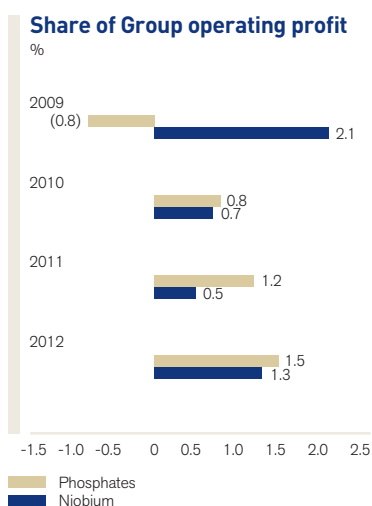
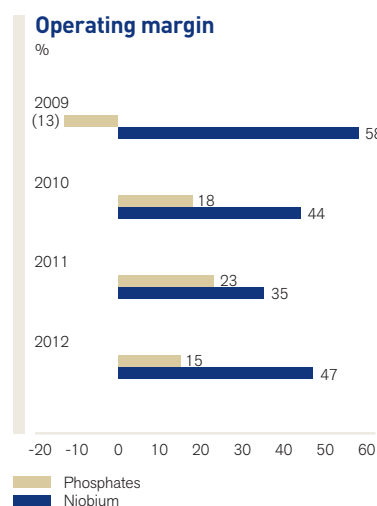
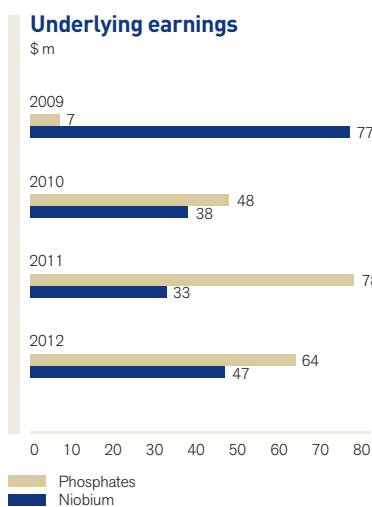
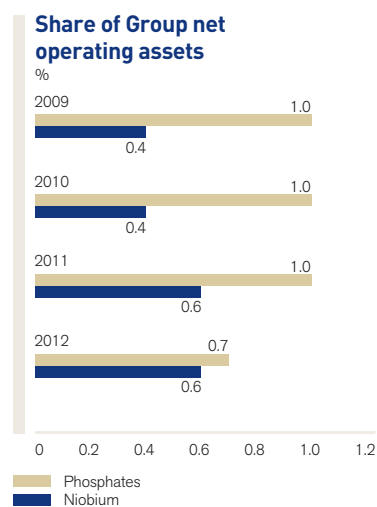


OTHER MINING AND INDUSTRIAL

Anglo American is the second largest integrated phosphate fertiliser producer in Brazil.

Our Niobium business unit is located in the cities of Catalão and Ovidor, in Goiás state, Brazil, and is one of the world's three principal niobium producers.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



