

Discover Petra – A Leading Independent Diamond Producer

November 2014



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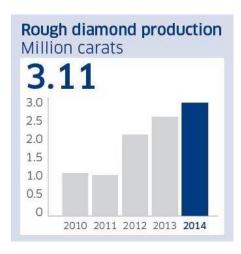
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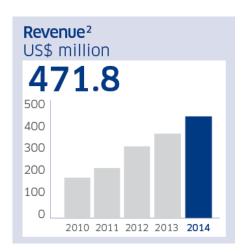
Discover Petra

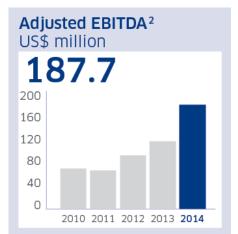


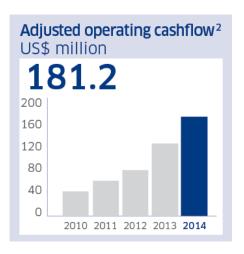
LSE: PDL: Constituent of FTSE 250; market capitalisation of ca. £978m / US\$1.5bn (as at 21 November 2014)

- 1. Pure play diamond exposure: uniquely poised to benefit from late cycle credentials and growing middle classes
- 2. Quality management and assets: consistent strategy, performance and track record
- 3. Strong growth profile: on track for 5m carats pa / ca. US\$1.2bn¹ revenue by FY 2019 all brownfields expansion
- 4. Significant margin expansion: operating margin of +30% rising to +50% by FY 2019
- 5. Fully financed: capex to be covered by operating cashflow from FY 2015; dividend policy to be announced soon





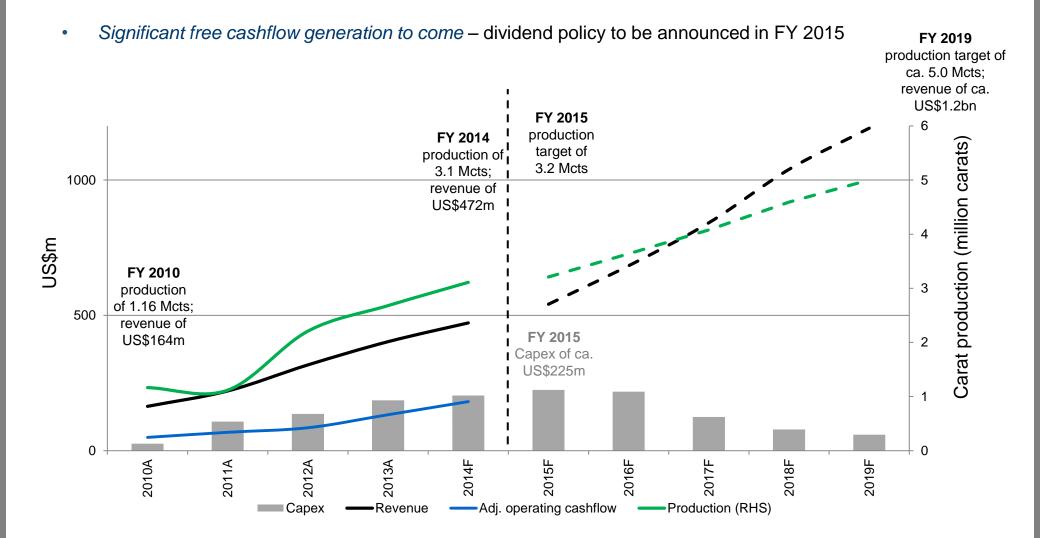




- 1. FY 2019 revenue forecast is a management estimate calculated using a 4% real price increase
- 2. Refer to preliminary results announcement dated 18 September 2014 for detailed notes explaining non IFRS adjusted disclosures

Organic Growth Path to 5 Million Carats pa



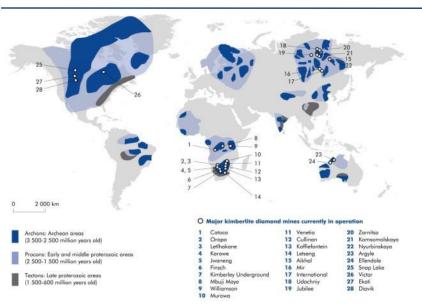


Favourable Market Outlook



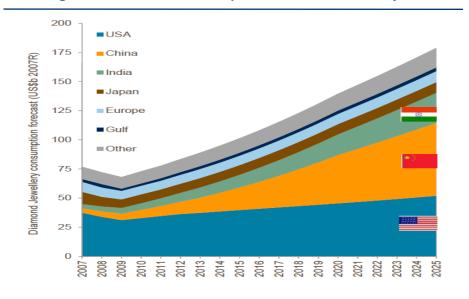
- Limited supply: only ~30 significant kimberlite mines in production; no major discoveries since 1990's
- Major mines maturing: past production peak; smaller footprints and some moving underground
- Late cycle credentials: demand driven by urbanisation, growing middle classes and continued recovery in US
- Exciting demand growth: consumption per capita in emerging regions still way below that of mature markets
- Mass luxury: China/India markets starting to follow US model of affordable diamond jewellery (\$200 to +\$2,000)

Limited Supply – less than 30 significant kimberlite mines



Source: Petra Diamonds

Growing Demand - China to surpass US marketshare by 2025

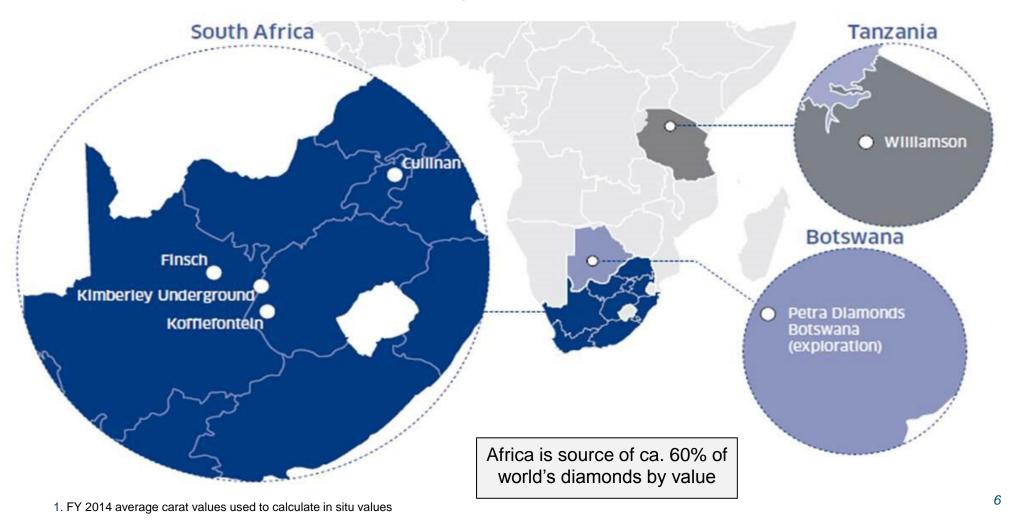


Source: Rio Tinto

Focus on Africa



- Diversified portfolio: four producing mines in South Africa, one in Tanzania and exploration in Botswana
- World-class resource: +300 million carats (largest outside the majors) worth ~US\$58.3 billion¹



