GLENCORE

NEWS RELEASE

Baar, 19 August 2015

2015 Half-Year Report

Highlights

US$ million	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %	2014
Key statement of income and cash flows highlights[1]:				
Adjusted EBITDA[2]	**4,611**	6,464	(29)	12,764
Adjusted EBIT[2]	**1,412**	3,624	(61)	6,706
Net income attributable to equity holders pre-significant items[3]	**882**	2,010	(56)	4,285
Earnings per share (pre-significant items) (Basic) (US$)	**0.07**	0.15	(53)	0.33
Net (loss)/income attributable to equity holders	**(676)**	1,720	(139)	2,308
Funds from operations (FFO)[4,5]	**3,487**	4,909	(29)	10,169
Capital expenditure (excluding Las Bambas of $798 million in H1 2014 and $961 million in full year 2014 respectively)	**3,189**	4,027	(21)	8,566

US$ million	30.06.2015	31.12.2014	Change %
Key financial position highlights:			
Total assets	**148,074**	152,205	(3)
Current capital employed (CCE)[5]	**17,163**	21,277	(19)
Net debt	**29,550**	30,532	(3)
Ratios:			
FFO to Net debt[4,6]	**29.6%**	33.3%	(11)
Net debt to Adjusted EBITDA[6]	**2.71x**	2.39x	13
Adjusted EBITDA to net interest[6]	**8.01x**	8.68x	(8)
Adjusted current ratio[5]	**1.14x**	1.23x	(7)

1 Refer to basis of preparation on page 5.

2 Refer to note 3 of the interim financial statements for definition and reconciliation of Adjusted EBIT/EBITDA.

3 Refer to significant items table on page 6.

4 Refer to page 8.

5 Refer to glossary for definition.

6 H1 2015 ratio based on last 12 months' FFO and Adjusted EBITDA.

- Adjusted EBITDA of $4.6 billion, down 29% compared to H1 2014 owing to substantially weaker commodity prices:
  - Marketing Adjusted EBITDA down 27% to $1.2 billion and Adjusted EBIT down 29% to $1.1 billion, with tough metals' trading conditions, particularly aluminium and nickel affected by the collapse in physical premiums and subdued levels of global stainless steel production. We expect better second half contributions from metals and agriculture to underpin full year Marketing EBIT guidance of $2.5-$2.6 billion.
  - Industrial Adjusted EBITDA down 29% to $3.4 billion, due to the substantially weaker net commodity price / exchange rate environment. Despite the weaker price environment, Metals and minerals' Adjusted EBITDA mining margin was still a healthy 24% compared to 30% in 2014 and Energy Adjusted EBITDA margin was 28% compared to 29%, reflecting the quality of our asset portfolio.
- H1 2015 production included:
  - Period-on-period growth from African copper, albeit overall copper production was down 3% to 730,900 tonnes reflecting anticipated grade changes at Alumbrera and Antamina and planned maintenance activities at Collahuasi.
  - Zinc production up 12% to 730,300 tonnes, mainly due to the ramp-up of the expansion projects in Australia.

  - Coal production down 4% to 68.7 million tonnes, primarily due to the market driven decision to cut production.

- The sharp decline in oil prices in late 2014, which continued into 2015, led to significant amendments to the work programme at our assets in Chad, including changes to capex and production profiles and the number of drilling rigs in operation. As a result, the carrying value of these fields/blocks has been impaired by $792 million.
- Unfortunately, Optimum Coal has commenced business rescue proceedings given the continued and unsustainable financial hardship as a result of its agreement with Eskom. The directors of Optimum are of the view that if the supply agreement with Eskom can be renegotiated, there is a reasonable prospect of rescuing Optimum.
- FFO was $3.5 billion, down 29% compared to H1 2014 as a result of the weaker price environment noted above.
- Net debt decreased by $982 million to $29.6 billion, reflecting a 21% reduction in net capital expenditure (excluding Las Bambas) and a release of non-RMI working capital of $3.2 billion, due naturally to lower commodity prices and some additional proactive working capital management to ensure a more efficient balance sheet.
- Strong and flexible balance sheet, with $10.5 billion of committed available liquidity at period end.
- Capital management:
  - During the period, $240 million of own shares were acquired under the previously announced $1.0 billion share buyback programme, completing this initiative.
  - In June, the distribution of the investment in Lonmin plc was completed.
  - The Board has declared an interim distribution of $6 cents per share, consistent with the 2014 interim distribution, reflecting our confidence in the prospects and strength of our underlying operations, commodities mix and sustainable cashflow profile.
- Ongoing portfolio management reflects:
  - August completion of the sales of Glencore's interest in the Tampakan copper project, the Falcondo nickel operations and the Sipilou nickel project, for total proceeds of approximately $290 million.
- Full year production guidance is provided in the Appendix on page 82.
- The target industrial capex ceiling for full year 2015 is now $6 billion, compared to the range of $6.5-6.8 billion previously communicated. We currently anticipate that industrial capex for 2016 will be no more than $5.0 billion.

