



Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2020

Re-imagining mining to improve people's lives

Mining has a smarter, safer future.

Using more precise technologies, less energy and less water, we are reducing our physical footprint for every ounce, carat and kilogram of precious metal or mineral.

We are combining smart innovation with the utmost consideration for our people, their families, local communities, our customers and the world at large – to better connect precious resources in the ground to all of us who need and value them.

And we are working together to develop better jobs, better education and better businesses, building brighter and healthier futures around our operations in our host countries and ultimately for billions of people around the world who depend on our products every day.

Contents

- 01 Introduction
- 02 Locations at a glance
- 04 Feature: Woodsmith Project

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Summary

- 06 Estimated Ore Reserves
- 08 Estimated Mineral Resources

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates

- 10 Diamonds
- 16 Copper
- 20 Platinum Group Metals
- 25 Iron Ore
- 28 Coal
- 35 Nickel
- 37 Manganese
- 38 Crop Nutrients

- 39 Definitions
- 40 Reserve and Resource Reconciliation Overview
- 48 Competent Persons List
- 52 Glossary

- 54 Other Anglo American publications

Our reporting suite


You can find this report and others, including the Integrated Annual Report and the Sustainability Report, on our corporate website.

 For more information, see:
www.angloamerican.com/investors/annual-reporting



FutureSmart Mining™

In order to deliver on our purpose we are changing the way we mine through smart innovation across technology, digitalisation and sustainability.

 To discover more about the future of mining see:
www.angloamerican.com/futuresmart/futuresmart-mining



Social Channels

 [AngloAmerican](https://www.facebook.com/AngloAmerican)

 [@angloamerican](https://twitter.com/angloamerican)

 [Anglo American](https://www.linkedin.com/company/angloamerican)

 [angloamerican](https://www.youtube.com/angloamerican)

 [angloamericanplc](https://www.instagram.com/angloamericanplc)

Introduction

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates presented in this report were prepared in accordance with the Anglo American plc Group Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Reporting Policy.

This policy stipulates 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 report follows the definitions in both the JORC (2012) and SAMREC (2016) Codes. Ore Reserves in the context of this report have the same meaning as 'Mineral Reserves' as defined by the SAMREC Code and the CIM (Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum) 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 this report.

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 elapsed since an independent third-party review are also considered. Those operations/projects that were subjected to independent third-party reviews during the year are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

Both 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 of each year. Ore Reserves are dynamic and 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 most influenced by new information pertaining to the understanding of the deposit and secondly by conversion to Ore Reserves. Unless stated otherwise, Mineral Resources are additional to (i.e. exclusive of) those resources converted to Ore Reserves and are reported on a dry tonnes basis.

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 grade estimates and understanding of grade variability, as well as

various other factors (in particular density) that may influence the confidence that can be assigned to the Mineral Resource. Most business units have developed commodity-specific scorecard-based approaches to the classification of their Mineral Resources.

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.

The estimates of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are stated as at 31 December 2020. The figures in the tables have been rounded, and if used to derive totals and averages, minor differences may result.

The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2020 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 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 and is the Group's effective ownership interest. Operations and projects which fall below the internal threshold for reporting (25% attributable interest) are not reported. Operations or projects which were disposed of during 2020 and hence not reported are: Elizabeth Bay and Douglas Bay (Diamonds).

In South Africa, the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Number 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) that 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:

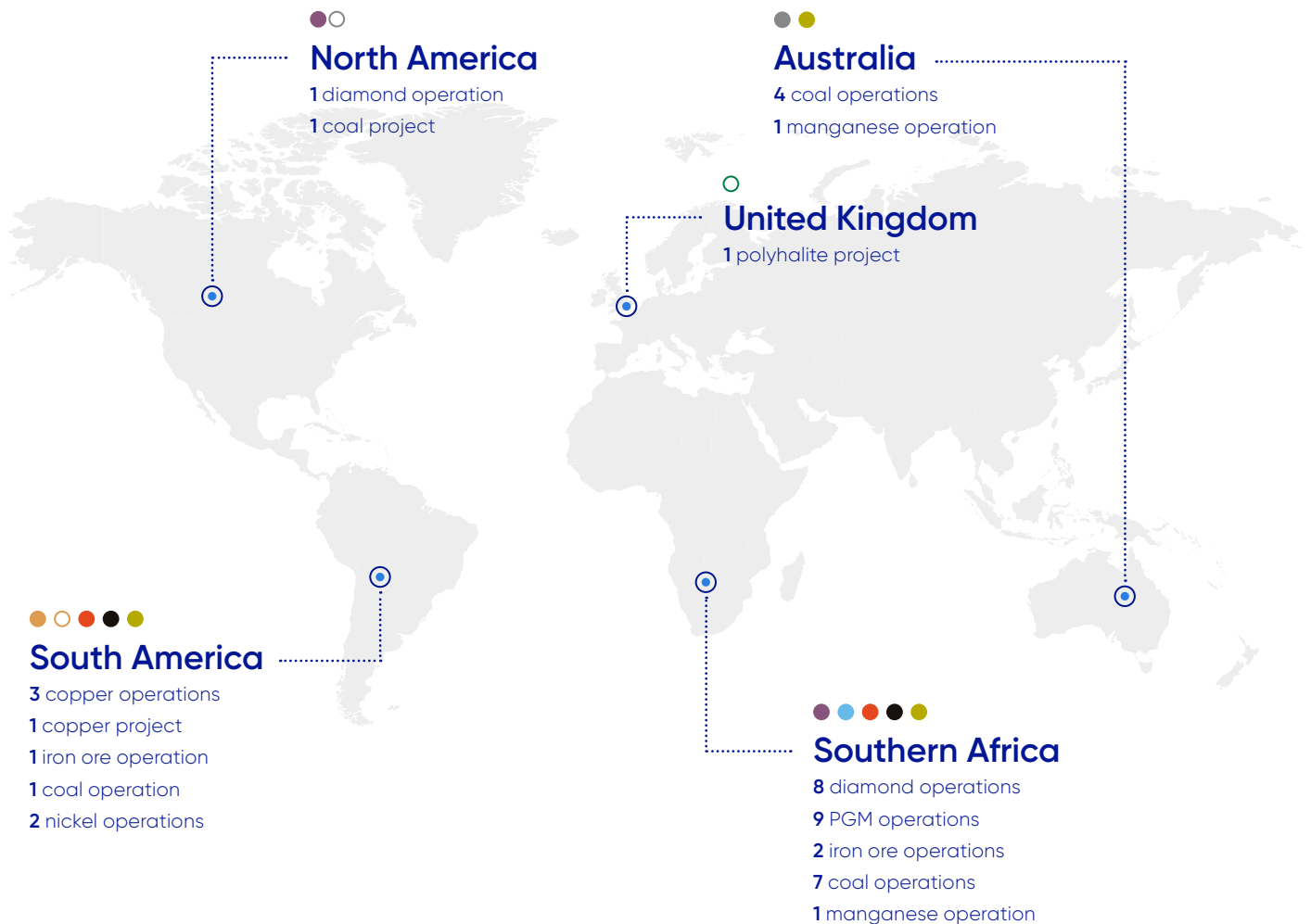
- Where applications for Mining Rights and Prospecting Rights have been submitted and these are still being processed by the relevant regulatory authorities, the relevant Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources have been included in the statement.
- Where applications for Mining Rights and Prospecting Rights 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 rights will be granted in due course, the relevant Mineral Resources have been included in the statement (any associated comments appear in the footnotes).

Our operations and selected projects around the world

Anglo American is a leading global mining company and our products are the essential ingredients in almost every aspect of modern life. Our portfolio of world class competitive operations, development projects and

undeveloped resources provides many of the metals and minerals that enable a cleaner, greener, more sustainable world and that meet the fast growing consumer-driven demands of developed and maturing economies.

For more information see:
www.angloamerican.com/where-we-operate



- Business Units Key**
- Diamonds
 - Copper
 - Platinum Group Metals
 - Iron Ore
 - Metallurgical Coal
 - Thermal Coal
 - Nickel And Manganese
 - Crop Nutrients

- Asset Key**
- Operations
 - Projects

North America



Diamonds

- 1 Gahcho Kué

Coal

- 2 Trend and Roman Mountain

South America



Copper

- 1 Collahuasi
- 2 El Soldado
- 3 Los Bronces
- 4 Quellaveco

Coal

- 6 Cerrejón

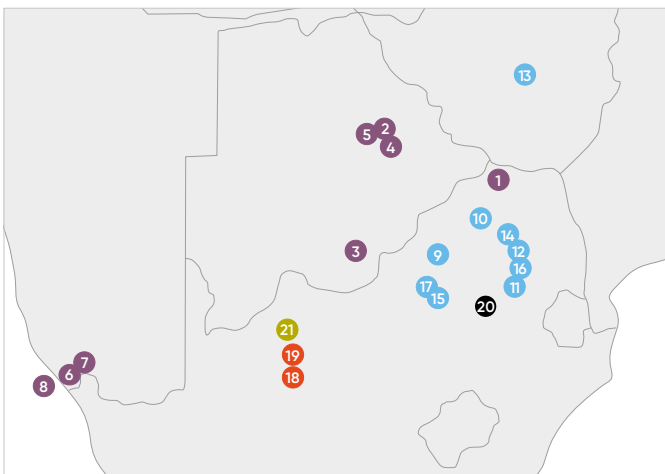
Nickel

- 7 Barro Alto
- 8 Niquelândia

Iron Ore

- 5 Serra do Sapo (Minas-Rio)

Southern Africa



Diamonds

- 1 Venetia
- 2 Damtshaa
- 3 Jwaneng
- 4 Letlhakane
- 5 Orapa
- 6 Mining Area 1
- 7 Orange River
- 8 Atlantic1

Platinum Group Metals

- 9 Amandelbult Complex (Tumela and Dishaba)
- 10 Mogalakwena
- 11 Mototolo Complex
- 12 Twickenham
- 13 Unki
- 14 Bokoni
- 15 Kroondal Marikana
- 16 Modikwa
- 17 Siphumelele 3 shaft

Coal

- 20 Goedehoop
- 20 Greenside
- 20 Isibonelo
- 20 Khwezela (Landau and Kleinkopje)
- 20 Mafube
- 20 Rietvlei
- 20 Zibulo

Manganese

- 21 Hotazel Mines

Iron Ore

- 18 Kolomela
- 19 Sishen

Australia



Coal

- 1 Capcoal
- 2 Dawson
- 3 Grosvenor
- 3 Moranbah North

Manganese

- 4 GEMCO



For more information:
Select asset above



Construction at the Woodsmith project as at October 2020.

Woodsmith Project North Yorkshire, UK

The Woodsmith Project is the largest known high grade polyhalite deposit in the world. Polyhalite ($K_2Ca_2Mg(SO_4)_4 \cdot 2H_2O$), is a hydrated calcium, magnesium and potassium sulphate evaporite mineral. When crushed and granulated it is branded as POLY4, a slow-release, low chloride fertiliser that contains four of the six key nutrients required for plant growth. The product is suitable for organic use that can boost crop yields, aiding in more sustainable farming.

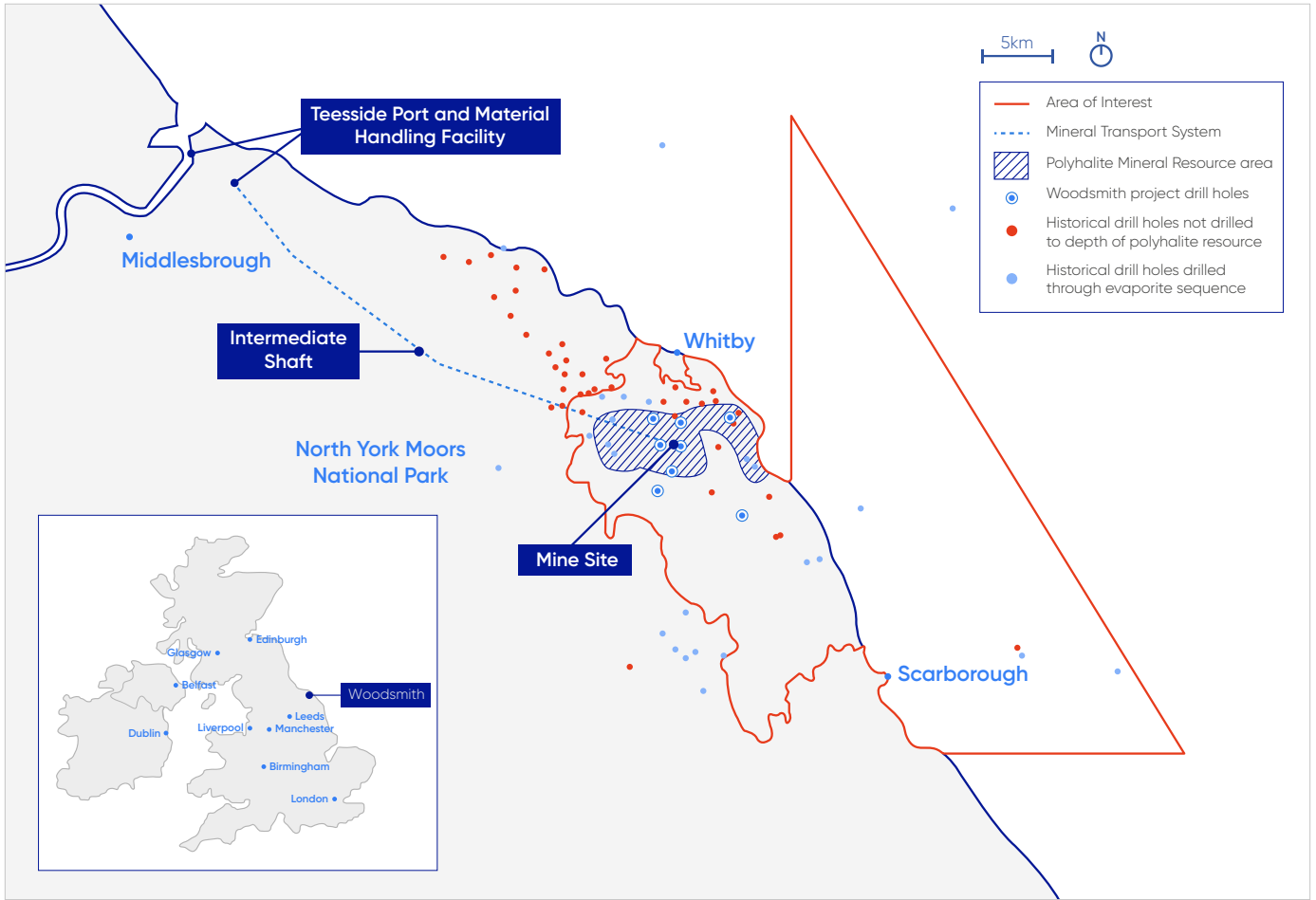
Anglo American acquired Sirius Minerals plc and its wholly owned Woodsmith project in March 2020. The mine site and much of the project infrastructure sits within the North York Moors National Park. To minimise environmental impact both in construction and operations, a number of innovative and stringent engineering solutions have been incorporated into the design of the mine. The deposit is located 1,550 m below surface and will be accessed by two deep shafts with headframes housed below ground level to ensure there is no visual impact on the surrounding area. Mining will be on a room and pillar layout utilising Continuous Miners with the ore hoisted to the Mineral Transport System level located 340 m below surface. A 37 km-long conveyor will transport the ore along a tunnel, currently under construction, from the mine site to the Material Handling Facility in Teesside, from where it will largely be exported.

The resource is part of the Late Permian evaporite succession on the western edge of the Zechstein Basin. The full Zechstein sequence was deposited over 5–7 million years and represents multiple influxes and subsequent evaporation of seawater in a topographic low with restricted connection to the Zechstein sea. The polyhalite deposit itself sits within the E22 Fordon Evaporite sequence, a significant basin-infilling cycle. This sequence varies between 30 and 200 m thick across the project area, thickening to the east, towards the centre of the basin. The polyhalite itself appears to be formed by syn-sedimentary metasomatism or back-reaction of pre-existing sulphates; gypsum/anhydrite, with potassium and magnesium-enriched marine brines.

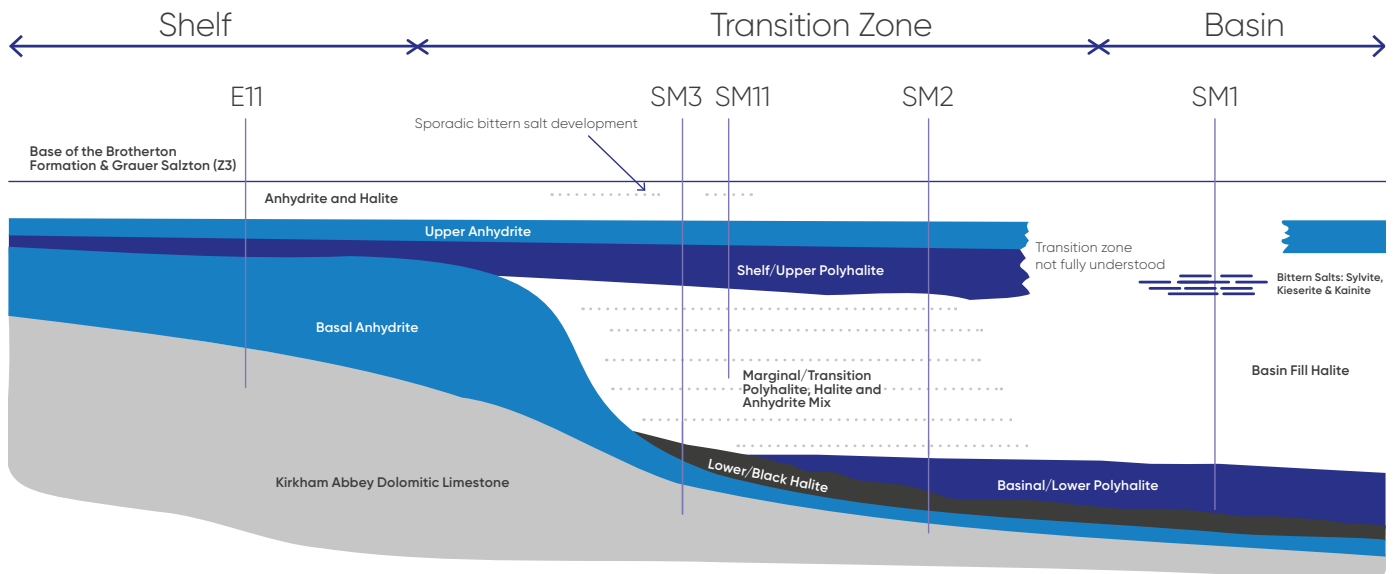
The deposit is a stratiform sedimentary unit displaying significant lateral continuity. It is composed of two high grade seams; the Shelf Seam and the Basin Seam. The Shelf Seam exists on the basin margin and thickens in the central part of the project area, this forms the Indicated Resource. It is bounded by intergrown halite-anhydrite-polyhalite below and anhydrite above. The Basin Seam is deeper and bound by halite. Both seams pinch out to the west, the Basin seam against the Basin Ramp, and the Shelf seam further west towards the edge of the palaeo-coastline.

On a smaller scale, the deposit is modelled as a series of laterally continuous intervals within the Shelf Seam, potentially representing discrete variations within the seawater chemistry of the Zechstein Sea at the time. Three zones of high grade polyhalite are distinguished, separated by anhydrite-dominated bands. The grade is measured by QXRD analysis, to unequivocally establish the mineral phases, and correlated against spectral gamma from wireline geophysical surveys and ICP-OES. This novel approach allows the mineralogical grade to be determined, as well as the elemental composition which could otherwise be complicated by exotic evaporite mineral species. The mineralogy and texture within evaporites can be complex, with primary depositional and secondary overprinting effects common throughout. Polyhalite is found alongside numerous other evaporite sulphate, chloride and borate minerals ranging from gangue-level to trace-level.

The Exclusive Mineral Resource is approximately 2,000 Mt of Indicated and Inferred Resources at a grade of 84.1% polyhalite. The mining block is constrained by faults to the north and south. Evaporites tend to anneal causing faults to 'sole-out' so only the regional, large-scale offsets have thus far been identified from seismic lines. The Probable Ore Reserve is approximately 290 Mt at a grade of 88.8% polyhalite. Refer to the Crop Nutrients section for more details.



⌘ Woodsmith project location with lease boundary, North Yorkshire, UK.



⌘ West-East schematic cross section of Shelf and Basin Seams at the Woodsmith project.

Estimated Ore Reserves⁽¹⁾

as at 31 December 2020

Detailed Proved and Probable estimates appear on the referenced pages in the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2020.