Petra Growth Path



Petra acquired five diamond mines from De Beers (four in South Africa, one in Tanzania):

July 2007

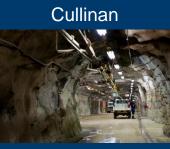
Koffiefontein 74% Petra¹; 26% BEE

Sub-level / Block Cave

12vr Mine Plan

+20yr Potential Life

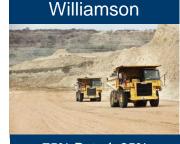
July 2008



74%¹ Petra; 26% BEE

Block Cave 17yr Mine Plan +50yr Potential Life

February 2009



75% Petra¹; 25% Government of Tanzania

Open Pit 20yr Mine Plan +50yr Potential Life

May 2010



Block Cave 13yr Mine Plan +13yr Potential Life

September 2011



The Petra Approach: Mine Management

- Focus on efficiencies and simplification of management structures
- Disciplined cost control, share services across mines, efficient central overhead
- Focus on 'value' as opposed to 'volume' production

The Petra Approach: Project Development

- Utilise in-house expertise/knowledge in design and execution of capital programmes
- Phased approach to achieve low capital intensity
- Make decisions, get started

Consistent Production Profile



- Kimberlite production profile (diamond quality and size ranges) remains highly constant over time, resulting
 in accuracy for diamond price forecasting
- Ever growing volumes across the full diamond spectrum (from lowest to highest value)
- Growing trend for *mass luxury* supported by strong pricing performance in smaller / 2nd to 3rd quality goods

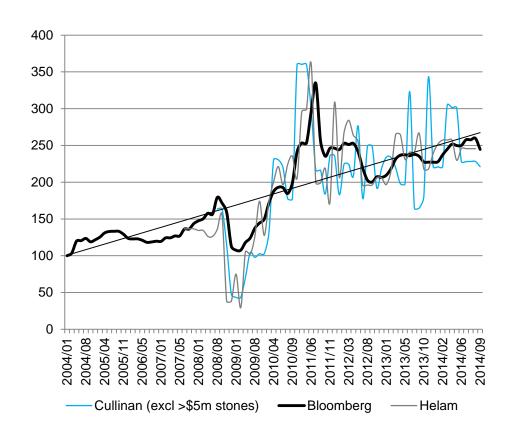


Rough Diamond Pricing



Bloomberg Rough Diamond Index shows a 7% real price per annum increase over 2004 to 2014

Rough Diamond Index



Petra - Rough Diamond Prices (US\$/ct)

Mine ¹	Actual (US\$/ct) Q1 FY 2015	Guidance (US\$/ct) FY 2015	Actual (US\$/ct) FY 2014
Finsch	90 ¹	108	99
Cullinan	293 ²	152 ³	185 ²
Koffiefontein	503 ⁴	654	542
Kimberley Underground	327	329	303
Williamson (ROM only)	352 ⁵	295	307

- 1. Excludes guidance for exceptional diamonds (stones above US\$5 million in value)
- 2. Excluding exceptional stones, the average was US\$146 per carat
- 3. Excluding exceptional stones, the average was US\$142 per carat
- 4. Value impacted by production mix; expected increase in higher value ROM carats for remainder of FY 2015
- 5. Value impacted by sale of 16ct pink diamond for US\$2.2 million

Iconic Diamonds from Iconic Mines





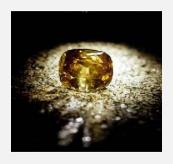
The Greater Star of
Africa
Largest polished yield
from the Cullinan at
530ct; sits in the Royal
Sceptre
Cullinan, 1905



The Cullinan Heritage 507.55 carats rough Cullinan, 2009

The Williamson Pink
55ct rough; 24ct polished;
gifted to Princess Elizabeth
on her engagement
Williamson, 1947





The Golden Jubilee 755.50ct rough, 545.65ct polished *Cullinan*, 1986

The Star of

Josephine

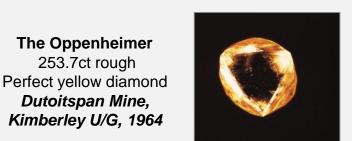
26.6ct rough,

7.0ct polished

Cullinan, 2009



The Cullinan
3,106 carats rough
Largest gem diamond ever discovered
Cullinan, 1905





The Blue Moon 29.6ct rough,12ct polished *Cullinan, 2014*



The Taylor Burton 240.80ct rough, 69.42ct polished *Cullinan*, 1966



10

Exceptional Diamonds – Contribution to Petra



- Petra classifies 'exceptional diamonds' as stones that sell for +US\$5 million each
- Exceptional diamonds contributed on average US\$18 million pa from FY 2008 to FY 2014
- Higher average in last two years: US\$26 million pa from FY 2013 to FY 2014
- Company business model is not reliant on exceptional diamond recoveries

FY 2014

- 126 carat white diamond sold for US\$8.5 million
- 29 carat blue diamond sold for US\$25.6 million

H1 FY 2015

- 122 carat blue diamond valued at US\$27.6 million in a beneficiation agreement; Petra paid US\$23.5 million and retains a15% share in polished proceeds
- 232 carat white diamond sold for US\$15.2 million



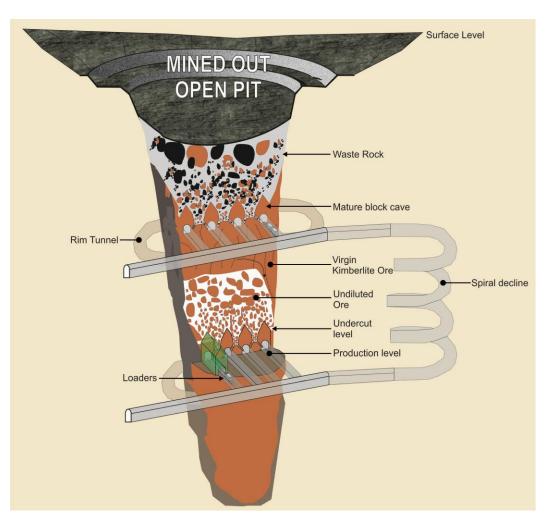






Moving into Undiluted Ore





- Caving is a safe and proven mechanised mining method; provides access to higher volumes of ore than other methods
- Current underground mining taking place in diluted, mature caves nearing end of lives
- Expansion programmes to take next 'cut' by deepening and establishing new block/sub level caves in undiluted kimberlite
- Grades expected to rise significantly, increasing margin per tonne mined:
 - Finsch ca. 38 cpht to ca. 58 cpht¹
 - Cullinan ca. 28 cpht to +50 cpht¹
- Will reduce wear and tear on processing systems (waste rock is harder and more abrasive than kimberlite)