Glencore's Chief Executive Officer, Ivan Glasenberg, commented:

"Against a challenging backdrop for many of our commodities, we have taken a range of pre-emptive actions in respect of our balance sheet, operations and capital spending/recycling in order to preserve our current credit rating and sustain our track record on equity distributions.

Our core industrial assets remain well positioned on their respective cost curves. We remain by far the most diversified commodity producer and marketer and are well positioned to benefit from any improvement in pricing when it finally and inevitably materialises. Our principal objective remains to grow our free cash flow per share and return any excess capital in the most sustainable and efficient manner."

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Chief Executive Officer’s Review

Background

The first half of 2015 was another challenging one for commodities. Financial markets continued to fixate on the risks to global growth, against a backdrop of a stronger US dollar. Commodity prices are now at levels not seen since the financial crisis of 2008/2009 and various markets appear increasingly driven by perceptions and technical factors rather than reality or fundamentals. Price correlation between the major commodities has returned to historically high levels, despite there being vast differences in supply, demand and inventory conditions.

Financial performance

Our overall financial performance in H1 2015 inevitably reflects our industrial activities’ exposure to lower commodity prices. Adjusted EBITDA declined 29% to $4.6 billion, compared to H1 2014.

In Marketing, our Adjusted EBIT of $1.1 billion was 29% lower than H1 2014. This reflects softer conditions in China during Q1, impacted by the ‘late’ start to Chinese New Year as well as tighter local credit conditions. In specific commodities, aluminium and nickel were impacted respectively by significantly lower physical premiums and subdued global stainless steel production. Oil marketing conditions were generally favourable during H1 2015, while coal was less opportune. In Agriculture, against a very strong comparable base in 2014, a still reasonable H1 2015 overall result was impacted by a slow start in grains trading, which saw the introduction of a new Russian wheat export tax. With aforementioned headwinds absorbed, we expect stronger second half contributions from the metals and agriculture segments to underpin full year Marketing EBIT guidance of $2.5 to $2.6 billion.

The performance of our industrial assets largely reflects the impact of lower commodity prices, somewhat offset by cost improvements, currency benefits and selective production increases. Adjusted EBITDA declined 29% to $3.4 billion, compared to H1 2014. We expect profitable portfolio production growth and further cost reductions / efficiencies, aided by the flow through lag-effect of weaker producer currencies and oil prices, to provide some positive momentum into second half performance.

The unique flexibility of our capital structure enabled a working capital release (non-RMI) of more than $3.2 billion, reflecting lower commodity prices and active working capital management, along with a $1.5 billion reduction in Readily Marketable Inventories (“RMI”). Our net debt reduced by around $1 billion to $29.6 billion as at period end.

Glencore also continued to recycle non-core asset capital during H1 2015. The distribution of Lonmin was effective in June. We also recently announced completion of the sales of Glencore’s interest in the Tampakan copper project, the Falcondo nickel operations and the Sipilou nickel project, for total proceeds of approximately $290 million.

We are pleased to announce an interim cash distribution of $6 cents per share, consistent with our 2014 interim distribution, reflecting our confidence in the quality of our underlying operations, commodities mix and sustainable cash flow profile.

Corporate governance / Sustainability

The release of our 2014 Sustainability Report in Q2 detailed significant enhancements in our approach to sustainability and governance, comprising commitments and initiatives that have been progressively implemented across the Group since the IPO and the completion of the merger with Xstrata.

We are also pleased to note that Glencore's application to join the Plenary of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights was accepted in late March, a positive endorsement of the initiatives that we have established at our sites with particular security challenges. We look forward to further progressing our approach to the management of human rights via the opportunities that this initiative offers to share knowledge and best practice.