FINANCIAL DATA

\$ million	2012	2011	2010	2009
Turnover				
Amapá ⁽¹⁾	327	481	–	–
Tarmac ⁽²⁾	2,171	2,347	2,376	2,870
Skorpion ⁽³⁾	–	–	311	236
Lisheen ⁽³⁾	–	36	265	208
Black Mountain ⁽³⁾	–	5	197	148
Scaw Metals ⁽⁴⁾	798	931	1,579	1,384
Phosphates ⁽⁵⁾	597	571	461	320
Niobium ⁽⁵⁾	173	149	152	184
Coal Americas ⁽⁵⁾	–	–	–	165
Tongaat Hulett/Hulamin ⁽⁶⁾	–	–	–	393
Namakwa Sands	–	–	–	–
Projects and corporate	–	–	–	–
Total turnover	4,066	4,520	5,375	5,908
EBITDA				
Amapá ⁽¹⁾	89	147	–	–
Tarmac ⁽²⁾	148	103	188	313
Skorpion ⁽³⁾	–	–	154	100
Lisheen ⁽³⁾	–	17	114	74
Black Mountain ⁽³⁾	–	3	73	59
Scaw Metals ⁽⁴⁾	60	67	213	172
Phosphates ⁽⁵⁾	114	158	104	(9)
Niobium ⁽⁵⁾	85	55	71	111
Coal Americas ⁽⁵⁾	–	–	–	6
Tongaat Hulett/Hulamin ⁽⁶⁾	–	–	–	73
Namakwa Sands	–	–	–	–
Projects and corporate	(11)	(10)	(23)	(21)
Total EBITDA	485	540	894	878
Depreciation and amortisation	148	225	230	372
Operating profit before special items and remeasurements	337	315	664	506
Operating special items and remeasurements	(28)	(70)	(100)	(145)
Operating profit after special items and remeasurements	309	245	564	361
Net tax and non-controlling interests	(108)	(140)	(143)	(103)
Underlying earnings				
Of which:				
Amapá ⁽¹⁾	27	68	–	–
Tarmac ⁽²⁾	65	(34)	67	81
Skorpion ⁽³⁾	–	–	133	40
Lisheen ⁽³⁾	–	14	99	67
Black Mountain ⁽³⁾	–	1	47	60
Scaw Metals ⁽⁴⁾	37	25	119	70
Phosphates ⁽⁵⁾	64	78	48	7
Niobium ⁽⁵⁾	47	33	38	77
Coal Americas ⁽⁵⁾	–	–	–	(12)
Tongaat Hulett/Hulamin ⁽⁶⁾	–	–	–	31
Namakwa Sands	–	–	–	–
Projects and corporate	(11)	(10)	(30)	(18)
Total underlying earnings	229	175	521	403
Net operating assets	786	3,843	3,393	5,029
Capital expenditure	260	225	206	268

⁽¹⁾ In 2012 Amapá has been reclassified from Iron Ore and Manganese to Other Mining and Industrial to align with internal management reporting. 2011 comparatives have been reclassified to align with current presentation.

⁽²⁾ In the year ended 31 December 2011 the Group sold Tarmac's businesses in China, Turkey and Romania.

⁽³⁾ Skorpion, Lisheen and Black Mountain comprised the Group's portfolio of zinc operations. The Group sold its interest in the Skorpion mine in December 2010 and its interests in Lisheen and Black Mountain in February 2011.

⁽⁴⁾ In November 2012, the Group sold its interest in Scaw Metals.

⁽⁵⁾ In 2011, Peace River Coal was reclassified from Other Mining and Industrial to Metallurgical Coal to align with internal management reporting, and Phosphates and Niobium are considered core within the Other Mining and Industrial segment following a strategic review. 2010 comparatives have been reclassified to align with 2011 presentation.

⁽⁶⁾ The Group's investments in Tongaat Hulett and Hulamin were disposed of in August 2009 and July 2009, respectively.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

UNDERLYING OPERATING PROFIT

(2011: \$315 m)

\$337 m

SHARE OF GROUP UNDERLYING OPERATING PROFIT

(2011: 3%)

5%

UNDERLYING EBITDA

(2011: \$540 m)

\$485 m

Key financial and non-financial performance indicators

\$ million (unless otherwise stated) ⁽¹⁾	2012	2011
Underlying operating profit	337	315
Phosphates	91	134
Niobium	81	52
Amapá	54	120
Tarmac	73	(38)
Scaw Metals	49	37
Zinc	–	20
Corporate	(11)	(10)
Underlying EBITDA	485	540
Net operating assets	786	3,843
Capital expenditure	260	225
Share of Group underlying operating profit	5%	3%
Share of Group net operating assets	2%	9%
Non-financial indicators ⁽²⁾	2012	2011
Number of fatal injuries		
Phosphates and Niobium	–	–
Amapá, Tarmac and Scaw Metals	1	1
Lost-time injury frequency rate		
Phosphates and Niobium	0.39	0.15
Amapá, Tarmac and Scaw Metals	0.25	0.21
Total energy consumed in 1,000 GJ ⁽³⁾	2,710	2,222
Total greenhouse gas emissions in 1,000 tonnes CO ₂ e ⁽³⁾	93	65
Total water used for primary activities in 1,000 m ³ ⁽³⁾	8,313	8,569

⁽¹⁾ In 2012, Amapá was reclassified from Iron Ore and Manganese to Non-core within the Other Mining and Industrial segment to align with internal management reporting. Financial comparatives have been reclassified to align with current presentation.

⁽²⁾ In a given year, non-financial data is reported within the business unit that had management control of the operation, therefore non-financial data for Amapá is reported within OMI and Iron Ore Brazil for 2012 and 2011 respectively.

⁽³⁾ Non-financial performance data given for Phosphates and Niobium only.