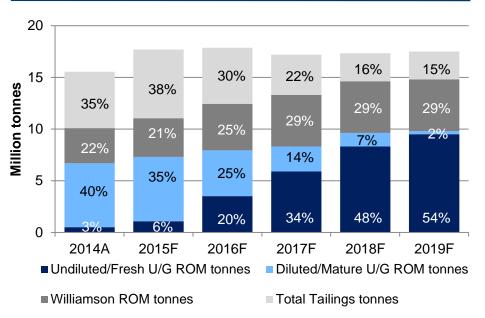
Significant Margin Expansion



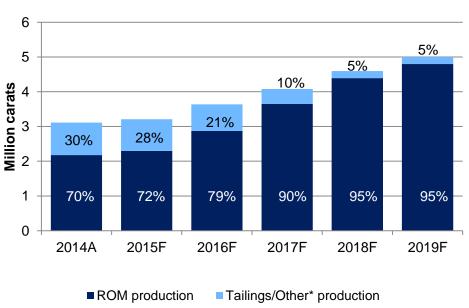
Operating margins to gradually rise from ca. 40% to +50% by FY 2019

- ROM grades expected to increase ca. 50% once expansion programmes open up undiluted ore blocks
- Higher value ROM carats in production mix expected to increase to ca. 95%
- Unit costs to be well managed due to simplified orehandling systems and other efficiencies

Split of Petra's production profile from different ore sources million tonnes mined



Split of ROM (primary production) vs Tailings/Other* (reprocessing old dumps) – carats produced



^{* &#}x27;Other' includes Ebenhaezer tonnes from Koffiefontein and alluvials from Williamson

Development Snapshot





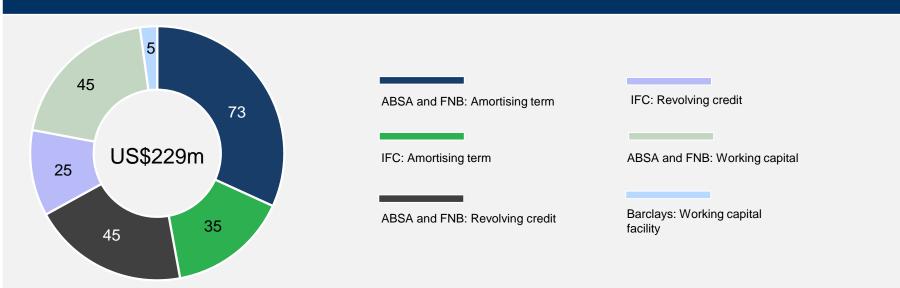


Financial Overview



As at 30 September 2014 ¹	24 October 2014 ¹	25 November 2014 ¹
 Cash: US\$45.5 million; diamond debtors: US\$3.6 million; diamond inventories: US\$49.4 million Bank loans and borrowings: US\$154.8 million Net debt: US\$109.3 million Debt facilities undrawn (pre 24 Oct '14 increase in facilities); US\$29.1 million BEE loans due to Petra: US\$88.6 million 	 Petra announced increase in total Group debt and FX facilities of ca. US\$41.4 million to ca. US\$265 million (ca. US\$229 million debt facilities; ca. US\$36 million FX hedging lines) Reduced interest rates on debt and working capital See slide 38 for breakdown of each facility and interest rates 	 Petra announced refinancing of BEE partners in Cullinan and Finsch, whereby banks will directly finance the BEE partners in respect of their loans due to Petra of R1,078 million (US\$98.0 million) Pro forma (on Sep 2014 reported numbers) cash increased to US\$143.5 million (Sep 2014: US\$45.5 million) and net debt reduced to US\$11.3 million (Sep 2014: US\$109.3 million)

Debt Facilities million¹ (after increase in facilities in October 2014; excl. hedging)



1. Utilising an exchange rate of U\$1: R11.0

Q1 FY 2015 – On track to meet Guidance

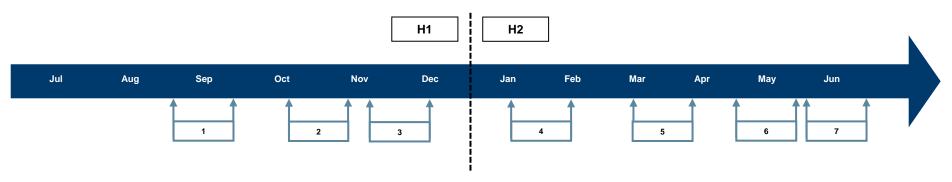


Production and Sales Summary

	Unit	Q1 FY 2015	Q1 FY 2014 ¹	Variance	FY 2014 ¹
<u>Sales</u>					
Diamonds sold	Carats	532,250	589,233	-10%	3,134,706
Gross revenue	US\$M	100.8	65.1	+55%	472.6
<u>Production</u>					
ROM diamonds	Carats	600,499	577,161	+4%	2,174,835
Tailings and alluvial diamonds	Carats	233,245	239,574	-3%	935,988
Total diamonds	Carats	833,744	816,735	+2%	3,110,823

1. Comparative periods include results for the Sedibeng and Star mines which were sold in April 2014.

Petra tender sales cycle – sales weighted to H2



Production and Revenue – FY 2014 vs FY 2019

Finsch

Cullinan

Williamson

Koffiefontein

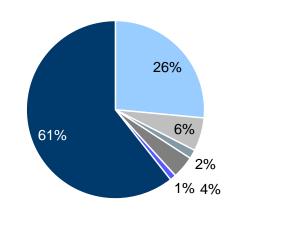
Kimberley Underground

Helam

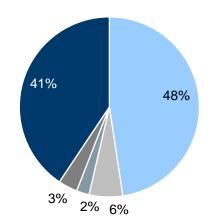


Gross Production

FY 2014 actual: 3.1 million carats¹

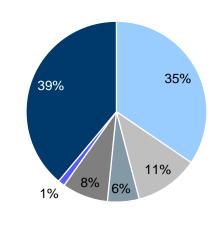


FY 2019: c.5 million carats²

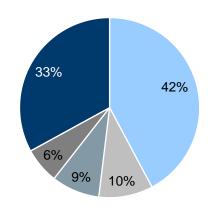


Gross Revenue

FY 2014 actual: US\$471.8 million¹



FY 2019: c.US\$1.2 billion²



[.] Continued operations

^{2.} FY 2019 figures are management estimates; revenue calculated using a 4% annual real price increase

Outlook







- Organic growth to ca. 5 million carats based on existing portfolio
- Brownfield expansions of existing mines – lower mining risk and capex intensity
- Capex to be funded entirely from operating cashflow from FY 2015





