G 2.1 Cost of Sales breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weighted average tonne</th>
<th>Total on-mine cash (million)</th>
<th>Diamond royalties (Refer G2.3)</th>
<th>Diamond sorting fee</th>
<th>Mining and processing costs ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finsch</td>
<td>R230 / t 5.0</td>
<td>R1 140</td>
<td>R xx</td>
<td>S xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cullinan</td>
<td>R290 / t 3.2</td>
<td>R920</td>
<td>R xx</td>
<td>R xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koffiefontein</td>
<td>R310 / t 1.1</td>
<td>R350</td>
<td>R xx</td>
<td>R xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEM JV</td>
<td>R107 / t 9.8</td>
<td>R1 050</td>
<td>R xx</td>
<td>R xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>S10 / t 5.0</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>S xx</td>
<td>S xx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Centralised Cost of Sales (ca. R300m) $21
Mining and Processing Costs (EBITDA purposes) $ xx
| Exploration           | $1                           |
| Corporate overheads   | $10                          |
| Total Cost of Sales (EBITDA purposes) $ xx |

G 2.2 Break-down of high-level income tax calculation for PDL Group Operations:

Indicative example on treatment of capital allowances/tax losses (using Cullinan as an example):

(A) Profit before tax (PBT)
Add back: (B) Depreciation
Less: (C) Capital expenditure - current year
decimal
Death rate as a tax rate
Total: (E) Capital allowances/assessed losses brought forward
Subtotal: (F) Assessed Total
Thus: - If “Assessed Total (F)” >0; income tax due and payable at applicable tax rate
- If “Assessed Total (F)” <0; income tax capital allowances/assessed losses carried forward
for set-off against future profits

Note:
1 In South Africa, the acquisition cost of mining assets is included in capital allowances which is why
Cullinan and Finsch have such high brought forward capital allowances.
2 Each mine’s capital allowance / assessed loss is ring fenced to that specific mine.
3 For Williamson, a 0.3 % tax on revenue should be catered for until the tax losses have been utilised.

G 2.3 Royalty Guidance

Diamond royalties in South Africa
The royalty payable is derived from a formula based on the profitability of an operation, as follows:
- Royalty payable = gross sales x royalty rate
- Royalty rate = 0.5% + EBIT / (gross sales x 9)
- Minimum royalty payable = 0.5% / Maximum royalty payable = 7% of gross sales
- Unredeemed capex may be off-set against a positive EBIT balance and any unused balances can be carried forward for future calculations
- Tailings production (and all associated cost and revenue) are exempt from royalty

Example:
- Revenue ZARm 3 000
- Operating costs ZARm (1 000)
- Operating profit ZARm 2 000
- Unredeemed Capex b/forward ZARm (500)
- Capex this year ZARm (1 500)
- Adjusted EBIT (as defined in Royalty Act) ZARm 0
Royalty rate = 0.5% + EBIT / (gross sales x 9) 0.5%
Royalty payable = royalty rate x revenue ZARm 15

Diamond royalties in Tanzania (Williamson)
5% of Gross Revenue

G 2.4 Effective Interest in South African Mines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine</th>
<th>Kago Diamonds interest in mines (%)</th>
<th>Increase in Petra’s effective interest (via Kago holding) (%)</th>
<th>Petra’s total effective interest (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cullinan</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finsch</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koffiefontein</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEM JV</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Petra’s interest in Kago Diamonds = 31.34%