

Petra Diamonds – Unearthing Value in Diamonds

February 2014

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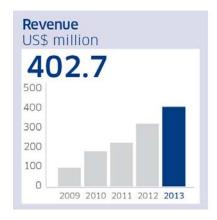
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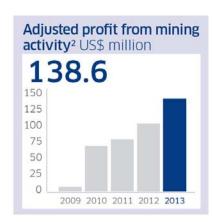
Investment Case

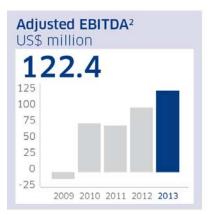


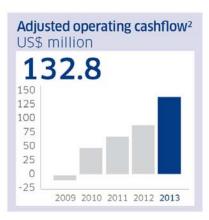
How to best translate strong commodity prices to share price performance?

- Maximise world-class resource base of +300m carats
- Continue to deliver on expansion plans across portfolio
- On track for 5 Mctpa / ca. US\$1bn¹ revenue by FY 2019
- Targeting free cashflow (after Capex) ~FY 2015
- Instituting an appropriate dividend policy thereafter
- Continue to focus on driving efficiencies and cost control
- Higher operating margins as move into undiluted ore blocks
- Late cycle diamonds supported by US recovery, as well as continued demand growth in emerging markets









^{1.} FY 2019 revenue forecast is a management estimate calculated using a 4% real price increase

^{2.} See slide 22 for disclosures re. adjusted figures

An Exceptional Growth Path



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

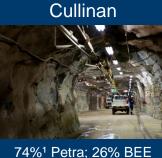
July 2007

Koffiefontein

74% Petra¹; 26% BEE

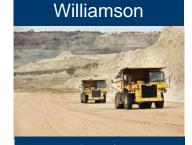
Sub-level / Block Cave
12yr Mine Plan
+20yr Potential Life

July 2008



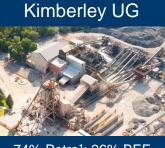
74% Petra; 26% BE

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



74% Petra1; 26% BEE

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 and share services across mines
- Focus on 'value' as opposed to 'volume' production
- Maximise rough diamond prices through competitive tenders

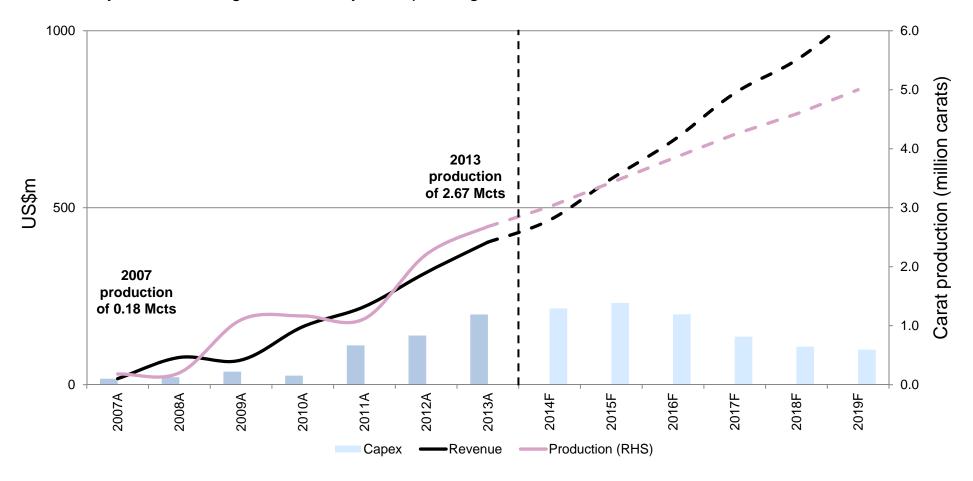
The Petra Approach: Project Development

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

Roadmap to 5 million Carats pa



- Growth profile is solely organic and brownfields expansion programmes to open up new mining areas
- Fully financed using debt, treasury and operating cashflows



Note: All forecasts for Capex, revenue and production are management estimates. Capex is in nominal terms; diamond prices are calculated using a 4% real price increase.

H1 FY 2014 Trading Update



	Unit	H1 FY 2014	H1 FY 2013	Variance	FY 2013
Sales					
Revenue	US\$m	185.5	156.3	+19%	402.7
Diamonds sold	Carats	1,417,694	1,066,662	+33%	2,539,844
<u>Production</u>					
ROM diamonds	Carats	1,140,479	995,521	+15%	2,038,115
Tailings & alluvial diamonds	Carats	495,237	252,001	+97%	630,190
Total diamonds	Carats	1,635,716	1,247,522	+31%	2,668,305
Capex					
Total	US\$m	85.3	92.1	n/a	191.2

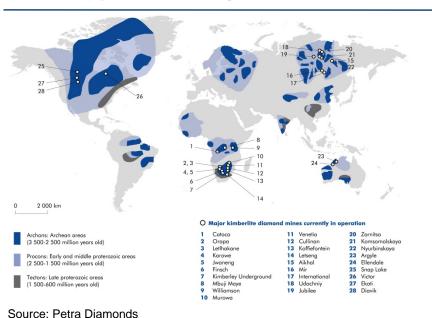
- Firmly on track to meet production guidance of ca. 3.0 Mcts for FY 2014
- Strong H1 production achieved despite ~2 week work stoppages in Q1; labour situation stable since then
- Plant changes at Finsch to capture high quality smalls assisted in higher grades and +10% revenue per tonne
- Strong H2 revenue expected due to seasonal timing of tenders (3 in H1 vs 4 in H2) and sale of exceptional
 29.6ct blue diamond recovered in January 2014
- Costs well controlled and in line with guidance; Capex also in line with guidance