Chief Executive Officer's Review

Looking forward

We remain committed to a strong investment grade credit profile and our disciplined approach to allocating capital. In light of current market conditions and continuing our recent net debt reduction trajectory, we are targeting a further decline in net debt to $27 billion (from $29.6 billion) by the end of 2016 as we seek to maintain our ratio of Net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio below our 3x target. As the Group is currently generating positive cashflow and has extensive balance sheet flexibility and optionality, including via potential further reduction in net working capital and the sizeable long term advances / loan book, we believe this target is eminently achievable.

In light of the challenging pricing environment for many of our commodities, we have extended the capital preservation measures announced at our full year results. Industrial capex for 2015 is now expected to be $6 billion, compared to our previous guidance for a maximum of $6.8 billion. We are currently managing / targeting 2016 industrial capex within a ceiling of $5.0 billion under current market conditions.

Glencore's core industrial assets remain well positioned on the cost curve. We remain by far the most diversified commodity producer and marketer and are well positioned to benefit from any improvement in pricing when it finally and inevitably materialises.

Ivan Glasenberg
Chief Executive Officer

Financial Review

Basis of presentation

The reported financial information has been prepared on the basis as outlined in note 2 of the interim financial statements with the exception of the accounting treatment applied to certain associates and joint ventures for which Glencore's attributable share of revenue and expense are presented (see note 3) and is presented in the Financial Review section before significant items unless otherwise stated to provide an enhanced understanding and comparative basis of the underlying financial performance. Significant items (refer to page 6) are items of income and expense which, due to their financial impact and nature or the expected infrequency of the events giving rise to them, are separated for internal reporting and analysis of Glencore's results.

Financial results

Adjusted EBIT was $1,412 million and Adjusted EBITDA was $4,611 million over the first half of 2015, decreases of 61% and 29% respectively compared to 2014, driven primarily by lower commodity prices and a subdued and uncertain macroeconomic and geopolitical environment that characterised much of H1 2015. These challenges were partially mitigated by a continued focus on operational efficiencies, selective production increases in parts of the portfolio where we see medium term supply deficits and decisive action taken to reduce supply and associated capex/opex into the currently weak coal and oil markets.

Adjusted EBITDA/EBIT

Adjusted EBITDA by business segment is as follows:

US$ million	**Marketing activities**	**Industrial activities**	**H1 2015 Adjusted EBITDA**	Marketing activities	Industrial activities	H1 2014 Adjusted EBITDA	%
Metals and minerals	**460**	**2,436**	**2,896**	902	3,512	4,414	(34)
Energy products	**509**	**1,140**	**1,649**	252	1,468	1,720	(4)
Agricultural products	**261**	**71**	**332**	546	73	619	(46)
Corporate and other	**(50)**	**(216)**	**(266)**	(76)	(213)	(289)	n.m.
Total	**1,180**	**3,431**	**4,611**	1,624	4,840	6,464	(29)

Adjusted EBIT by business segment is as follows:

US$ million	**Marketing activities**	**Industrial activities**	**H1 2015 Adjusted EBIT**	Marketing activities	Industrial activities	H1 2014 Adjusted EBIT	%
Metals and minerals	**444**	**547**	**991**	888	1,902	2,790	(64)
Energy products	**479**	**(21)**	**458**	227	394	621	(26)
Agricultural products	**199**	**31**	**230**	473	35	508	(55)
Corporate and other	**(51)**	**(216)**	**(267)**	(76)	(219)	(295)	n.m.
Total	**1,071**	**341**	**1,412**	1,512	2,112	3,624	(61)

Marketing Adjusted EBITDA for the period ended 30 June 2015 decreased by 27% to $1,180 million, while Marketing Adjusted EBIT was down 29% to $1,071 million. Metals and minerals Adjusted Marketing EBIT was down 50% over H1 2014, reflecting tough trading conditions particularly in aluminium and nickel, with headwinds respectively, of a collapse in physical premiums and subdued levels of global stainless steel production. Energy products Adjusted Marketing EBIT was up 111% over 2014, owing to increased volatility and beneficial curve structure in some oil markets, while coal markets remained challenging. Agricultural products Adjusted Marketing EBIT was down $274 million compared to the prior period, in large part due to the very strong comparable base, however second half 2015 is expected to be significantly up on the first half, with an improved grain marketing performance.