		Total Proved and Probable					
		Ownership %	Mining Method	LOM ⁽²⁾ (years)	Saleable Carats (Mct)	Treated Tonnes (Mt)	Recovered Grade (cpht)
⊕ Diamond⁽³⁾ Operations – DBCi (See page 10 for details)							
Gahcho Kué	Kimberlite	43.4	OP	10	45.3	29.2	155.3
⊕ Diamond⁽³⁾ Operations – DBCM (See page 11 for details)							
Venetia (OP)	Kimberlite	62.9	OP	25	8.9	8.1	109.8
Venetia (UG)	Kimberlite		UG		71.5	91.7	78.0
⊕ Diamond⁽³⁾ Operations – Debswana (See pages 12 & 13 for details)							
Damtshaa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	1	0.1	0.2	22.6
Jwaneng	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	16	146.3	116.4	125.7
Lethakane	TMR	42.5	n/a	24	6.3	27.3	23.1
Orapa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	16	144.2	110.6	130.3
⊕ Diamond⁽³⁾ Operations – Namdeb (See page 14 for details)							
Mining Area 1	Beaches	42.5	OC	2	48	1,037	4.63
Orange River	Fluvial Placers	42.5	OC	2	55	5,516	1.00
					Saleable Carats (kct)	Area k (m ²)	Recovered Grade (cpm ²)
Atlantic 1	Marine Placers	42.5	MM	34	6,697	112,100	0.06
⊕ Copper Operations (See page 16 for details)				Reserve Life ⁽²⁾ (years)	Contained Copper (kt)	ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%TCu)
Collahuasi	Sulphide (direct feed)	44.0	OP	68	26,588	2,721.7	0.98
	Low Grade Sulphide (incl. stockpile)				6,988	1,454.3	0.48
El Soldado	Sulphide	50.1	OP	7	400	52.2	0.77
Los Bronces	Sulphide – Flotation	50.1	OP	37	7,334	1,324.4	0.55
	Sulphide – Dump Leach				1,403	505.0	0.28
⊕ Platinum⁽⁴⁾ Operations (See pages 20 & 21 for details)				Reserve Life ⁽²⁾ (years)	Contained Metal (4E Moz)	ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (4E g/t)
Amandelbult Complex	MR & UG2 Reefs	78.9	UG	>20	16.0	110.8	4.49
Mogalakwena	Platreef (incl. stockpiles)	78.9	OP	>20	117.2	1,267.9	2.88
Mototolo Complex	UG2 Reef	78.9	UG	16	2.9	25.7	3.47
Unki	Main Sulphide Zone	78.9	UG	20	5.4	51.0	3.30
Non-Managed	MR & UG2 Reefs	45.5	UG	n/a	8.1	69.0	3.64
⊕ Kumba Iron Ore Operations (See page 25 for details)				Reserve Life ⁽²⁾ (years)	Saleable Product (Mt)	Grade (%Fe)	
Kolomela	Hematite (incl. ROM stockpile)	53.2	OP	12	150	64.5	
Sishen	Hematite (incl. ROM stockpile)	53.2	OP	15	430	64.7	
⊕ Iron Ore Brazil Operations (See page 27 for details)				Reserve Life ⁽²⁾ (years)	Saleable Product ⁽⁵⁾ (Mt)	Grade ⁽⁵⁾ (%Fe)	
Serra do Sapo	Friable Itabirite and Hematite	100	OP	55	612	67.1	
	Itabirite				867	67.1	

Operations = Mines in steady-state or projects in ramp-up phase.

TMR = Tailings Mineral Resource. Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut, MM = Marine Mining.

Mct = Million carats. Mt = Million tonnes. kct = thousand carats. kt = thousand tonnes. k (m²) = thousand square metres.

Diamond Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre (cpm²).

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

TCu = Total Copper. 4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.

Moz = Million troy ounces. g/t = grams per tonne.

ROM = Run of Mine.

MR = Merensky Reef.

Non-Managed = Kroondal, Modikwa mines and Siphumelele 3 shaft.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources
Estimated Ore Reserves continued

		Total Proved and Probable					
⊕ Coal Operations – Australia (See page 28 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life ⁽²⁾ (years)	Saleable Tonnes ⁽⁴⁾		
					(Mt)	Saleable Quality	
Capcoal (OC)*	Metallurgical – Coking	78.6	OC	18	32.2	5.5 CSN	
	Metallurgical – Other				46.5	6,850 kcal/kg	
	Thermal – Export				9.1	5,990 kcal/kg	
Capcoal (UG)*	Metallurgical – Coking	70.0	UG	1	6.1	8.5 CSN	
Dawson	Metallurgical – Coking	51.0	OC	17	73.8	7.0 CSN	
	Thermal – Export				63.6	6,680 kcal/kg	
Grosvenor	Metallurgical – Coking	88.0	UG	17	78.8	8.5 CSN	
Moranbah North	Metallurgical – Coking	88.0	UG	19	139.1	7.5 CSN	
⊕ Coal Operations – Colombia (See page 28 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life ⁽²⁾ (years)	Saleable Tonnes ⁽⁴⁾ (Mt)	Saleable Quality	
Correjón	Thermal – Export	33.3	OC	13	345.8	6,210 kcal/kg	
⊕ Coal Operations – South Africa (See pages 29 & 32 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life ⁽²⁾ (years)	Saleable Tonnes ⁽⁴⁾ (Mt)	Saleable Quality	
Goedehoop	Thermal – Export	100	UG	5	11.5	6,310 kcal/kg	
Goedehoop – MRD	Thermal – Domestic		n/a	3	6.0	3,020 kcal/kg	
Greenside	Thermal – Export	100	UG	6	18.1	5,920 kcal/kg	
Greenside – MRD	Thermal – Export		n/a	3	3.0	4,680 kcal/kg	
Isibonelo	Synfuel	100	OC	6	27.1	4,670 kcal/kg	
Landau*	Thermal – Export	100	OC	8	17.4	5,990 kcal/kg	
Mafube	Thermal – Export	50.0	OC	11	35.9	5,400 kcal/kg	
Rietvlei	Thermal – Domestic	34.0	OC	3	4.6	5,020 kcal/kg	
Zibulo	Thermal – Export	73.0	UG&OC	9	27.9	6,500 kcal/kg	
	Thermal – Domestic				19.3	5,310 kcal/kg	
⊕ Nickel Operations (See page 35 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life ⁽²⁾ (years)	Contained Nickel (kt)	ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Ni)
Barro Alto	Saprolite	100	OP	20	702	54.7	1.28
Niquelândia	Saprolite	100	OP	17	74	5.6	1.32
⊕ Samancor Manganese Operations (See page 37 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life ⁽²⁾ (years)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Mn)	
GEMCO ⁽⁷⁾	ROM	40.0	OP	5	47	43.4	
	Sands				5.2	40.0	
Mamatwan		29.6	OP	15	48	36.7	
Wessels		29.6	UG	45	61	41.2	

Operations = Mines in steady-state or projects in ramp-up phase. MRD = Mineral Residue Deposit. Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut.

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

* Kleinopje and Landau operate under an integrated management structure, forming Khwezela Colliery.

⁽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 stated otherwise). Please refer to the detailed Ore Reserve estimates tables 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, 2016), unless stated otherwise. 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. Reported Diamond Reserves are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh). Specific BCO's applied to derive estimates are included in the detailed Diamond Reserve tables.

⁽⁴⁾ Details of the individual Managed and Non-Managed operations appear in the Platinum Group Metals section of this report. Ownership percentage for Non-Managed operations is weighted by Contained Metal (4E Moz) contributions from each operation.

⁽⁵⁾ Iron Ore Brazil Saleable Product tonnes are reported on a wet basis (average moisture content is 9.5 wt% of the wet mass) with grade stated on a dry basis.

⁽⁶⁾ Total Saleable Tonnes represents the product tonnes 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 pulverised 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 in power generation. Synfuel: Coal specifically for the domestic production of synthetic fuel and chemicals.

⁽⁷⁾ GEMCO Ore Reserve manganese grades are reported as expected product and should be read together with their respective mass yields, ROM: 61%, Sands: 22%.

Estimated Mineral Resources⁽¹⁾

as at 31 December 2020

Detailed Measured, Indicated and Inferred estimates appear on the referenced pages in the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2020.

		Total Measured and Indicated				Total Inferred ⁽²⁾				
⊕	Operations –	Ownership %	Mining Method	Carats	Tonnes	Grade	Carats	Tonnes	Grade	
				(Mct)	(Mt)	(cpht)	(Mct)	(Mt)	(cpht)	
⊕	Diamond⁽³⁾ Operations – DBCi (See page 10 for details)									
	Gahcho Kué	Kimberlite	43.4	OP	2.4	1.9	127.1	19.4	13.7	142.4
⊕	Diamond⁽³⁾ Operations – DBCM (See page 11 for details)									
	Venetia (OP)	Kimberlite	62.9	OP	–	–	–	1.3	5.4	24.4
	Venetia (UG)	Kimberlite	–	UG	–	–	–	59.6	69.9	85.3
	Voorspoed	Kimberlite	62.9	OP	0.5	1.9	26.9	3.5	18.5	19.0
⊕	Diamond⁽³⁾ Operations – Debswana (See pages 12 & 13 for details)									
	Damtshaa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	5.5	25.4	21.6	4.9	20.1	24.5
	Jwaneng	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	57.8	70.4	82.1	69.5	83.5	83.2
		TMR & ORT	–	n/a	–	–	–	21.6	27.7	78.0
	Letlhakane	TMR & ORT	42.5	n/a	1.2	0.0	5,413.6	14.8	55.5	26.7
	Orapa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	286.5	284.8	100.6	66.4	78.0	85.2
⊕	Diamond⁽³⁾ Operations – Namdeb (See page 14 for details)									
	Mining Area 1	Beaches	42.5	OC	347	37,593	0.92	3,112	193,585	1.61
	Orange River	Fluvial Placers	42.5	OC	117	27,120	0.43	220	65,537	0.34
					Carats (kct)	Area k (m ²)	Grade (cpm ²)	Carats (kct)	Area k (m ²)	Grade (cpm ²)
	Atlantic 1	Marine Placers	42.5	MM	12,295	170,181	0.07	67,633	972,728	0.07
	Midwater	Marine	42.5	MM	1,192	7,396	0.16	1,031	11,334	0.09
⊕	Copper Operations (See page 17 for details)									
	Collahuasi	Oxide and Mixed	44.0	OP	479	68.6	0.70	289	49.8	0.58
		Sulphide (direct feed)	–	–	8,879	964.9	0.92	26,839	3,012.1	0.89
		Low Grade Sulphide (<i>in situ</i> & stockpile)	–	–	1,858	395.6	0.47	8,483	1,835.7	0.46
	El Soldado	Sulphide	50.1	OP	795	140.7	0.56	26	6.7	0.39
	Los Bronces	Sulphide – Flotation	50.1	OP	11,130	2,494.7	0.45	4,795	1,074.6	0.45
		Sulphide – Dump Leach	–	–	–	–	–	9	3.7	0.24
⊕	Platinum⁽⁴⁾ Operations (See pages 22 & 24 for details)									
	Amandelbult Complex	MR & UG2 Reefs & Tailings	78.9	UG	54.5	347.3	4.88	23.1	114.7	6.25
	Mogalakwena	Platreef (incl. stockpiles)	78.9	OP	120.3	1,639.9	2.28	33.7	595.7	1.76
	Mototolo Complex	MR & UG2 Reefs	78.9	UG	46.0	344.0	4.16	26.8	198.2	4.21
	Twickenham	MR & UG2 Reefs	78.9	UG	60.7	335.7	5.62	56.0	313.9	5.55
	Unki	Main Sulphide Zone	78.9	UG	16.3	118.4	4.28	5.0	38.6	4.07
	Non-Managed	MR & UG2 Reefs	39.0	UG	120.7	687.9	5.45	99.6	602.1	5.14
⊕	Kumba Iron Ore Operations (See page 25 for details)									
	Kolomela	Hematite (<i>in situ</i> & stockpile)	53.2	OP	–	113.2	62.6	–	30.1	63.9
	Sishen	Hematite (<i>in situ</i> & stockpile)	53.2	OP	–	530.8	53.7	–	30.7	51.5
⊕	Iron Ore Brazil Operations (See page 27 for details)									
	Serra do Sapo	Friable Itabirite and Hematite	100	OP	–	239.1	32.9	–	67.6	36.8
		Itabirite	–	–	–	1,415.0	30.9	–	452.4	30.8

Operations = Mines in steady-state or projects in ramp-up phase. TMR = Tailings Mineral Resource. ORT = Old Recovery Tailings.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut, MM = Marine Mining.

Mct = Million carats. Mt = Million tonnes. kct = thousand carats. kt = thousand tonnes. k (m²) = thousand square metres.

Diamond Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre (cpm²).

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

TCu = Total Copper. 4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.

Moz = Million troy ounces. g/t = grams per tonne.

MR = Merensky Reef.

Non-Managed = Bokoni, Kroondal, Marikana, Modikwa mines and Siphumelele 3 shaft.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources
Estimated Mineral Resources continued

			Total Measured and Indicated			Total Inferred ⁽²⁾			
⊕ Coal Operations – Australia (See page 30 for details)	Ownership %	Mining Method	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	Coal Quality	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	Coal Quality			
			(Mt)	(kcal/kg)	(Mt)	(kcal/kg)			
Capcoal (OC)*	78.6	OC	144.8	6,940	175.7	6,810			
Capcoal (UG)*	70.0	UG	81.1	6,810	5.6	6,550			
Dawson	51.0	OC	757.1	6,710	455.8	6,760			
Grosvenor	88.0	UG	248.4	6,470	68.1	6,320			
Moranbah North	88.0	UG	138.5	6,680	60.2	6,530			
			MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	Coal Quality	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	Coal Quality			
⊕ Coal Operations – Colombia (See page 30 for details)	Ownership %	Mining Method	(Mt)	(kcal/kg)	(Mt)	(kcal/kg)			
Correjo'n	33.3	OC	4,150.3	6,560	601.7	6,360			
			MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	Coal Quality	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	Coal Quality			
⊕ Coal Operations – South Africa (See pages 31 & 32 for details)	Ownership %	Mining Method	(Mt)	(kcal/kg)	(Mt)	(kcal/kg)			
Goedehoop	100	UG&OC	218.0	5,230	2.9	5,820			
Greenside	100	UG	10.9	5,640	4.5	5,550			
Greenside – MRD		n/a	3.1	3,860	–	–			
Isibonelo	100	OC	7.2	4,850	–	–			
Kleinkopje*	100	OC	33.8	6,020	0.5	6,190			
Kleinkopje – MRD*		n/a	5.9	3,790	–	–			
Landau*	100	OC	11.4	5,200	5.6	5,120			
Mafube	50.0	OC	63.6	5,020	2.6	5,180			
Rietvlei	34.0	OC	30.6	5,070	–	–			
Zibulo	73.0	UG	405.4	4,920	154.4	4,750			
			Contained Nickel	Tonnes	Grade	Contained Nickel	Tonnes	Grade	
⊕ Nickel Operations (See page 35 for details)	Ownership %	Mining Method	(kt)	(Mt)	(%Ni)	(kt)	(Mt)	(%Ni)	
Barro Alto	Saprolite	100	OP	112	9.4	1.19	99	7.9	1.25
				Ferruginous Laterite	89	7.0	1.26	49	4.2
Niquelândia	Saprolite	100	OP	51	4.1	1.24	–	–	–
	Ferruginous Laterite			–	–	–	35	3.2	1.10
			Tonnes	Grade	Tonnes	Grade			
⊕ Samancor Manganese Operations (See page 37 for details)	Ownership %	Mining Method	(Mt)	(%Mn)	(Mt)	(%Mn)			
GEMCO ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	40.0	OP	118	43.7	15	40.9			
			Sands	6.7	20.8	2.3	20.0		
Matatwan ⁽⁷⁾	29.6	OP	77	34.9	0.5	37.4			
Wessels ⁽⁷⁾	29.6	UG	119	41.8	23	41.0			

Operations = Mines in steady-state or projects in ramp-up phase. MRD = Mineral Residue Deposit. Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut.

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

* Kleinkopje and Landau operate under an integrated management structure, forming Khwezela Colliery.

⁽¹⁾ Estimated Mineral Resources are presented on an exclusive basis, i.e. Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves unless stated otherwise. Please refer to the detailed Mineral Resource estimates tables for the individual 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, 2016), unless stated otherwise. 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. Due to the uncertainty attached to 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 Mineral Resource after continued exploration.

⁽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. Reported Diamond Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh). Specific BCO's applied to derive estimates are included in the detailed Diamond Resource tables.

⁽⁴⁾ Details of the individual Managed and Non-Managed operations appear in the Platinum Group Metals section of this report. Ownership percentage for Non-Managed is weighted by Contained Metal (4E Moz) contributions from each operation. Merensky Reef, UG2 Reef and Main Sulphide Zone 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.

⁽⁵⁾ Iron Ore Brazil Mineral Resource tonnes and grade are reported on a dry basis.

⁽⁶⁾ 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.

⁽⁷⁾ Manganese Mineral Resources are quoted on an inclusive basis and must not be added to the Ore Reserves.

⁽⁸⁾ GEMCO ROM Mineral Resource tonnes are stated as *in situ*, manganese grades are given as per washed ore samples and should be read together with their respective mass recovery expressed as yield, ROM: 48%. GEMCO Sands Mineral Resource tonnes and manganese grades are as *in situ*.

Diamonds

estimates as at 31 December 2020

De Beers Canada

The Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The reported estimates 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).

De Beers Canada – Operations				Treated Tonnes		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats		
Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Gahcho Kué (OP)	43.4	10	1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	29.2	32.6	155.3	160.2	45.3	52.1
				Total	29.2	32.6	155.3	160.2	45.3	52.1

De Beers Canada – Operations				Tonnes		Grade		Carats		
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Gahcho Kué (OP)	43.4		1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	1.9	2.2	127.1	125.9	2.4	2.8
				Measured and Indicated	1.9	2.2	127.1	125.9	2.4	2.8
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	1.1	1.3	154.0	161.9	1.7	2.0
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	12.6	12.3	141.5	140.7	17.8	17.3
				Total Inferred	13.7	13.6	142.4	142.6	19.4	19.4

Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves.

De Beers Canada – Projects				Tonnes		Grade		Carats		
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Chidliak	85.0		1.18		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Inferred	12.5	12.5	178.2	178.2	22.2	22.2
Snap Lake (UG)	85.0		1.14				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	7.7	7.7	197.3	197.3	15.1	15.1
				Measured and Indicated	7.7	7.7	197.3	197.3	15.1	15.1
				Inferred	10.8	10.8	187.2	187.2	20.2	20.2

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 and Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh).

Unless stated otherwise, tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.

Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage planned to be treated.

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

Gahcho Kué is held by an unincorporated Joint Venture between DBCi (51%) and Mountain Province Diamonds Incorporated (49%). Chidliak and Snap Lake are wholly owned by DBCi.

Explanatory notes

Gahcho Kué: The decrease in Saleable Carats is primarily due to production.

Estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (75 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.00 mm BCO of 0.9 Mct (0.5 Mt at 161.3 cpht) are excluded from the table.

Chidliak: The Diamond Resources have been reviewed and continue to be reported per the Peregrine Diamonds Preliminary Economic Assessment.

Snap Lake: The mine was placed on care and maintenance at the end of 2015 and allowed to flood in Q1 2017. Closure activities are underway. Estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (150 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds.

Life of mine information

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Lease Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
DBCi – Gahcho Kué	10	2030	2023 & 2026*	3%

* Application to renew the Mining Leases 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 2020 at Gahcho Kué.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Diamonds continued

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, 2016 Edition). The reported estimates 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 plc (74%) and its broad-based black economic empowerment partner Ponahalo Investments Proprietary Limited (26%).

De Beers Consolidated Mines – Operations				Treated Tonnes		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats		
Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Venetia	62.9	25	1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite (OP)				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	8.1	9.9	109.8	114.3	8.9	11.3
				Total	8.1	9.9	109.8	114.3	8.9	11.3
Kimberlite (UG)				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
Life Extension Project				Probable	91.7	98.6	78.0	79.7	71.5	78.5
				Total	91.7	98.6	78.0	79.7	71.5	78.5

De Beers Consolidated Mines – Operations				Tonnes		Grade		Carats		
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Venetia	62.9		1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite (OP)				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	2.0	2.1	25.7	24.9	0.5	0.5
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	3.4	3.4	23.6	23.5	0.8	0.8
				Total Inferred	5.4	5.6	24.4	24.0	1.3	1.3
Kimberlite (UG)				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Life Extension Project				Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	36.5	36.5	85.2	85.2	31.1	31.1
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	33.4	33.4	85.3	85.3	28.5	28.5
				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	1.9	1.9	26.9	26.9	0.5	0.5
				Measured and Indicated	1.9	1.9	26.9	26.9	0.5	0.5
				Inferred	18.5	18.5	19.0	19.0	3.5	3.5

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 and Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh).

Unless stated otherwise, tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.

Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage planned to be treated.

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

Explanatory notes

Venetia: The Life of Mine (LOM) is stated as 25 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. Drilling and sampling for both the OP and the UG is underway.

Venetia (OP): The decrease in Saleable Carats is due to production and an inward shift of the modelled pipe boundary which is largely offset by a change in the pit design. The resource estimates remain unchanged but will be updated on completion of the drilling and sampling campaign. The LOM Plan includes the K01, K02 and K03 pipes. The estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (104 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.00 mm BCO of 1.2 Mct (1.0 Mt at 112.1 cpht) are excluded from the table.

Venetia (UG): The project is expected to treat approximately 131 Mt of material containing an estimated 95 Mct. Scheduled Inferred Resources (39.3 Mt) constitute 25% (23.6 Mct) of the estimated carats. The decrease in Saleable Carats is primarily due to revision of the OP mine design and optimisation of the UG draw strategy to accommodate the updated waste ingress curve. Drilling and sampling to support the first five years of the underground project is underway. The resource estimates remain unchanged but will be updated on completion of the drilling and sampling campaign.

Voorspoed: Production ceased in Q4 2018 and mine closure processes are underway. Economic assumptions will be re-assessed in 2021.

Life of mine information

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Right Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
DBCM – Venetia	25	2045	2038*	22%†

* 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 LOM Plan contains 2% low geoscientific confidence material which has not been classified as Diamond Resource.

Aspects of the Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates were reviewed by independent consultants during 2020 at Venetia.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Diamonds continued

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, 2016 Edition). The reported estimates 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 plc and the Government of the Republic of Botswana through the Debswana Diamond Company joint venture. Two resource types are processed, Kimberlite (mined from *in situ* material) and Tailings Mineral Resource (TMR).