Diamond Market Overview

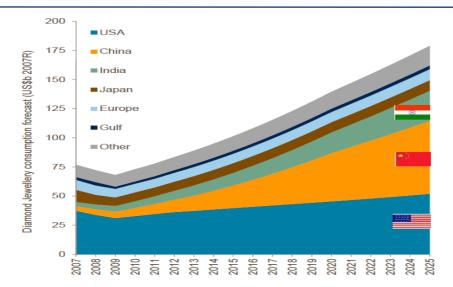


- Limited supply: only ~30 significant kimberlite mines in production; no major discoveries since 1990's
- *Major mines maturing:* past production peak; moving underground = lower tonnages + higher operating costs
- Late cycle credentials: demand driven by urbanisation trend and growing middle classes
- 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



Growing Demand – China to surpass US marketshare by 2025



Source: Rio Tinto

Petra Production Profile



- Kimberlite production profile (diamond quality and size ranges) remains highly constant over time
- Petra offers consistent assortments thereby ensuring measurable outcomes to client base
- Mainstay of Petra production is commercial, mass market goods
- Petra expects strong price performance in smaller/lower quality goods driven by 'mass luxury' purchases

Cullinan – a typical production cycle layout



Regular Production of Specials



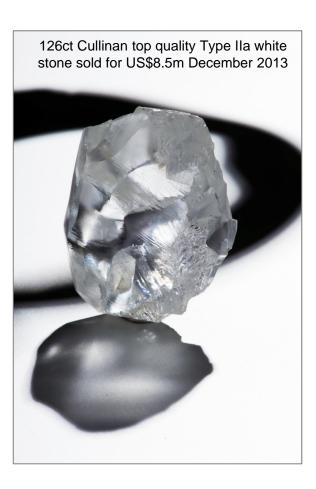
- ca. US\$1m stones are fairly regular and considered run of mine
- +US\$5m stones are considered exceptional average contribution to revenue of ca. US\$16m pa over last five years



2.9ct Finsch lilac stone sold for US\$120k



Finsch yellow stones of 36ct and 43ct sold for US\$509k and US\$689k



The exceptional 25.5ct Cullinan Type IIb blue stone sold for US\$16.9m in April 2013



The exceptional 29.6ct Cullinan Type IIb blue stone recovered in January 2014

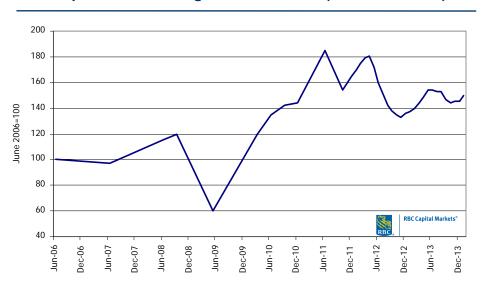


Current Rough Diamond Market



- Weaker Q1, but market firmed up towards end of H1
- Solid seasonal sales, indicators of increasing global economic confidence and cautious optimism from Petra client base provides positive basis for restocking in pipeline
- Petra expects firmer market conditions to continue into H2 FY 2014 and solid tender results in H2
- H1 prices largely in line with guidance, with exception of Finsch (plant changes) and Koffiefontein (higher volumes of lower value recovery tailings)

RBC Capital Markets Rough Diamond Index (June 2006 = 100)



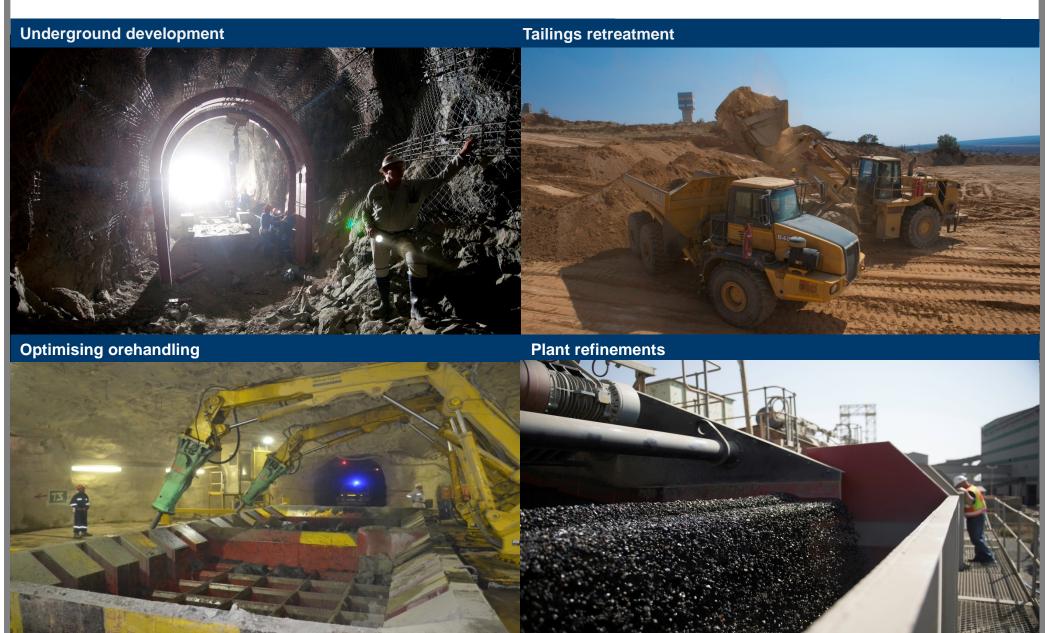
Petra - Rough Diamond Prices (US\$/ct)

Mine	Average ¹ (US\$/ct) H1 FY 2014	Management guidance (US\$/ct) FY 2014
Finsch	96	100 ²
Cullinan	150 ³	139
Koffiefontein	451	518
Kimberley Underground	297	301
Helam	155	145
Williamson ⁴	256	254

- 1. Unless stated, average values include all sales; i.e. ROM, tailings, other (e.g. Ebenhaezar satellite pipe) and special stones
- 2. Guidance for Finsch adjusted from US\$113/ct to US\$100/ct due to plant cut-off changes
- 3. Cullinan H1 FY 2014 average value includes the 126.4ct white diamond sold for US\$8.5m; average value excluding this stone was US\$129/ct
- Williamson ROM sales only