- Petra expects firmer market conditions, underpinned by constrained supply and robust demand, to continue in FY 2015
- Positive long term outlook based on fundamentals
- 'Mass luxury' to drive market; affordable diamond jewellery for all budget ranges





- Total tonnage profile to remain relatively flat FY 2015 to FY 2019, but production to grow ca. 60%
- Group margins expected to go from ca. 40% (FY 2014) to +50% (FY 2019)
- Significant free cashflow generation

Sustainability Highlights



Education

Koffiefontein supports local Reikaeletse Secondary School

Training

Carpentry skills training taking place at Cullinan



Environmental InitiativesPiages project in Tanzania

Biogas project in Tanzania



Focus on Safety

Strategies, systems and awareness initiatives in place to keep our people safe

Community Health

A nurse does her ward rounds at the Mwadui Hospital, owned and operated by Williamson







Appendix

Capital Structure



Share Price (1 year) vs FTSE 250 & FTSE 350 Mining



- 1. T. Rowe Price holds 51,182,170 shares with voting rights attached to them, being 9.99% of Petra voting rights
- 2. Of this holding, 30,929,516 shares are held by M&G Investment Funds 3

High Quality Share Register (as at 21 November 2014)	% ISC
Al Rajhi Holdings W.W.L.	12.9%
T. Rowe Price ¹	10.2%
JP Morgan Asset Management Holdings Inc.	7.8%
BlackRock Investment (UK) Limited	7.3%
Prudential plc group of companies ²	6.1%
Directors	2.5%

Listing	LSE: PDL
Average daily trading volume (shares) – (last 12 mths)	1.2m
Shares in issue	512.1m
Free float	81.9%
Market cap @ 191p (21 November 2014)	£978m

The Petra Board





Adonis Pouroulis (43) Non-Executive Chairman

Successful mining entrepreneur Founded Petra Diamonds in 1997 and floated first diamond company on AIM Along with fellow directors, built Petra into pan-African diamond group with over 5,000 employees (as at 30 June 2013)

Instrumental in raising funds to help finance and structure early stage mining companies in Africa



Johan Dippenaar (56) CEO

One of South Africa's most successful diamond entrepreneurs with +20 years' experience

Founded diamond group in 1990 and grew portfolio to three producing mines before listing as Crown Diamonds on ASX

Merger with Petra in 2005 – now at helm of London's largest diamond company



David Abery (51) Finance Director

Extensive experience as Chief Financial Officer in South African and UK business environments

In-depth knowledge of London capital markets

Integral to structuring and deliverance of strategic group corporate development, including acquisitions and joint ventures



Jim Davidson (68) Technical Director

Acknowledged world authority on kimberlite geology and exploration +20 years' experience in diamond mine management

Formerly Head of Diamond Exploration for Rio Tinto across Southern Africa As Technical Director of Crown Diamonds, managed specialist underground fissure mines over a decade



Dragon Fund

Tony Lowrie (71) Senior Independent Non-Executive Director

Over 35 years' association with the equities business and an experienced NED

Formerly Chairman of ABN AMRO Asia Securities & MD of ABN AMRO Bank. Has previously been a NED of Allied Gold Plc (prior to its merger with St Barbara Limited), Dragon Oil plc, J. D. Wetherspoon plc and several quoted Asian closed end funds

Currently NED of Kenmare Resources

plc and a Director of the Edinburgh



Dr Patrick Bartlett (68) Independent Non-Executive Director

Acknowledged expert on kimberlite geology and design and geotechnical aspects of block caving

Formerly Chief Geologist for De Beers; responsible for all kimberlite mines in South Africa

In-depth knowledge of several Petra mines, having worked at Finsch, Koffiefontein, Kimberley Underground, plus was geologist at Cullinan between 1983 to 2003

Since retiring has been involved in block caving projects for BHP, Anglo and Rio Tinto



Gordon Hamilton (68) Independent Non-Executive Director

Extensive experience as a NED across wide range of businesses, both JSE and LSE listed; chairs Audit Committee for all these companies

Formerly a partner for +30 years at Deloitte & Touche LLP; primarily responsible for multinational and FTSE 100 listed company audits, mainly in mining, oil & gas, and aerospace and defence; headed up Deloitte South Africa desk in London

Served for 9 years as member of the UK Financial Reporting Review Panel



Octavia Matloa (38) Independent Non-Executive Director

A chartered accountant with broad business, financial and auditing experience

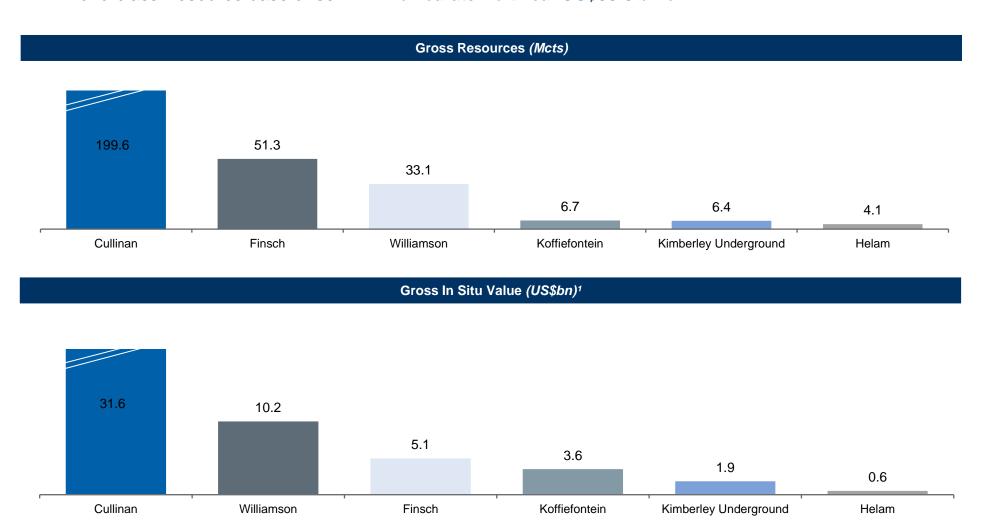
Member of the Audit Committee
Completed articles with PwC in South
Africa in 2000 before joining the
Department of Public Transport, Roads
and Works, first as deputy chief financial
officer, followed by chief director
management accountant

