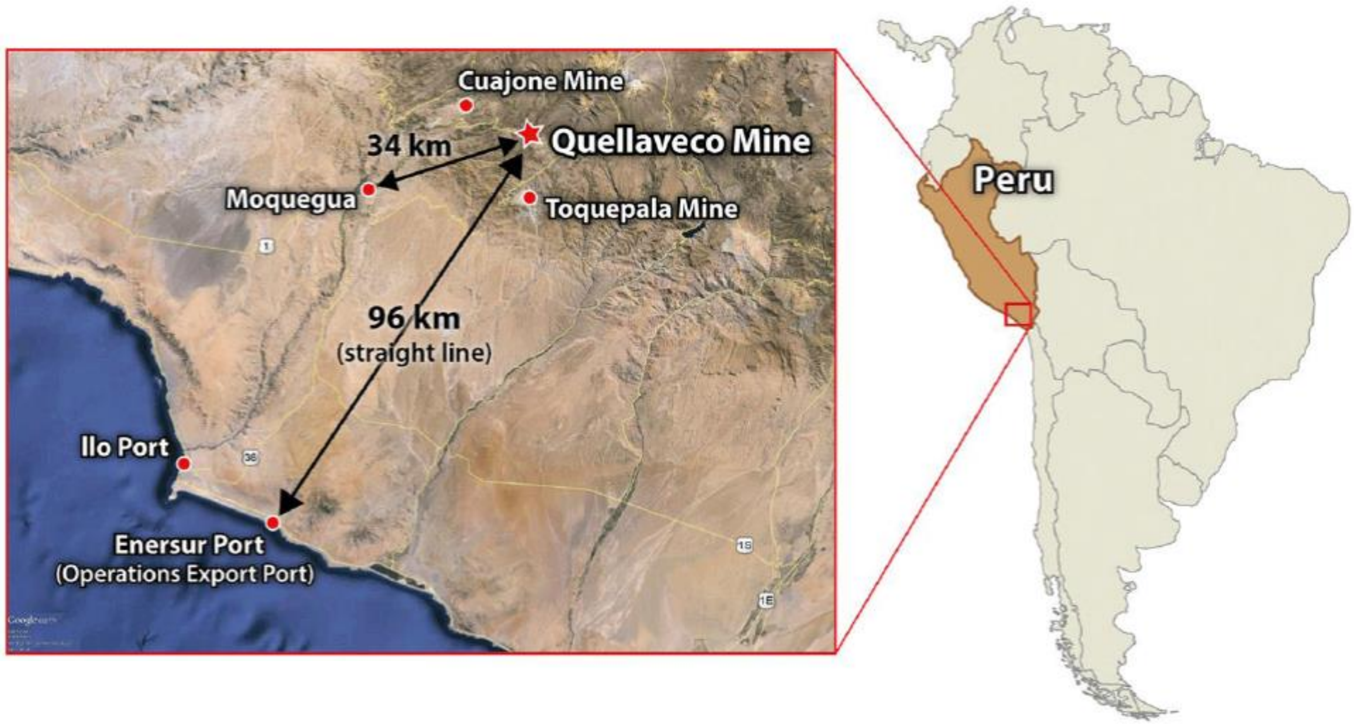
QUELLAVECO

Copper - Quellaveco

SOUTH PERU – AN ESTABLISHED MINING REGION

Located in mining-friendly South Peru, 34 kms from the city of Moquegua



Fastest growing copper producing region in Peru

Hosts many of the world's foremost mining companies

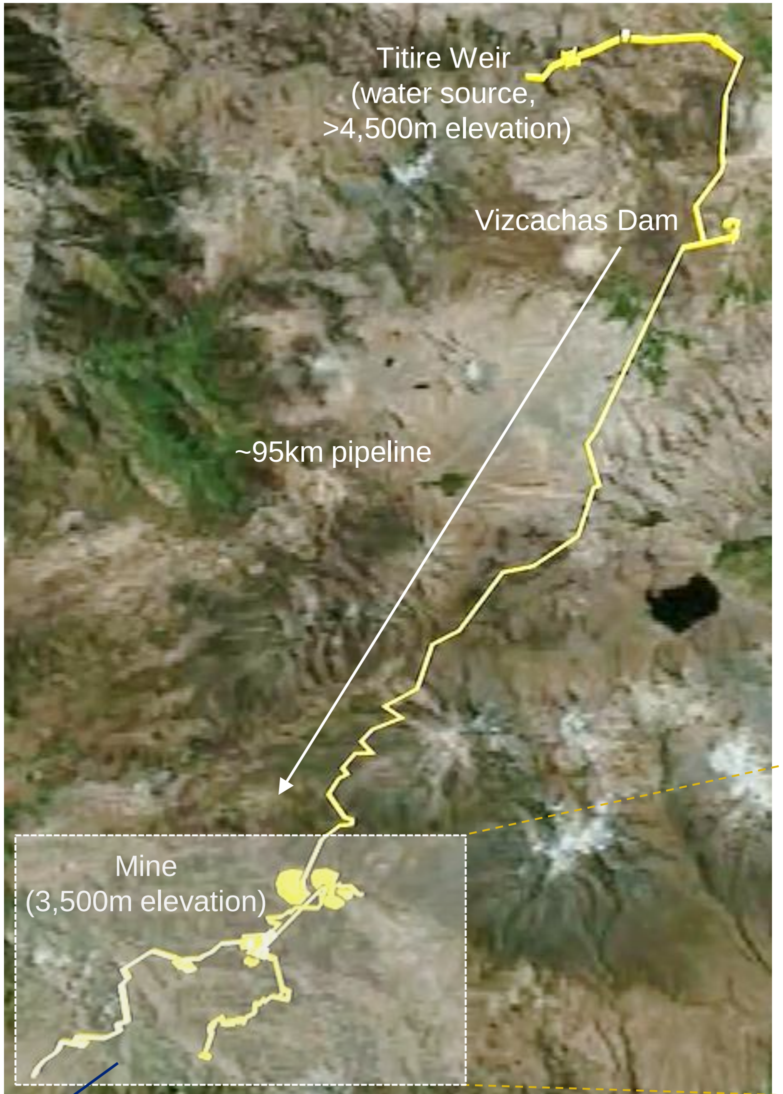
Established infrastructure

Skilled workforce

Investor friendly framework

Investment grade rating

OVERVIEW



Ilo (location of port, 165km from site)

Plant

Conventional concentrator plant: two production lines, each with one SAG and one ball mill.

Initial throughput of 127.5ktpd, with potential to increase in early years.

Plans for low capital intensity expansion to 150ktpd, post ramp-up.

Water

Water for construction and operations to be sourced from local rivers. All water permits secured for construction phase.

Infrastructure