Debswana – Operations				Treated Tonnes		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats		
Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Damtshaa (OP)	42.5	1	1.65		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	0.2	23.2	22.6	18.0	0.1	4.2
				Total	0.2	23.2	22.6	18.0	0.1	4.2
Jwaneng (OP)	42.5	16	1.47				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	116.4	120.9	125.7	126.1	146.3	152.4
				Total	116.4	120.9	125.7	126.1	146.3	152.4
Orapa (OP)	42.5	16	1.65				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	110.6	121.9	130.3	112.2	144.2	136.8
				Total	110.6	121.9	130.3	112.2	144.2	136.8

Debswana – Operations				Tonnes		Grade		Carats		
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Damtshaa (OP)	42.5		1.65		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	25.4	3.7	21.6	22.7	5.5	0.8
				Measured and Indicated	25.4	3.7	21.6	22.7	5.5	0.8
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	7.7	–	24.8	–	1.9
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	20.1	14.3	24.5	23.9	4.9	3.4
				Total Inferred	20.1	22.0	24.5	24.2	4.9	5.3
Jwaneng (OP)	42.5		1.47				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	70.4	70.4	82.1	82.1	57.8	57.8
				Measured and Indicated	70.4	70.4	82.1	82.1	57.8	57.8
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	3.3	0.0	101.0	50.0	3.3	0.0
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	80.2	74.2	82.5	85.0	66.2	63.1
				Total Inferred	83.5	74.2	83.2	85.0	69.5	63.1
Orapa (OP)	42.5		1.65				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	284.8	285.9	100.6	100.3	286.5	286.7
				Measured and Indicated	284.8	285.9	100.6	100.3	286.5	286.7
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	78.0	77.7	85.2	85.2	66.4	66.2
				Total Inferred	78.0	77.7	85.2	85.2	66.4	66.2

Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves.

Debswana – Projects				Tonnes		Grade		Carats		
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Lethakane	42.5		1.65		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	22.3	22.3	31.7	31.7	7.1	7.1
				Measured and Indicated	22.3	22.3	31.7	31.7	7.1	7.1
				Inferred	18.7	18.7	27.8	27.8	5.2	5.2

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 and Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh).

Unless stated otherwise, tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.

Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage planned to be treated.

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Diamonds continued

Debswana – Operations				Treated Tonnes		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats		
Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Lethakane	42.5	24	1.15		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
TMR				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	27.3	29.2	23.1	22.5	6.3	6.6
				Total	27.3	29.2	23.1	22.5	6.3	6.6

Debswana – Operations				Tonnes		Grade		Carats		
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Jwaneng	42.5		1.47		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
TMR & ORT				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	27.6	29.6	46.0	46.0	12.7	13.6
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	0.1	0.1	8,342.1	8,342.1	8.9	8.9
				Total Inferred	27.7	29.7	78.0	76.0	21.6	22.5
Lethakane	42.5		1.15				cpht	cpht		
TMR & ORT				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	0.0	0.0	5,413.6	5,442.1	1.2	1.0
				Measured and Indicated	0.0	0.0	5,413.6	5,442.1	1.2	1.0
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	55.5	48.3	26.7	27.1	14.8	13.1
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	7.7	–	23.6	–	1.8
				Total Inferred	55.5	56.0	26.7	26.6	14.8	14.9

Debswana – Projects				Tonnes		Grade		Carats		
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Orapa	42.5		1.15		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
TMR & ORT				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	189.3	189.3	67.7	68.0	128.1	128.8
				Measured and Indicated	189.3	189.3	67.7	68.0	128.1	128.8
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	–	–

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 and Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh).

Unless stated otherwise, tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.

Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage planned to be treated.

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

Explanatory notes

Damtshaa: In response to market conditions, a decision was made to place the mine on extended Care and Maintenance at the end of Q1 2021, resulting in reallocation of Diamond Reserve to Diamond Resource. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.65 mm BCO of 0.0 Mct (0.05 Mt at 27.7 cpht) are excluded from the table. The BK/9 and BK/12 Stockpile Resource estimates at a 1.65 mm BCO of 0.0 Mct (0.05 Mt at 28.9 cpht) Indicated and 0.2 Mct (2.0 Mt at 9.0 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.

Jwaneng – Kimberlite: The decrease in Saleable Carats is primarily due to production and re-classification of blocks along the margins of the pipe. The estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (104 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. The Life of Mine Plan approved in 2020 includes the Cut-8 estimates of 66 Mt of material to be treated containing an estimated 80 Mct and the Cut-9 estimates of 42 Mt of material to be treated containing an estimated 51 Mct. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.47 mm BCO of 1.2 Mct (1.0 Mt at 118.3 cpht) are excluded from the table. The DK/2 Stockpile Resource estimates at a 1.47 mm BCO of 7.5 Mct (16.0 Mt at 46.9 cpht) Inferred (in LOM Plan) and 0.4 Mct (0.7 Mt at 62.4 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.

Jwaneng – TMR & ORT: The Jwaneng Tailings Mineral Resource (TMR) is reported as Inferred (in LOM Plan) and Old Recovery Tailings (ORT) is reported as Inferred (ex. LOM Plan).

Lethakane – Kimberlite: Open pit operations remain dormant as planned.

The remaining Diamond Resources are reported as a project for potential underground mining. DK/1 and DK/2 Stockpile Resource estimates at a 1.65 mm BCO of 0.2 Mct (1.3 Mt at 13.8 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.

Lethakane – TMR & ORT: The decrease in Saleable Carats is due to production. The ORT Probable Reserves at a 1.15 mm BCO of 0.2 Mct (0.0 Mt at 5,400.0 cpht) are excluded from the table. The Lethakane Tailings Mineral Resource (TMR) is reported as Inferred (in LOM Plan) and Old Recovery Tailings (ORT) is reported as Indicated.

Orapa – Kimberlite: The increase in Saleable Carats is due to closure of Plant 1 and treatment of all material through the more efficient Plant 2. The estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (104 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.65 mm BCO of 0.9 Mct (1.0 Mt at 92.7 cpht) are excluded from the table. The AK/1 Stockpile Resource estimates at a 1.65 mm BCO of 15.7 Mct (41.0 Mt at 38.3 cpht) Inferred (in LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.

Orapa – TMR & ORT: The ORT Probable Reserves at a 1.15 mm BCO of 0.3 Mct (0.0 Mt at 30,000.0 cpht) are excluded from the table.

The Orapa TMR and ORT Diamond Resources estimates are combined in the tables:

TMR estimates: 1.15 mm BCO: 113.4 Mct (189.2 Mt at 59.9 cpht) Indicated Resources.
ORT estimates: 1.15 mm BCO: 14.7 Mct (0.1 Mt at 23,753.2 cpht) Indicated Resources.

Life of mine information

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Right Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
Debswana – Damtshaa	1	2021	2029*	–
Debswana – Jwaneng	16	2036	2029*	13%
Debswana – Lethakane (TMR)	24	2044	2029*	69%
Debswana – Orapa	16	2036	2029*	9%

* 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 2020 at Damtshaa, Lethakane and Orapa. Aspects of the Diamond Reserve estimates were reviewed by independent consultants during 2020 at Jwaneng.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Diamonds continued

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, 2016 Edition). The reported estimates 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 plc 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.

Namdeb Holdings – Terrestrial Operations				Treated Tonnes		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats		
Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Mining Area 1 (OC)	42.5	2	2.00		kt	kt	cpht	cpht	kct	kct
Beaches				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	1,037	818	4.63	5.38	48	44
				Total	1,037	818	4.63	5.38	48	44
Orange River (OC)	42.5	2	3.00				cpht	cpht		
Fluvial Placers				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	5,516	7,180	1.00	1.20	55	86
				Total	5,516	7,180	1.00	1.20	55	86
Namdeb Holdings – Offshore Operations					Area		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats	
Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Atlantic 1 (MM)	42.5	34	1.47		k (m ²)	k (m ²)	cpm ²	cpm ²	kct	kct
Marine Placers				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	112,100	107,792	0.06	0.06	6,697	6,209
				Total	112,100	107,792	0.06	0.06	6,697	6,209
Namdeb Holdings – Terrestrial Operations					Tonnes		Grade		Carats	
Diamond Resources	Ownership %		BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Mining Area 1 (OC)	42.5		2.00		kt	kt	cpht	cpht	kct	kct
Beaches				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	37,593	38,196	0.92	0.75	347	287
				Measured and Indicated	37,593	38,196	0.92	0.75	347	287
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	8,729	7,292	5.17	8.24	451	601
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	184,856	187,532	1.44	1.32	2,661	2,481
				Total Inferred	193,585	194,824	1.61	1.58	3,112	3,082
Orange River (OC)	42.5		3.00				cpht	cpht		
Fluvial Placers				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	27,120	27,898	0.43	0.42	117	117
				Measured and Indicated	27,120	27,898	0.43	0.42	117	117
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	6,420	3,195	0.64	1.00	41	32
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	59,117	62,424	0.30	0.31	179	195
				Total Inferred	65,537	65,619	0.34	0.35	220	227
Namdeb Holdings – Offshore Operations					Area		Grade		Carats	
Diamond Resources	Ownership %		BCO (mm)	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Atlantic 1 (MM)	42.5		1.47		k (m ²)	k (m ²)	cpm ²	cpm ²	kct	kct
Marine Placers				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	170,181	133,579	0.07	0.08	12,295	11,127
				Measured and Indicated	170,181	133,579	0.07	0.08	12,295	11,127
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	382,428	395,690	0.09	0.09	35,138	35,589
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	590,300	599,306	0.06	0.06	32,495	34,041
				Total Inferred	972,728	994,996	0.07	0.07	67,633	69,630
Midwater (MM)	42.5		2.00				cpm ²	cpm ²		
Marine				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	7,396	7,396	0.16	0.16	1,192	1,192
				Measured and Indicated	7,396	7,396	0.16	0.16	1,192	1,192
				Inferred	11,334	11,334	0.09	0.09	1,031	1,031

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 and Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh).

Unless stated otherwise, tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.

Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage planned to be treated.

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre (cpm²). Area estimates are quoted in k (m²) = thousand square metres.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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 Midwater, Mining Area 1 and Orange River. Orange River consists of the Auchas, Daberas, Obib and Sendelingsdrif operations.

Namdeb Marine (Debmarmine Namibia) consists of Atlantic 1.

The Elizabeth Bay and Douglas Bay operations and associated marine assets have been sold, and are therefore no longer reported.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Diamonds continued

Explanatory notes

Mining Area 1: The increase in Saleable Carats is due to a revision of estimates based on a revised geological model. The Life of Mine includes a material portion of scheduled tonnes with low geoscientific confidence, which will be continuously evaluated and upgraded to Inferred Resources wherever possible. Incremental Inferred Resource development is dependent on beach accretion access for drilling and sampling. Beach accretion is a process through which an existing beach is built seaward to allow mining to extend into areas previously under water. The Overburden Stockpile Resource estimates at a 2.00 mm BCO of 15 kct (4,420 kt at 0.34 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) and the DMS and Recovery Tailings Resource estimates at a 2.00 mm BCO of 448 kct (40,089 kt at 1.12 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.

Orange River: The decrease in Saleable Carats is primarily due to production.

Atlantic 1: The increase in Saleable Carats is due to resource additions from new sampling information and revised economic assumptions, which increases the Life of Mine. The Life of Mine Plan includes a material proportion of Inferred Resources.

Bogenfels: The operation remains on care and maintenance.

Inferred Resource estimates are as follows:

Deflation deposits: 1.40 mm BCO: 524 kct (7,913 kt at 6.62 cpht) Inferred.

Pocket beaches: 2.00 mm BCO: 228 kct (3,042 kt at 7.50 cpht) Inferred.

Midwater: Production from Midwater ceased in 2018. The Midwater Resource comprises the offshore portion of the Diamond Area No. 1 (DA1) Mining Licences 43 and 44, as well as the offshore licence ML 128C, at water depths greater than 30 m.

Life of mine information

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Licence Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
Namdeb Holdings Terrestrial – Mining Area 1*	2	2022	2035	80%*
Namdeb Holdings Terrestrial – Orange River*	2	2022	2035	43%
Namdeb Holdings Offshore – Atlantic 1	34	2054	2035**	80%***

* Mining Area 1 and Orange River operate under an integrated management structure.

+ The current Mining Area 1 LOM Plan contains 11% low geoscientific confidence material which has not been classified as Diamond Resource.

** 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.

*** Due to the high costs associated with resource development and the large size of the Atlantic 1 licence, only a small portion of the Indicated Resources are converted to Diamond Reserves.

Aspects of the Diamond Reserve estimates were reviewed by independent consultants during 2020 at the Offshore operations. Aspects of the Diamond Resource estimates were reviewed by independent consultants during 2020 at the Terrestrial and Offshore operations.



✧ The mv SS Nujoma, Debmarine Namibia's exploration and resource development sampling vessel.

Copper

estimates as at 31 December 2020

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 reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies for totals.

Copper – Operations		Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal	
Ore Reserves	Ownership %			2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Collahuasi (OP)		68		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide	Copper		Proved	477.0	466.3	1.04	1.06	4,961	4,942
Flotation (direct feed)			Probable	2,244.7	2,168.2	0.96	0.96	21,627	20,766
Total			2,721.7	2,634.5	0.98	0.98	26,588	25,708	
	Molybdenum		Proved			%Mo	%Mo		
			Probable			0.021	0.021	100	98
Total			0.029	0.027	0.027	0.026	746	683	
	Copper		Proved	15.4	20.0	0.34	0.59	52	118
Low Grade Sulphide Flotation			Probable	1,150.6	130.0	0.46	0.56	5,321	723
Total			1,166.0	149.9	0.46	0.56	5,373	841	
	Molybdenum		Proved			%Mo	%Mo		
			Probable			0.006	0.013	1	3
Total			0.011	0.012	0.011	0.012	129	15	
	Copper		Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
Low Grade Sulphide Flotation Stockpile			Probable	288.4	270.7	0.56	0.57	1,615	1,543
Total			288.4	270.7	0.56	0.57	1,615	1,543	
	Molybdenum		Proved			%Mo	%Mo		
			Probable			0.013	0.013	37	35
Total			0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	37	35	
El Soldado (OP)	50.1	7			%TCu	%TCu			
Sulphide			Proved	21.8	30.4	0.86	0.90	188	273
Flotation			Probable	30.4	28.8	0.70	0.66	212	189
Total			52.2	59.2	0.77	0.78	400	462	
Los Bronces (OP)	50.1	37			%TCu	%TCu			
Sulphide	Copper		Proved	724.1	797.8	0.59	0.60	4,272	4,787
Flotation			Probable	600.3	567.5	0.51	0.50	3,062	2,838
Total			1,324.4	1,365.3	0.55	0.56	7,334	7,624	
	Molybdenum		Proved			%Mo	%Mo		
			Probable			0.015	0.015	109	120
Total			0.014	0.015	0.015	0.015	84	85	
	Copper		Proved	406.9	501.4	0.27	0.27	1,099	1,354
Sulphide Dump Leach			Probable	98.1	129.5	0.31	0.30	304	388
Total			505.0	630.9	0.28	0.28	1,403	1,742	

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 Mineras Becrux SpA.

Explanatory notes

Copper Reserves: Ore Reserves are quoted above the following cut-off grades (%TCu): Collahuasi – 0.3%, El Soldado – 0.2%, Los Bronces (Flotation) – 0.2%, Los Bronces (Dump Leach) – 0.15%.

Collahuasi – Flotation: Ore Reserves increase slightly, primarily due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.

Collahuasi – Low Grade Sulphide: Ore Reserves increase due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves based on the approval of additional tailings storage capacity. This results in an increase in Reserve Life.

El Soldado: Ore Reserves decrease primarily due to production and the reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources enabled by an updated pit design related to tailings storage capacity. The current approved Life of Mine Plan is based on extension of the current Environmental Permit to 2027. There is a reasonable expectation that this permit will be extended. Estimates include mineralised void-fill material from the collapse of previously mined underground stope volumes of ~77 kt Cu (8.3 Mt at 0.92 %TCu) Probable Ore Reserves.

Los Bronces – Flotation: Ore Reserves decrease slightly, primarily due to production.

Los Bronces – Dump Leach: Ore Reserves decrease primarily due to the incorporation of new information from drilling and production.

Los Bronces – Ore Reserves: Estimates exclude Flotation material containing ~426 kt Cu (67.6 Mt at 0.63 %TCu) and Dump Leach material containing ~128 kt Cu (51.3 Mt at 0.25 %TCu) within the Andina exploitation concession area that is incorporated into the Los Bronces Life of Mine Plan as per agreements between Anglo American Sur S.A. and Codelco's División Andina.

Mineral Tenure

Los Bronces: The pit design is in accordance with the limits approved in the EIA-LBDP (RCA N° 3159/2007) and permit (DIA Fase 7, RCA N°498/2015) obtained in late 2015. However, six pit development phases fall outside the Environmental Permits and approach environmentally sensitive areas. The updated pit design is consistent with the principles applied in previous Ore Reserve Statements. There is reasonable expectation that the Ore Reserves within these phases will be permitted and extracted, following permit application processes commencing in 2023.

Audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve estimates were carried out by independent consultants at Los Bronces.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Copper continued

Copper – Operations Mineral Resources		Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal	
				2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Collahuasi (OP)		44.0		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Oxide and Mixed Leach			Measured	36.3	37.1	0.66	0.67	240	249
			Indicated	32.3	32.9	0.74	0.73	239	240
			Measured and Indicated	68.6	70.0	0.70	0.70	479	489
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	49.8	50.6	0.58	0.57	289	289
			Total Inferred	49.8	50.6	0.58	0.57	289	289
Sulphide Flotation (direct feed)	Copper		Measured	1.6	26.6	1.07	0.61	17	162
			Indicated	963.2	930.9	0.92	0.97	8,862	9,030
			Measured and Indicated	964.9	957.6	0.92	0.96	8,879	9,193
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	553.6	613.6	0.94	0.91	5,204	5,584
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	2,458.5	2,411.0	0.88	0.88	21,634	21,217
			Total Inferred	3,012.1	3,024.7	0.89	0.89	26,839	26,801
Molybdenum			Measured			0.010	0.028	0	7
			Indicated			0.033	0.037	318	344
			Measured and Indicated			0.033	0.037	318	352
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.016	0.017	89	104
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.022	0.023	541	555
			Total Inferred			0.021	0.022	629	659
Low Grade Sulphide Flotation (in situ & stockpile)	Copper		Measured	8.2	266.8	0.46	0.46	38	1,227
			Indicated	387.4	1,041.9	0.47	0.45	1,821	4,689
			Measured and Indicated	395.6	1,308.7	0.47	0.45	1,858	5,917
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	362.5	117.6	0.43	0.53	1,559	624
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	1,473.2	1,612.3	0.47	0.46	6,924	7,416
			Total Inferred	1,835.7	1,729.9	0.46	0.46	8,483	8,040
Molybdenum			Measured			0.013	0.011	1	29
			Indicated			0.015	0.011	58	115
			Measured and Indicated			0.015	0.011	59	144
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.004	0.006	15	7
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.012	0.010	177	161
			Total Inferred			0.010	0.010	191	168
El Soldado (OP)		50.1				%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide Flotation			Measured	108.1	99.4	0.60	0.60	649	597
			Indicated	32.6	36.9	0.45	0.44	146	161
			Measured and Indicated	140.7	136.4	0.56	0.56	795	758
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	1.0	1.0	0.43	0.43	4	4
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	5.7	6.0	0.38	0.38	22	23
			Total Inferred	6.7	7.0	0.39	0.39	26	27
Los Bronces (OP)		50.1				%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide Flotation	Copper		Measured	966.7	967.8	0.44	0.43	4,254	4,162
			Indicated	1,528.0	1,350.3	0.45	0.45	6,876	6,076
			Measured and Indicated	2,494.7	2,318.1	0.45	0.44	11,130	10,238
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	132.7	121.7	0.49	0.49	650	597
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	941.9	1,110.9	0.44	0.44	4,144	4,888
			Total Inferred	1,074.6	1,232.6	0.45	0.44	4,795	5,484
Molybdenum			Measured			0.008	0.008	77	77
			Indicated			0.009	0.009	138	122
			Measured and Indicated			0.009	0.009	215	199
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.013	0.013	17	16
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.011	0.012	104	133
			Total Inferred			0.011	0.012	121	149
Sulphide Dump Leach			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	3.7	6.8	0.24	0.25	9	17
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred	3.7	6.8	0.24	0.25	9	17

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. TCu = Total Copper.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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 is not included in the Mineral Resource statement. Mineral Resources are quoted above the following cut-off grades (%TCu): Collahuasi – 0.3%, El Soldado – 0.2%, Los Bronces (Flotation) – 0.2%, Los Bronces (Dump Leach) – 0.15%.

Collahuasi – Low Grade Sulphide: Mineral Resources decrease due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves based on the approval of additional tailings storage capacity. This is partially offset by additional information from new drilling.

El Soldado: Estimates include mineralised void-fill material from the collapse of previously mined underground stope volumes of ~9 kt Cu (0.8 Mt at 1.1%TCu) classified as Indicated Resources.

Potential underground Mineral Resources of ~40 kt Cu (4.6 Mt at 0.87%TCu) are excluded from the 2020 estimate.

Los Bronces – Sulphide (Flotation): Estimates include material containing ~185 kt Cu (58.7 Mt at 0.31%TCu) within the Los Bronces exploitation concession area scheduled to be mined by Codelco's División Andina.