Industrial activities Adjusted EBITDA decreased by 29% (Adjusted EBIT down 84%) to $3,431 million for the six months ended 30 June 2015, owing to significantly weaker average period commodity prices, including oil, coal, copper and nickel, down 46%, 15-20% range, 14% and 17% respectively, cushioned somewhat by weaker producer currency exchange rates and various production increases, including zinc (12%), ferrochrome (16%) and oil (68%).

Financial Review

Earnings

A summary of the differences between reported Adjusted EBIT and income attributable to equity holders, including significant items, is set out in the following table:

US$ million	H1 2015	H1 2014
Adjusted EBIT[1]	**1,412**	3,624
Net finance and income tax expense in certain associates and joint ventures[1]	**(85)**	(153)
Net finance costs	**(673)**	(764)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	**87**	(636)
Non-controlling interests	**141**	(61)
Income attributable to equity holders pre-significant items	**882**	2,010
Earnings per share (Basic) pre-significant items (US$)	**0.07**	0.15
Significant items impacting Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBIT		
Share of Associates' exceptional items[2]	**–**	(74)
Unrealised intergroup profit elimination[3]	**325**	–
	325	(74)
Other expenses – net[4]	**(1,250)**	(117)
Write off of capitalised borrowing costs[5]	**–**	(18)
Loss on disposal of investments[6]	**(256)**	–
Income tax expense[7]	**(377)**	(81)
Total significant items	**(1,558)**	(290)
(Loss)/income attributable to equity holders	**(676)**	1,720
(Loss)/earnings per share (Basic) (US$)	**(0.05)**	0.13

1 See note 3 of the interim financial statements.
2 Recognised within share of income from associates and joint ventures, see note 3 of the interim financial statements.
3 Recognised within cost of goods sold, see note 3 of the interim financial statements.
4 Recognised within other expense – net, see note 3 and 5 of the interim financial statements.
5 Recognised within interest expense.
6 See note 4 of the interim financial statements.
7 Refer to glossary for the allocation of the total income tax benefit/(expense) between pre-significant and significant items.

Significant items

Significant items are items of income and expense which, due to their financial impact and nature or the expected infrequency of the events giving rise to them, are separated for internal reporting and analysis of Glencore's results to provide a better understanding and comparative basis of the underlying financial performance.

During the first half of 2015, Glencore recognised a net $1,558 million of significant items, including $377 million of largely foreign exchange related income tax expense. The net expense comprises primarily of a $792 million impairment related to our Chad oil operations, following the decision to slow down development in response to the lower and uncertain oil price environment, a $256 million loss resulting from the in-specie distribution of our stake in Lonmin and $235 million of net incremental costs associated with the Line 1 metal leak at Koniambo in December 2014. With respect to the latter, an insurance claim has been made, with any associated recoveries to be recognised going forward as the claim progresses.

In the first half of 2014, Glencore recognised a net $290 million of other significant expenses. $95 million of 'premium' costs were recognised on the buy-back of bonds ($25 million on the successful tender of certain higher yielding bonds, assumed as part of the Viterra acquisition in 2012, and $70 million related to the purchase and cancellation of 25% of the outstanding December 2014 convertible bonds). In addition, an $81 million non-cash deferred tax charge was recognised, driven by Kazakhstan's devaluation of its currency relative to the USD in February 2014.

See notes 4, 5 and 6 of the interim financial statements for further explanations.

Net finance costs

Net finance costs were $673 million during 2015, compared to $782 million incurred over the comparable period. Interest expense for the first half of 2015 was $786 million, a 15% decrease from $929 million in the first half of 2014, reflecting reduced average debt levels and the lowering of borrowing costs, with older, higher cost debt being refinanced. Interest income over the first half of 2015 was lower than the 2014 period by $34 million.

Income taxes

A net income tax expense of $290 million was recognised over the first half of 2015, compared to $717 million over the comparable 2014 period. Based on our capital and business structure, the income tax benefit/(expense), relating to pre-significant items should approximate Adjusted EBIT for marketing and industrial assets less an allocated interest expense multiplied by an estimated tax rate of 10% and 25% respectively. This has been reflected in the table above. Refer to the glossary for a reconciliation of this calculation.

The net income tax expense recognised over the first half of 2015 includes $241 million of income tax expense, primarily due to the currency translation effect on deferred tax balances, owing to the stronger US dollar, particularly against the Australian dollar as noted above and adjustments to previously recognised deferred tax assets.