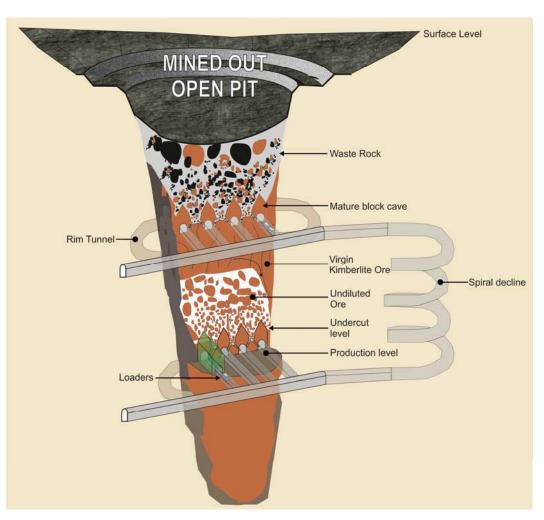
Expansion Programmes Snapshot





Moving into Undiluted Ore





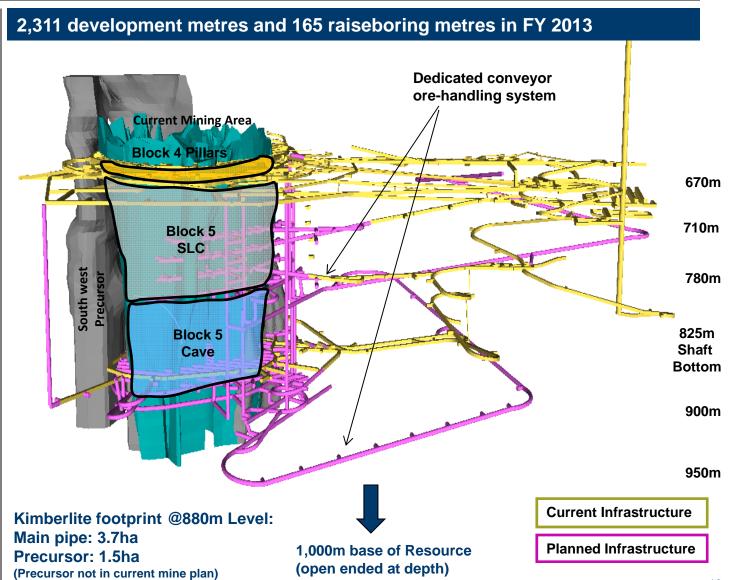
- Caving is a safe and proven mechanised mining method; provides access to higher volumes of ore than other methods
- Current underground mining taking place in diluted, mature caves nearing end of lives
- Expansion programmes to take next 'cut' by deepening and establishing new block/sub level caves in undiluted kimberlite
- Grades expected to rise significantly, increasing margin per tonne mined:
 - Finsch c. 37 cpht to c. 56 cpht¹
 - Cullinan c. 31 cpht to c. 50 cpht1
- Will reduce wear and tear on processing systems (waste rock is harder and more abrasive than kimberlite)

Finsch – Development Programme



Expansion Plan – to take production to c.1.8 Mctpa by FY 2016 and c.2.0 Mctpa from FY 2017

- Mining currently taking place in Block 4 at 630m – FY 2014
- Development of SLC over 4 levels from 710m to 780m – FY 2014
- Dedicated conveyor orehandling infrastructure (to transfer SLC ore to existing infrastructure at 650m) – from FY 2016
- Decommissioning of Block 4 automated ore-handling system
 FY 2017
- First production from Block 5
 SLC FY 2015, ramping up to
 3.2 Mtpa FY 2017
- Pre 79 Tailings treated to FY 2016, then Post 79 Tailings treated to FY 2020
- Steady state production of 3.5
 Mtpa from Block 5 Cave at 900m – FY 2021



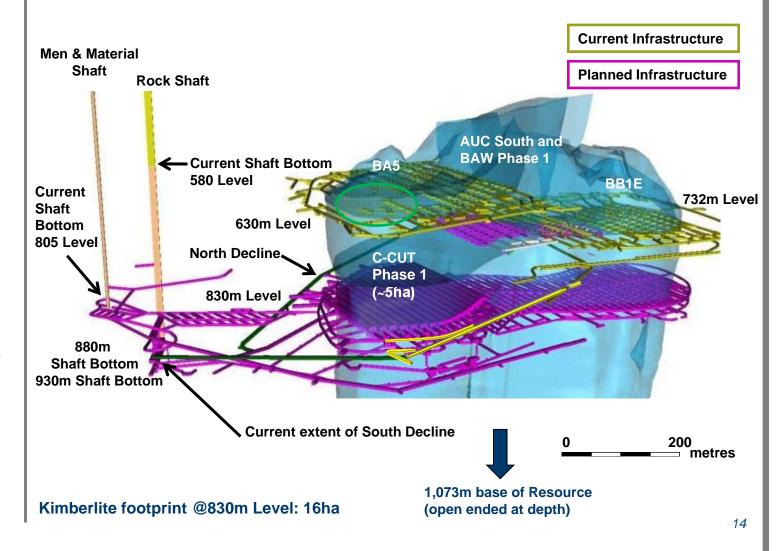
Cullinan – Development Programme



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 2013
- Tailings ramp up to steady state 2.7 Mtpa – FY 2014
- 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 (16ha vs current 5ha) – 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