An entrepreneur who has founded a number of businesses

2014 Resource Statement (30 June 2014)



World-class Resource base of 301.1 million carats worth ca. US\$58.3 billion

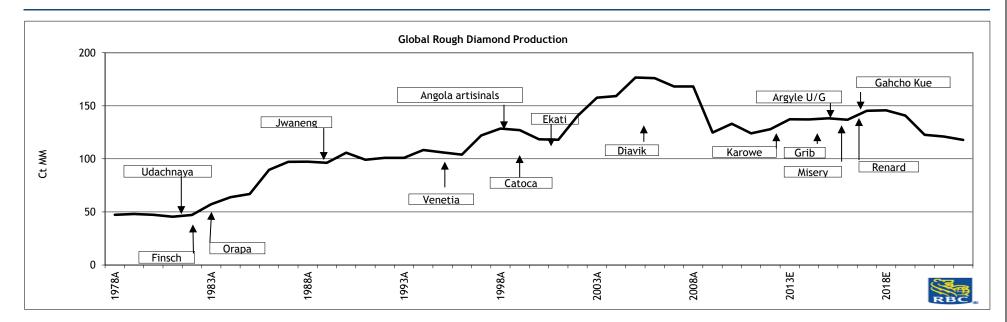


Diamond Market - Falling Supply



- Production fell 27% from 2005 (177 Mcts) to 2013 (130 Mcts)
- Success rate for finding an economic diamondiferous kimberlite is estimated to be <1% (De Beers)
- No Tier 1 discoveries for 20 years, despite US\$ billions spent on exploration in 1990s
- Long lead times from discovery to production (7 14 years) and development can be costly

Global diamond supply: historical and forecast production



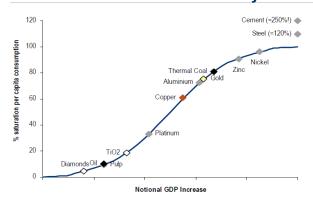
Source: RBC Capital Markets

Diamond Market – Growing Demand



- Demand growth driven by 'mass luxury' affordable diamond jewellery for the middle classes (\$200 to +\$2,000)
- Ca. 3 billion people to join the middle classes over the next 20 years (E&Y: 'Hitting the Sweet Spot')
- BY 2030, ca. 1 billion people in China could be middle class
- 2013: Global diamond jewellery sales +3%: US\$79 billion

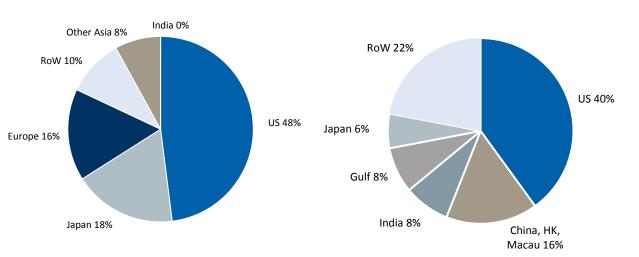
Per capita consumption of key commodities: China relative to the US "steady state"



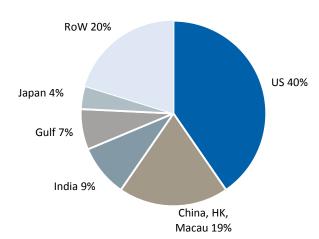
Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Metals and Mining Research

World diamond jewellery sales 2000

World diamond jewellery sales 2013



World diamond jewellery sales 2018E



Source: De Beers

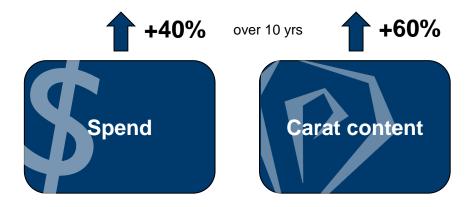
Diamond Market – US (+7% Growth in 2013)



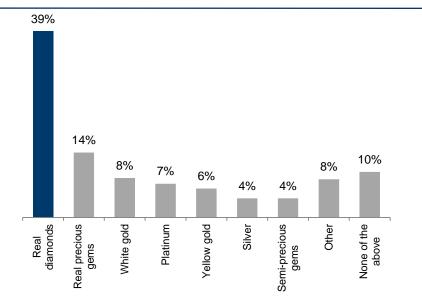
- Total US retail sales of diamond jewellery reached pre-2009 downturn levels in 2013
- Polished diamond content in jewellery increased 20% from 2008

US bridal market (De Beers research):

- 79% of couples buy a diamond engagement ring;
 17% of women buy another diamond jewellery piece at engagement (5% 10 years ago)
- Average cost of diamond engagement ring has increased from \$2,500 in 2003 to \$3,700 in 2013
- Older, more affluent brides; increasing number of remarriages
- Rebound in marriages expected post recession



Most desired fine jewellery to receive (% of women), 2013



Strong diamond buying tradition in the US Diamonds are accessible to consumers at all levels

Best Sellers under \$500

Find the perfect ring for your budget.



Source: Walmart website

Diamond Market – China (+14% Growth in 2013)



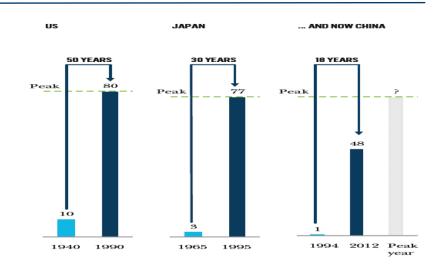
Chinese Demand (De Beers research)

- Share of diamonds sold in jewellery to Chinese consumers grew from 3% in 2003 to 21% in 2013
- Average prices jumped 32% from 2003 to 2013 to +RMB8,000 (ca. US\$1,300); average carats per piece rose from 0.18 to 0.25
- Fine jewellery is the object/experience most desired by urban women in China
- Diamond jewellery ownership is 20% in top urban cities vs. ca.70% in US
- Custom of giving diamond bridal jewellery continues to grow (see top RH chart)
- Retailers' confidence in Chinese diamond jewellery market demonstrated by 29% expansion in stores offering diamond jewellery from 2010 to 2013

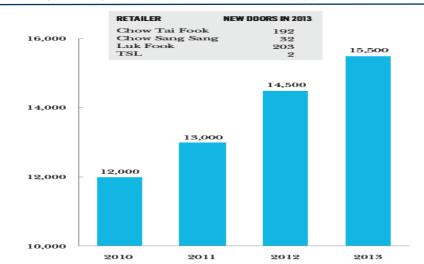




Penetration of bridal diamond jewellery (%)



Diamond jewellery retail expansion in China (approx. no. doors)



Source: De Beers (September 2014)

Coloured Diamonds Continue to Break Records





20 November 2014:
The Zoe Diamond, a 9.75ct fancy vivid blue pear-shaped diamond achieved US\$32.6 million or ca. US\$3.3 million per carat, a new world record per carat. The diamond was purchased by a private Hong Kong buyer at Sotheby's New York.



7 October 2014:
A 8.4ct fancy vivid purplepink, internally flawless diamond sold for US\$17.8 million, or ca. US\$2.1 million per carat, at Sotheby's Hong Kong sale, a new world record price for a fancy vivid pink diamond.



13 May 2014:
The 14.8ct orange diamond, which sold for over US\$35.5 million, or ca. US\$2.4 million per carat, a world record price for a fancy vivid orange diamond.



14 May 2014:
The Winston Blue, a pearshaped blue 13.2ct diamond, sold for ca. US\$23.8 million, or ca. US\$1.8 million per carat. It is the largest flawless vivid blue diamond in the world.