Assets, leverage and working capital

Total assets were $148,074 million as at 30 June 2015 compared to $152,205 million as at 31 December 2014, a period over which, current assets decreased from $53,219 million to $51,294 million. The adjusted current ratio at 30 June 2015 was 1.14, down 7% compared to 31 December 2014. Non-current assets decreased from $98,986 million to $96,780 million, impacted by the impairment of our Chad oil operations and the disposal of our investment in Lonmin, noted above.

Consistent with 31 December 2014, 98% ($17,742 million) of total marketing inventories were contractually sold or hedged (readily marketable inventories) as at 30 June 2015. These inventories are considered to be readily convertible into cash due to their liquid nature, widely available markets, and the fact that the associated price risk is covered either by a physical sale transaction or a hedge transaction. Given the highly liquid nature of these inventories, which represent a significant share of current assets, the Group believes it is appropriate to consider them together with cash equivalents in analysing Group net debt levels and computing certain debt coverage ratios and credit trends.

Financial Review

Cash flow and net debt

Net debt

US$ million	30.06.2015	31.12.2014
Gross debt	**50,481**	52,693
Associates and joint ventures net funding[1]	**(92)**	(80)
Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities	**(3,097)**	(2,855)
Net funding	**47,292**	49,758
Readily marketable inventories	**(17,742)**	(19,226)
Net debt	**29,550**	30,532

Cash and non-cash movements in net debt

US$ million	H1 2015	H1 2014
Cash generated by operating activities before working capital changes	**4,066**	5,576
Legal settlement and incremental metal leak costs included above (via statement of income)	**264**	–
Associates and joint ventures Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**529**	849
Net interest paid[2]	**(749)**	(802)
Tax paid[2]	**(666)**	(772)
Dividends received from associates[2]	**43**	58
Funds from operations	**3,487**	4,909
Working capital changes, excluding readily marketable inventory movements[2]	**3,233**	616
Payments of non-current advances and loans	**(199)**	(538)
Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries	**(130)**	–
Purchase and sale of investments	**(151)**	(397)
Purchase and sale of property, plant and equipment (excl. Las Bambas)	**(3,043)**	(3,949)
Purchase and sale of property, plant and equipment – Las Bambas	**–**	(798)
Margin (call)/receipts in respect of financing related hedging activities	**(467)**	202
Acquisition and disposal of additional interests in subsidiaries	**–**	(61)
Distributions paid and purchase of own shares	**(1,839)**	(1,631)
Legal settlement and incremental metal leak costs (refer above)	**(264)**	–
Cash movement in net debt	**627**	(1,647)
Foreign currency revaluation of borrowings and other non-cash items	**355**	(150)
Non-cash movement in net debt	**355**	(150)
Total movement in net debt	**982**	(1,797)
Net debt, beginning of period	**(30,532)**	(35,798)
Net debt, end of period	**(29,550)**	(37,595)

1 See note 3 of the interim financial statements.

2 Adjusted to include the impacts of proportionate consolidation of certain associates and joint ventures as outlined in the glossary.

The reconciliation in the table above is the method by which management reviews the movements in net debt and comprises key movements in cash and any significant non-cash movements on net debt items.

Net debt as at 30 June 2015 decreased to $29,550 million from $30,532 million as at 31 December 2014, aided by a 23% reduction in net capital expenditure (excluding Las Bambas) and a $3,233 million release of working capital, excluding readily marketable inventories. The latter occurs naturally as a result of generally lower commodity prices compared to 31 December 2014, reinforced by ensuring that net working capital is proactively managed and deployed effectively and efficiently as to size and cost. In this regard, readily marketable inventories also reduced by $1,484 million to $17,742 million as at June 30, 2015.

Business and investment acquisitions

Net expenditure on business and investment acquisitions was $281 million over the first half of 2015 compared to $397 million in 2014, due primarily to the 2015 acquisitions of a rapeseed crushing facility in Germany and a 50% interest in grain handling/port facilities in Brazil, as our Agricultural products segment further enhances its global capabilities.