4,147 development metres and 626 raiseboring metres in FY 2013

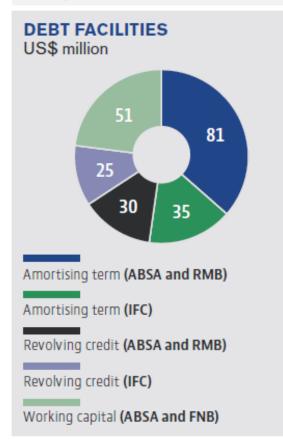


Fully Financed Capex Profile



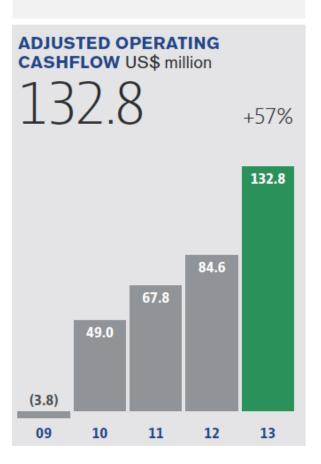
Debt Facilities

Group debt facilities of ca. US\$222 million¹ in place with Absa, RMB/FNB and IFC



Increasing Operating Cashflow

FY 2013 adjusted operating cashflow² of US\$132.8 million

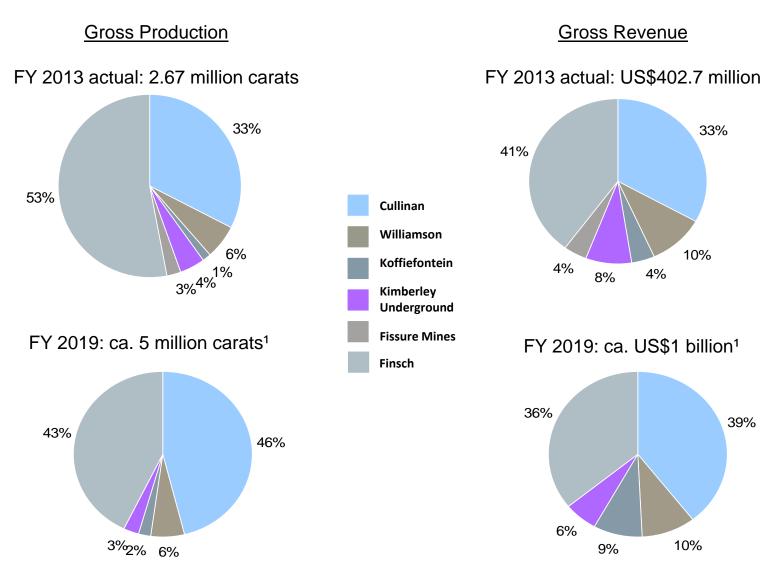


As at 31 December 2013:

- Net debt of US\$118.1 million
- Cash: US\$27.5 million
- Diamond inventories: ca.
 US\$49.1 million
- Loans and borrowings: US\$145.6 million
- Facilities undrawn and available: US\$67.5 million
- 1. Utilising an exchange rate of US\$1:R9.88.
- 2. See slide 22 for definition of adjusted operating cashflow

Production and Revenue – FY 2013 vs FY 2019





Outlook









Rising Production

- Firmly on track for 3.0 million carats in FY 2014
- Organic growth to ca. 5 million carats based on existing portfolio
- Brownfield expansions of existing mines – lower mining risk and capex intensity
- Capex profile fully financed

Rising Margins

- Grades expected to rise ca. 50% once expansion plans access undiluted ore
- Carat production planned to double by FY 2019 but tonnages to only rise ca. 20%
- Group margins expected to go from ca. 34% (FY 2013) to ca. 50% (FY 2019)
- Unit costs to be more manageable due to benefit of higher tonnages and increased efficiencies

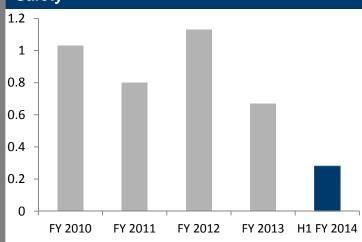
Rising Prices?

- Petra expects firmer market conditions to continue in H2 2014
- Positive longer term outlook suggested by supply constraints combined with strong emerging markets growth and recovery in US market
- 'Mass luxury' to drive market; affordable diamond jewellery for all budget ranges

Integrated Approach to Sustainability



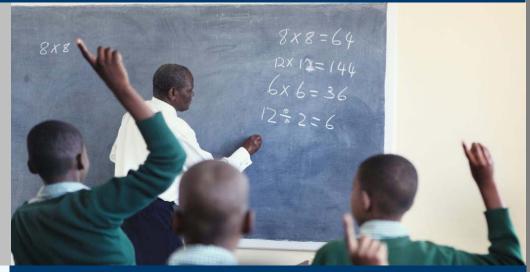
Safety



Safety of employees is top priority for management

Petra striving for zero harm across its operations

Left: Petra's LTIFR Rate



Investing in communities
The Mwadui primary school owned and operated by Williamson

Striving for the highest standards Finsch wins best in class MineSAFE award



Food tunnels at the Letsemeng Youth Hostel supported by Koffiefontein







Appendix

Capital Structure



High Quality Share Register (as at 23 January 2014)	% ISC
Al Rajhi Holdings W.W.L.	13.1%
Saad Investments Company Ltd / AWAL Bank	11.9%
T. Rowe Price	10.2%
JP Morgan Asset Management Holdings Inc.	7.8%
BlackRock Investment (UK) Limited	7.3%
Prudential plc group of companies ¹	6.1%
Directors	2.5%

¹ of this holding, 30,929,516 shares are held by M&G Investment Funds 3



Listing	LSE: PDL
Average daily trading volume (shares) – (last 12 mths)	0.5m
Shares in issue	512.1m
Free float	72.5%
Market cap @ 131p (23 January 2014)	£673m

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



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 Dragon Fund



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

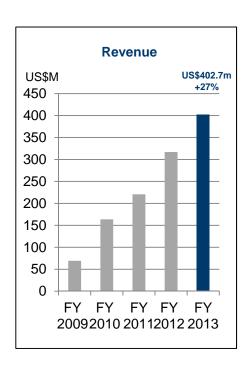
Extensive experience as a NED across wide range of businesses, both JSE and LSE listed; chairs Audit Committee for all these companies