Los Bronces – Dump Leach: Mineral Resources decrease primarily due to additional information from new drilling.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Copper continued

Copper – Projects Ore Reserves		Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal	
					2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Quellaveco (OP)		60.0	30		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide				Proved	898.2	898.2	0.58	0.58	5,209	5,209
Flotation	Copper			Probable	435.2	435.2	0.54	0.54	2,350	2,350
				Total	1,333.4	1,333.4	0.57	0.57	7,560	7,560
							%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
				Proved			0.021	0.021	189	189
	Molybdenum			Probable			0.023	0.023	100	100
				Total			0.022	0.022	289	289
Copper – Projects Mineral Resources					Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal	
Los Bronces Underground		50.1			2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Sulphide					Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
				Measured	245.3	52.6	1.50	1.65	3,680	868
				Indicated	578.8	414.4	1.34	1.44	7,756	5,967
	Copper			Measured and Indicated	824.1	467.0	1.39	1.46	11,435	6,835
				Inferred	3,322.3	3,494.8	1.06	1.10	35,216	38,442
							%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
				Measured			0.026	0.026	64	14
				Indicated			0.023	0.025	133	104
	Molybdenum			Measured and Indicated			0.024	0.025	197	117
				Inferred			0.017	0.019	565	664
Quellaveco (OP)		60.0			Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide				Measured	70.6	70.6	0.32	0.32	226	226
Flotation				Indicated	719.3	719.3	0.43	0.43	3,093	3,093
	Copper			Measured and Indicated	789.9	789.9	0.42	0.42	3,319	3,319
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)	32.4	32.4	0.48	0.48	155	155
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	804.4	804.4	0.32	0.32	2,574	2,574
				Total Inferred	836.8	836.8	0.33	0.33	2,729	2,729
							%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
				Measured			0.011	0.011	8	8
				Indicated			0.020	0.020	144	144
	Molybdenum			Measured and Indicated			0.019	0.019	152	152
				Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.013	0.013	4	4
				Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.013	0.013	105	105
				Total Inferred			0.013	0.013	109	109
Sakatti		100			Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	3.5	3.5	3.45	3.45	121	121
	Copper			Measured and Indicated	3.5	3.5	3.45	3.45	121	121
				Inferred	40.9	40.9	1.77	1.77	724	724
							%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
				Measured			–	–	–	–
				Indicated			2.47	2.47	87	87
	Nickel			Measured and Indicated			2.47	2.47	87	87
				Inferred			0.83	0.83	337	337
							3E g/t	3E g/t	3E Moz	3E Moz
				Measured			–	–	–	–
				Indicated			2.49	2.49	0.3	0.3
	PGE			Measured and Indicated			2.49	2.49	0.3	0.3
				Inferred			1.37	1.37	1.8	1.8
West Wall		50.0			Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Indicated	861.0	861.0	0.51	0.51	4,391	4,391
	Copper			Measured and Indicated	861.0	861.0	0.51	0.51	4,391	4,391
				Inferred	1,072.0	1,072.0	0.42	0.42	4,502	4,502
							%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
				Measured			–	–	–	–
				Indicated			0.009	0.009	77	77
	Molybdenum			Measured and Indicated			0.009	0.009	77	77
				Inferred			0.006	0.006	64	64
Los Bronces Sur		50.1			Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide	Copper			Inferred	900.0	900.0	0.81	0.81	7,290	7,290
							%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
	Molybdenum			Inferred			0.025	0.025	225	225

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 attached to 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.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Copper continued

Explanatory notes

Los Bronces Underground: The reported Mineral Resources include mineralisation within a volume defined using a \$50/t Net Smelter Return (NSR) value. The test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction considers a selective underground operation. Mineral Resources increase due to an updated resource model based on new drilling information.

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. The resource model has been updated taking additional drilling information into consideration; however impact to the estimates were not considered material and estimates have remained unchanged. The structural model and geotechnical domains are being finalised and updated estimates are expected during 2021.

Sakatti: Mineral Resources quoted are based on a predominantly underground Cut & Fill mining method and fall within a volume defined using a \$45/t Net Smelter Return (NSR) value. This equates to approximately a 1% Copper Equivalent (CuEq) cut-off. Sakatti co-product estimated average grades: Indicated Resources – 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 Resources – Cobalt 0.04%, Platinum 0.61 g/t, Palladium 0.43 g/t and Gold 0.33 g/t. CuEq average grade 4.68%.

An exploration permit and a permit from the Environmental Ministry for the exploration work at Sakatti was awarded during July 2020 enabling a three-year drilling programme, which commenced in November 2020. Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) was completed in December 2020 and environmental permitting commenced in January 2021.

West Wall: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.20 %TCu cut-off within an optimised pit shell.

Los Bronces Sur: 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 were carried out by independent consultants during 2020 at Los Bronces operation, Los Bronces Underground and Los Bronces Sur projects.



↗ Copper-bearing sulphide veins and disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation hosted within Intermineral Porphyry from the Hypogene Zone, Quellaveco Project.

Platinum Group Metals (PGMs)

estimates as at 31 December 2020

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, 2016 Edition). The reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. All Mineral Resources are reported over an economic and mineable cut appropriate to the specific reef. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Anglo American plc's ownership of Anglo American Platinum Limited (AAPL) is 78.9%. The Ownership Percentage stated below is the effective interest that Anglo American plc holds in each operation and project.

AAPL Managed – Operations Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal	
				2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Amandelbult – Dishaba (UG)	78.9	>20		Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
Merensky Reef			Proved	5.3	4.4	5.18	5.27	27	23	0.9	0.7
			Probable	5.0	4.4	4.93	4.76	25	21	0.8	0.7
			Total	10.3	8.7	5.06	5.02	52	44	1.7	1.4
UG2 Reef			Proved	54.7	53.4	4.33	4.19	237	224	7.6	7.2
			Probable	8.3	8.9	4.35	4.22	36	37	1.2	1.2
			Total	63.0	62.3	4.33	4.20	273	261	8.8	8.4
Amandelbult – Tumela (UG)	78.9	14				4E g/t	4E g/t				
Merensky Reef			Proved	0.1	0.1	5.51	5.74	0	0	0.0	0.0
			Probable	0.4	–	3.90	–	2	–	0.1	–
			Total	0.5	0.1	4.12	5.74	2	0	0.1	0.0
UG2 Reef			Proved	36.7	37.8	4.62	4.62	169	175	5.4	5.6
			Probable	0.3	0.3	3.92	4.10	1	1	0.0	0.0
			Total	37.0	38.1	4.62	4.61	170	176	5.5	5.6
Mogalakwena (OP)	78.9	>20				4E g/t	4E g/t				
Platreef			Proved	763.4	767.3	2.90	2.96	2,214	2,271	71.2	73.0
			Probable	444.3	428.0	3.00	3.07	1,333	1,314	42.8	42.2
			Total	1,207.8	1,195.3	2.94	3.00	3,547	3,585	114.1	115.3
Platreef Primary stockpiles			Proved	19.3	20.0	1.96	2.54	38	51	1.2	1.6
			Probable	40.9	40.9	1.47	1.47	60	60	1.9	1.9
			Total	60.2	60.8	1.63	1.82	98	111	3.1	3.6
Mototolo Complex (UG)	78.9	16				4E g/t	4E g/t				
UG2 Reef			Proved	18.2	21.8	3.46	3.36	63	73	2.0	2.4
			Probable	7.5	6.0	3.50	3.26	26	20	0.8	0.6
			Total	25.7	27.8	3.47	3.34	89	93	2.9	3.0
Unki (UG)	78.9	20				4E g/t	4E g/t				
Main Sulphide Zone			Proved	24.3	27.2	3.33	3.29	81	89	2.6	2.9
			Probable	26.7	26.1	3.28	3.24	87	85	2.8	2.7
			Total	51.0	53.3	3.30	3.27	168	174	5.4	5.6

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).

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.

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

4E Concentrator recoveries range from 85% to 87% (Merensky Reef), 82% to 84% (UG2 Reef), 78% to 82% (Platreef) and 80% to 83% (Main Sulphide Zone). Chrome recoveries for Amandelbult Complex range from 13% to 23%.

Additional details of Ore Reserves and other potentially recoverable metals are available in the Anglo American Platinum Limited Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report.

Explanatory notes

Ore Reserves: Ore Reserve pay-limits are directly linked to the 2021 Business Plan which takes into account Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), 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 *in situ* Ore Reserve pay-limit varies across all Anglo American Platinum managed operations between 2.1 g/t and 4.0 g/t 4E. The range is a function of various factors including depth of the orebody, geological complexity, mining method, infrastructure and economic parameters.

Dishaba: The increase in Merensky Reef Ore Reserve 4E ounces is primarily due to the transfer of Ore Reserves from Tumela Mine. The Proved Ore Reserves includes short life, low tonnage, open cast Merensky Reef Ore Reserves of 0.1 4E Moz (0.7 Mt at 4.51 g/t) and UG2 Reef Ore Reserves of 0.02 4E Moz (0.1 Mt at 4.94 g/t). The anticipated Life of Mine Plan exceeds the current Mining Right expiry date (2040).

Tumela: The increase in Merensky Reef Ore Reserve 4E ounces is due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves which is partially offset by the transfer of Ore Reserves to Dishaba Mine.

Mogalakwena: The Platreef Ore Reserve 4E ounces decrease slightly, due to revised pit design and production. This is partially offset by the inclusion of lower grade material as a result of revised economic assumptions. The anticipated Life of Mine Plan exceeds the current Mining Right expiry date (2040).

Platreef Primary stockpiles: The Ore Reserve cut-off grade varies between 1.0 g/t and 1.7 g/t 4E. These stockpiles are scheduled for future treatment. ROM stockpiles are reported as Proved and longer term stockpiles as Probable Ore Reserves. The Platreef stockpile Ore Reserve 4E ounces decrease due to the adjustment of the forecasted production in 2019.

Mototolo Complex: The Mototolo mine and the Der Brochen project are now reported as a consolidated operation. The Der Brochen portion is expected to be included in the Life of Mine Plan for the 2021 reporting cycle pending the completion of the technical studies.

Life of mine information

AAPL Managed Operations:	Pay-limit	Planned Stopping Width (cm)		
	4E g/t	MR	UG2	MSZ
Amandelbult – Dishaba	4.0	147	158	
Amandelbult – Tumela	3.6	146	151	
Mogalakwena	2.1			
Mototolo Complex	3.2		206	
Unki	2.5			200

Audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2020 at the following AAPL Managed operations: Dishaba and Tumela.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources
Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) continued

Non-Managed – Operations			ROM Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal		
Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
				Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
Kroondal (UG)	39.5	4									
UG2 Reef			Proved	9.3	12.1	2.50	2.62	23	32	0.7	1.0
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total	9.3	12.1	2.50	2.62	23	32	0.7	1.0
Modikwa (UG)	39.5	23				4E g/t	4E g/t				
UG2 Reef			Proved	15.9	13.5	4.33	4.45	69	60	2.2	1.9
			Probable	29.2	32.5	4.14	4.12	121	134	3.9	4.3
			Total	45.1	46.0	4.21	4.22	190	194	6.1	6.2
Siphumelele 3 shaft (UG)	78.9	10				4E g/t	4E g/t				
UG2 Reef			Proved	14.7	17.1	2.62	2.52	38	43	1.2	1.4
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total	14.7	17.1	2.62	2.52	38	43	1.2	1.4

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).

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

Mining method: UG = Underground.

Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan within the current Mining Right.

Information for Non-Managed operations are provided by the Joint Venture partners; for additional details please refer to the applicable Annual Reports.

Explanatory notes

Sibanye–Stillwater provided revised Ore Reserve estimates for Kroondal and Siphumelele 3 shaft post the finalisation of the 2020 Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report. This revision is not considered material and is not reflected in the tables above. For additional details please refer to the Sibanye–Stillwater Annual Report.

Kroondal: The UG2 Ore Reserve 4E ounces decrease primarily due to production. The Proved Ore Reserves includes open cast UG2 Ore Reserves of 0.2 4E Moz (1.7 Mt at 3.27 g/t).

Siphumelele 3 shaft: Siphumelele 3 shaft is being mined on a royalty basis by Sibanye–Stillwater from the Kroondal Mine infrastructure. The UG2 Ore Reserve 4E ounces decrease due to production which is partially offset by revised economic assumptions.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) continued

AAPL Managed – Operations		Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal	
				2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Mineral Resources											
Amandelbult – Dishaba (UG)		78.9		Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
Merensky Reef			Measured	8.0	9.4	7.11	7.01	57	66	1.8	2.1
			Indicated	10.6	10.4	6.92	6.88	73	71	2.4	2.3
			Measured and Indicated	18.5	19.8	7.00	6.94	130	137	4.2	4.4
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	1.1	1.0	6.33	6.62	7	7	0.2	0.2
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	11.6	12.0	6.27	6.26	72	75	2.3	2.4
			Total Inferred	12.6	13.0	6.28	6.29	79	82	2.6	2.6
UG2 Reef			Measured	19.2	19.5	5.25	5.27	101	103	3.2	3.3
			Indicated	22.8	22.7	5.78	5.79	132	131	4.2	4.2
			Measured and Indicated	42.0	42.1	5.54	5.55	233	234	7.5	7.5
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	0.0	0.0	5.71	5.70	0	0	0.0	0.0
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	8.9	9.0	5.54	5.55	49	50	1.6	1.6
			Total Inferred	8.9	9.0	5.54	5.55	49	50	1.6	1.6
Amandelbult – Tumela (UG)		78.9				4E g/t	4E g/t				
Merensky Reef			Measured	23.0	24.8	6.74	6.82	155	169	5.0	5.4
			Indicated	46.2	46.5	7.04	7.04	325	327	10.5	10.5
			Measured and Indicated	69.2	71.3	6.94	6.96	480	496	15.4	16.0
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	44.6	45.8	7.04	7.02	314	321	10.1	10.3
			Total Inferred	44.6	45.8	7.04	7.02	314	321	10.1	10.3
UG2 Reef			Measured	102.4	105.6	5.40	5.40	553	571	17.8	18.3
			Indicated	44.1	44.3	5.52	5.52	243	244	7.8	7.9
			Measured and Indicated	146.5	149.9	5.44	5.44	796	815	25.6	26.2
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	47.4	47.0	5.77	5.77	273	271	8.8	8.7
			Total Inferred	47.4	47.0	5.77	5.77	273	271	8.8	8.7
Amandelbult		78.9				4E g/t	4E g/t				
Tailings			Measured	63.0	63.0	0.79	0.79	50	50	1.6	1.6
			Indicated	8.1	8.1	0.82	0.82	7	7	0.2	0.2
			Measured and Indicated	71.1	71.1	0.79	0.79	57	57	1.8	1.8
			Inferred	1.2	1.2	0.91	0.91	1	1	0.0	0.0
Mogalakwena (OP)		78.9				4E g/t	4E g/t				
Platreef			Measured	246.4	221.1	2.17	2.18	535	482	17.2	15.5
			Indicated	1,389.7	1,375.7	2.30	2.31	3,196	3,178	102.8	102.2
			Measured and Indicated	1,636.0	1,596.8	2.28	2.29	3,731	3,660	119.9	117.7
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	0.6	–	3.76	–	2	–	0.1
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	595.7	595.4	1.76	1.76	1,048	1,048	33.7	33.7
			Total Inferred	595.7	596.0	1.76	1.76	1,048	1,050	33.7	33.8
Platreef stockpiles			Measured	3.9	4.4	3.22	3.20	12	14	0.4	0.4
			Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	3.9	4.4	3.22	3.20	12	14	0.4	0.4
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mototolo Complex (UG)		78.9				4E g/t	4E g/t				
Merensky Reef			Measured	40.9	–	4.75	–	194	–	6.3	–
			Indicated	58.2	–	4.54	–	264	–	8.5	–
			Measured and Indicated	99.1	–	4.63	–	458	–	14.7	–
			Inferred	73.7	–	4.52	–	333	–	10.7	–
UG2 Reef			Measured	108.0	7.5	3.99	3.81	431	29	13.9	0.9
			Indicated	136.8	6.5	3.95	4.29	540	28	17.4	0.9
			Measured and Indicated	244.8	14.0	3.97	4.03	971	57	31.2	1.8
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	124.4	–	4.02	–	500	–	16.1	–
			Total Inferred	124.4	–	4.02	–	500	–	16.1	–
Twickenham (UG)		78.9				4E g/t	4E g/t				
Merensky Reef			Measured	48.4	48.4	4.75	4.75	230	230	7.4	7.4
			Indicated	87.3	87.3	4.97	4.97	434	434	14.0	14.0
			Measured and Indicated	135.7	135.7	4.89	4.89	664	664	21.3	21.3
			Inferred	165.7	165.7	5.26	5.26	872	872	28.0	28.0
UG2 Reef			Measured	54.6	54.6	6.29	6.29	344	344	11.1	11.1
			Indicated	145.4	145.4	6.05	6.05	879	879	28.3	28.3
			Measured and Indicated	200.0	200.0	6.12	6.12	1,223	1,223	39.3	39.3
			Inferred	148.2	148.2	5.88	5.88	871	871	28.0	28.0
Unki (UG)		78.9				4E g/t	4E g/t				
Main Sulphide Zone			Measured	7.5	7.9	4.09	4.12	31	33	1.0	1.1
			Indicated	110.8	112.3	4.29	4.29	475	482	15.3	15.5
			Measured and Indicated	118.4	120.2	4.28	4.28	506	515	16.3	16.5
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	0.0	0.0	3.41	3.41	0	0	0.0	0.0
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	38.5	47.7	4.07	4.22	157	201	5.0	6.5
			Total Inferred	38.6	47.8	4.07	4.22	157	201	5.0	6.5

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).

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

Additional details of Mineral Resources and other potentially recoverable metals are available in the Anglo American Platinum Limited Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) continued

Explanatory notes

Dishaba: The Measured Resources include low tonnage open cast Merensky Reef Resources of 0.1 4E Moz (0.3 Mt at 6.13 g/t) and UG2 Reef Resources of 0.1 4E Moz (0.5 Mt at 5.07 g/t).

Mogalakwena: A 1.0 g/t 4E cut-off grade is used to define Platreef Mineral Resources (excluding both oxidised and calc-silicate materials for which a 3.0 g/t 4E cut-off is applied). The Platreef Mineral Resource 4E ounces increase due to the reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources resulting from a revised pit design.

Platreef Stockpiles: The Mineral Resource 4E ounces decrease due to depletion of the surface stockpile.

Mototolo Complex: The Mototolo mine and the Der Brochen project have been reported as a consolidated operation. The Der Brochen Mineral Resource 4E ounces are transferred for both the Merensky Reef and UG2 Reef. The net change in Mineral Resources for the complex is negligible.

Tailings: At Amandelbult Complex dormant tailings storage facilities have been evaluated and are reported separately as Tailings Mineral Resources.

Tumela: The Measured Resources include low tonnage open cast Merensky Reef Resources of 0.1 4E Moz (0.3 Mt at 7.91 g/t) and UG2 Reef Resources of 0.2 4E Moz (1.3 Mt at 5.45 g/t).

Unki: The Mineral Resource 4E ounces decrease primarily due to the disposal of the KV and SR Claims.

Resource Cut definition for UG operations

The Mineral Resources are estimated over a variable 'Resource Cut' targeting a minimum planned mining width which takes cognisance of the extraction method, potential economic viability and geotechnical aspects in the hangingwall or footwall of the reef.

AAPL Managed Operations:	Minimum 'Resource Cut' Width (cm)		
	MR	UG2	MSZ
Amandelbult – Dishaba	120	120	
Amandelbult – Tumela	120	120	
Mototolo Complex	90	180	
Twickenham	105	95	
Unki			120/180*

* The current mining areas at Unki East and West are estimated over a 'Resource Cut' of 180 cm and the remaining area estimated over a 'Resource Cut' of 120 cm.

Audits related to the generation of the Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2020 at the following AAPL Managed operations: Dishaba and Tumela.



🔗 Bulk ore sorter, Mogalakwena mine.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources
Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) continued

Non-Managed – Operations Mineral Resources			Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal	
			2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Bokoni (UG)	Ownership %	Classification	Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
	38.7									
Merensky Reef		Measured	92.8	92.8	4.82	4.82	447	447	14.4	14.4
		Indicated	47.8	47.8	4.85	4.85	232	232	7.5	7.5
		Measured and Indicated	140.6	140.6	4.83	4.83	679	679	21.8	21.8
		Inferred	205.8	205.8	5.02	5.02	1,033	1,033	33.2	33.2
UG2 Reef		Measured	198.6	198.6	6.43	6.43	1,277	1,277	41.1	41.1
		Indicated	92.3	92.3	6.57	6.57	606	606	19.5	19.5
		Measured and Indicated	290.9	290.9	6.47	6.47	1,883	1,883	60.6	60.6
		Inferred	174.6	174.6	6.71	6.71	1,172	1,172	37.7	37.7
Kroondal (UG)	39.5				4E g/t	4E g/t				
UG2 Reef		Measured	1.5	1.0	3.22	3.08	5	3	0.2	0.1
		Indicated	0.3	0.6	3.58	3.58	1	2	0.0	0.1
		Measured and Indicated	1.8	1.5	3.28	3.26	6	5	0.2	0.2
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marikana (UG)	39.5				4E g/t	4E g/t				
UG2 Reef		Measured	27.3	27.3	3.48	3.35	95	92	3.1	2.9
		Indicated	9.5	9.5	3.83	3.76	36	36	1.2	1.1
		Measured and Indicated	36.8	36.8	3.57	3.46	131	128	4.2	4.1
		Inferred	4.9	4.9	2.95	2.95	15	15	0.5	0.5
Modikwa (UG)	39.5				4E g/t	4E g/t				
Merensky Reef		Measured	20.7	20.7	3.15	3.15	65	65	2.1	2.1
		Indicated	53.9	53.9	2.90	2.90	156	156	5.0	5.0
		Measured and Indicated	74.6	74.6	2.97	2.97	221	221	7.1	7.1
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	139.3	139.3	2.84	2.84	396	396	12.7	12.7
		Total Inferred	139.3	139.3	2.84	2.84	396	396	12.7	12.7
UG2 Reef		Measured	48.2	48.1	5.91	5.91	285	284	9.2	9.1
		Indicated	90.3	90.7	5.90	5.90	533	535	17.1	17.2
		Measured and Indicated	138.5	138.8	5.90	5.90	818	819	26.3	26.3
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	77.5	77.5	6.22	6.22	482	482	15.5	15.5
		Total Inferred	77.5	77.5	6.22	6.22	482	482	15.5	15.5
Siphumelele 3 shaft (UG)	78.9				4E g/t	4E g/t				
UG2 Reef		Measured	4.7	4.8	3.16	3.09	15	15	0.5	0.5
		Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	4.7	4.8	3.16	3.09	15	15	0.5	0.5
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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).