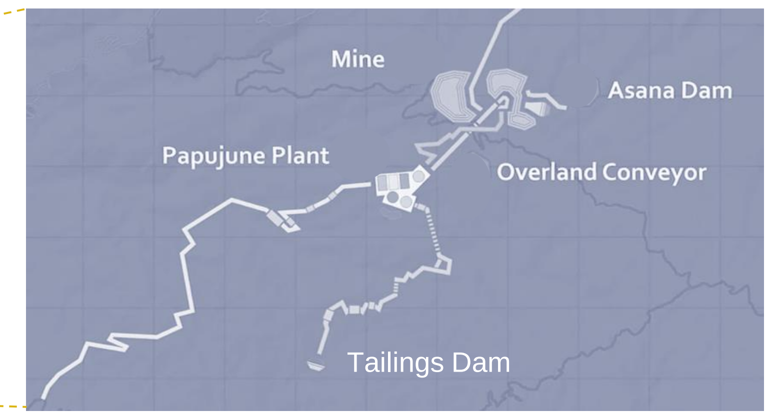
Advanced progress of detailed engineering works, including transportation tunnel, water dam, power infrastructure, process plant and port.

Access roads, river diversion and camp infrastructure in advanced stages of construction.

Concentrate will be transported by truck to existing port near Ilo (165km from site).

Ship-loading and storage facilities to be built at existing port.

Power to be supplied from national grid via new substations under long term power purchase contracts.

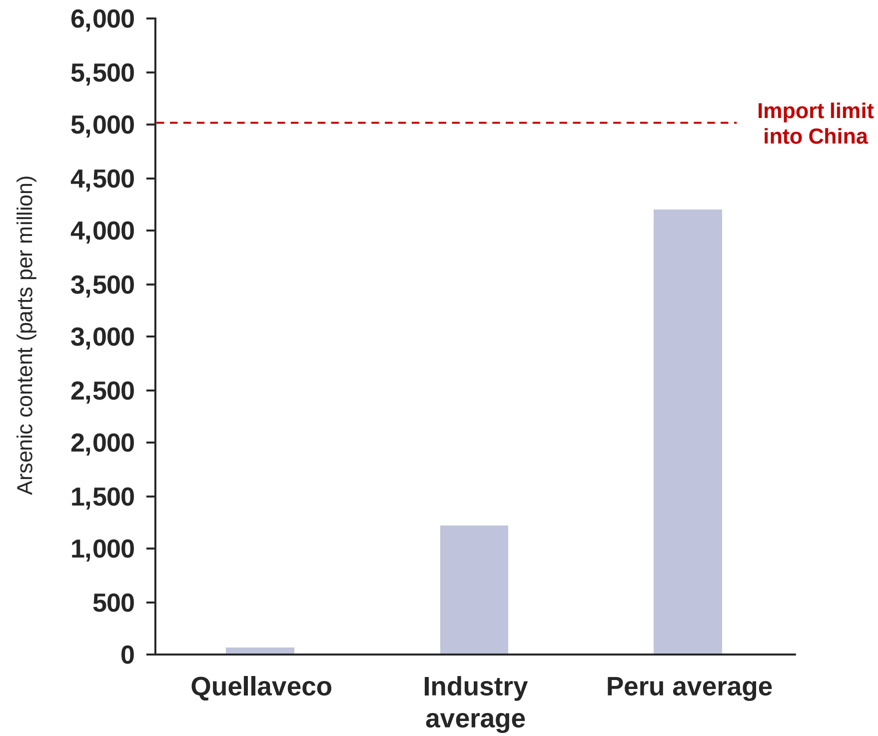


HIGH QUALITY CONCENTRATE

Quality of concentrate offers marketing advantages

- High grade copper concentrate with low impurities
  - Clean concentrate with exceptionally low arsenic levels
  - Low levels for other impurities
- Attractive feedstock for Chinese smelters
- Blending opportunities with lower quality concentrates