Liquidity and funding activities

During the first half of 2015, the following significant financing activities took place:

- In March 2015, Glencore issued in two tranches EUR 2.0 billion of interest bearing notes as follows:
  - 6 year EUR 1,250 million, 1.250% fixed coupon bonds; and
  - 10 year EUR 750 million, 1.750% fixed coupon bonds.
- In April 2015, Glencore issued in four tranches $2.25 billion of interest bearing notes as follows:
  - 3 year $500 million, 2.125% fixed coupon bonds;
  - 3 year $250 million Libor plus 1.06% floating rate bond;
  - 5 year $1,000 million, 2.875% fixed coupon bonds; and
  - 10 year $500 million, 4.0% fixed coupon bonds.
- In May 2015, Glencore issued JPY 30 billion and in June a further JPY 10 billion of 7 year 1.075% fixed coupon notes.
- In June 2015, Glencore signed new revolving credit facilities for a total amount of $15.3 billion, which extended and refinanced previous revolving credit facilities. The facilities comprise:
  - a $8.5 billion 12 month revolving credit facility with a 12 month term-out option and 12-month extension option; and
  - a $6.8 billion 5 year revolving credit facility with two 12 month extension options.

Going concern

As at 30 June 2015, the Group had available committed undrawn credit facilities and cash amounting to $10.5 billion (as per the Group's financial liquidity policy, it has a $3 billion minimum threshold requirement). Based on these available capital resources and the Group's financial forecasts and projections, which take into account expected purchases and sales of assets, reasonable possible changes in performance and consideration of the principal risks and uncertainties noted on page 11, the directors believe the Group can continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, a period not less than 12 months from the date of this report.

Credit ratings

In light of the Group's extensive funding activities, maintaining strong Baa/BBB investment grade ratings is a financial priority/target. The Group's credit ratings are currently Baa2 (stable) from Moody's and BBB (stable) from S&P.

Value at risk

One of the tools used by Glencore to monitor and limit its primary market risk exposure, namely commodity price risk related to its physical marketing activities, is the use of a value at risk (VaR) computation. VaR is a risk measurement technique which estimates the potential loss that could occur on risk positions as a result of movements in risk factors over a specified time horizon, given a specific level of confidence. The VaR methodology is a statistically defined, probability based approach that takes into account market volatilities, as well as risk diversification by recognising offsetting positions and correlations between commodities and markets. In this way, risks can be measured consistently across all markets and commodities and risk measures can be aggregated to derive a single risk value. Glencore has set a consolidated VaR limit (1 day 95%) of $100 million representing less than 0.2% of equity, which was not exceeded during the period.

Glencore uses a VaR approach based on Monte Carlo simulations and is either a one day or one week time horizon computed at a 95% confidence level with a weighted data history.

Average market risk VaR (1 day 95%) during the first half of 2015 was $41 million, representing less than 0.1% of equity. Average equivalent VaR during the first half of 2014 was $30 million.

Distributions

The directors have declared a 2015 interim distribution of $6 cents per share amounting to $776 million. The distribution will be paid on 29 September 2015.

Interim distribution		2015
Applicable exchange rate date (Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE))		27 August
Ex-dividend date (JSE)		7 September
Ex-dividend date (Hong Kong)		9 September
Ex-dividend date (Jersey)		10 September
Last time for lodging transfers in Hong Kong	4:30 pm (HK)	10 September
Interim distribution record date in Hong Kong	Opening of business (HK)	11 September
Interim distribution record date for JSE	Close of business (SA)	11 September
Interim distribution record date in Jersey	Close of business (UK)	11 September
Deadline for return of currency election form (Jersey shareholders)		14 September
Applicable exchange rate date (Jersey and Hong Kong)		17 September
Payment date		29 September

As the half-year distribution will be paid out of capital contribution reserves, they are exempt from Swiss withholding tax. As at 30 June 2015, Glencore plc had CHF37 billion of such capital contribution reserves in its statutory accounts.

The half-year distribution is declared and ordinarily paid in US dollars. Shareholders on the Jersey register may elect to receive the distribution in sterling, euros or Swiss francs, the exchange rates of which will be determined by reference to the rates applicable to the US dollar. Shareholders on the Hong Kong branch register will receive their distribution in Hong Kong dollars, while shareholders on the Johannesburg register will receive their distribution in South African rand. Further details on distribution payments, together with currency election and distribution mandate forms, are available from the Group's website (www.glencore.com) or from the Company's Registrars.

Risks and uncertainties

The Group is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties which exist in its business and which may have an impact on the ability to execute its strategy effectively in the remaining six months of the financial year and could cause the actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties as summarised below and detailed in the Glencore plc 2014 Annual Report on pages 26 to 33, copies of which are available at www.glencore.com, remain appropriate in 2015.

External risks:

- Fluctuations in the supply of, or demand for commodities, commodity prices and currency exchange rates;
- Geopolitical risk;
- Laws, enforcements, permits and licences to operate; and
- Liquidity risk.