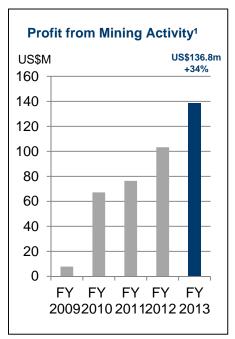
Formerly a partner for +30 years at Deloitte & Touche LLP; primarily responsible for multinational and FTSE 100 listed company audits, mainly in mining, oil & gas, and aerospace and defence; headed up Deloitte South Africa desk in London

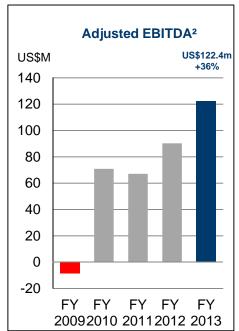
Served for 9 years as member of the UK Financial Reporting Review Panel

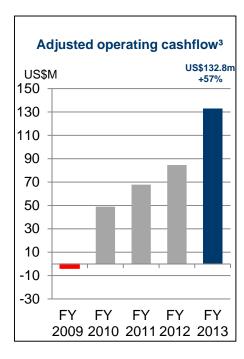
FY 2013 – Key Performance Indicators











- 1. 'Profit from Mining Activity' is stated before retrenchment costs, depreciation and share-based expense.
- 2. 'Adjusted EBITDA' excludes share-based expense, net unrealised foreign exchange losses, retrenchment costs, non-recurring transaction costs and impairment charges.
- 3. 'Adjusted operating cashflow' is IFRS operating cashflow adjusted for the movement in FY 2013 versus FY 2012 diamond debtors of ca. US\$50 million see Financial Review section of preliminary results announcement dated 16 September 2013 for more information.

FY 2013 – Summary of Financial Results



	FY 2013 (US\$m)	FY 2012 (US\$m)
Revenue	402.7	316.9
Adjusted mining and processing costs ¹	(270.3)	(222.6)
Other direct income	6.2	9.0
Profit from mining activity ¹	138.6	103.3
Exploration expense	(4.8)	(3.0)
Corporate overhead	(11.4)	(10.0)
Adjusted EBITDA ¹	122.4	90.3
Depreciation	(42.8)	(41.0)
Share-based expense	(3.3)	(1.0)
Net finance (expense)/income	(3.4)	1.8
Tax expense	(24.6)	(10.5)
Adjusted net profit after tax ¹	48.3	39.6
Retrenchment costs ¹	(2.6)	-
Impairment charges ¹	(12.6)	-
Transaction costs	(0.5)	(3.1)
Net unrealised foreign exchange loss	(4.7)	(38.6)
Net profit / (loss) after tax – Group	27.9	(2.1)
Basic profit / (loss) eps – US\$ cents	6.30	(0.48)
Diluted profit / (loss) eps – US\$ cents	6.13	(0.48)
Adjusted basic eps – US\$ cents¹	10.31	7.82
Adjusted diluted eps – US\$ cents ¹	10.03	7.61

^{1.} Refer to preliminary results announcement dated 16 September 2013 for detailed notes explaining non IFRS adjusted disclosures

FY 2013 – Operations Results



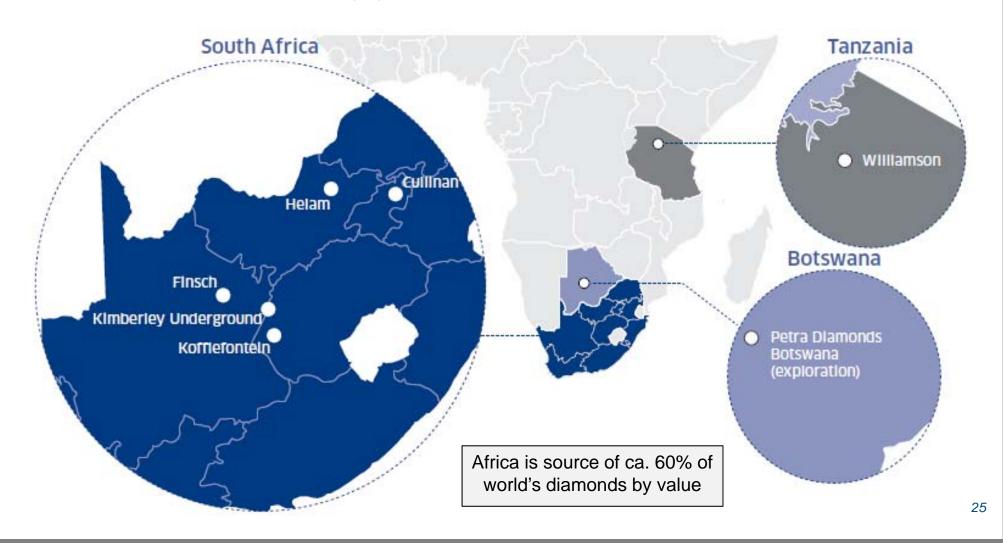
Operation		Finsch '4%¹ Petra; 26% BEE)		Cullinan (74%¹ Petra; 26% BEE)		Koffiefontein (74% ^{1 & 2} Petra; 26% BEE)		Kimberley UG (74% ¹ Petra; 26% BEE)		Williamson (75% Petra; 25% Government of Tanzania)	
	FY 2013	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2012	
Total Production											
Tonnes treated (Mt)	5,210,546	3,861,012	4,080,893	3,172,671	1,481,521	1,465,950	804,725	587,065	3,115,319	1,105,027	
Diamonds recovered (carats)	1,412,465	1,104,618	868,975	867,780	34,800	40,117	115,400	68,422	164,376	57,050	
Sales											
Diamonds sold (carats)	1,336,418	989,101	816,611	876,384	35,168	38,798	113,383	61,895	165,324	49,153	
Average price per carat (US\$)	120	138	163	128	471	487	295	320	254	236	
Revenue (US\$M)	160.6	136.9	133.0	112.0	16.6	18.9	33.4	19.8	41.9	11.6	
Costs											
On-mine cash cost per tonne treated	R139	R134	R158	R177	R136	R125	R265	R295	12	18	
<u>Capex</u>											
Expansion Capex	33.5	8.7	64.0	42.4	10.9	6.1	17.6	15.4	8.4	18.8	
Sustaining Capex	10.6	3.3	17.2	7.5	9.5	5.4	4.0	5.6	3.3	1.6	
Borrowing Costs Capitalised	4.5	-	7.8	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	
Total Capex	48.6	12.0	89.0	54.4	20.4	11.5	21.6	21.0	11.7	22.2	