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

Mining method: UG = Underground.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

Information for Non-Managed operations are provided by the Joint Venture partners; for additional details please refer to the applicable Annual Reports.

Explanatory notes

Bokoni: Operation remains on care and maintenance.

Kroondal: Following the finalisation of the 2019 Annual Report, Sibanye-Stillwater revised the Kroondal Mineral Resource estimates; for additional details please refer to the Sibanye-Stillwater Annual Report. The UG2 Mineral Resource 4E ounces increase due to new information. The Mineral Resources include open cast UG2 Reef Resources of 0.1 4E Moz (0.6 Mt at 3.58 g/t).

Marikana: Operation remains on care and maintenance. The Mineral Resources include open cast UG2 Reef Resources of 0.3 4E Moz (2.1 Mt at 3.69 g/t).

Iron Ore

estimates as at 31 December 2020

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, 2016 Edition). The reported estimates 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 Ownership Percentage stated below is the effective interest that Anglo American plc holds in each operation.

Kumba Iron Ore – Operations		Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes		Grade		Saleable Product			
Ore Reserves	Ownership %			2020	2019	2020	2019	2020		2019	
Kolomela (OP)	53.2	12		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe	Mt	%Fe	Mt	%Fe
Hematite			Proved	104.0	103.9	62.8	63.5	101.1	64.4	101.3	64.4
			Probable	42.5	55.4	61.6	64.0	41.3	64.6	54.3	64.2
			Total	146.5	159.3	62.5	63.7	142.4	64.5	155.5	64.3
Stockpile						%Fe	%Fe				
			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	11.5	13.1	57.4	55.4	7.6	64.5	7.5	64.5
			Total	11.5	13.1	57.4	55.4	7.6	64.5	7.5	64.5
Sishen (OP)	53.2	15				%Fe	%Fe				
Hematite			Proved	348.9	299.8	58.8	58.5	268.4	65.1	229.7	63.7
			Probable	209.4	207.3	56.6	56.2	151.2	64.1	148.5	64.2
			Total	558.2	507.1	58.0	57.6	419.6	64.7	378.1	63.9
Stockpile						%Fe	%Fe				
			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	13.7	12.2	54.6	58.7	10.2	63.8	9.5	64.6
			Total	13.7	12.2	54.6	58.7	10.2	63.8	9.5	64.6

Kumba Iron Ore – Operations		Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes		Grade	
Mineral Resources	2020			2019	2020	2019	
Kolomela (OP)	53.2			Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Hematite			Measured	40.1	34.1	63.2	63.2
			Indicated	66.4	77.9	63.1	62.4
			Measured and Indicated	106.5	112.0	63.1	62.6
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	1.5	4.5	65.8	66.1
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	28.7	29.3	63.8	62.7
			Total Inferred	30.1	33.7	63.9	63.2
Stockpile						%Fe	%Fe
			Measured	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	6.7	4.2	55.1	55.7
			Measured and Indicated	6.7	4.2	55.1	55.7
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred	–	–	–	–
Sishen (OP)	53.2					%Fe	%Fe
Hematite			Measured	149.6	107.3	57.0	56.4
			Indicated	355.8	266.3	53.2	54.8
			Measured and Indicated	505.4	373.7	54.3	55.3
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	12.2	11.0	56.6	57.1
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	18.5	13.4	48.1	48.2
			Total Inferred	30.7	24.5	51.5	52.2
Stockpile						%Fe	%Fe
			Measured	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	25.4	22.2	41.1	43.9
			Measured and Indicated	25.4	22.2	41.1	43.9
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred	–	–	–	–

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.

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 define the spatial limits of eventual economic extraction.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

No audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2020.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Iron Ore continued

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 and the revised pit design at Klipbankfontein.

Sishen – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves are reported above a cut-off of 40.0 %Fe inclusive of dilution. The increase is primarily due to the outcome of the pit optimisation conducted in 2020, which considered more favourable long term forward-looking economic assumptions. Steeper pit slope design angles based on geotechnical studies and optimised haul road designs also contribute to the current changes.

Kolomela – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 50.0 %Fe *in situ*. The decrease is due to updates to the geological model, which considered additional information from drilling and the conversion of more medium-grade Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.

Sishen – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 40.0 %Fe *in situ*. The increase is primarily due to expansion of the resource shell based on the pit optimisation conducted in 2020, which considered more favourable long term forward-looking economic parameters. Steeper pit slope design angles based on geotechnical studies also contribute to the current changes.

Mineral Tenure

All Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources (in addition to Ore Reserves) quoted are held under notarially executed and registered Mining and Prospecting Rights granted to Sishen Iron Ore Company (Pty) Ltd (SIOC) in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act No. 28 of 2002 (MPRDA).

For additional details please refer to the Kumba Iron Ore Limited Ore Reserve (and Saleable Product) and Mineral Resource Report 2020.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Iron Ore continued

Iron Ore Brazil

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 reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Iron Ore Brazil – Operations			ROM Tonnes		Grade		Saleable Product				
Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020		2019	
Serra do Sapo (OP)	100	55		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe	Mt	%Fe	Mt	%Fe
Friable Itabirite and Hematite			Proved	170.4	–	41.0	–	90.6	67.1	–	–
			Probable	1,090.5	1,311.2	37.0	37.5	521.7	67.1	636.8	67.5
			Total	1,260.9	1,311.2	37.5	37.5	612.3	67.1	636.8	67.5
Itabirite			Proved	42.5	–	31.7	–	17.1	67.1	–	–
			Probable	2,189.6	1,970.4	30.9	30.9	850.3	67.1	764.1	67.5
			Total	2,232.1	1,970.4	30.9	30.9	867.3	67.1	764.1	67.5

Iron Ore Brazil – Operations			Tonnes		Grade	
Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019
Serra do Sapo (OP)	100		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	122.3	151.0	32.0	31.7
		Indicated	116.8	131.2	33.8	32.3
		Measured and Indicated	239.1	282.2	32.9	32.0
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	37.4	41.3	37.3	38.2
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	30.2	44.1	36.1	34.7
		Total Inferred	67.6	85.4	36.8	36.4
Itabirite		Measured	391.3	447.2	30.3	30.3
		Indicated	1,023.7	808.3	31.1	31.0
		Measured and Indicated	1,415.0	1,255.5	30.9	30.8
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	95.5	74.1	30.6	30.9
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	356.9	470.5	30.9	31.1
		Total Inferred	452.4	544.6	30.8	31.1

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Iron Ore Brazil – Projects			Tonnes		Grade	
Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019
Itapanhoacanga	100		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
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

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 attached to 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. Licences to exploit the principal portion of the Serra do Sapo orebody have been granted.

Serra do Sapo – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves are reported above a cut-off of 25.0 %Fe inclusive of dilution. Saleable Product tonnes are reported on a wet basis (average moisture content is 9.5 wt%) with grade stated on a dry basis. Proved Ore Reserves are declared for the first seven years of production. The overall increase in Ore Reserves is primarily due to the conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves resulting from additional drilling information which increases the Reserve Life. This is partially offset by production and revised economic assumptions. Preconcentration methods are being considered for the economic processing of lower grade ores. Studies for application of such technology at Serra do Sapo are expected to be completed in H1 2021. Extraction of lower grade Compact Itabirite ores is expected to commence after 2030.

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 reported 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 reported on a dry basis.

Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Semi-Compact Itabirite, Soft Hematite and Hard Hematite.

No audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2020.

Coal

estimates as at 31 December 2020

Coal

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, 2016 Edition) as applicable. The reported estimates 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	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Capcoal (OC)	78.6	18		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	63.1	68.0	29.2	27.0	19.1	19.1	5.5	5.5
			Probable	43.4	43.4	29.0	29.0	13.1	13.1	5.0	5.0
			Total	106.5	111.4	29.1	27.8	32.2	32.1	5.5	5.5
Metallurgical – Other			Proved			42.5	43.8	27.8	30.9	6,850	6,850
			Probable			41.5	41.5	18.7	18.7	6,850	6,850
			Total			42.1	42.9	46.5	49.7	6,850	6,850
Thermal – Export			Proved			8.6	8.7	5.6	6.2	5,980	5,970
			Probable			7.7	7.7	3.5	3.5	6,010	6,010
			Total			8.2	8.3	9.1	9.6	5,990	5,980
Capcoal (UG) – Grasree	70.0	1							CSN	CSN	
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	6.4	10.2	78.7	71.4	5.2	7.6	8.5	8.5
			Probable	1.1	3.5	68.1	68.2	0.8	2.5	10.0	8.5
			Total	7.5	13.8	77.1	70.6	6.1	10.1	8.5	8.5
Dawson (OC)	51.0	17							CSN	CSN	
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	69.8	79.4	46.8	47.2	33.9	39.0	7.0	7.0
			Probable	94.2	94.2	40.7	40.7	39.9	39.9	7.0	7.0
			Total	164.1	173.6	43.3	43.7	73.8	78.9	7.0	7.0
Thermal – Export			Proved			35.9	34.7	26.1	28.7	6,630	6,660
			Probable			38.3	38.3	37.5	37.5	6,720	6,720
			Total			37.3	36.7	63.6	66.2	6,680	6,690
Grosvenor (UG)	88.0	17							CSN	CSN	
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	30.8	32.2	67.4	68.0	21.6	22.7	8.5	8.5
			Probable	92.7	92.8	59.4	59.4	57.3	57.3	8.5	8.5
			Total	123.5	125.0	61.4	61.6	78.8	80.0	8.5	8.5
Moranbah North (UG)	88.0	19							CSN	CSN	
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	40.8	48.5	76.3	76.7	32.3	38.7	8.0	8.0
			Probable	134.3	134.5	76.5	76.5	106.7	106.9	7.5	7.5
			Total	175.1	183.0	76.4	76.6	139.1	145.6	7.5	7.5
Australia Metallurgical – Coking	78.5			Mt	Mt	Plant %	Plant %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
			Proved	210.8	238.3	57.8	58.3	112.2	127.1	7.5	7.5
			Probable	365.9	368.5	62.5	62.6	217.8	219.7	7.5	7.5
			Total	576.7	606.7	60.8	60.9	330.0	346.8	7.5	7.5
Australia Metallurgical – Other	78.6								kcal/kg	kcal/kg	
			Proved			42.5	43.8	27.8	30.9	6,850	6,850
			Probable			41.5	41.5	18.7	18.7	6,850	6,850
			Total			42.1	42.9	46.5	49.7	6,850	6,850
Australia Thermal – Export	54.5								kcal/kg	kcal/kg	
			Proved			31.1	30.1	31.7	34.8	6,510	6,540
			Probable			35.7	35.7	41.0	41.0	6,660	6,660
			Total			33.7	33.1	72.7	75.8	6,590	6,600
Coal – Colombia Operations				ROM Tonnes ⁽²⁾		Yield ⁽³⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽²⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁴⁾	
Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cerrejón (OC)	33.3	13		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	267.1	200.6	97.0	95.8	259.1	194.6	6,200	6,080
			Probable	89.4	137.3	97.0	94.4	86.8	133.2	6,240	5,980
			Total	356.5	337.9	97.0	95.2	345.8	327.8	6,210	6,040

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.

Ownership 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.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Coal continued

Coal – South Africa Operations			ROM Tonnes ⁽²⁾		Yield ⁽³⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽²⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁴⁾		
Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
				Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Goedehoop (UG)	100	5									
Thermal – Export			Proved	20.0	15.4	54.0	48.7	10.8	7.7	6,310	5,970
			Probable	1.3	9.0	53.6	58.9	0.7	5.4	6,310	5,960
			Total	21.3	24.4	54.0	52.5	11.5	13.1	6,310	5,970
Greenside (UG)	100	6									
Thermal – Export			Proved	25.8	21.3	69.9	69.6	18.0	15.3	5,920	5,950
			Probable	0.1	14.2	68.6	67.0	0.0	9.9	5,880	5,890
			Total	25.9	35.5	69.9	68.6	18.1	25.2	5,920	5,930
Isibonelo (OC)	100	6									
Synfuel			Proved	21.9	26.1	100	100	21.9	26.1	4,660	4,640
			Probable	5.2	8.8	100	100	5.2	8.8	4,700	4,620
			Total	27.1	34.9	100	100	27.1	34.9	4,670	4,630
Kleinkopje (OC)	100	–									
Thermal – Export			Proved	–	27.5	–	49.1	–	13.9	–	6,260
			Probable	–	7.4	–	46.5	–	3.5	–	6,230
			Total	–	35.0	–	48.5	–	17.4	–	6,250
Landau (OC)	100	8									
Thermal – Export			Proved	31.3	1.6	45.3	37.2	14.9	0.6	5,990	6,230
			Probable	5.9	37.9	39.6	52.0	2.5	20.4	5,980	5,630
			Total	37.2	39.5	44.4	51.4	17.4	21.0	5,990	5,650
Thermal – Domestic			Proved	–	–	–	50.1	–	0.8	–	4,160
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total	–	–	–	2.0	–	0.8	–	4,160
Mafube (OC)	50.0	11									
Thermal – Export			Proved	32.1	–	63.7	–	21.1	–	5,410	–
			Probable	23.0	56.7	62.5	65.2	14.8	36.9	5,380	5,690
			Total	55.1	56.7	63.2	65.2	35.9	36.9	5,400	5,690
Rietvlei (OC)	34.0	3									
Thermal – Domestic			Proved	4.6	11.4	100	100	4.6	11.4	5,020	4,880
			Probable	–	1.2	–	100	–	1.2	–	4,880
			Total	4.6	12.7	100	100	4.6	12.7	5,020	4,880
Zibulo	73.0	9									
Thermal – Export (UG)			Proved	37.5	36.1	43.8	46.9	16.4	17.0	6,500	6,230
			Probable	20.8	28.9	43.0	42.1	9.0	12.2	6,500	6,230
			Total	58.3	64.9	43.5	44.8	25.4	29.3	6,500	6,230
Thermal – Domestic (UG)			Proved	–	–	29.5	27.0	11.1	9.8	5,350	4,970
			Probable	–	–	30.5	28.7	6.3	8.3	5,290	4,940
			Total	–	–	29.9	27.7	17.4	18.0	5,330	4,960
Thermal – Export (OC)			Proved	7.4	2.6	34.3	43.1	2.5	1.1	6,500	6,200
			Probable	–	5.2	–	49.5	–	2.6	–	6,200
			Total	7.4	7.8	34.3	47.4	2.5	3.7	6,500	6,200
Thermal – Domestic (OC)			Proved	–	–	25.2	27.6	1.9	0.7	5,160	4,920
			Probable	–	–	–	24.0	–	1.3	–	4,910
			Total	–	–	25.2	25.2	1.9	2.0	5,160	4,910
South Africa Thermal – Export	77.0			Mt	Mt	Plant %	Plant %	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved	180.5	141.9	55.7	53.8	83.7	55.6	5,990	6,120
			Probable	56.3	169.4	53.7	57.7	27.0	91.0	5,830	5,830
			Total	236.8	311.3	55.2	56.1	110.7	146.6	5,950	5,940
South Africa Thermal – Domestic	65.5										
			Proved	–	–	47.4	64.6	17.5	22.7	5,240	4,890
			Probable	–	–	30.5	36.2	6.3	10.8	5,290	4,930
			Total	–	–	42.9	54.3	23.8	33.5	5,260	4,900
South Africa – Synfuel	100										
			Proved	–	–	100	100	21.9	26.1	4,660	4,640
			Probable	–	–	100	100	5.2	8.8	4,700	4,620
			Total	–	–	100	100	27.1	34.9	4,670	4,630

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.

Ownership 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.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Coal continued

Coal – Australia Operations		Classification	MTIS ⁽⁵⁾		Coal Quality	
			2020	2019	2020	2019
Coal Resources⁽⁵⁾	Ownership %		Mt	Mt	kcal/kg ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁶⁾
Capcoal (OC)	78.6					
		Measured	46.1	46.1	6,910	6,910
		Indicated	98.7	98.7	6,960	6,960
		Measured and Indicated	144.8	144.8	6,940	6,940
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	29.7	29.7	6,710	6,710
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	146.0	146.0	6,830	6,830
		Total Inferred	175.7	175.7	6,810	6,810
Capcoal (UG) – Grasstree	70.0					
		Measured	61.1	61.1	6,840	6,840
		Indicated	20.1	20.1	6,730	6,730
		Measured and Indicated	81.1	81.1	6,810	6,810
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	5.6	5.6	6,550	6,550
		Total Inferred	5.6	5.6	6,550	6,550
Dawson (OC)	51.0					
		Measured	301.9	301.9	6,730	6,730
		Indicated	455.1	455.1	6,700	6,700
		Measured and Indicated	757.1	757.1	6,710	6,710
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	5.4	5.4	6,750	6,750
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	450.4	450.4	6,760	6,760
		Total Inferred	455.8	455.8	6,760	6,760
Grosvenor (UG)	88.0					
		Measured	169.9	169.9	6,460	6,460
		Indicated	78.5	78.5	6,490	6,490
		Measured and Indicated	248.4	248.4	6,470	6,470
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	13.0	13.0	6,400	6,400
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	55.1	55.1	6,300	6,300
		Total Inferred	68.1	68.1	6,320	6,320
Moranbah North (UG)	88.0					
		Measured	92.3	92.3	6,740	6,740
		Indicated	46.2	46.2	6,560	6,560
		Measured and Indicated	138.5	138.5	6,680	6,680
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	38.6	38.6	6,540	6,540
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	21.6	21.6	6,520	6,520
		Total Inferred	60.2	60.2	6,530	6,530
Australia – Mine Leases	64.8					
		Measured	671.4	671.4	6,690	6,690
		Indicated	698.6	698.6	6,700	6,700
		Measured and Indicated	1,370.0	1,370.0	6,690	6,690
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	86.6	86.6	6,590	6,590
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	678.8	678.8	6,730	6,730
		Total Inferred	765.4	765.4	6,710	6,710
Coal – Colombia Operations						
Coal Resources⁽⁵⁾	Ownership %	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019
Carrejón (OC)	33.3		Mt	Mt	kcal/kg ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁶⁾
		Measured	2,978.6	3,020.0	6,550	6,550
		Indicated	1,171.7	1,136.3	6,570	6,580
		Measured and Indicated	4,150.3	4,156.3	6,560	6,560
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	7.1	14.1	6,510	6,090
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	594.7	619.6	6,360	6,370
		Total Inferred	601.7	633.7	6,360	6,360

Coal Resources are reported as additional to Coal Reserves.

Mining method: OC = Open Cast/Cut, UG = Underground.
Ownership percentages for country totals are weighted by Total MTIS.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

Footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources
Coal continued

Coal – South Africa Operations		Classification	MTIS ⁽⁵⁾		Coal Quality		
			2020	2019	2020	2019	
Coal Resources⁽⁵⁾	Ownership %						
Goedehoop	100						
UG		Measured	184.0	202.5	5,230	5,360	
		Indicated	5.5	25.0	5,600	5,100	
		Measured and Indicated	189.4	227.5	5,240	5,330	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	2.9	6.0	5,820	4,710	
		Total Inferred	2.9	6.0	5,820	4,710	
OC		Measured	25.5	–	5,120	–	
		Indicated	3.0	–	5,780	–	
		Measured and Indicated	28.5	–	5,190	–	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	
Greenside (UG)	100	Measured	9.4	10.3	5,660	5,610	
		Indicated	1.5	–	5,510	–	
		Measured and Indicated	10.9	10.3	5,640	5,610	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	2.5	0.2	5,540	5,590	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	2.0	–	5,570	–	
		Total Inferred	4.5	0.2	5,550	5,590	
Isibonelo	100	Measured	–	5.4	–	4,880	
UG		Indicated	–	18.2	–	5,360	
		Measured and Indicated	–	23.6	–	5,250	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	
OC		Measured	3.8	–	4,820	–	
		Indicated	3.4	–	4,880	–	
		Measured and Indicated	7.2	–	4,850	–	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	
Kleinkopje (OC)	100	Measured	28.8	0.5	6,020	6,430	
		Indicated	5.0	1.5	6,010	6,180	
		Measured and Indicated	33.8	2.1	6,020	6,250	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	–	3.1	–	5,740	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	0.5	–	6,190	–	
		Total Inferred	0.5	3.1	6,190	5,740	
Landau (OC)	100	Measured	8.4	34.2	5,210	5,020	
		Indicated	3.0	16.7	5,180	5,020	
		Measured and Indicated	11.4	50.9	5,200	5,020	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	2.7	0.6	5,050	6,340	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	2.9	5.4	5,190	6,320	
		Total Inferred	5.6	5.9	5,120	6,320	
Mafube (OC)	50.0	Measured	58.2	68.6	5,030	5,080	
		Indicated	5.5	2.1	4,960	5,150	
		Measured and Indicated	63.6	70.7	5,020	5,080	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	1.7	–	5,210	–	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	0.9	–	5,110	–	
		Total Inferred	2.6	–	5,180	–	
Rietvlei (OC)	34.0	Measured	25.4	17.4	5,070	5,020	
		Indicated	5.2	3.8	5,070	5,040	
		Measured and Indicated	30.6	21.2	5,070	5,020	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	
Zibulo (UG)	73.0	Measured	243.5	259.0	4,970	4,960	
		Indicated	161.9	164.4	4,840	4,790	
		Measured and Indicated	405.4	423.5	4,920	4,890	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	154.4	163.1	4,750	4,730	
		Total Inferred	154.4	163.1	4,750	4,730	
South Africa – Mine Leases	78.5	Measured	586.9	597.9	5,140	5,130	
		Indicated	194.0	231.8	4,920	4,900	
		Measured and Indicated	780.9	829.7	5,080	5,060	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	6.9	3.8	5,270	5,820	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	163.6	174.5	4,790	4,770	
		Total Inferred	170.5	178.3	4,810	4,800	

Coal Resources are reported as additional to Coal Reserves.