Business risks:

- Counterparty credit and performance risk;
- Sourcing, freight, storage, infrastructure and logistics;
- Development and operating risks and hazards; and
- Cost control.

Sustainable development risks:

- Emissions and climate change;
- Community relations;
- Employees; and
- Health, Safety, Environment, including potential catastrophes.

Subsequent events affecting our financial position

- On 4 August 2015, Glencore announced that the directors of Optimum Coal (South Africa) resolved to commence business rescue proceedings and placed these operations under independent supervision given continued and unsustainable financial hardship from an onerous contract to supply Eskom and following a claim from Eskom for penalties in July 2015. The directors of Optimum are of the view that if the supply agreement with Eskom can be renegotiated, there is a reasonable prospect of rescuing Optimum. The impact of the proceedings on Glencore's investment in Optimum and its related financial effect of these proceedings, positive or negative, is currently not determinable.
- On 14 August 2015, Glencore announced that it has completed the sale of the Tampakan copper project and sold its stakes in the Falcondo nickel operations and Sipilou nickel project. The total proceeds raised from the sales are approximately $290 million.

Metals and Minerals

US$ million	Marketing activities	Industrial activities	H1 2015	Marketing activities	Industrial activities	H1 2014
Revenue	**19,105**	**12,905**	**32,010**	16,967	14,618	31,585
Adjusted EBITDA	**460**	**2,436**	**2,896**	902	3,512	4,414
Adjusted EBIT	**444**	**547**	**991**	888	1,902	2,790
Adjusted EBITDA margin	***2.4%***	***18.9%***	***9.0%***	*5.3%*	*24.0%*	*14.0%*

MARKET CONDITIONS

Selected average commodity prices

	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
S&P GSCI Industrial Metals Index	315	343	(8)
LME (cash) copper price ($/t)	5,939	6,916	(14)
LME (cash) zinc price ($/t)	2,132	2,049	4
LME (cash) lead price ($/t)	1,873	2,100	(11)
LME (cash) nickel price ($/t)	13,721	16,534	(17)
Gold price ($/oz)	1,206	1,291	(7)
Silver price ($/oz)	17	20	(15)
Metal Bulletin cobalt price 99.3% ($/lb)	14	14	–
LME (cash) aluminium price ($/t)	1,785	1,755	2
Metal Bulletin alumina price ($/t)	340	323	5
Metal Bulletin ferrochrome 6-8% C basis 60% Cr, max 1.5% Si (¢/lb)	99	106	(7)
Platinum price ($/oz)	1,162	1,438	(19)
Iron ore (Platts 62% CFR North China) price ($/DMT)	60	111	(46)

Currency table

	Average H1 2015	Spot 30 June 2015	Average H1 2014	Spot 30 June 2014	Change in average %
AUD : USD	0.78	0.77	0.92	0.94	(15)
USD : CAD	1.23	1.25	1.10	1.07	12
USD : COP	2,487	2,606	1,959	1,877	27
EUR : USD	1.12	1.11	1.37	1.37	(18)
GBP : USD	1.52	1.57	1.67	1.71	(9)
USD : CHF	0.95	0.94	0.89	0.89	7
USD : KZT	185	186	177	184	5
USD : ZAR	11.92	12.17	10.70	10.64	11

Marketing

Highlights

Adjusted EBIT for H1 2015 was $444 million, a 50% reduction compared to H1 2014, reflecting tough trading conditions particularly in aluminium and nickel, with headwinds respectively, from a collapse in physical premiums and subdued levels of global stainless steel production. With aforementioned headwinds now absorbed, second half 2015 is expected to see an improved performance.

Metals and Minerals

Financial information

US$ million	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Revenue	**19,105**	16,967	13
Adjusted EBITDA	**460**	902	(49)
Adjusted EBIT	**444**	888	(50)

Selected marketing volumes sold

	Units	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Copper metal and concentrates[1]	mt	**1.4**	1.5	(7)
Zinc metal and concentrates[1]	mt	**1.3**	1.6	(19)
Lead metal and concentrates[1]	mt	**0.5**	0.4	25
Gold	koz	**845**	682	24
Silver	moz	**40.0**	25.5	57
Nickel	kt	**104**	84	24
Ferroalloys (incl. agency)	mt	**3.0**	2.2	36
Alumina/aluminium	mt	**6.8**	6.0	13
Iron ore	mt	**22.9**	29.6	(23)

1 Estimated metal unit contained.

Copper

Similar to other commodity markets, copper has been undermined over the first half by weaker than expected monetary conditions in China. A late Chinese new year and tight credit for importers, exacerbated by the Qingdao inventories scandal, appear to have been the catalyst for the emergence of aggressive and synchronised large-scale short selling across all the major exchanges including, for the first time, significant highly-levered Chinese fund manager activity. These bear fund raids, along with liquidation of commodity basket positions, have materially impacted pricing with short-selling volumes generating significant paper volumes of short-term supply into the market.