Arsenic content benchmarking



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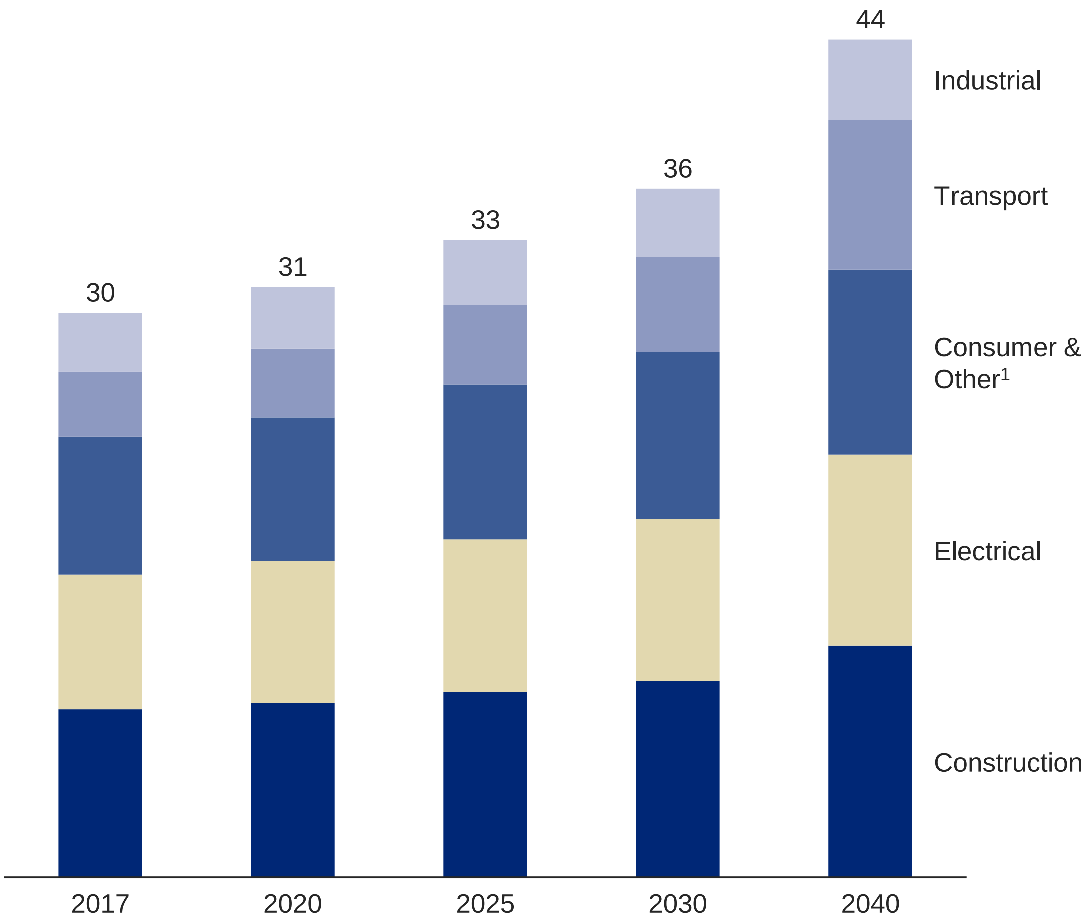
FINANCIAL MODELLING

Ownership	Anglo American 60%, Mitsubishi 40%, once syndication complete
Accounting treatment	Fully consolidated with a 40% minority interest. Shareholder loans from minority shareholder to be consolidated in Anglo American Group net debt.
Project capex (nominal)	$5.0-5.3 billion (100% basis - Anglo American share 60%, Mitsubishi share 40%).
Construction time / first production	<4 years, to begin from August 2018. First production in 2022.
Production (copper equivalent) (ktpa)	~330 average over first five years ~300 average over first 10 years ~240 average over 30 year Reserve Life
By-products	~6ktpa contained molybdenum (average over first 10 years), with silver content
C1 cash cost ($/lb) (real)	0.96 average over first five years 1.05 average over first 10 years 1.24 average over 30 year Reserve Life
Grade (%TCu)	0.84% ROM average over first five years 0.73% ROM average over first 10 years 0.57% average over 30 year Reserve Life
Stay-in-business capex (real)	~$70 million pa
Tax rate	~40%