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/ana

Focus on Africa



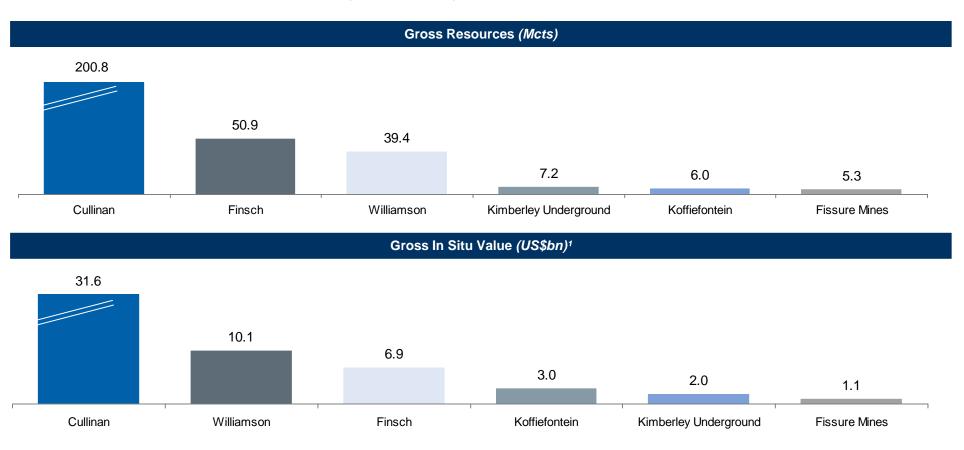
- Six producing mines (five in South Africa and one in Tanzania), plus exploration in Botswana
- Diversified portfolio is key to managing production risk across the Group



World-class Resource Base



- Largest resource base outside the majors (Alrosa, De Beers, Rio Tinto)
- Group resource base of 309.6 million carats worth ~US\$55.0 billion¹ (at 30 June 2013)
- Solid foundation for sustainable, long-term mining operations



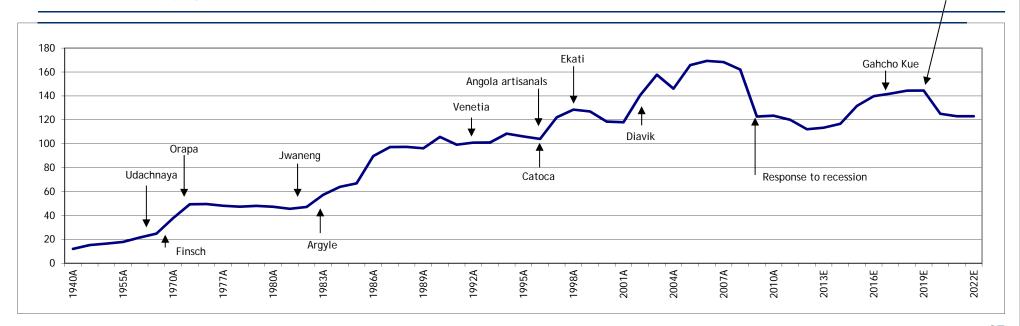
Falling Supply



- Production fell 28% from 2005 (177 Mcts; Zim 0.2 Mcts) to 2012 (128 Mcts; Zim: 12.1 Mcts)
- Success rate for finding an economic diamondiferous kimberlite is estimated to be ca. 1%
- 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

Declining from ~140mctpa



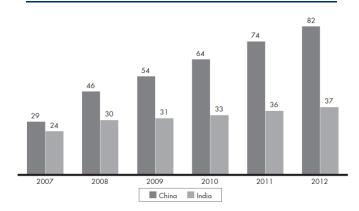
Source: RBC Capital Markets

Growing Demand



- Demand growth driven by urbanisation and growing middle classes in emerging markets
- Additional 1.3bn people to attain middle income status by 2030;
 2.6bn by 2050 (HSBC 'Consumer in 2050' report)
- China starting to follow US trend mass market with emphasis on lower quality goods
- 'Mass luxury' affordable diamond jewellery (\$200 to +\$2,000) to drive market

Number of middle class households, millions

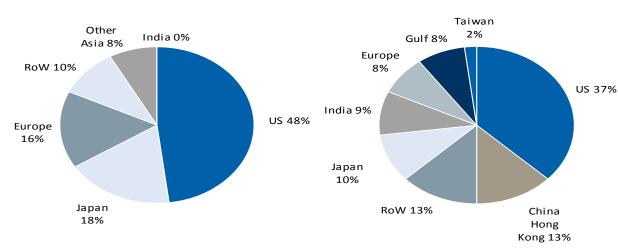


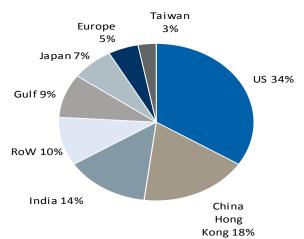
Source: Euromonitor / Bain analysis

World diamond jewellery sales 2000

World diamond jewellery sales 2012

World diamond jewellery sales 2017E





Source: De Beers / RBC Capital Markets

Rare Diamonds Continue to Break Records





12 November 2013:
The Orange, at 14.8cts the largest known fancy-vivid orange diamond, sold for US\$36 million, or US\$2.4 million per carat; being the highest price per carat on record for any diamond (South Africa – date unconfirmed)