Phosphates

Our Phosphates business is the second largest integrated phosphate fertiliser producer in Brazil. Its operations are vertically integrated, covering mining of phosphate ore, beneficiation of the ore to produce phosphorus pentoxide (P₂O₅) concentrate, and processing into intermediate and final products.

Our phosphates mine at Ouidor, in Goiás state, currently produces, on average, around 5.9 Mt of ore per annum (dry basis). It is a prime phosphate deposit, containing some of Brazil's highest grades of ore (approximately 13% P₂O₅). The company has approximately 15% of current Brazilian phosphate mineral resources and has a remaining mine life of 40 years at current production rates.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW continued

Run-of-mine phosphate ore is treated at a beneficiation facility on the same site, and approximately 1.36 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of final phosphate concentrate is produced at an average grade of around 35% P₂O₅. Phosphates operates two chemical processing complexes: one in Catalão in Goiás, the other at Cubatão in the state of São Paulo. The company produces a wide variety of products for the Brazilian agriculture sector, including low analysis (approximately 20% P₂O₅ content) and high analysis (40%-55% P₂O₅ content) phosphate fertilisers, dicalcium phosphate (DCP) for the animal feed industry, as well as phosphoric and sulphuric acids for the food and animal feed industries.

Niobium

Our Niobium business is located in the cities of Catalão and Ouvidor, in Goiás state, Brazil, and is one of the world's three principal niobium producers.

In operation since 1973, our Boa Vista mine produces and exports approximately 4,000 tonnes of niobium per year. Now, approaching the end of the weathered ore, the Niobium business is investing in adapting the existing plant to process fresh rock.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Safety and environment

In 2012, no fatalities were recorded in Phosphates and Niobium, however the LTIFR increased to 0.39 (2011: 0.15). All 14 injuries were of low potential severity and most involved injury to hands and feet. The lessons learned from the incident investigations are being used to improve risk assessment, promote safe behaviour and prevent unsafe operating conditions.

Water consumption was marginally reduced as more water was re-used, particularly at the phosphate operations. While energy consumption decreased year on year, CO₂ emissions increased due to an alignment of conversion factors with Group standards.

Markets

Phosphates

Fertiliser demand in Brazil rose around 4% in 2012, reflecting the strong fundamentals of the Brazilian agricultural sector. Brazilian fertiliser consumption has been growing faster than the global average and this performance is expected to continue in future years, supported by favourable weather conditions, plentiful access to water and the widespread use of advanced farming techniques by Brazilian farmers. Continued high prices of soybean and corn have also incentivised farmers to increase grain production through more intensive fertiliser application.

This favourable market scenario resulted in Phosphates reporting a record fertiliser sales performance of 1.2 Mt for the year.

Niobium

Global steel mill activity was subdued in 2012, with producers reluctant to resume idle operations, replenish stocks, and to commit to further investment in their businesses. Despite the challenging environment, however, increased production of HSSA in both emerging and developed countries, ensured that niobium demand remained strong for the year.

Operating performance

Phosphates

Despite record fertiliser sales, underlying operating profit decreased by 32% to \$91 million, driven mainly by unfavourable international fertiliser prices, coupled with increased labour costs and general inflationary pressures. DCP sales were also adversely affected by difficulties in the cattle industry, which had a negative impact on the operating results.

Phosphates production increased by 5% to a record of 1.1 Mt, due to a number of asset optimisation initiatives which improved overall performance at Catalão and Cubatão.

Niobium

Niobium generated an underlying operating profit of \$81 million, a 56% increase over 2011. Sales volumes of niobium rose by 15%, mainly due to

an increase in production arising from a better performance at the tailings plant and improvements in the concentration process at the Boa Vista mine. Unit production costs declined owing to lower aluminium and power prices and more efficient use of consumables, combined with the impact of higher production.

Projects

Niobium

The Boa Vista Fresh Rock project continued to make progress, with additional capital expenditure approved in June 2012. The existing plant will be adapted to process new rock instead of oxide ore, leading to an increase in production capacity to approximately 6,500 tonnes of niobium per year (2012: 4,400 tonnes).

Outlook Phosphates

Strong grain prices continue to support fertiliser demand, and fertiliser prices are expected to remain high during 2013. The market expects farmers to expand the area given over to agriculture, as the current ratio between fertiliser and grain prices remains positive.