OUTLOOK FOR COPPER DEMAND REMAINS ROBUST



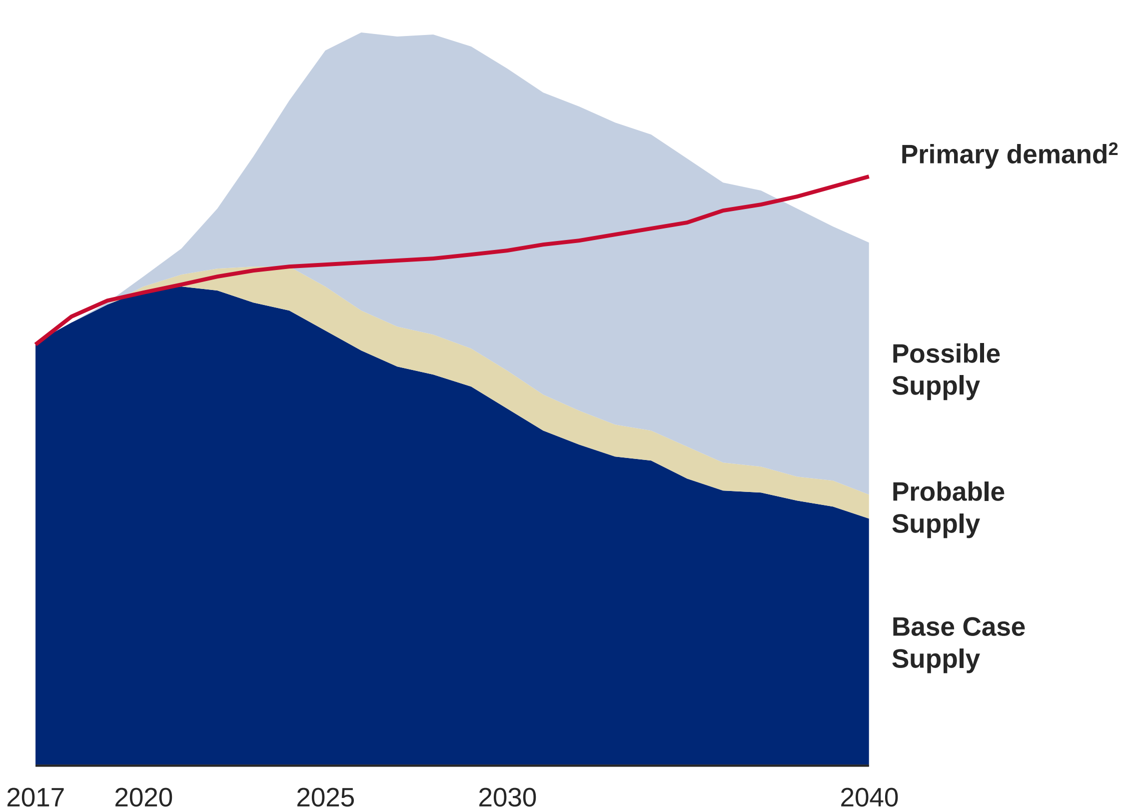
- Electric Vehicles and associated charging infrastructure
- Build out of renewable energy generating capacity and distributed power, e.g, in China
- Increased power generation capacity and construction in emerging markets, e.g., India, SE Asia
- Potential for further demand in medical / new applications, e.g., anti-bacterial surfaces

1. Includes consumer appliances, cookware, coinage

Source: Wood Mackenzie

SUPPLY OUTLOOK FOR COPPER APPEARS CONSTRAINED

Copper primary supply[1]



- ✓ Resource degradation and long development time for possible new supply
- ✓ Most probable projects unlikely to be sufficient longer term
- ✓ Few additional scale projects/endowments to add significant volumes above replacing depletion
- ✗ Potential for increased copper scrap supply

1. Excluding Direct use and re-smelted scrap;
2. Net demand remaining after demand met by direct use and re-smelted scrap

Source: Wood Mackenzie

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PURPOSE AND SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

PURPOSE

Anglo American's Purpose is to:

Re-imagine mining

to improve people's lives

What mining could be and how we envisage mining in the future. How we think differently and innovatively about mining and our entire value chain.

A Purpose is about more than just the work we do and the profits we make, it's about the **impact we have on everything we touch.**

TRUSTED CORPORATE LEADER

Accountability

Vision: To transform the relationship between mines, communities and wider society.

Policy Advocacy

Vision: To take a lead on issues that affect our business in a way that is collaborative and aimed at society's wider goals.

Ethical Value Chains

Vision: To be a part of a value chain that supports and reinforces positive human rights and sustainability outcomes.

THRIVING COMMUNITIES

Livelihoods

Vision: Shared, sustainable prosperity in our host communities.

Education

Vision: For all children in host communities to have access to excellent education and training.

Health and well-being

Vision: For the SDG targets for health to be achieved in all our host communities.

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Climate change

Vision: To operate carbon-neutral mines.

Biodiversity

Vision. To deliver net positive impact (NPI) across Anglo American through implementing the mitigation hierarchy and investment in biodiversity stewardship.

Water

Vision. To operate waterless mines in water scarce regions.

CHOOSING TO DO THE RIGHT THING

We are committed to six values which guide how we conduct ourselves

We are creating an organisation where all people are treated in such a way that they bring the best of who they are to work. Our values and the way in which we, as individuals, are expected to behave are the foundation of our Code of Conduct.