Mining method: OC = Open Cast/Cut, UG = Underground.
Ownership percentages for country totals are weighted by Total MTIS.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

Footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Coal continued

Coal – South Africa MRD Operations				ROM Tonnes ⁽²⁾		Yield ⁽³⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽²⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁴⁾	
Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Goedehoop – MRD	100	3		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Domestic			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	6.0	4.5	100	94.2	6.0	4.5	3,020	2,840
			Total	6.0	4.5	100	94.2	6.0	4.5	3,020	2,840
Greenside – MRD	100	3								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	5.1	5.9	58.8	48.3	3.0	2.9	4,680	5,120
			Total	5.1	5.9	58.8	48.3	3.0	2.9	4,680	5,120
Kleinkopje – MRD	100	–								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Domestic			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	–	8.6	–	84.1	–	7.2	–	4,560
			Total	–	8.6	–	84.1	–	7.2	–	4,560

Coal – South Africa MRD Operations				MTIS ⁽⁵⁾		Coal Quality	
Coal Resources ⁽⁵⁾	Ownership %	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Greenside – MRD	100		Mt	Mt	kcal/kg ⁽⁴⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁴⁾	
		Measured	3.1	2.9	3,860	3,860	
		Indicated	–	–	–	–	
		Measured and Indicated	3.1	2.9	3,860	3,860	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	
Kleinkopje – MRD	100		Mt	Mt	kcal/kg ⁽⁴⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁴⁾	
		Measured	5.9	–	3,790	–	
		Indicated	–	2.4	–	2,700	
		Measured and Indicated	5.9	2.4	3,790	2,700	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–	
		Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	
Landau – MRD	100		Mt	Mt	kcal/kg ⁽⁴⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁴⁾	
		Measured	–	–	–	–	
		Indicated	–	22.4	–	2,580	
		Measured and Indicated	–	22.4	–	2,580	
		Inferred	–	–	–	–	

Coal Resources are reported as additional to Coal Reserves.

MRD = Mineral Residue Deposit.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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 – Australia Projects				ROM Tonnes ⁽²⁾		Yield ⁽³⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽²⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁴⁾	
Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Capcoal (UG) – Aquila	70.0	6		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	31.5	31.8	67.2	66.0	22.1	22.3	9.0	9.0
			Probable	13.4	13.4	65.2	64.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0
			Total	44.9	45.2	66.6	65.5	31.2	31.4	9.0	9.0

Coal – Canada Projects				ROM Tonnes ⁽²⁾		Yield ⁽³⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽²⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁴⁾	
Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
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

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.

Ownership 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.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources
Coal continued

Coal – Australia Projects		Classification	MTIS ⁽⁵⁾		Coal Quality		
			2020	2019	2020	2019	
Coal Resources⁽⁵⁾	Ownership %						
Capcoal (UG) – Aquila	70.0		Mt	Mt	kcal/kg ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁶⁾	
		Measured	22.2	22.2	6,740	6,740	
		Indicated	15.8	15.8	6,550	6,550	
		Measured and Indicated	38.0	38.0	6,660	6,660	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	1.4	1.4	6,580	6,580	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	2.5	2.5	6,650	6,650	
		Total Inferred	3.8	3.8	6,630	6,630	
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	
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	51.1	Measured	504.1	504.1	6,290	6,290	
		Indicated	496.8	496.8	6,340	6,340	
		Measured and Indicated	1,000.9	1,000.9	6,320	6,320	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	1.4	1.4	6,580	6,580	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	136.4	136.4	6,280	6,280	
		Total Inferred	137.8	137.8	6,280	6,280	

Coal – Canada Projects		Classification	MTIS ⁽⁵⁾		Coal Quality		
			2020	2019	2020	2019	
Coal Resources⁽⁵⁾	Ownership %						
Belcourt Saxon	100		Mt	Mt	kcal/kg ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁶⁾	
		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	
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 – Projects	100	Measured	188.6	188.6	6,570	6,570	
		Indicated	13.1	13.1	6,960	6,960	
		Measured and Indicated	201.8	201.8	6,600	6,600	
		Inferred (in LOM Plan) ⁽⁷⁾	0.5	0.5	7,920	7,920	
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) ⁽⁸⁾	4.4	4.4	6,980	6,980	
		Total Inferred	4.8	4.8	7,080	7,080	

Coal Resources are reported as additional to Coal Reserves.

Coal – South Africa Projects		Classification	MTIS ⁽⁵⁾		Coal Quality		
			2020	2019	2020	2019	
Coal Resources⁽⁵⁾	Ownership %						
Elders	73.0		Mt	Mt	kcal/kg ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁶⁾	
		Measured	136.2	86.4	5,190	5,190	
		Indicated	20.7	3.6	4,940	4,900	
		Measured and Indicated	156.9	89.9	5,160	5,180	
		Inferred	7.7	11.5	4,970	4,930	
SACE Life Extension	100	Measured	–	67.0	–	5,560	
		Indicated	–	8.0	–	5,720	
		Measured and Indicated	–	75.1	–	5,580	
		Inferred	–	32.6	–	5,670	
South Rand	73.0	Measured	79.5	79.5	4,860	4,860	
		Indicated	171.8	171.8	4,850	4,850	
		Measured and Indicated	251.3	251.3	4,850	4,850	
		Inferred	233.5	233.5	4,590	4,590	
Waterberg (OC)	100	Measured	576.4	–	2,710	–	
		Indicated	732.7	–	2,700	–	
		Measured and Indicated	1,309.1	–	2,700	–	
		Inferred	640.8	–	2,860	–	
Waterberg (UG)	100	Measured	44.2	–	4,730	–	
		Indicated	35.8	–	4,790	–	
		Measured and Indicated	80.0	–	4,760	–	
		Inferred	81.5	–	4,490	–	
South Africa – Projects	93.6	Measured	836.3	232.9	3,430	5,180	
		Indicated	961.0	183.4	3,210	4,890	
		Measured and Indicated	1,797.3	416.3	3,310	5,050	
		Inferred	963.5	277.6	3,430	4,730	

Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

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

Ownership percentages for country totals are weighted by Total MTIS.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

Footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Coal continued

Table footnotes

- ⁽¹⁾ Coal Reserves are quoted on a ROM (Run of Mine) basis in million tonnes, which represents the tonnes delivered to the plant. Saleable Reserve tonnes represent the estimated product tonnes. Coal Reserves (ROM and Saleable) are reported on the applicable moisture basis.
- ⁽²⁾ ROM tonnes are 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.
- ⁽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 additional 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 operations 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 pulverised 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 in 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 open cast operations at Lake Lindsay and Oak Park, an underground longwall operation at Grasreef and the Aquila Longwall Project. Lake Lindsay, Grasreef 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 in 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 (25% attributable interest).

Peace River Coal consists of Trend and Roman Mountain operations. The Belcourt Saxon Project is a wholly owned entity of Peace River Coal.

Kleinkopje and Landau mines operate as Khwezela Colliery under one management structure.

Estimates for the following operations were updated by depletion (geological models and Coal Resource estimates not updated): Capcoal (OC), Capcoal (UG) – Grasreef, Dawson, Grosvenor, Moranbah North and Capcoal (UG) – Aquila.

Mineral Tenure

Dawson: Renewal application has been lodged for three of the nine Exploration Permits for Coal (EPC 988). There is a reasonable expectation that such approval will not be withheld.

Grosvenor: On 18 December, 2020, Anglo American completed the equalisation of ownership across its integrated metallurgical coal operations at Moranbah North and Grosvenor in Queensland, Australia. The ownership structure of Moranbah North has been replicated at Grosvenor, through the sale of a 12% interest in the Grosvenor mine to the same consortium of Japanese companies which hold an equivalent interest at Moranbah North (being Nippon Steel Corporation, Mitsui & Co., Ltd, Nippon Steel Trading Corporation, Shinsho Corporation and JFE Mineral Co., Ltd). As at the date of this report, indicative Ministerial approval for the transfer of the resource authorities for the Grosvenor mine has been secured with final approval pending.

Moranbah North: The Teviot Brook area is actively under exploration and contains sufficient identified Coal Resources for the purposes of the current Moranbah North Life of Mine Plan commencing in approximately 2022. Mining Lease for Teviot Brook (ML700042) was granted in Q4 2020, with finalisation of post approval requirements underway.

Theodore: MDL216 was successfully renewed in 2020, granting an additional five years of tenure.

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.

Elders: The Mining Right has been approved.

Isibonelo: The cession of the Zimele Block into the Mining Right has been completed and subsequently incorporated into the Life of Mine plan.

Explanatory notes

Australia – Operations:

All operations are reported by depletion, therefore Coal Reserve decreases are due to production.

Grosvenor: Possible changes to Coal Reserves from mine layout revisions due to the May 2020 gas ignition event will be declared in the 2021 Reserve Statement.

Colombia – Operations:

Cerrejón: Coal Reserves increase due to conversion of Coal Resources to Coal Reserves resulting from a revised mine design. This is partially offset by production.

South Africa – Operations:

SRK consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd and Ukwazi Mining Studies (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd have been commissioned to compile a SAMREC compliant Competent Person Report for all assets, with the exception of South Rand which is reported unchanged. Due to an offset in the submission dates of the various reports, there may be differences between the reported figures and the independent Competent Person Reports.

Saleable Reserves: The reported Saleable Reserve product type is subject to prevailing market conditions and may be sold in accordance with the current environment.

Goedehoop: Coal Reserves decrease primarily due to production, partially offset by the inclusion of additional areas to the mine plan. Coal Resources decrease primarily due to transfer to the existing Elders project on completion of the agreement on Joint Venture ownership. Open cast Coal Resources are reported following an external review.

Greenside: Coal Reserves decrease due to the reallocation of Coal Reserves to Coal Resources and production.

Isibonelo: Coal Reserves decrease due to revised mine design, exclusion of the S5B seam from the mine plan and production. Underground Coal Resources have been removed due to a pending sale transaction.

Kleinkopje: Mining and MRD operations have been placed on Care and Maintenance, resulting in reallocation of Coal Reserves to Coal Resources.

Landau: Coal Resources decrease due to exclusion of areas no longer meeting the reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction requirements.

Landau MRD: Coal Resources removed due to unfavourable market conditions.

Rietvlei: Coal Reserves decrease due to the reallocation of Coal Reserves to Coal Resources resulting from changes to contractual supply agreement and production.

Zibulo: Coal Reserves decrease primarily due to production and revised mine design.

Australia – Projects:

Capcoal (UG) – Aquila: Scheduled production at Aquila Project will replace production from Capcoal (UG) – Grasreef Mine when it ceases operations in 2022.

Canada – Projects:

Trend and Roman Mountain: The mines were placed on care and maintenance at the end of 2014. The Mineral Resources are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction based on current long term economic assumptions.

South Africa – Projects:

Elders: Coal Resources increase primarily due to transfer from the Goedehoop operation on completion of the agreement on Joint Venture ownership, now wholly owned by Anglo American Inyosi Coal.

SACE Life Extension: Coal Resources have been removed due to environmental permitting considerations.

South Rand: The project is part of a disposal process; transfer of the Mineral Rights is pending.

Waterberg: First time reporting of Coal Resources following agreement with Joint Venture partner.

Audits related to the generation of the Coal Reserve estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2020 at the following operations: Goedehoop, Greenside, Isibonelo, Landau, Mafube and Zibulo.

Audits related to the generation of the Coal Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2020 at the following operations and projects: Elders, Goedehoop, Greenside, Isibonelo, Kleinkopje, Landau, Mafube, Waterberg and Zibulo.

Nickel

estimates as at 31 December 2020

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 reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies for totals.

Nickel – Operations		Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes		Grade		Contained Nickel	
Ore Reserves	Ownership %			2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Barro Alto (OP)	100	20		Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Saprolite			Proved	13.1	16.7	1.39	1.39	182	232
			Probable	41.6	39.9	1.25	1.25	520	499
			Total	54.7	56.6	1.28	1.29	702	731
Niquelândia (OP)	100	17				%Ni	%Ni		
Saprolite			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	5.6	8.3	1.32	1.25	74	104
			Total	5.6	8.3	1.32	1.25	74	104

Nickel – Operations		Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Contained Nickel	
Mineral Resources				2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Barro Alto (OP)	100			Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Saprolite			Measured	1.6	0.6	1.24	1.36	20	8
			Indicated	7.9	5.7	1.18	1.19	93	68
			Measured and Indicated	9.4	6.3	1.19	1.21	112	76
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	5.8	8.8	1.31	1.30	76	114
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	2.1	7.5	1.09	1.23	23	92
			Total Inferred	7.9	16.3	1.25	1.27	99	206
Ferruginous Laterite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	7.0	4.1	1.26	1.21	89	49
			Measured and Indicated	7.0	4.1	1.26	1.21	89	49
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	4.2	4.7	1.18	1.20	49	56
			Total Inferred	4.2	4.7	1.18	1.20	49	56
Niquelândia (OP)	100					%Ni	%Ni		
Saprolite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	4.1	2.3	1.24	1.29	51	30
			Measured and Indicated	4.1	2.3	1.24	1.29	51	30
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ferruginous Laterite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	3.2	–	1.10	–	35	–
			Total Inferred	3.2	–	1.10	–	35	–

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Nickel – Projects		Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Contained Nickel	
Mineral Resources				2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
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	651
			Measured and Indicated	60.1	60.1	1.21	1.21	723	723
			Inferred	125.0	125.0	1.17	1.17	1,462	1,462
Saprolite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	39.6	39.6	1.49	1.49	590	590
			Measured and Indicated	39.6	39.6	1.49	1.49	590	590
			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 attached to 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 of between 12.5–19.0 %Fe (limited to 16.5 %Fe in the first two years) and a $\text{SiO}_2/(\text{MgO}+\text{CaO})$ ratio of 1.82. The decrease is primarily due to production which is partially offset by the conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves resulting from additional drilling. There is a material amount of Inferred Resources in the current LOM Plan; however work is ongoing to reduce the proportion of Inferred in the LOM Plan. A stockpile of ~200 kt Ni (14.9 Mt at 1.34 %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. Plans exist to blend with Niquelândia ore to achieve an appropriate smelter feed chemistry. Ore Reserves are derived from a mine plan which targets a smelter feed between 13.0–19.0 %Fe (limited to 15.3 %Fe in first five years) and a $\text{SiO}_2/(\text{MgO}+\text{CaO})$ ratio of 1.75. The decrease is primarily due to reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources resulting from a revised mine scheduling strategy.

Barro Alto – Saprolite Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.9 %Ni cut-off. The decrease is primarily due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves, additional drilling information and model refinement. A stockpile of ~60 kt Ni (4.7 Mt at 1.28 %Ni) Indicated Resources is excluded from the table.

Barro Alto – Ferruginous Laterite Mineral Resources: Material that is scheduled for stockpiling or has already been mined and stockpiled. The increase is primarily due to revised model interpretation and revised economic assumptions. A stockpile of ~20 kt Ni (1.5 Mt at 1.33 %Ni) Indicated Resources is excluded from the table.

Niquelândia – Saprolite 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 resulting from a revised mine scheduling strategy.

Niquelândia – Ferruginous Laterite Mineral Resources: First time reporting resulting from model re-interpretation.

Jacaré: The Mineral Resources are reported within a pit shell developed for the Concept Study. A minimum mineralised width of 1 m must be present to allow material to be categorised as higher grade Saprolite Mineral Resource (1.5 m for Low Grade Saprolite and Ferruginous Laterite). 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 Ferruginous Laterite has an average Cobalt grade of 0.19 %Co which can be recovered as by-product in the hydrometallurgical process. The estimates have been reviewed and meet the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction requirements. The Plano de Aproveitamento Econômico (PAE) is in progress and pending approval by Brazil's Agência Nacional de Mineração (ANM).

No audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2020.

Manganese

estimates as at 31 December 2020

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 reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources on an inclusive basis (source: South32).

Samancor Manganese – Operations			Tonnes		Grade		Yield		
Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
GEMCO (OP)	40.0	5		Mt	Mt	%Mn	%Mn	%	%
ROM			Proved	38	40	43.3	43.5	62	61
			Probable	8.7	13	43.6	42.5	58	61
			Total	47	53	43.4	43.3	61	61
Sands			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	5.2	6.8	40.0	40.0	22	22
			Total	5.2	6.8	40.0	40.0	22	22
Hotazel Manganese Mines	29.6					%Mn	%Mn		
Mamatwan (OP)		15	Proved	17	18	37.0	37.0		
			Probable	31	33	36.5	36.5		
			Total	48	51	36.7	36.6		
Wessels (UG)		45	Proved	2.0	–	42.8	–		
			Probable	59	78	41.1	42.4		
			Total	61	78	41.2	42.4		

Samancor Manganese – Operations			Tonnes		Grade		Yield	
Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
GEMCO (OP)	40.0		Mt	Mt	%Mn	%Mn	%	%
ROM		Measured	75	71	45.2	45.7	49	49
		Indicated	43	53	41.0	41.9	47	48
		Measured and Indicated	118	124	43.7	44.1	48	49
		Inferred	15	22	40.9	39.9	49	48
Sands		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	6.7	8.1	20.8	20.8	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	6.7	8.1	20.8	20.8	–	–
		Inferred	2.3	2.3	20.0	20.0	–	–
Hotazel Manganese Mines	29.6				%Mn	%Mn		
Mamatwan (OP)		Measured	31	32	35.0	35.0		
		Indicated	46	52	34.9	34.7		
		Measured and Indicated	77	84	34.9	34.8		
		Inferred	0.5	0.5	37.4	37.4		
Wessels (UG)		Measured	21	–	42.5	–		
		Indicated	98	136	41.6	42.5		
		Measured and Indicated	119	136	41.8	42.5		
		Inferred	23	7.7	41.0	44.1		

The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserves.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.

Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved life of operations plan.

The tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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. Estimates are prepared and signed-off under the South32 reporting policy.

Explanatory notes

GEMCO – Ore Reserves: ROM Ore Reserve estimates are reported at a cut-off of ≥ 40.0 %Mn washed product. Sands Ore Reserve estimates are reported with no cut-off applied. Ore Reserve tonnes are stated as delivered to process plant; manganese grades are reported as expected product and should be read together with their respective mass yields.

Ore Reserves decrease primarily 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 and Upper Body ore types are reported at a cut-off of ≥ 37.5 %Mn. Ore Reserves decrease primarily due to reclassification of Mineral Resources.

GEMCO – Mineral Resources: ROM Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off of ≥ 35.0 %Mn washed product. Sands Mineral Resources are reported with no cut-off applied. ROM Mineral Resource tonnes are stated as *in situ*; manganese grades are given as per washed ore samples and should be read together with their respective mass recovery expressed as yield. Sands Mineral Resource tonnes and manganese grades are reported as *in situ*.

Mamatwan – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources within the M, C and N Zones are reported with no cut-off applied 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.

Wessels – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources within the Lower Body and Upper Body ore types are reported at a cut-off of ≥ 37.5 %Mn.

For additional details please refer to the South32 Annual Report 2020.

Crop Nutrients

estimates as at 31 December 2020

Crop Nutrients

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 reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies for totals.

Crop Nutrients – Projects		Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes		Grade	
Ore Reserves	Ownership %			2020	2019	2020	2019
Woodsmith (UG)	100	27					
Shelf			Proved	Mt	Mt	%Pht	%Pht
			Probable	290.0	–	88.8	–
			Total	290.0	–	88.8	–
Crop Nutrients – Projects				Tonnes		Grade	
Mineral Resources	Ownership %		Classification	2020	2019	2020	2019
Woodsmith (UG)	100			Mt	Mt	%Pht	%Pht
Shelf			Measured	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	230.0	–	81.5	–
			Measured and Indicated	230.0	–	81.5	–
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	290.0	–	86.1	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	520.0	–	80.2	–
			Total Inferred	810.0	–	82.3	–
Basin			Measured	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	960.0	–	86.3	–
			Total Inferred	960.0	–	86.3	–

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Mining method: UG = Underground.

Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved life of operations plan.

The tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.

%Pht - weight percent Polyhalite.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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

Anglo American has completed the acquisition of Sirius Minerals Plc which has been developing a major new polyhalite project in the United Kingdom. Anglo American is continuing to develop what is known as the Woodsmith project to access the world's largest known deposit of polyhalite, an evaporite mineral consisting of hydrous sulphate of potassium, calcium and magnesium. As such, polyhalite is a natural mineral fertiliser containing four of the six nutrients necessary for plant growth.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources have been assessed and continue to be reported per the Sirius Minerals declaration, but on an exclusive reporting basis.

In 2021 an update of the Life of Mine plan will be completed to reflect the current status of the operation and the results of technical work undertaken by Anglo American. This will include a review of the geological interpretation of the Basin Seam, reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction assumptions and the Life of Mine Plan. The outcome of these studies may result in changes to the Life of Mine Plan, Reserve Life, Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources.

No audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2020 but the estimates themselves have been derived and reported by Competent Persons who are independent of Anglo American.

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.

Mineralisation

'Mineralisation' is a concentration (or occurrence) of material of possible economic interest, in or on the Earth's crust, for which the quantity and quality cannot be estimated with sufficient confidence to be defined as a Mineral Resource. Mineralisation is not classified as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve. The data and information relating to it must be sufficient to allow a considered and balanced judgement of its significance.