FY 2014 – Summary of Results



	FY 2014 (US\$m)	FY 2013 (US\$m)
Revenue ¹	471.8	392.5
Adjusted mining and processing costs ¹	(277.4)	(254.8)
Other direct income	6.7	6.1
Profit from mining activities ¹	201.1	143.8
Exploration expense	(2.8)	(4.8)
Corporate overhead	(10.6)	(11.4)
Adjusted EBITDA ¹	187.7	127.6
Depreciation	(41.7)	(42.3)
Share-based expense	(4.2)	(3.3)
Net finance expense	(7.1)	(3.3)
Tax expense	(41.0)	(25.1)
Adjusted net profit after tax ¹	93.7	53.6
Impairment charges ¹	(13.9)	-
Net unrealised foreign exchange gains / (losses)	3.6	(4.7)
Loss on discontinued operations, net of tax ¹	(15.9)	(21.0)
Net profit after tax – Group	67.5	27.9
Basic EPS from continuing and discontinued operations – US\$ cents	9.69	6.30
Basic EPS from continuing operations – US\$ cents	12.80	10.43
Adjusted basic EPS from continuing operations – US\$ cents ¹	14.82	11.34

^{1.} Refer to preliminary results announcement dated 18 September 2014 for detailed notes explaining non IFRS adjusted disclosures

FY 2014 – Operations Results

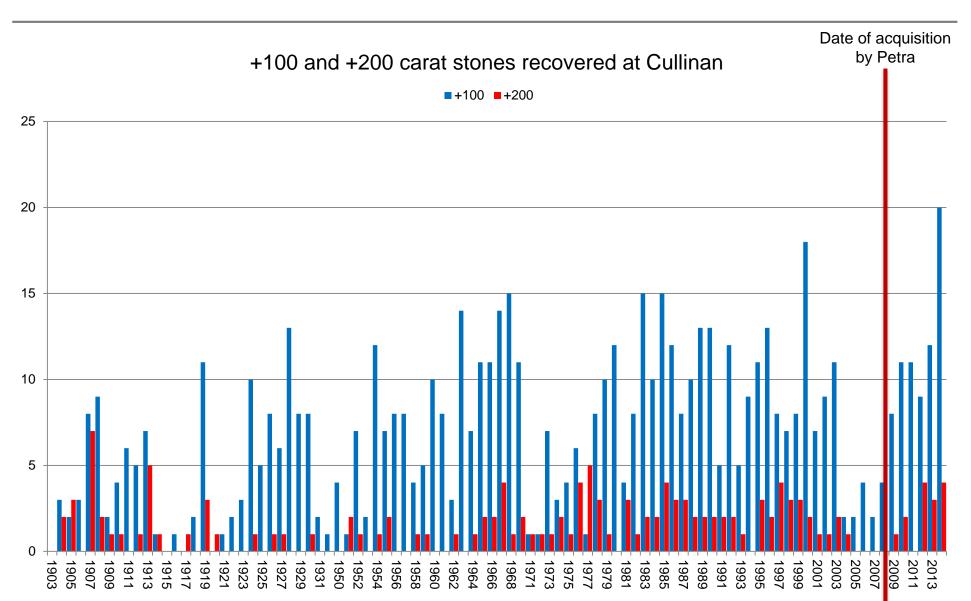


Operation	Fins (74%¹ Petra;		Cull i (74%¹ Petra		Koffief (74% ^{1 & 2} Petr			rley UG a; 26% BEE)	Willia (75% Per Government	tra; 25%
	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013
ROM Production										
Tonnes treated (t)	2,910,195	2,609,935	2,546,383	2,595,004	245,833	239,161	908,498	804,725	3,405,524	2,730,133
Grade (cpht)	38.1	34.1	27.8	30.7	7.1	6.0	14.0	14.3	5.2	5.5
Diamonds recovered (carats)	1,109,022	890,360	706,728	795,370	17,502	14,356	126,917	115,400	178,379	150,342
Total Production										
Tonnes treated (t)	5,578,473	5,210,546	4,695,954	4,080,893	677,666	1,481,521	908,498	804,725	3,810,690	3,115,319
Diamonds recovered (carats)	1,885,160	1,412,465	823,619	868,975	50,375	34,800	126,917	115,400	188,465	164,376
<u>Sales</u>										
Diamonds sold (carats)	1,856,939	1,336,418	881,343	816,611	49,250	35,168	127,729	113,383	178,171	165,324
Average price per carat (US\$)	99	120	185	163	542	471	303	295	303	254
Revenue (US\$M)	183.7	160.6	162.8	133.0	26.7	16.6	38.8	33.4	53.9	41.9
On-mine cash cost per tonne treated	R146	R139	R154	R158	R293	R136	R301	R265	11	12
Total Capex	67.8	48.6	93.1	89.0	30.7	20.4	10.1	21.6	8.9	11.7

¹ Other than the percentage interests above, Petra has an interest in Sedibeng Mining, one of its BEE partners – refer document 'Effective Interest in Mines': <a href="http://www.petradiamonds.com/investors/analysts/a

Cullinan – Historical Large Diamond Records





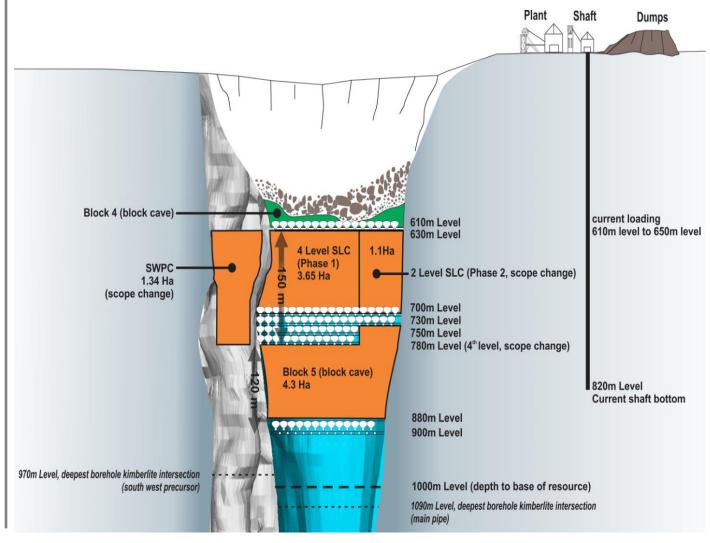
Finsch – Development Programme



Expansion Plan – to take production to c.2.0 Mctpa by FY 2017

- Mining currently taking place in Block 4 at 630m – FY 2014
- Development of SLC over 4 levels from 700m to 780m; first production – from FY 2015
- Dedicated conveyor orehandling infrastructure (to transfer SLC ore to existing infrastructure at 650m) – from FY 2016
- Mining of South West Precursor from 630m to 780m
 from FY 2016 (SCOPE CHANGE)
- Decommissioning of Block 4 automated ore-handling system – FY 2017
- Production ramping up to steady state 3.5 Mtpa – FY 2018 (previously FY 2021)
- Pre 79 Tailings treated to FY 2017
- Block 5 Block Cave at 900m –
 FY 2024