The Code is split into four areas:

- Safety, health and environment
- Care and respect
- Business integrity
- Physical assets and information

Our values underpin our Code of Conduct:

Safety

Care and respect

Integrity

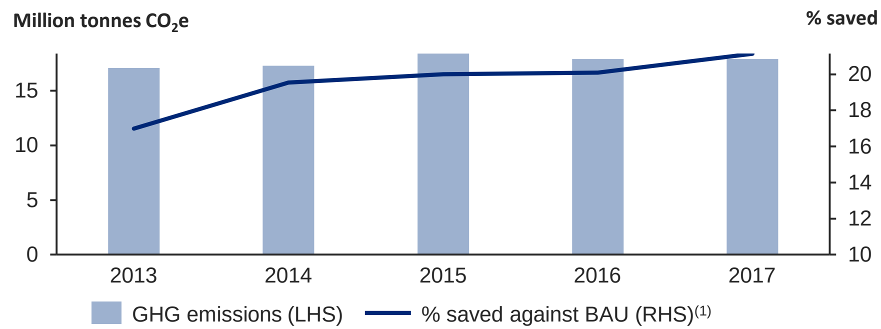
Accountability

Collaboration

Innovation

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY

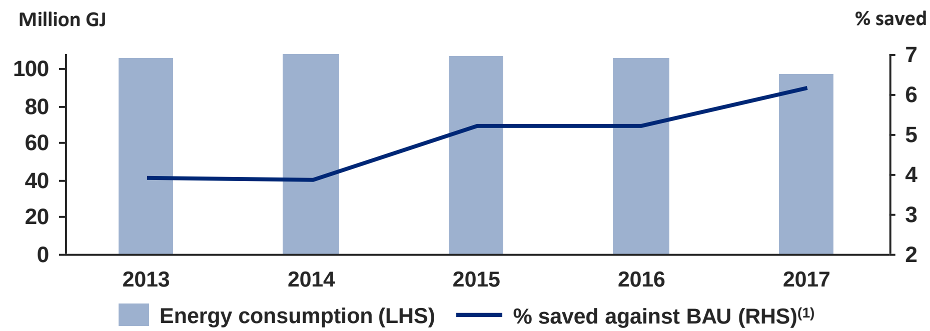
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission and savings



Targets

2020: 22% reduction relative to BAU projection
2030: 30% reduction in net GHG emissions[2]

Energy consumption and savings



Targets

2020: 8% reduction relative to BAU projection
2030: 30% improvement in energy efficiency[2]

1. Against business-as-usual (BAU) projections.
2. Against a 2016 baseline.

WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

Water usage

50% of operations in water stressed areas, and 75% located in high water-risk regions.

Vision to operate waterless mines in water scarce regions. This to primarily done through:

- **Rapid dewatering of fines**
- **Dry tailings via coarse particle floatation**
- **Evaporation control**

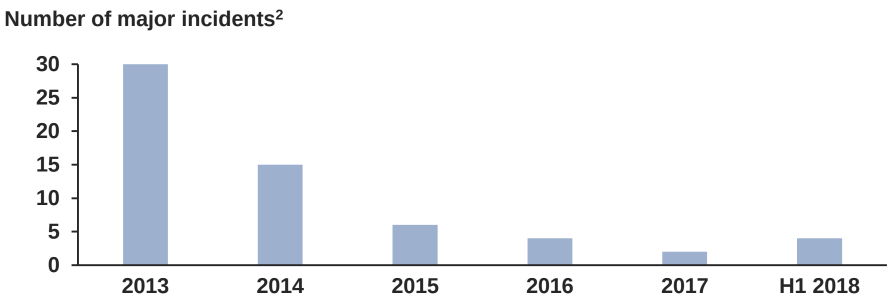
Targets

2020: 20% reduction in freshwater abstraction[1]

and **75%** recycled / reused water

2030: 50% reduction in freshwater abstraction[1]

Environmental incidents



- Improvements in planning and operating discipline

Targets

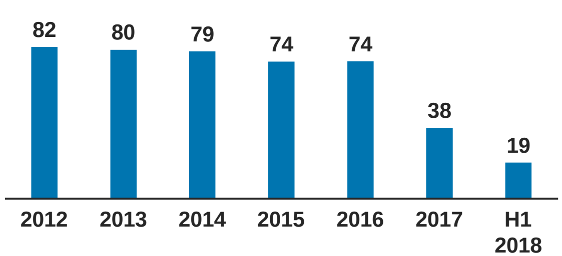
Move beyond compliance and towards best practice.

1. Against business-as-usual (BAU) projections.
2. Reflects level 3-5 incidents. Environmental incidents are classified in terms of a 5-level severity rating. Incidents with medium, high and major impacts, as defined by standard internal definitions, are reported as level 3-5 incidents.