In addition, the high level of corn prices will be a motivating factor for an aggressive 'mini crop' (a smaller secondary crop, mainly corn, grown in the first half of the year) in the first quarter of 2013.

Niobium

Demand is expected to remain subdued in Europe and in Pacific Rim/East Asian countries, such as Japan, South Korea and, to a lesser degree, China.

Production is expected to decline in 2013, owing to lower grades and recoveries as lower quality ore is extracted from Boa Vista mine as it approaches the end of the weathered ore and encounters lower grades and higher contaminants. Tailings production is also expected to decrease as a result of lower niobium grades contained in the phosphate tailings.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW continued

AMAPÁ

Amapá generated an underlying operating profit of \$54 million, a decrease of \$66 million on the prior year.

Production increased significantly, in line with planned ramp up and also due to higher mass recovery in the beneficiation plant as a result of the plant's improved stability. The operation is now at design production capacity. Higher sales were also achieved following fewer delays associated with transportable moisture limits. Transshipment at Trinidad and Tobago from smaller capacity Handymax to the larger capacity Capesize vessels for onward shipment to the Middle and Far East was successfully implemented in the second half of 2012.

The favourable impact of improved production and higher sales, however, was more than offset by a sharp decrease in prices during 2012, though tight cost control and improved operating efficiencies, partly compensated their effect. Underlying operating profit also benefited from the reversal of penalty provisions, which were in place at the end of 2011, as a result of contract renegotiations.

Regrettably, one fatality occurred at Amapá iron ore system in Brazil during 2012. The LTIFR has improved over the past six years, and encouragingly, the severity of injuries also continues to decline.

On 4 January 2013, Anglo American announced an agreement to sell its 70% interest in Amapá to Zamin Ferrous Ltd. The transaction is subject to regulatory approval and is expected to complete in 2013. We have always maintained that we did not envisage holding our interest in Amapá over the long term and, in July 2012, reported that we had transferred responsibility for Amapá to our Other Mining and Industrial business unit and stated that we were exploring the possibility of divesting our interest.

Anglo American has transformed the operational performance of Amapá since acquisition in 2008, increasing annual production from 1.2 Mt in 2008 to 6.1 Mt in 2012.

TARMAC

Tarmac reported an underlying operating profit of \$73 million, compared with a loss of \$38 million in 2011. Tarmac's underlying EBITDA was \$148 million, 44% higher than in 2011.

Quarry materials

The business' profitability was at higher levels than last year, mainly as a result of the operation being treated as 'held for sale' from the end of July 2012, and the subsequent cessation of recorded depreciation. There has been a decline in asphalt volumes, with few major road schemes commencing in 2012 as a result of the UK government's austerity measures. Private-sector growth remained muted throughout the year, thus keeping pressure on ready-mix concrete prices and volumes, but was offset in part by the resilient central London market. A continued focus on maximising the use of substitute fuel and recycled asphalt materials is helping to mitigate the impact of rising hydrocarbon costs and to support margins.

On 7 January 2013, Anglo American and Lafarge announced the completion of their 50:50 joint venture which will combine their cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, asphalt and asphalt surfacing, maintenance services, and waste services businesses in the UK. The joint venture will be known as Lafarge Tarmac. Completion of the Lafarge Tarmac joint venture followed final clearance from the UK Competition Commission, predicated on the completed sale of a portfolio of Tarmac and Lafarge construction materials operations in the UK, which also occurred on 7 January 2013.

Building products

Performance was affected by the continued general economic downturn, compounded by disruption to building activity following unseasonal wet weather during the summer months.

The weak building products market resulted in a highly competitive pricing environment affecting sales volumes, although cost reduction projects and improvements in operating efficiencies are helping to mitigate some of the impact.

A number of initiatives continue to be developed to ensure improved longer term performance, but the short term remains difficult owing to the prevailing weak market conditions.

SCAW METALS

Scaw Metals experienced a 32% increase in underlying operating profit to \$49 million for the 11 months to end November 2012 compared with the full year 2011, mainly as a result of the company being treated as 'held for sale' from 24 April 2012, and the subsequent cessation of recorded depreciation.

Cast Products showed a marked improvement, owing to firm demand across all segments and a reduction in costs following the closure of a loss making foundry in the prior year. Grinding Media reported a decrease in underlying operating profit as a result of lower demand from the mining sector owing to industrial action in the second half of 2012. This business is expected to recover as mining operations revert to full production. The performance of Wire Rod Products suffered as a consequence of a decline in mining activity, but nevertheless reported stable earnings. Demand for construction products remained weak, but in spite of this the Rolled Products business, through cost containment measures and operational improvements, was able to minimise its losses.