4,055 development metres and 302 raiseboring metres in FY 2014



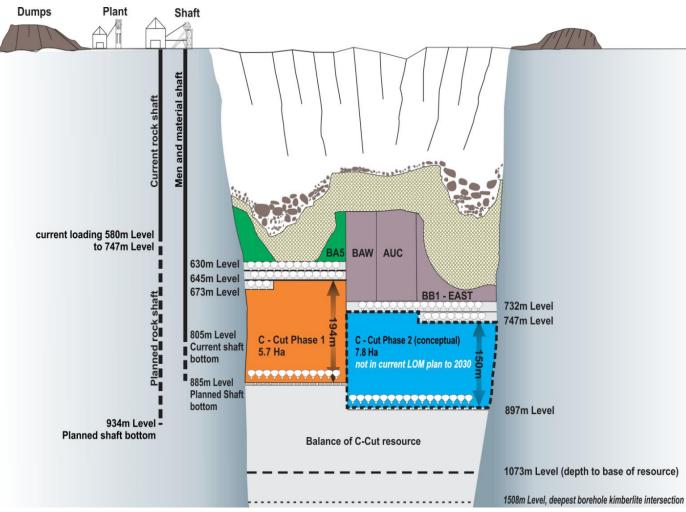
Cullinan – Development Programme



Expansion Plan – to take production to c. 2.2 Mctpa by FY 2019 (2.0 Mctpa ROM & 0.2 Mctpa tailings)

- Commenced rehabilitation of BA5 areas at 645m to create access to undiluted ore – FY 2013
- Development of declines, access tunnels and shaft deepening on track – FY 2014
- Tailings ramp up to steady state 2.7 Mtpa – FY 2015
- New production levels to be established at 839m and shaft to 930m to be commissioned – end FY 2016
- 880m ore-handling system, allowing for future ramp-ups to utilise full C-Cut footprint – end FY 2016
- Initial production from new C-Cut cave – FY 2016
- Upgrading and streamlining of plant facilities in order to handle increased tonnes – from FY 2015 to FY 2019

5,669 development metres and 854 raiseboring metres in FY 2014

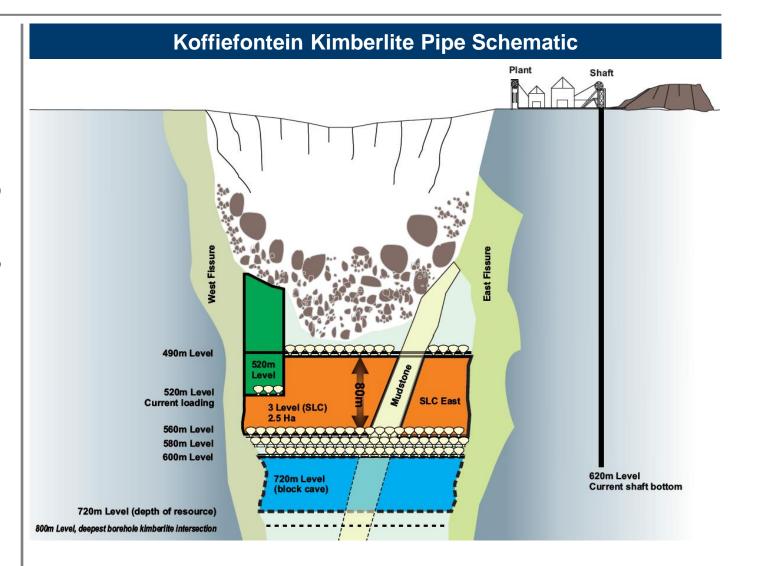


Koffiefontein – Development Programme



Expansion Plan – to take production to c. 100,000 ctpa by FY 2017

- ROM production supplemented by ore from Ebenhaezer open pit (~5ha)
 FY 2015 to FY 2016
- Installation of SLC from 560m to 600m – FY 2014 to FY 2016 SCOPE CHANGE
- SLC tunnel infrastructure underway and ore-handling conveyor installation in final commissioning – FY 2014
- Ramp up ROM production to 1.1 Mt by FY 2017

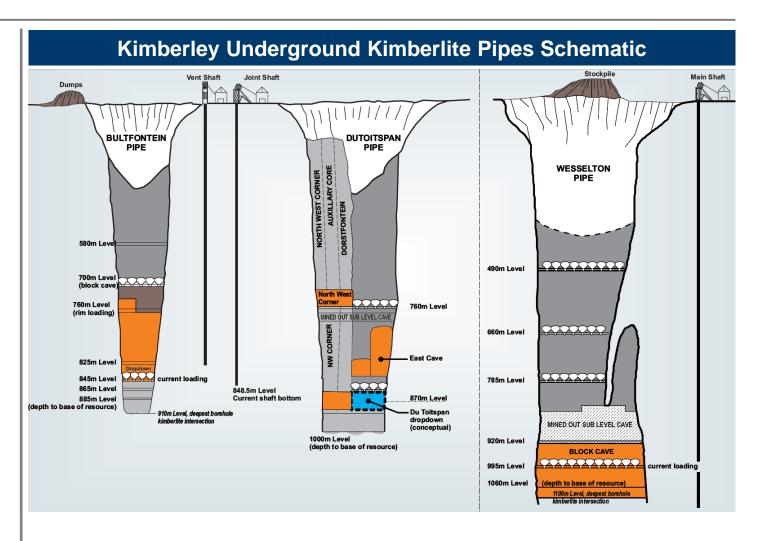


Kimberley Underground – Development Programme



Expansion Plan – planned production of ca. 170,000 ctpa from FY 2015

- Construction and commissioning of plants at both Joint Shaft and Wesselton Shaft – completed in FY 2013
- ROM stockpile of ca. 244
 Kt at Wesselton to be
 treated in FY 2015 and
 FY 2016
- Planned ROM tonnes treated of ca. 1.2 Mtpa – from FY 2015
- Sampling programme to extend mine life – in progress