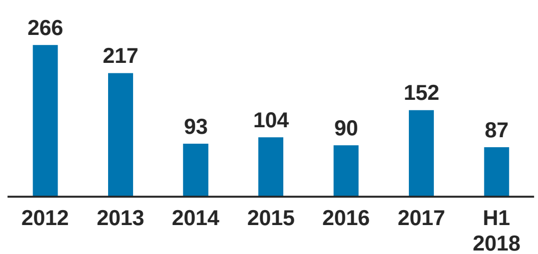
THERMAL COAL

- Thermal coal will remain a material part of the global energy mix until at least 2040. Fossil fuels will be increasingly contested by society and, as a result, the role of thermal coal will decline, however not right now.
- Thermal coal makes up 37% of the global electricity mix[1]. It provides an affordable, readily available and reliable form of power generation that many countries, particularly in the developing world, continue to depend on to alleviate poverty and promote growth.
- Today, there is a role for responsible and efficient coal mining.
- We have reduced our thermal coal production by 50% since 2012, primarily through selling our Eskom-tied domestic coal mines in South Africa. In H1 2018, 12% of the Group's revenue was derived from the sale of thermal coal. This is impacted by prices being above long term consensus levels.
- Simply selling all our thermal coal assets would not alleviate the issue that coal is required and would still be taken out of the ground, potentially by someone who is not so committed to communities, our values or our standards.
- We will invest in our thermal coal operations to maintain their favourable cost position and these mines will come to the end of their mine life by 2040 (the existing thermal coal portfolio has an average life[4] of ~13 years). Anglo American will support a responsible transition away from thermal coal – both for broader society and to support our employees and local communities.
- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) – 40% of emissions from thermal coal power generation could be reduced if, globally, coal power plants were upgraded to maximum efficiency levels. We've been playing a constructive role by investing in CCS technology and policy development.

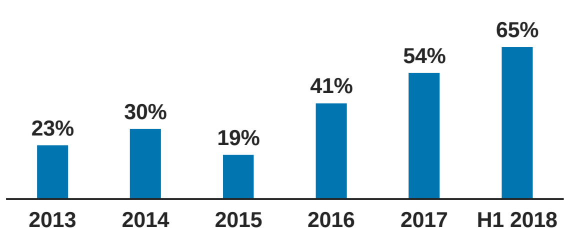
Production[2] (Mt)



Capex ($m)[3]



ROCE (%)[3]



1. Source: International Energy Agency.
2. 2017 adjusted to remove Eskom-tied mines which were announced for sale in 2017.
3. Capex and ROCE relates only to fully consolidated entities.
4. Weighted average asset life based on copper equivalent production.

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

CONCENTRATE THE MINE™

Precisely targeting the metal and mineral with less waste, water and energy

CHALLENGE

Precision mining with minimal energy, water and capital intensity

APPROACH

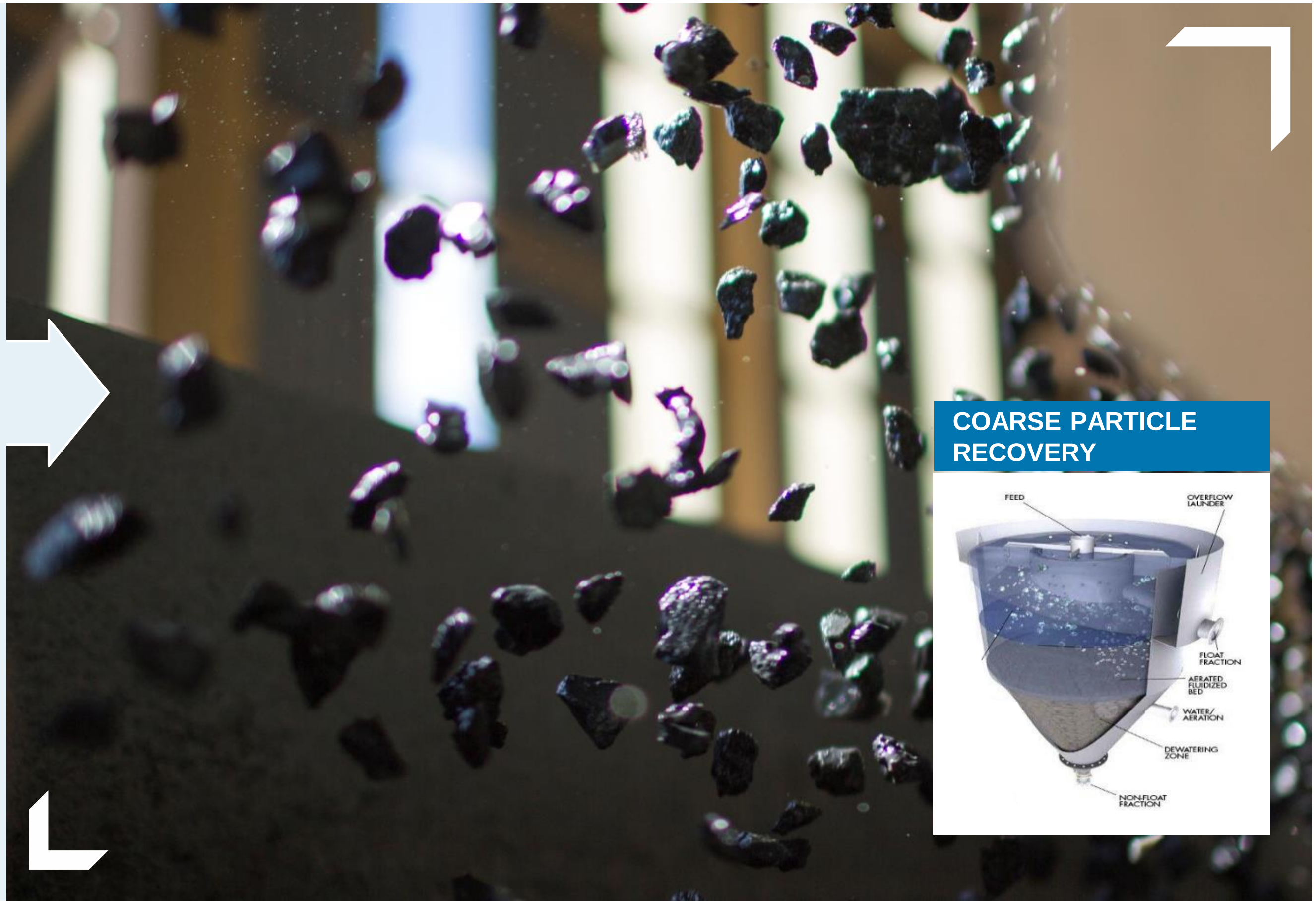
Concentrate the mine™ concept:

1. Coarse particle recovery
2. Bulk Sorting
3. Grade Engineering ™
4. Precision Classification

VALUE

Across most commodities:

1. >30% reduction in OPEX/CAPEX
2. >30% reduction in energy intensity
3. >30% reduction in water intensity



THE WATERLESS MINE

Dry processing without the need for tailings dams

CHALLENGE

Around 75% of our current portfolio is located in high-water-risk regions

APPROACH

Coarse particle recovery

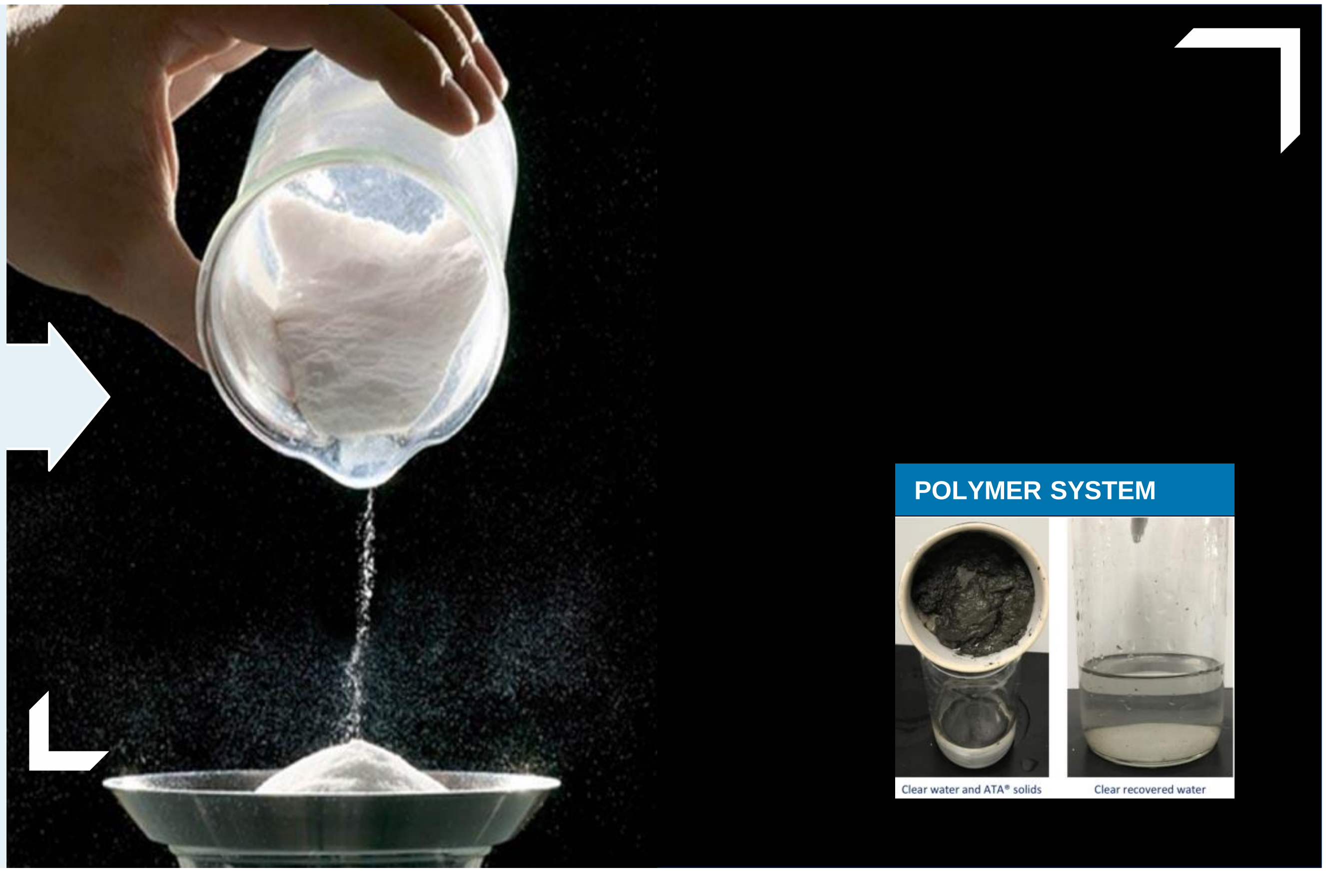
- Pilot complete at Los Bronces, next unit at El Soldado
- Applicability in Platinum