7 October 2013: The
118.3ct Magnificent Oval
Diamond, the largest
known flawless D-colour
Type Ila diamond sold for
US\$30.8 million or
US\$260k per carat, being
the highest price on record
for a white diamond sold at
auction
(South Africa - 2011)



13 November 2013: the 59.6ct Pink Star, the largest known flawless fancy-vivid pink diamond, sold for **US\$83 million** or **US\$1.4 million per carat**, being the highest price on record for a gemstone; bought by New York diamantaire Isaac Wolf, who will now rename it the Pink Dream (Africa – 1999; exact geographic origin not known)

Iconic Gems from Iconic Mines





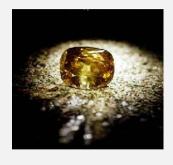
The Greater Star of Africa Largest polished yield from the Cullinan at 530ct; sits in the Royal Sceptre Cullinan, 1905



The Cullinan Heritage 507.55 carats rough Cullinan, 2009







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



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

The Oppenheimer 253.7ct rough Perfect yellow diamond Dutoitspan Mine, Kimberley U/G, 1964





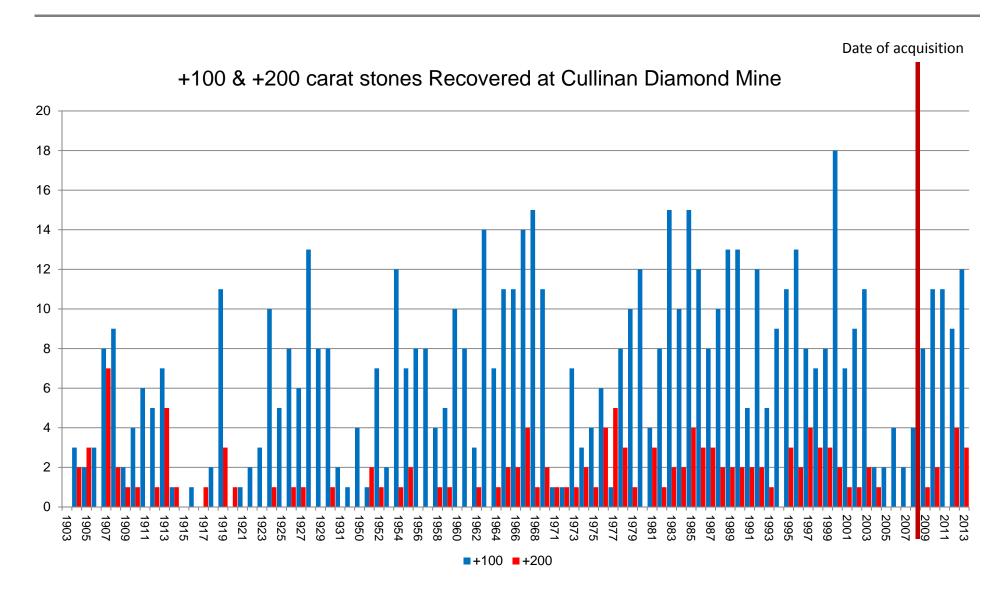
The Star of **Josephine** 26.6ct rough, 7.0ct polished Cullinan, 2009





Consistent Production of Specials





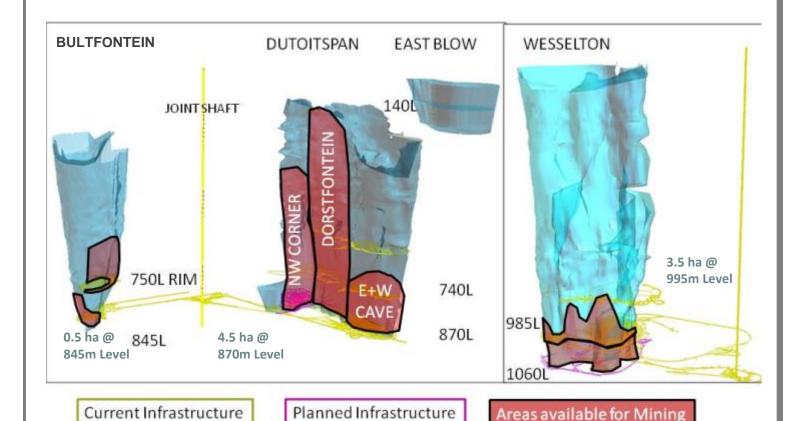
Kimberley Underground – Development Programme



Expansion Plan – to maintain annual production of c. 130,000 ctpa

- Construction and commissioning of plants at both Joint Shaft and Wesselton Shaft – completed in FY 2013
- Substantial stockpile of ore built up at each plant (~0.5 Mt combined)
- Planned ROM tonnes of 800 Kt (FY 2014) and 900 Kt (FY 2015); plant throughput of 1.1 Mt (FY 2014/15) due to stockpile
- ROM tonnes of +1 Mtpa
 by FY 2016
- Sampling programme to extend mine life – underway