Total production of steel products was 611,600 tonnes for the 11 months to end November 2012, a decrease of 9.7% over the full year 2011.

On 24 April 2012, Anglo American announced the sale of its interest in Scaw South Africa to an investment consortium led by the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa and the Group's partners in Scaw South Africa, being Izingwe Holdings (Pty) Limited, Shanduka Resources (Pty) Limited and the Southern Palace Group of Companies (Pty) Limited. On 23 November, the sale of Scaw South Africa and related companies completed for a total consideration of ZAR3.4 billion (\$440 million) on a cash- and debt-free basis as announced.

PRODUCTION DATA

		2012	2011	2010	2009
Other Mining and Industrial segment					
Tarmac					
Aggregates	tonnes	37,570,800	42,878,400	58,875,600	72,767,300
Lime products	tonnes	1,316,900	1,264,000	1,225,900	1,214,400
Concrete	m ³	3,119,300	3,285,700	3,305,800	3,521,200
Zinc and Lead					
Skorpion⁽¹⁾					
Ore mined	tonnes	–	–	1,412,600	1,495,900
Ore processed	tonnes	–	–	1,358,000	1,426,800
Ore grade processed	Zinc	% Zn	–	11.2	11.5
Production	Zinc	tonnes	–	138,500	150,400
Lisheen⁽¹⁾					
Ore mined	tonnes	–	152,800	1,531,700	1,534,500
Ore processed	tonnes	–	156,200	1,587,600	1,526,200
Ore grade processed	Zinc	% Zn	–	13.4	12.2
	Lead	% Pb	–	2.7	1.9
Production	Zinc in concentrate	tonnes	–	19,200	175,100
	Lead in concentrate	tonnes	–	2,900	20,600
Black Mountain⁽¹⁾					
Ore mined	tonnes	–	132,800	1,415,500	1,249,700
Ore processed	tonnes	–	126,200	1,378,600	1,293,200
Ore grade processed	Zinc	% Zn	–	3.4	3.3
	Lead	% Pb	–	4.5	4.2
	Copper	% Cu	–	0.4	0.3
Production	Zinc in concentrate	tonnes	–	3,300	36,100
	Lead in concentrate	tonnes	–	5,400	50,600
	Copper in concentrate	tonnes	–	300	2,500
Total attributable zinc production	tonnes	–	22,500	349,700	350,400
Total attributable lead production	tonnes	–	8,300	71,200	68,300
Scaw Metals					
South Africa Steel Products	tonnes	611,600	677,400	710,000	693,000
International Steel Products ⁽²⁾	tonnes	–	–	794,200	718,000
Niobium					
Catalão					
Ore mined	tonnes	933,200	866,600	1,209,400	906,700
Ore processed	tonnes	973,500	902,600	909,300	873,500
Ore grade processed	Kg Nb/tonne	8.5	8.1	6.6	9.3
Production	tonnes	4,400	3,900	4,000	5,100
Amapá⁽³⁾ – tonnes					
Sinter feed		2,100,000	1,401,000	2,136,900	576,100
Pellet feed		2,223,200	1,948,300	1,892,500	2,077,100
Spiral concentrates		1,749,100	1,472,200	–	–
		6,072,300	4,821,500	4,029,400	2,653,200
Phosphates					
Copebrás					
Phosphates	tonnes	1,113,000	1,060,900	1,002,000	829,000
Other Mining and Industrial segment coal production					
South America					
Thermal ⁽⁴⁾	tonnes	–	–	441,400	750,700

⁽¹⁾ The Group sold its interest in Skorpion in December 2010 and its interests in the Lisheen and Black Mountain in February 2011.

⁽²⁾ In November 2012, the Group sold its interest in Scaw Metals.

⁽³⁾ In 2012 Amapá has been reclassified from Iron Ore and Manganese to Other Mining and Industrial to align with internal management reporting. 2011 comparatives have been reclassified to align with current presentation.

⁽⁴⁾ At 31 December 2010, Carbones del Guasare had ceased to an associate of the Company.