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 (LOM/LOM 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 2019–2020⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

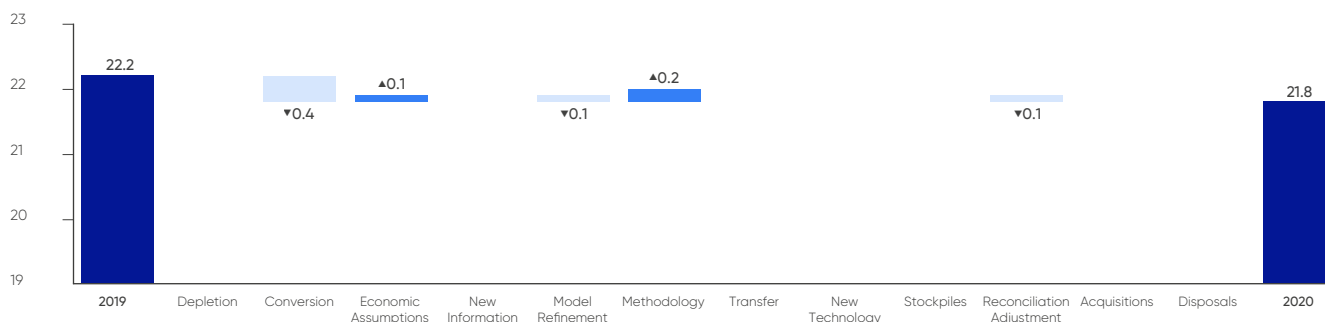
De Beers Canada 2019–2020 Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (Mct) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



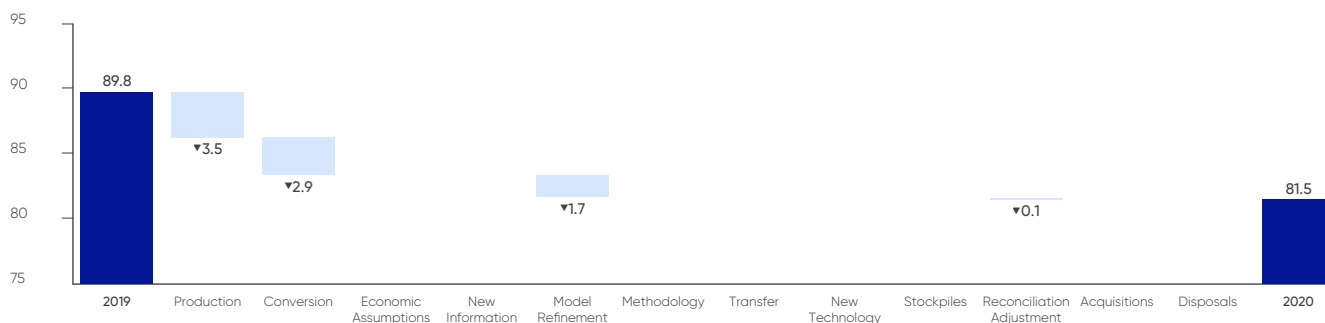
De Beers Canada 2019–2020 Exclusive Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (Mct) – Operations (100% basis)



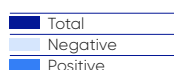
De Beers Consolidated Mines 2019–2020 Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (Mct) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



De Beers Consolidated Mines 2019–2020 Exclusive Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (Mct) – Operations (100% basis)



Detailed 2019 and 2020 information appears on pages 10–38.

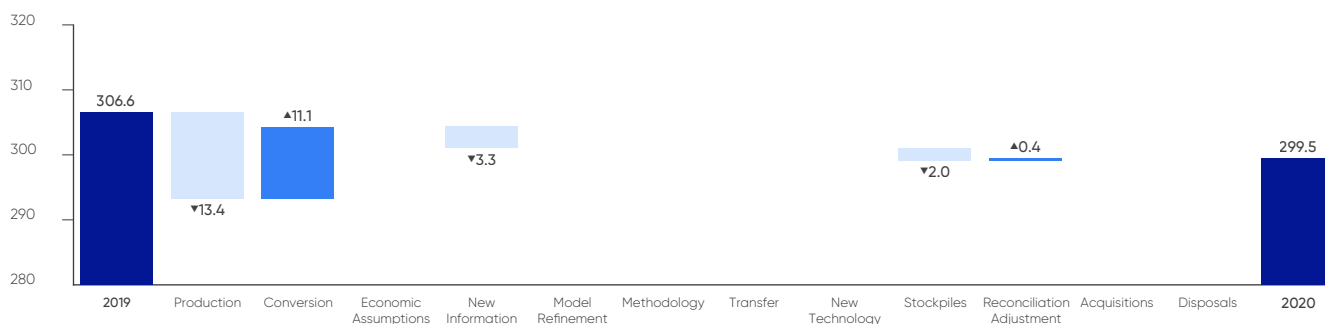
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Reserve and Resource reconciliation overview continued

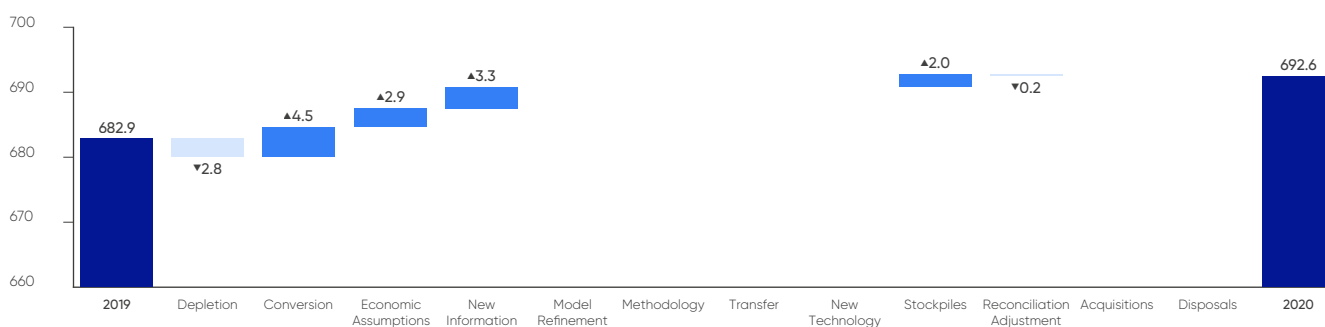
Debswana Diamond Company 2019–2020 Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (Mct) – Operations, TMRs, ORTs and Stockpiles (100% basis)



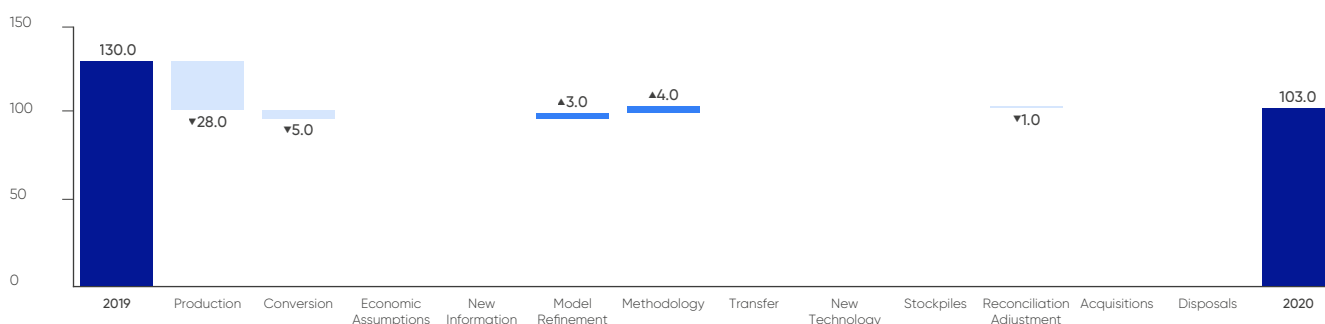
Debswana Diamond Company 2019–2020 Exclusive Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (Mct) – Operations, TMRs, ORTs and Stockpiles (100% basis)



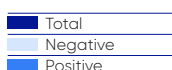
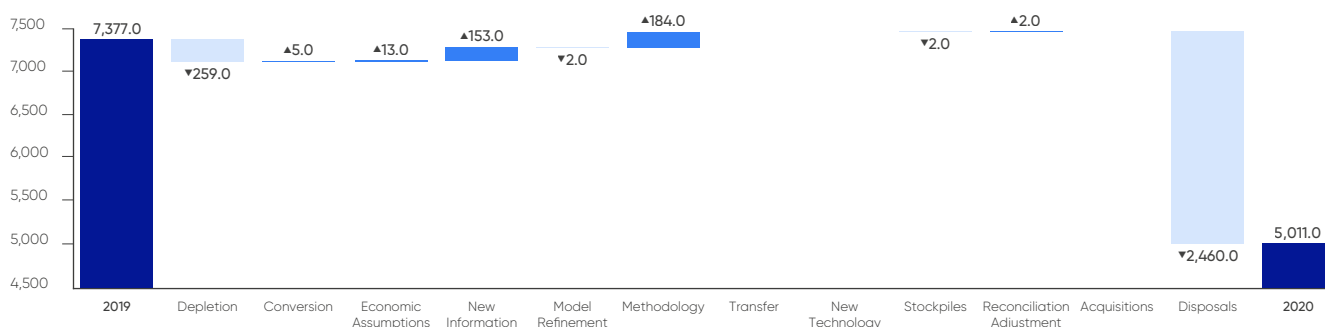
Namdeb Holdings 2019–2020 Terrestrial Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (kct) – Operations (100% basis)



Namdeb Holdings 2019–2020 Terrestrial Exclusive Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (kct) – Operations, TMRs and Stockpiles (Disposal reflects the sale of the Elizabeth Bay and Douglas Bay operations) (100% basis)



Detailed 2019 and 2020 information appears on pages 10–38.

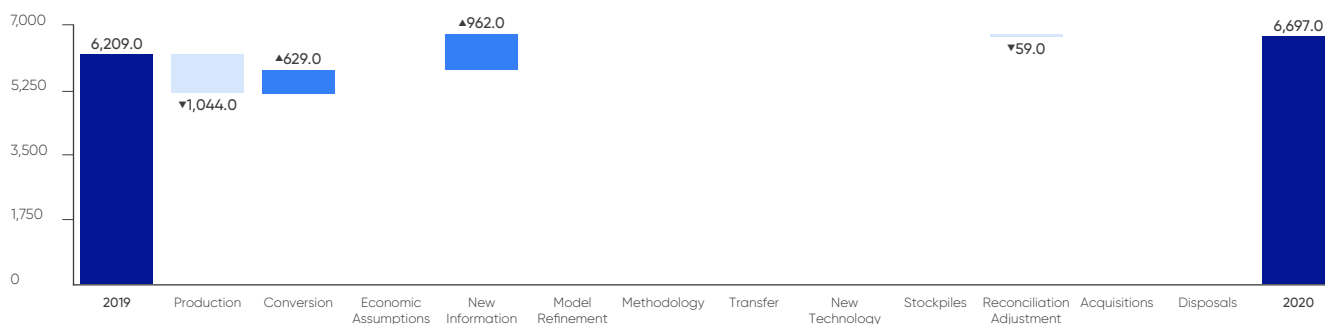
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Reserve and Resource reconciliation overview continued

Namdeb Holdings 2019–2020 Offshore Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (kct) – Operations (100% basis)



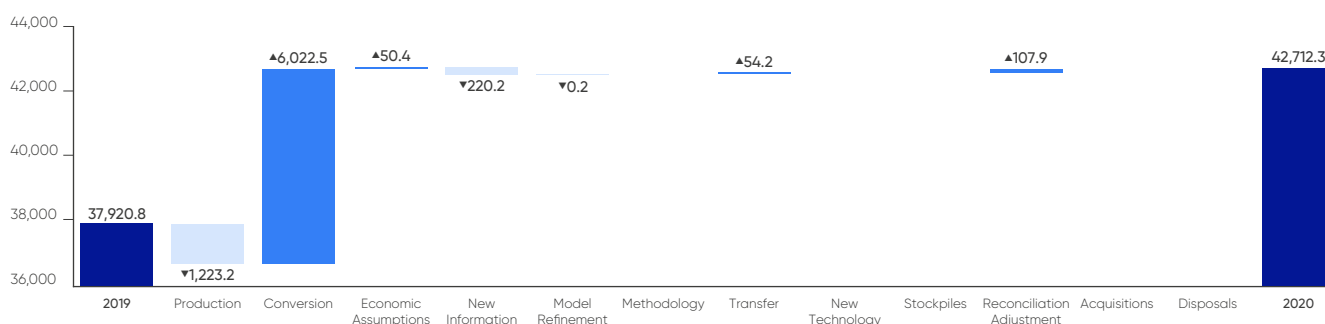
Namdeb Holdings 2019–2020 Offshore Exclusive Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (kct) – Operations (100% basis)



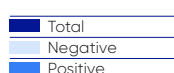
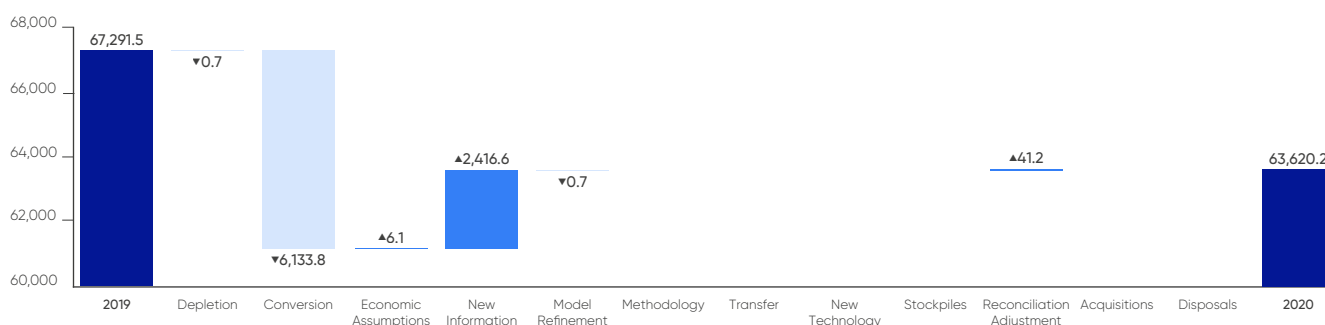
Copper 2019–2020 Ore Reserves reconciliation

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



Copper 2019–2020 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

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



Detailed 2019 and 2020 information appears on pages 10–38.

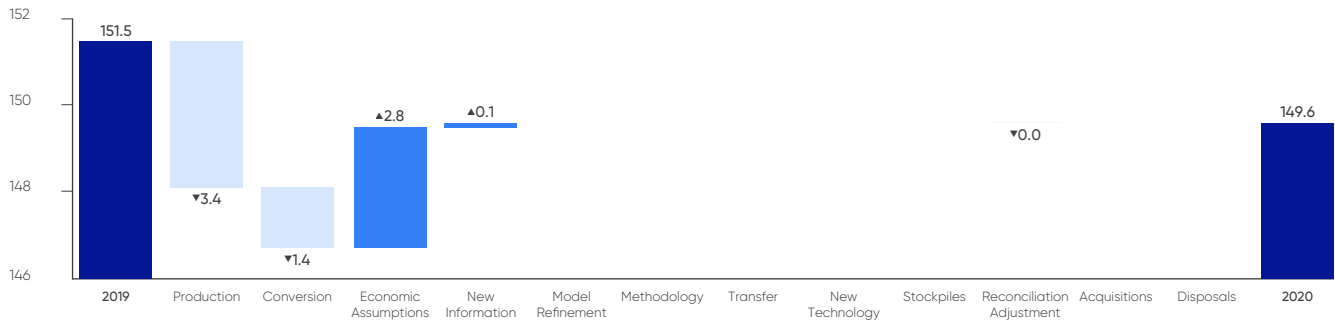
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Reserve and Resource reconciliation overview continued

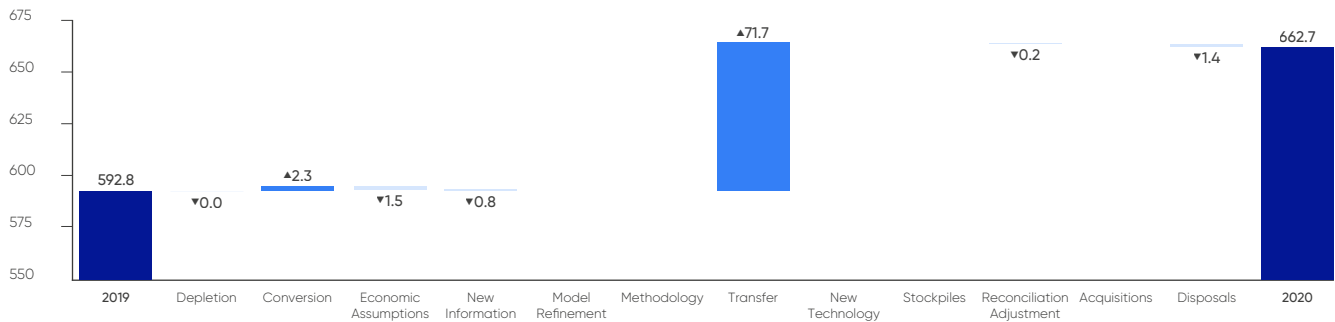
Platinum 2019–2020 Ore Reserves reconciliation

Contained Metal (4E Moz) – All Reefs, Stockpiles and MSZ (100% basis)



Platinum 2019–2020 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

Contained Metal (4E Moz) – All Reefs, Tailings, Stockpiles and MSZ (Disposal reflects the sale of the KV and SR Claims at Unki Mine) (100% basis)



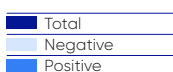
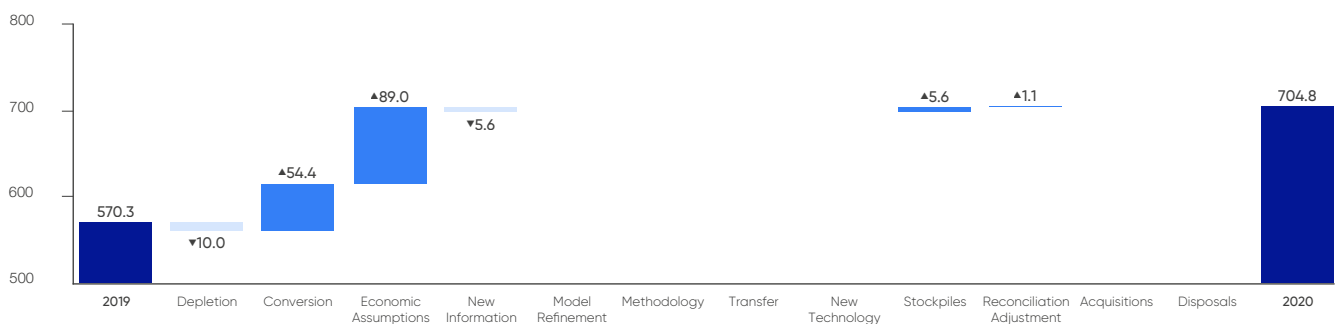
Kumba Iron Ore 2019–2020 Ore Reserves reconciliation

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



Kumba Iron Ore 2019–2020 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



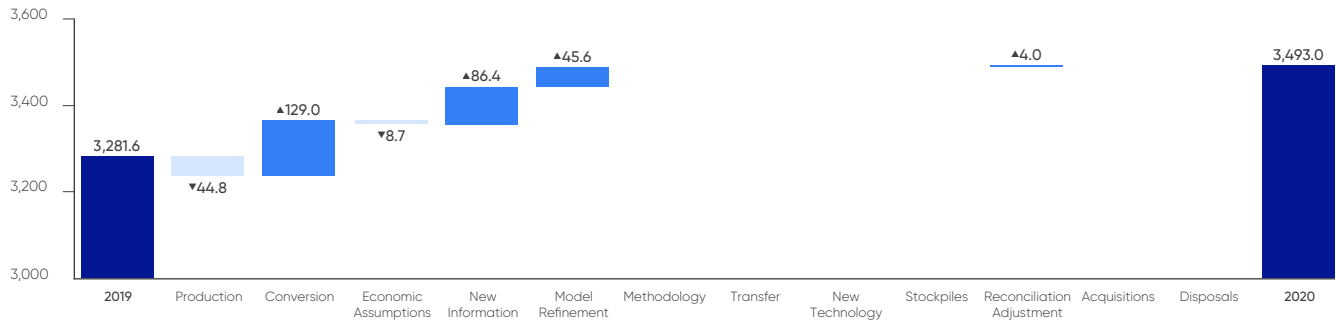
Detailed 2019 and 2020 information appears on pages 10–38.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Reserve and Resource reconciliation overview continued

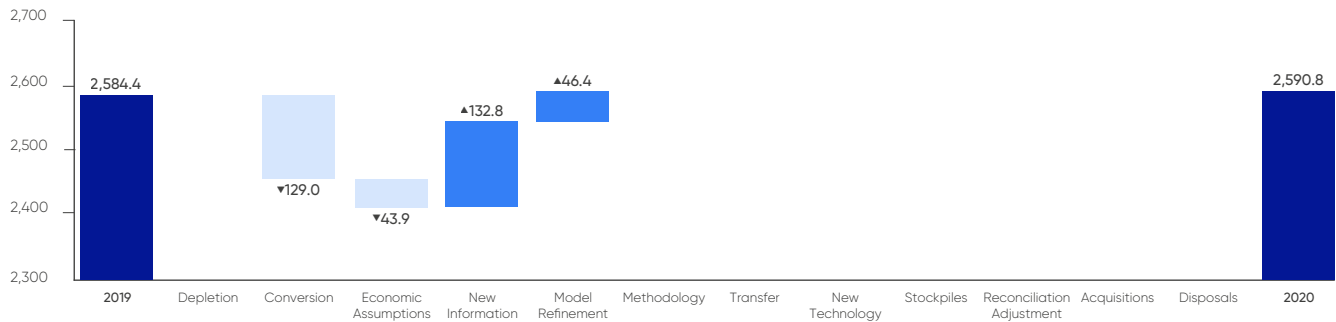
Minas-Rio 2019–2020 Ore Reserves reconciliation

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



Minas-Rio 2019–2020 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

Tonnes (Mt) – Operation and Project (Serra do Sapo and Itapanhoacanga) (100% basis)