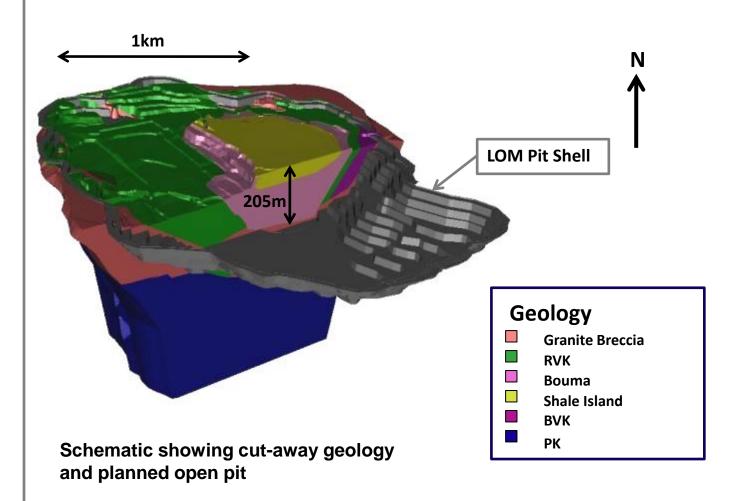
Williamson – Development Programme



Expansion Plan – to take production to c. 300,000 ctpa by FY 2017

- Re-crush circuit in plant, plus other plant design efficiencies, allowing for increased throughput – from FY 2014
- Successful ramp-up of production to 3.4 Mt – FY 2014
- ROM stockpile (~440,000t containing +30,000 carats), established due to the pitshaping operations to be treated – up to FY 2016
- Ramp up of ROM production to c. 5 Mtpa (300,000 cts) by FY 2017

Williamson Kimberlite Pipe Schematic

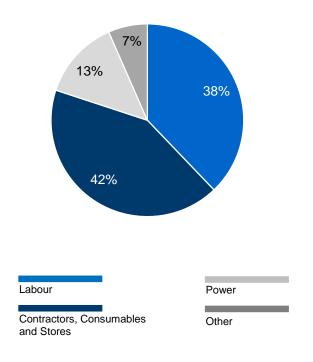


FY 2014 – Operating Costs



- On-mine cash costs decreased by 1%
- South Africa inflationary pressures (electricity and labour: +8%), offset by higher tonnages (+4%), tight cost control, combined with the positive impact of a weaker Rand (-13%)
- September 2014: 3 year labour agreement reached with NUM for 10% per annum; results in average wage increase for Group of ca. 8.2% in FY 2015

On-mine cash cost make-up (Petra Group)



Cost per tonne treated performance at Finsch and Cullinan

		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 (Guidance)
Finsch	ZAR	134	139	146	158
Cullinan	ZAR	177	158	154	138

Debt Facilities



Bank loans and borrowing (excl FX lines) after increases in facilities during Oct 2014

Lender	Туре	Size US\$M	Interest Rate	Repayment		
Absa & RMB (FNB)	Amortising term facility	71	JIBAR + 3.5%	5 semi-annual payments from Mar 2016		
IFC	Amortising term facility	35	LIBOR + 4.0%	5 semi-annual payments from Mar 2016		
Absa & RMB (FNB)	Revolving credit facility	44	JIBAR + 5.0%	Repayable Sep 2018		
IFC	Revolving credit facility	25	LIBOR + 5.5%	Repayable Sep 2018		
Absa & RMB (FNB)	Working capital facility	44	SA Prime – 1.0%	Subject to annual renewal		
Barclays	Working capital facility	5	1.25%	Subject to annual renewal		

Capex Profile



	Financial Year	2014A	2015F	2016F	2017F	2018F	2019F
Finsch	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
	Tailings tonnes treated (Mt)	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.0	-	-
	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	527	619	623	494	331	148
	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	128	120	86	78	75	74
Cullinan	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.0
	Tailings tonnes treated (Mt)	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	740	959	996	333	118	99
	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	152	70	76	75	79	78
Koffiefontein	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Surface tonnes treated (Mt)	0.4	8.0	0.3	-	-	-
	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	258	198	120	37	-	-
	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	58	51	32	32	34	35
Kimberley Undergroun	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	61	123	58	37	-	-
	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	44	41	34	34	34	33
PETRA	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	1,586	1,899	1,798	901	449	247
(SA Operations)	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	382	282	227	218	221	220
Williamson	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Alluvial tonnes treated (Mt)	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-
	Expansion Capex (USDm)	3	7	7	-	-	-
	Sustaining Capex (USDm)	7	6	6	6	5	5
PETRA	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	10.0	11.2	12.6	13.6	14.4	14.8
(All Operations)	Tailings/other tonnes treated	5.7	6.5	5.3	3.7	2.7	2.7
	Total tonnes treated (Mt)	15.7	17.7	17.9	17.3	17.1	17.5

- All Capex numbers are stated in FY 2015 money terms (except for FY 2014 actuals).
- Depreciation on mining assets for FY 2014 guided at c. US\$40 million (at a R10.3/US\$1 exchange rate).
- As in prior guidance, capital estimates above do not include any capitalised borrowing costs. Guidance is to assume 90% of borrowing costs are to be capitalised.
- The Block 5 Block Cave expansion capital (post FY 2019) is guided at c. ZAR260 million p.a. (FY 2015 money terms), to be incurred over the five year period FY 2020 to FY 2024.

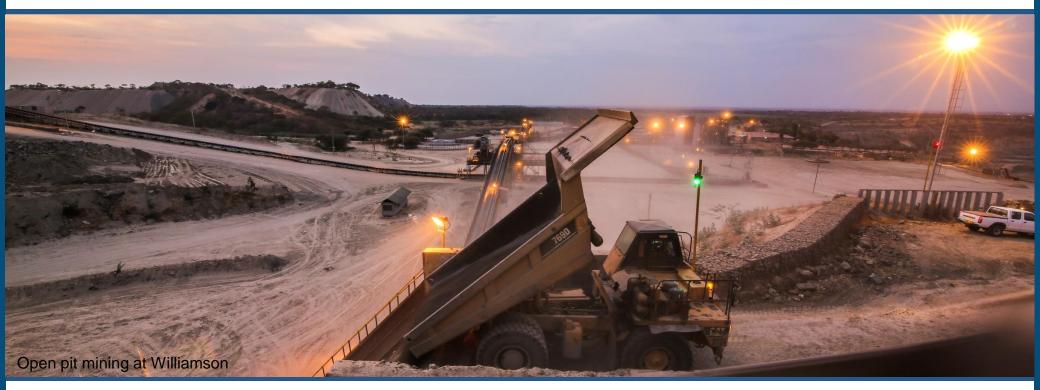
Mine plans beyond FY 2030 will leverage off infrastructure established as part of the current capital programmes. Plans to extend current mine lives will be made available in future guidance.

South Africa and Tanzania



	South Africa	Tanzania
Corporate tax	28%	30%
Diamond royalty	Formula based on profitability of mining operation; 0.5% up to 7% of turnover	5% of turnover
Rough diamond export levy	5%, certain exemptions apply; Petra sells all SA goods in Joburg	n/a
State Diamond Trader	Petra offers 10% of SA production to the SDT; Petra values the goods internally and then agrees market price with Government Diamond Valuator	n/a
Black economic empowerment	Petra's SA operations are all fully compliant with BEE legislation (26% ownership)	n/a
New Order Mining Rights	Petra holds new order mining rights for all its operations, excluding in relation to the Fissure Mines, where old order mining rights are held	n/a





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