PHOSPHATE PRODUCTS

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates as at 31 December 2012

ANGLO AMERICAN FOSFATOS BRASIL LIMITADA

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Phosphates – Operations ORE RESERVES		Mine Life	Classification	Tonnes		Grade	
Attributable %	2012			2011	2012	2011	
Ouvidor (OP)⁽¹⁾	100	40		Mt	Mt	%P ₂ O ₅	%P ₂ O ₅
Carbonatite Complex Oxide			Proved	83.1	87.9	14.1	14.0
			Probable	151.0	151.3	13.0	13.0
			Total	234.0	239.2	13.4	13.4

Phosphates – Operations MINERAL RESOURCES		Attributable %	Classification	Tonnes		Grade	
2012	2011			2012	2011		
Ouvidor (OP)⁽²⁾	100			Mt	Mt	%P ₂ O ₅	%P ₂ O ₅
Carbonatite Complex Oxide			Measured	3.9	3.9	13.4	13.4
			Indicated	60.2	60.2	11.8	11.8
			Measured and Indicated	64.1	64.2	11.9	11.9
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	7.5	7.6	13.2	13.2
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	50.4	50.7	10.9	10.9
			Total Inferred	57.9	58.2	11.2	11.2

Phosphates – Projects MINERAL RESOURCES		Attributable %	Classification	Tonnes		Grade	
2012	2011			2012	2011		
Coqueiros (OP)⁽³⁾	100			Mt	Mt	%P ₂ O ₅	%P ₂ O ₅
Carbonatite Complex Oxide			Measured	1.8	1.8	10.5	10.5
			Indicated	16.5	16.5	12.9	12.9
			Measured and Indicated	18.3	18.3	12.6	12.6
			Inferred	26.2	26.2	11.2	11.2
Carbonatite Complex Fresh Rock			Measured	1.2	1.2	7.3	7.3
			Indicated	34.0	34.0	8.5	8.5
			Measured and Indicated	35.2	35.2	8.5	8.5
			Inferred	16.2	16.2	7.6	7.6

MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. Mine Life = the extraction period in years for scheduled Ore Reserves comprising Proved and Probable Reserves only.

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

⁽¹⁾ **Ouvidor – Oxide Ore Reserves:** The decrease is due to production. Reported as Copebrás in 2011.

⁽²⁾ **Ouvidor – Oxide Mineral Resources:** Mineral Resources are quoted above a 7% P₂O₅ cut-off and a CaO/P₂O₅ ratio between 1 and 1.4. Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) material includes 29.8Mt at 11.64% P₂O₅ Oxide in the MCG01 tenement. Currently Anglo American owns the mineral rights but not the surface rights for the area within MCG01 overlying the Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) material. Reported as Copebrás in 2011.

⁽³⁾ **Coqueiros:** The Oxide mineralisation is defined by a cut-off grade of 7% P₂O₅ and a CaO/ P₂O₅ ratio between 1 and 1.4. The Fresh Rock resources are defined by a cut-off grade of 5% P₂O₅. An updated exploration drilling report has been submitted to Brazil's Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral (DNPM) and is awaiting approval.

NIOBIUM

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates as at 31 December 2012

ANGLO AMERICAN NIÓBIO BRASIL LIMITADA

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Niobium – Operations ORE RESERVES		Mine Life	Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Contained Product	
Attributable %				2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Boa Vista (OP)	100	4		Mt	Mt	%Nb ₂ O ₅	%Nb ₂ O ₅	kt	kt
Carbonatite Complex Oxide ⁽¹⁾			Proved	2.9	3.4	0.98	1.03	29	35
			Probable	1.0	1.0	1.18	1.04	11	10
			Total	3.9	4.3	1.03	1.03	40	45
Carbonatite Complex Phosphate Tailings ⁽²⁾			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	2.0	–	0.73	–	14	–
			Total	2.0	–	0.73	–	14	–

Niobium – Operations MINERAL RESOURCES		Attributable %	Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Contained Product	
				2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Boa Vista (OP)	100			Mt	Mt	%Nb ₂ O ₅	%Nb ₂ O ₅	kt	kt
Carbonatite Complex Oxide ⁽³⁾			Measured	2.6	2.0	1.29	1.30	34	26
			Indicated	0.8	0.8	1.02	1.04	8	8
			Measured and Indicated	3.4	2.8	1.22	1.22	42	35
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	0.2	0.3	0.90	0.95	2	3
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	0.7	0.8	0.82	0.87	5	7
			Total Inferred	0.8	1.1	0.83	0.89	7	9

Niobium – Projects MINERAL RESOURCES		Attributable %	Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Contained Product	
				2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Catalão I & II Complex (OP)	100			Mt	Mt	%Nb ₂ O ₅	%Nb ₂ O ₅	kt	kt
Carbonatite Complex Fresh Rock ⁽⁴⁾			Measured	14.3	13.7	1.23	1.24	175	170
			Indicated	36.8	19.5	1.01	1.24	373	243
			Measured and Indicated	51.1	33.2	1.07	1.24	548	413
			Inferred	20.2	18.1	1.27	1.37	255	248

MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. Mine Life = the extraction period in years for scheduled Ore Reserves comprising Proved and Probable Reserves only.