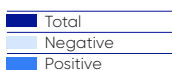
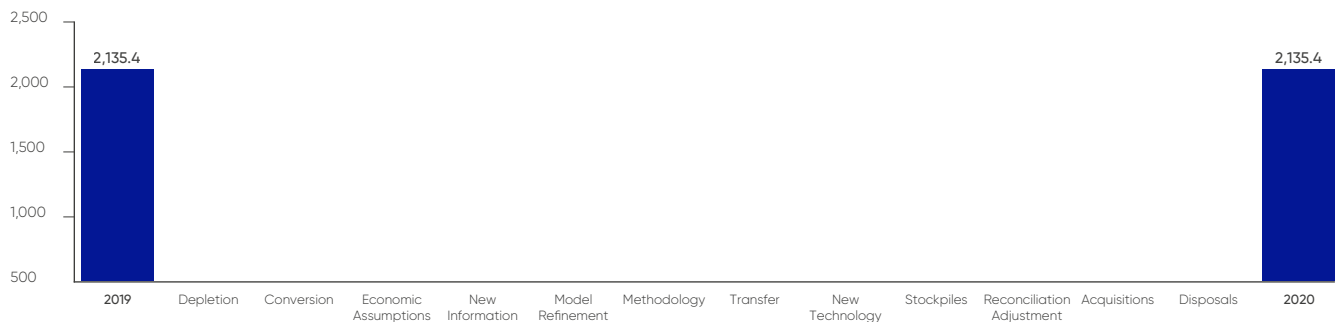
Coal Australia 2019–2020 Coal Reserves reconciliation

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



Coal Australia 2019–2020 Exclusive Coal Resources reconciliation

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



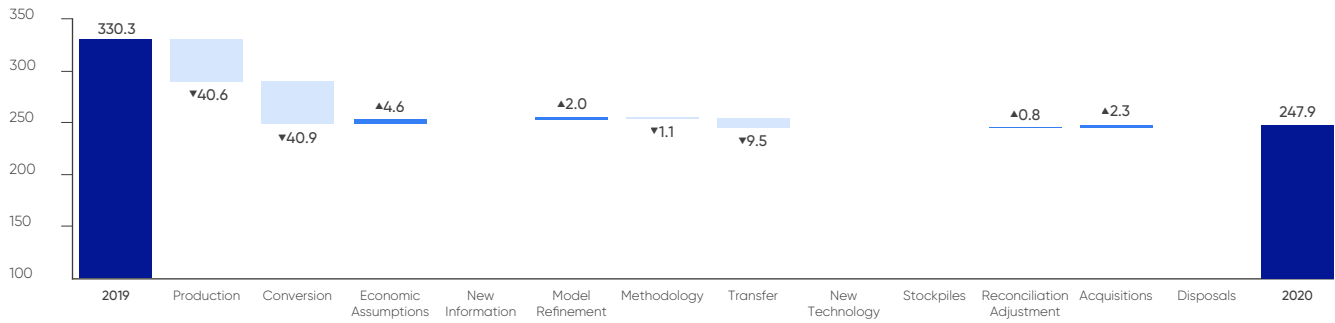
Detailed 2019 and 2020 information appears on pages 10–38.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Reserve and Resource reconciliation overview continued

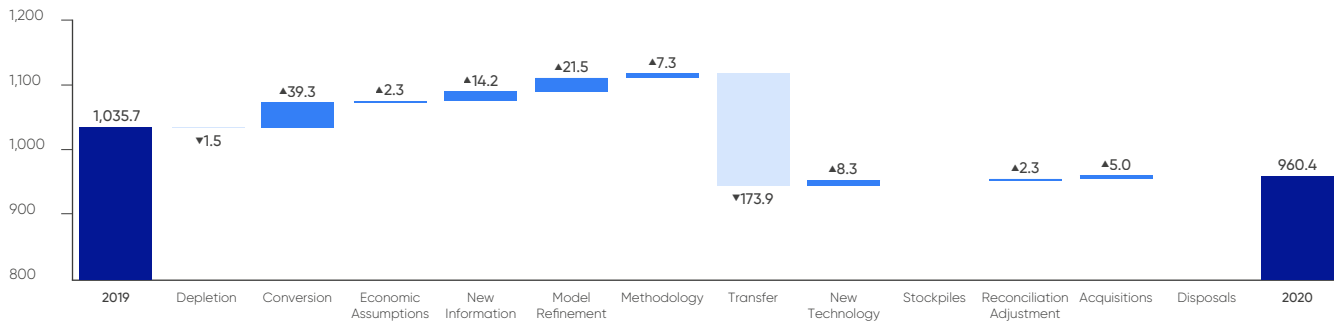
Coal South Africa 2019–2020 Coal Reserves reconciliation

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



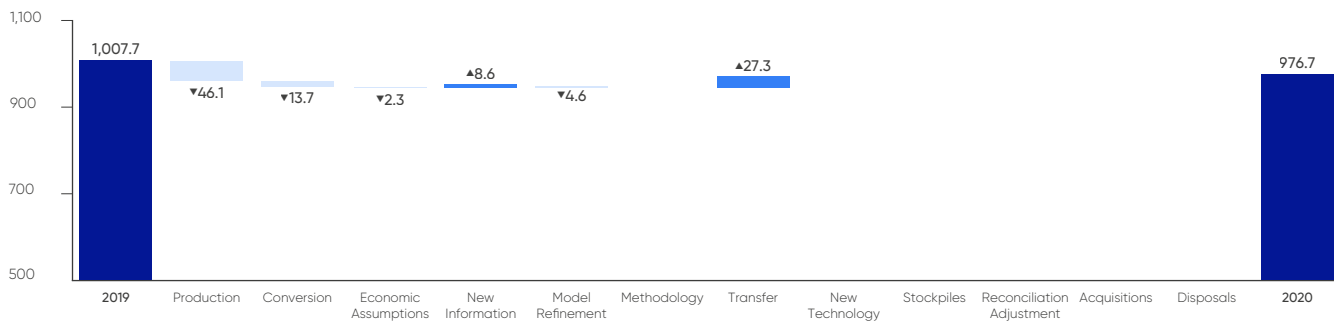
Coal South Africa 2019–2020 Exclusive Coal Resources reconciliation

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



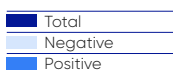
Nickel 2019–2020 Ore Reserves reconciliation

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



Nickel 2019–2020 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

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



Detailed 2019 and 2020 information appears on pages 10–38.

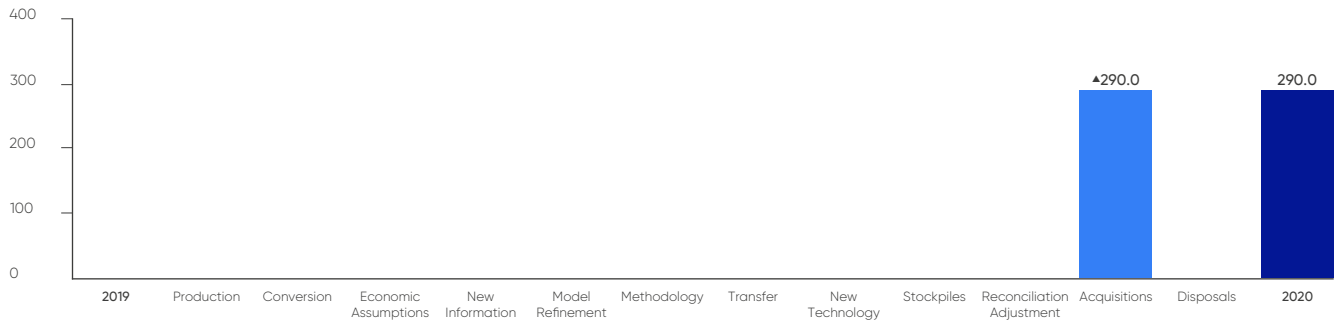
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Reserve and Resource reconciliation overview continued

Crop Nutrients 2019–2020 Ore Reserves reconciliation

ROM Tonnes (Mt) (100% basis)



Crop Nutrients 2019–2020 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

Tonnes (Mt) (100% basis)



■	Total
■	Negative
■	Positive

Detailed 2019 and 2020 information appears on pages 10–38.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Reserve and Resource reconciliation overview continued

Detailed 2019 and 2020 information appears on pages 10–38.
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 Anglo American plc Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 orebodies (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 <i>in situ</i> 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 <i>in situ</i> 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.

Exclusive Mineral Resources: Includes Measured, Indicated and Inferred.

Due to the uncertainty attached to 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.

Competent Persons (CP) List

Ore Reserves

	Name	RPO	Years
De Beers Canada – Operations			
Gahcho Kué	Karen Woo	APEGA	9
De Beers Consolidated Mines – Operations			
Venetia (OP)	Willis Zvineyi Saungweme	ECSA	11
Venetia (UG)	Alfred Breed	SAIMM	14
Debswana Diamond Company – Operations			
Damtshaa, Letlhakane, Orapa, including TMRs	Khumo Moswela	SAIMM	14
Jwaneng including TMR	Khumo Nnyenyiwa	SAIMM	12
Namdeb Holdings – Terrestrial Operations			
Mining Area 1 and Orange River	Paramasivam Saravanakumar	AUSIMM	16
Namdeb Holdings – Offshore Operations			
Atlantic 1	Edmund Nel	IMSSA	18
Copper – Operations			
Collahuasi	Andrés Alberto Pérez Toledo	AusIMM	28
El Soldado	Rodrigo Cifuentes	AusIMM	20
Los Bronces	Andrés Fierro-Jones	CMC	16
Copper – Projects			
Quellaveco	Scott Buchanan	AusIMM	10
Platinum South Africa – Operations			
Dishaba Mine and Tumela Mine	Johan Laubscher	SAIMM	8
Kroondal Platinum Mine and Siphumelele Mine 3	Brian Smith ⁽¹⁾	SAGC	34
Modikwa Platinum Mine	Jurie de Kock ⁽¹⁾	SAIMM	39
Mogalakwena Mine	Marlon van Heerden	SAIMM	13
Mototolo Complex	Raymond Makgato	SACNASP	13
Platinum Zimbabwe – Operations			
Unki Mine	Clever Dick	SAIMM	17

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

⁽¹⁾ Not employed by Anglo American Platinum Limited.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources
Competent Persons list – Ore Reserves continued

	Name	RPO	Years
Kumba Iron Ore – Operations			
Kolomela	Neil Rossouw	ECSA	10
Sishen	Derek Esterhuysen	ECSA	12
Iron Ore Brazil – Operations			
Serra do Sapo	José Caetano Neto	AusIMM	14
Coal Australia – Operations			
Capcoal (OC) and Dawson	Innocent Mashiri	AusIMM	11
Capcoal (UG), Grosvenor, Moranbah North	Johnson Lee	AusIMM	15
Coal Australia – Projects			
Capcoal (UG) – Aquila	Johnson Lee	AusIMM	15
Coal Canada – Projects			
Trend and Roman Mountain	Bernard Colman	AusIMM	36
Coal Colombia – Operations			
Cerrejón	Shahzad Chaudari	AusIMM	17
Coal South Africa – Operations			
Goedehoop, Greenside, Isibonelo, Kleinkopje, Landau, Zibulo, including MRDs	Norman McGeorge ⁽²⁾	ECSA	33
Mafube	Jacobus Lotheringen ⁽²⁾	ECSA	18
Rietvlei	Leonardt Raaths ⁽²⁾	SAIMM	31
Nickel – Operations			
Barro Alto and Niquelândia	Bruno Silveira Conceição	AusIMM	9
Samancor Manganese – Operations			
GEMCO	Ursula Sandilands	AusIMM	23
Mamatwan and Wessels	Alexander Ralph Maier	ECSA	11
Crop Nutrients – Projects			
Woodsmith	Timothy McGurk ⁽³⁾	IMMM	10

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

⁽²⁾ Not employed by Anglo American Coal.

⁽³⁾ Not employed by Anglo American Crop Nutrients.

Competent Persons (CP) List

Mineral Resources

	Name	RPO	Years
De Beers Canada – Operations			
Gahcho Kué	Kevin Earl Gostlin	NAPEG	14
De Beers Canada – Projects			
Chidliak and Snap Lake	Pamela Ellemers	APGO	26
De Beers Consolidated Mines – Operations			
Venetia (OP and UG)	Emmanuel Mushongahande	SACNASP	20
Voorspoed	Petrus Jordaan	SACNASP	23
Debswana Diamond Company – Operations			
Damtshaa, Letlhakane, Orapa, including TMRs	Olefile Mashabila	SACNASP	14
Jwaneng including TMR	Phenyo Maoto	SACNASP	16
Namdeb Holdings – Terrestrial Operations			
Bogenfels, Mining Area 1 and Orange River	Jana Jacob	SACNASP	22
Namdeb Holdings – Offshore Operations			
Atlantic 1	Godfrey Ngaisiue	SACNASP	17
Midwater	Jana Jacob	SACNASP	22
Copper – Operations			
Collahuasi	Ronald Reycardo Orbezo Lozano	AusIMM	14
El Soldado	Raúl Ahumada	AusIMM	32
Los Bronces	César Ulloa	AusIMM	16
Copper – Projects			
Los Bronces Sur	César Ulloa	AusIMM	16
Los Bronces Underground	Iván Vela	CMC	34
Quellaveco	Hugo Rios	AusIMM	19
Sakatti	Janne Siikaluoma	AusIMM	13
West Wall	Raul Tarnovschi	CMC	23
Platinum South Africa – Operations			
Bokoni Platinum Mine	Raymond Makgato	SACNASP	13
Dishaba Mine and Tumela Mine	Kavita Mohanlal	SACNASP	17
Kroondal and Marikana Platinum Mines, Siphumelele Mine 3	Nicole Wansbury ⁽¹⁾	SACNASP	15
Modikwa Platinum Mine	Martha Hlangwane	SACNASP	15
Mogalakwena Mine	Phuthela Myeni	SACNASP	10
Mototolo Complex and Twickenham Platinum Mine	Iain Colquhoun	SACNASP	23
Platinum South Africa – Tailings Dams			
Amandelbult	Kavita Mohanlal	SACNASP	17
Platinum Zimbabwe – Operations			
Unki Mine	Kavita Mohanlal	SACNASP	17

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

⁽¹⁾ Not employed by Anglo American Platinum Limited.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources
Competent Persons list – Mineral Resources continued

	Name	RPO	Years
Kumba Iron Ore – Operations			
Kolomela	Hannes Viljoen	SACNASP	13
Sishen	Nomawezo Mbele	SACNASP	6
Iron Ore Brazil – Operations			
Serra do Sapo	Fernando Rosa Guimarães	AusIMM	12
Iron Ore Brazil – Projects			
Itapanhoacanga	Fernando Rosa Guimarães	AusIMM	12
Coal Australia – Operations			
Capcoal OC and UG	Andrew Laws	AusIMM	25
Dawson	Sue de Klerk	AusIMM	17
Grosvenor and Moranbah North	Toni Ayliffe	AusIMM	20
Coal Australia – Projects			
Capcoal Aquila and Moranbah South	Andrew Laws	AusIMM	25
Theodore	Jamie Walters	AusIMM	14
Coal Canada – Projects			
Belcourt Saxon, Roman Mountain, Trend	David Lortie	APEGBC	27
Coal Colombia – Operations			
Cerrejón	Germán Hernández	GSSA	31
Coal South Africa – Operations			
Goedehoop, Greenside, Isibonelo, Kleinkopje, Landau, Zibulo, including MRDs	Lesley Sharon Jeffrey ⁽²⁾	SACNASP	35
Mafube	Lesley Sharon Jeffrey ⁽²⁾	SACNASP	35
Rietvlei	Katherine Black ⁽²⁾	SACNASP	13
Coal South Africa – Projects			
Elders	Johan Christo Swart ⁽²⁾	SACNASP	35
South Rand	Lilly Lemekoana	SACNASP	12
Waterberg	Lesley Sharon Jeffrey ⁽²⁾	SACNASP	35
Nickel – Operations			
Barro Alto and Niquelândia	Cláudia Mara Sperandio Neves	AusIMM	15
Nickel – Projects			
Jacaré	Cláudia Mara Sperandio Neves	AusIMM	15
Samancor Manganese – Operations			
GEMCO	David Hope & Joshua Harvey	AusIMM	14 & 18
Mamatwan and Wessels	Livhuwani Lautze & Farisani Thomas Rambuda	SACNASP	6 & 11
Crop Nutrients – Projects			
Woodsmith	Mike Armitage ⁽³⁾	GSL	10

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

⁽²⁾ Not employed by Anglo American Coal.

⁽³⁾ Not employed by Anglo American Crop Nutrients.

Glossary

Mass units

carat:	carat is a unit of mass equal to 0.2 grams
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 Tonnes <i>In Situ</i> ; 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
cpm²:	carats per square metre
CSN:	Crucible Swell Number (CSN is rounded to the nearest 0.5 index)
CuEq:	Copper equivalent grade
CV:	Calorific Value (CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg)
kcal/kg:	kilocalories per kilogram
g/t:	grams per tonne
kct:	thousand carats
Mct:	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
% Pht:	weight percent Polyhalite

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

APEGA:	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta
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 (Comisión Calificadora de Competencias en Recursos y Reservas Mineras)
ECSA:	Engineering Council of South Africa
GSL:	The Geological Society of London
GSSA:	Geological Society of South Africa
IMMM:	Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining
IMSSA:	The Institute of Mine Surveyors of South Africa
NAPEG:	Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists
SACNASP:	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SAGC:	South African Geomatics Council
SAIMM:	South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources

Glossary continued

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.	Platreef (PR):	The Platreef dips to the west and strikes North-West/South-East within the Northern Limb of the Bushveld Complex; ranging in width from ~40 m to ~200 m. The upper portion is predominantly top-loaded with Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) and this mineralisation is often but not always associated with Base Metal (BM) mineralisation. The Platreef is characterised as a multi-pulse mafic magmatic horizon predominantly pyroxenitic in composition typified by an extensive assimilation of footwall lithologies.
Banded Iron Formation:	A chemical sedimentary rock consisting of silica and iron oxide. The rock texture is characteristically laminated or banded.	Pocket Beach:	Diamond deposits formed due to interactions of ocean (longshore) currents with specific shoreline topographic features that facilitate the concentration of diamonds.
Beaches:	Diamond deposits enriched through marine processes and preserved along the marine shoreline within a series of fossil terraces.	Porphyry (Copper):	Large copper deposits hosted by intermediate felsic rocks. These deposits form close to large-scale subduction zones.
Canga:	An iron rich rock formed where material weathered from an original iron ore deposit has been cemented by iron minerals.	Saprolite:	Clay-rich rock formed by decomposition of pre-existing rocks within a surface weathering environment.
Colluvium:	Loose, unconsolidated material that accumulates above the weathering iron orebodies.	Stockpile:	Stockpile 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.
Deflation:	Diamond deposits enriched through wind-driven removal of light particles resulting in concentration of diamonds.	Sulphide:	Sulphide ores contain sulphide minerals that have not been subjected to surface oxidation.
Ferruginous Laterite:	An especially iron-rich laterite.	Tailings:	Material left over after the process of separating the valuable fraction of the mineralised material from the uneconomic fraction (gangue) of the ROM. In some cases tailings can be re-treated to extract by-products.
Fluvial Placer:	Diamond deposits formed and preserved within fossil sand and gravel terraces located adjacent to contemporary fluvial (river) systems.	TMR:	Tailings Mineral Resource is Coarse Processed Kimberlite discarded from the Ore Processing Plant. In some cases these tailings can be re-treated.
Fresh Rock:	Mineable material that has not been significantly modified by surface weathering processes.	UG2 Reef (UG2):	The UG2 Reef is located between 20 m and 400 m below the Merensky Reef and is the second chromitite unit within the Upper Group. The UG2 Reef is typically a massive chromitite unit and ranges in width from 0.3 m to 3.0 m but normally expected to vary between 0.6 m to 2.0 m. The hanging wall of the UG2 Reef is characterised by a feldspathic pyroxenite unit that may include several narrow chromitite stringers and the footwall of the UG2 Reef typically by a coarse-grained pegmatoidal feldspathic pyroxenite.
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 the weathering of igneous rocks under tropical conditions.		
Magnetite:	An iron oxide mineral with the chemical formula Fe_3O_4 .		
Main Sulphide Zone (MSZ):	The MSZ is a Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) and Base Metals (BMs) layer within the uppermost pyroxenite unit of the ultramafic succession of the Great Dyke. The MSZ reef is a tabular zone with disseminated sulphides, consisting of an upper zone enriched with BMs and a lower zone enriched with PGMs.		
Marine:	Submerged diamond deposits enriched through fluvial (river), beach and marine reworking processes.		
Merensky Reef (MR):	The Merensky Reef is located within the Upper Critical Zone of the Bushveld Complex and ranges in width from a few millimetres to ~9 m but normally expected to vary between 0.2 m to 2.5 m. 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 feldspathic pyroxenite.	Coal products	
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 are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.	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).
ORT:	Old Recovery Tailings are heavy minerals discarded from the Recovery Section of the Ore Processing Plant. In some cases these tailings can be re-treated.	Metallurgical – Other:	Semi-soft, soft, hard, semi-hard or anthracite coal, other than Coking Coal, such as pulverised 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).
Oxide:	Oxide ores are those found within close proximity to the 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.	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

- Integrated Annual Report
- Sustainability Report
- Tax and Economic Contribution Report
- Transformation Report
- Our Code of Conduct
- The Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Way
- The Social Way
- The Socio-Economic Assessment Toolbox (SEAT)
- Notice of 2021 AGM
- www.facebook.com/angloamerican
- www.twitter.com/angloamerican
- www.linkedin.com/company/anglo-american
- www.youtube.com/angloamerican
- www.flickr.com/angloamerican
- www.slideshare.com/angloamerican

Financial and other reports may be found at:
www.angloamerican.com/reporting

©Anglo American plc 2021. All rights reserved.

Anglo American plc

20 Carlton House Terrace
London SW1Y 5AN
United Kingdom

Tel +44 (0)20 7968 8888

Fax +44 (0)20 7968 8500

Registered number 03564138

www.angloamerican.com

Find us on Facebook

Follow us on Twitter