Dry tailings disposal focus is on a dual polymer system

- Pilot plant at Debswana planned
- Accelerated testing at other sites

VALUE

>$1.5 bn: Reducing water intensity & removing expansion constraints



THE INTELLIGENT MINE

A smart, connected, learning mine

CHALLENGE

Predict and shape operational outcomes

APPROACH

- Predictive maintenance using digital twins
- Increased use of AI in exploration and geosciences
- Pervasive fibre-optic sensors – real time insights into the process and facilitation of APC

VALUE

- Increased equipment utilisation
- Improved ore characterisation and processing benefits
- >$75-150M /yr from advance process control delivering a 0.5-1% recovery improvement

MODERN MINE

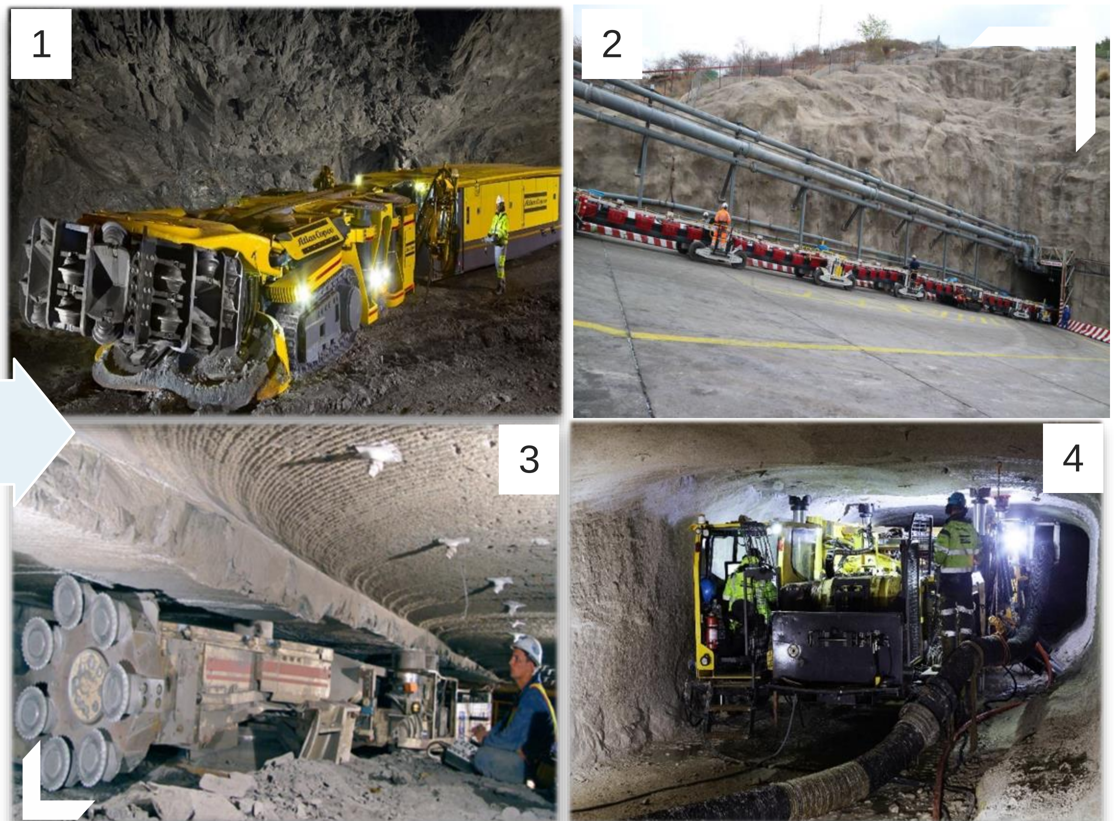
Continuous, hard rock mining for safer, more economic mines

Underground testing at our platinum mines

1. **The Rapid Mine Development System** (RMDS) Safely excavates low-profile tunnels with rapid access to ore
2. **Continuous Haulage System** (CHS) A remote controlled system to transfer bulk material from the RMDS to the fixed conveyors
3. **MN220 Reef Miner** Remote controlled disc cutting machine designed for mining narrow reefs of hard rock
4. **Slot Borer** Platinum reef drilling system for drilling narrow vein hard rock ore body of just 1-1.5m

VALUE

Continuous, hard rock mining for safer, more economic underground mines



MODERN MINE

Continuous, hard rock mining for safer, more economic mines

CHALLENGE

Predict and shape operational outcomes

APPROACH

- Modernise – Electro-hydraulic drills, gel explosives, no scraper-winches
- Mechanise – Remote operated ultra-low-profile equipment
- Continuous cutting – Hard rock cutting machines
- Swarm robotics – Small self-organising intelligent machines

VALUE

- Safer and more efficient working environment
- Transition pathway in existing operations