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

⁽¹⁾ **Boa Vista – Oxide Ore Reserves:** The decrease is primarily due to production. Reported as Catalão in 2011.

⁽²⁾ **Boa Vista – Phosphate Tailings Ore Reserves:** The fines portion of the Phosphate tailings from Ouvidor are processed in the Niobium Tailings Plant to recover Niobium.

⁽³⁾ **Boa Vista – Oxide Mineral Resources:** The Oxide Resources are reported above a 0.5% Nb₂O₅ cut-off. The Mineral Resources are split into Oxide and Fresh Rock due to the recognition of distinct differences in mineralogical characteristics. The increase is due to improved grade control and new drilling information. Reported as Catalão in 2011.

⁽⁴⁾ **Catalão I & II Complex – Fresh Rock Mineral Resources:** The Fresh Rock Resources are reported above a 0.5 %Nb₂O₅ cut-off for Boa Vista Mine. For Area Leste, Mina II and Morro do Padre the cut-off grade is 0.7 %Nb₂O₅. The increase is a result of the completion of a drilling campaign enabling the geological model to be updated along with a lowering in the cut-off grade. Studies are in progress to convert resources to reserves. The Fresh Rock Resources are a combination of 4 project areas:

Area Leste: Measured 8.2 Mt at 1.24 %Nb₂O₅; Indicated 4.7 Mt at 1.20 %Nb₂O₅; Inferred 1.3 Mt at 1.12 %Nb₂O₅

Boa Vista: Measured 0.6 Mt at 0.97 %Nb₂O₅; Indicated 28.6 Mt at 0.95 %Nb₂O₅; Inferred 9.2 Mt at 1.03 %Nb₂O₅

Mina II: Measured 5.5 Mt at 1.24 %Nb₂O₅; Indicated 0.9 Mt at 1.17 %Nb₂O₅; Inferred 0.8 Mt at 1.19 %Nb₂O₅

Morro do Padre: Indicated 2.6 Mt at 1.27 %Nb₂O₅; Inferred 8.9 Mt at 1.54 %Nb₂O₅

IRON ORE

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates as at 31 December 2012

AMAPÁ

The Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. The figures reported represent 100% of the Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Amapá – Operations MINERAL RESOURCES	Attributable %	Classification	Tonnes		Grade	
			2012	2011	2012	2011
Amapá (OP) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	70.0		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Canga		Measured	–	2.6	–	54.2
		Indicated	8.0	10.5	48.7	48.5
		Measured and Indicated	8.0	13.1	48.7	49.6
		Inferred	6.3	1.3	46.1	41.5
Colluvium		Measured	10.0	12.0	39.2	40.4
		Indicated	51.6	56.0	38.7	38.3
		Measured and Indicated	61.6	68.0	38.8	38.7
		Inferred	14.2	18.6	35.1	34.7
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	34.0	33.5	39.8	40.5
		Indicated	103.8	112.0	41.5	41.7
		Measured and Indicated	137.7	145.5	41.1	41.4
		Inferred	16.1	26.0	43.7	40.1

Mining method: OP = Open Pit.

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

⁽¹⁾ **Amapá – Mineral Resources:** The cut-off grade used is 25% Fe. Assays are on a dry basis. Tonnages are reported on a wet basis with an average moisture content of 11 wt% for Canga, 10 wt% for Colluvium and 9 wt% for Friable Itabirite and Hematite ore. The decrease is as a result of depletion and new information along with a revised geological modelling methodology.

⁽²⁾ **Amapá:** Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Altered Friable Itabirite and Friable Hematite. The Mineral Resources comprise the Mário Cruz, Mário Cruz Leste, Martelo, Taboca, Taboca Leste, Vila do Meio, Vila do Meio Leste and Dragão areas.