Kimberley Underground Kimberlite Pipes Schematic

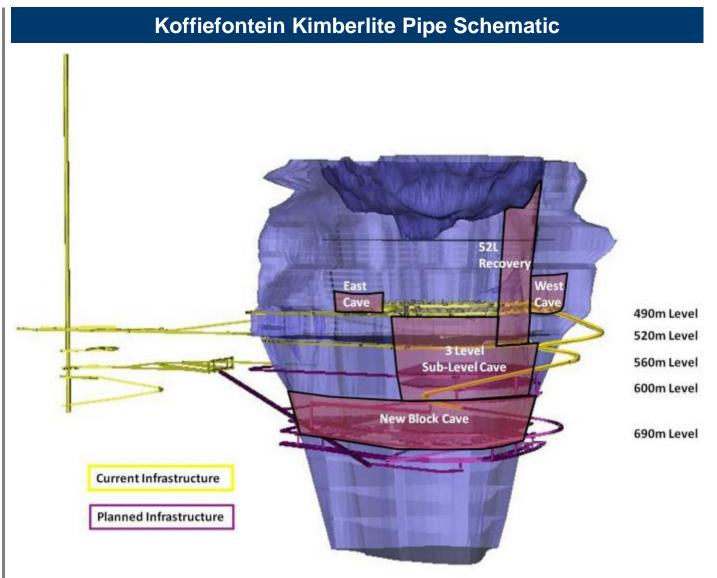


Koffiefontein – Development Programme



Expansion Plan – to take production to c. 105,000 ctpa by FY 2017

- ROM production supplemented by ore from Ebenhaezer open pit (~5ha)
 FY 2014 to FY 2016
- Installation of SLC from 560m to 580m – FY 2014 to FY 2015
- SLC tunnel infrastructure underway and ore-handling conveyor installation in final commissioning – FY 2014
- Ramp up ROM production to 1.0 Mt by FY 2016 and 1.1 Mt by FY 2017



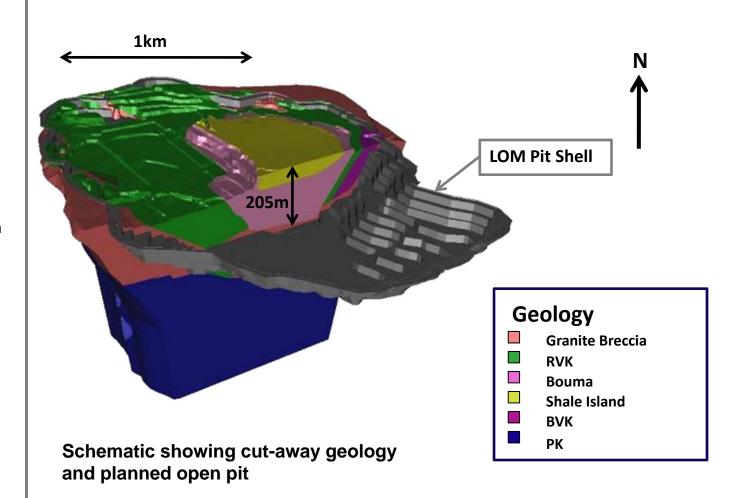
Williamson – Development Programme



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

- Production resumed further to the enhanced rebuild of plant – Q4 FY 2012
- Successful ramp-up of production to 2.7 Mt – FY 2013
- Re-crush circuit in plant, plus other plant design efficiencies, allowing for increased throughput – from FY 2014
- ROM stockpile (~550,000t 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
- Phase 2 longer term expansion plan to raise production above 5 Mtpa – under review

Williamson Kimberlite Pipe Schematic



Debt Facilities



- Nov 2012: new debt facilities put in place of ca. US\$222 million with Absa, RMB (FNB) and IFC
- An increase and optimisation of Petra's prior debt structures (previously ca. US\$138 million)

Lender	Туре	Size	Interest Rate	Repayment
Absa & RMB (FNB)	Amortising term facility	US\$81.0	JIBAR + 4.0%	5 semi-annual payments from Mar 16
IFC	Amortising term facility	US\$35.0	LIBOR + 4.0%	5 semi-annual payments from Mar 16
Absa & RMB (FNB)	Revolving credit facility	US\$30.0	JIBAR + 5.5%	Repayable Sep 18
IFC	Revolving credit facility	US\$25.0	LIBOR + 5.5%	Repayable Sep 18
Absa & RMB (FNB)	Working capital facility	US\$51.0	SA Prime – 0.5%	Subject to annual renewal

Capex Profile



	Financial Year	2013A	2014F	2015F	2016F	2017F	2018F	2019F
Operation								
Finsch	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Tailings tonnes treated (Mt)	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	296.1	512.3	422.2	346.9	467.9	403.0	354.3
	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	93.7	132.7	115.3	76.7	74.3	73.1	71.8
Cullinan	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.0
	Tailings tonnes treated (Mt)	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	565.7	765.3	842.7	755.7	219.4	100.2	76.8
	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	152.0	81.3	74.9	52.3	49.3	50.1	50.3
Koffiefontein	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Surface tonnes treated (Mt)	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	-	-	-
	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	96.4	171.0	103.6	57.9	31.6	-	-
	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	84.0	25.1	32.8	34.7	28.7	28.2	27.8
Kimberley	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	155.6	96.1	111.0	37.3	-	-	-
	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	35.4	28.2	28.8	28.7	28.5	28.1	27.6
Helam	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	15.2	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8
PETRA	Expansion Capex (ZARm)	1 113.8	1 544.6	1 479.4	1 197.8	718.9	503.2	431.1
(SA Operations)	Sustaining Capex (ZARm)	380.3	277.0	261.9	202.5	190.9	189.4	187.3
Williamson	ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	2.7	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
(Tanzania)	Alluvial tonnes treated (Mt)	0.4	0.3	-	_	_	-	-
	Expansion Capex (USDm)	8.4	8.2	6.8	6.8	-	-	-
	Sustaining Capex (USDm)	3.3	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.0	4.9
PETRA	Total ROM tonnes treated (Mt)	9.1	10.7	11.6	13.0	13.7	14.3	14.7
(All Operations)	Total tailings/other tonnes treated (Mt)	5.7	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Total tonnes treated (Mt)	14.8	17.5	18.0	19.0	19.4	20.0	20.4

- 1. All Capex numbers are stated in FY 2014 money terms (except for FY 2013 actuals)
- 2. Depreciation on mining assets for FY 2014 guided at c. US\$45 million
- 3. As in prior guidance, capital estimates above do not include any capitalised borrowing costs. Guidance is to assume 95% of borrowing costs are to be capitalised

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



PetraDiamonds



Further enquiries:

Petra Diamonds Cathy Malins

cathy.malins@petradiamonds.com

+44 20 7494 8203 www.petradiamonds.com