While it has at times almost felt like the financial crisis of 2008, any similarities currently end there. Actual supply and demand fundamentals are better than pricing would suggest. Nevertheless, copper demand growth in the first half, though positive, was weaker than the equivalent period in 2014, where demand was buoyed by scrap shortages. Chinese demand growth (including imported copper concentrates) was around 2.5% to 3% over the first six months of 2015, year on year, while North American demand growth has shown improvement.

On the supply side, copper prices have fallen to the point where a growing proportion of miners are struggling. Contemporaneously, production disruptions from weather, power availability, industrial action and technical problems are also starting to become significant, with an estimated 600kt of disruption year to date. These issues are particularly evident in Chile where production is estimated to be near-flat year to date with the prospect of downside risk over the balance of the year increasing, particularly as grade issues become more pervasive.

Zinc / Lead

2015 annual contracts for zinc metal in Europe and North America were concluded at premiums and volumes similar to 2014. The spot market is slightly softer, mainly due to China's reduced appetite for imported zinc metal compared to prior years, however overall supply/demand fundamentals continue to be relatively strong.

The lead metal market remained stable in the first half of 2015. We are seeing stronger spot demand for the second half, with secondary producers having difficulties in the current low price environment.

The zinc concentrates TC benchmark for 2015 is up $22 per dmt compared to 2014. The average spot market TC went up by $45 per dmt, making the import of concentrates more attractive to Chinese smelters, leading to an increase in Chinese zinc concentrates imports by 50% period-on-period.

We expect a supply deficit to start to emerge as the Century and Lisheen mines definitively close.

Metals and Minerals

Nickel

Nickel prices did not evolve as we expected during the first half of 2015, influenced by the balance of three factors: supply, demand and investor sentiment. While global nickel supply decreased in line with projections, with Chinese nickel pig iron output contracting, non-Chinese producers underperforming and new project ramp-ups lagging expectations, the dominant driver of developments to date has been a lack of demand growth. Global stainless steel production declined on the prior year period as headwinds in North and South America, consolidation in Europe and weakness in China converged. While non-stainless markets continued to show modest advances, global nickel consumption growth was marginal and well below recent historical trends. The combination of these factors ensured that the nickel market was once again oversupplied, driving further increases in global inventories, albeit at a decelerated rate compared to 2013 and 2014.

These fundamental developments occurred amid a collapse in general commodity financial market sentiment and continued selling pressure through the first six months of the year, resulting in a 21.5% fall in LME price from $14,880/t at the start of 2015 to a multi-year low of $11,680/t at the end of June. Whilst the fundamental outlook for nickel looks brighter, this depends on demand-side improvements and/or further supply-side curtailments.

Ferroalloys

Global ferrochrome prices remained relatively stable, with some weakness experienced in demand and pricing in Asia towards the end of H1 2015. The ferrochrome market was in surplus as new projects in Africa, Europe and Asia continued to ramp up.

Notwithstanding that vanadium supply and demand were well balanced in the West, prices declined throughout the period, due to a reduction in domestic Chinese demand, with surplus Chinese material exported at increasingly competitive prices.

Increased global manganese ore supply resulted in lower prices as the period progressed. Demand for manganese alloys remained relatively stable during the period.

Alumina/Aluminium

Average LME aluminium prices during H1 2015 were in line with H1 2014, although average premium levels decreased significantly, from a range of $295-$320 to $230-$260 per tonne. Indications for aluminium premiums for duty unpaid, in-warehouse material at the beginning of 2015 were within a $400-$430 per tonne range, while the 30 June 2015 level was around $115 to $135 per tonne.

The FOB Australia alumina price opened 2015 at $355 per tonne and closed H1 2015 at $325, with a price range of $320 to $355 per tonne witnessed during the first six months of the year.

Iron Ore

The iron ore market continues to be relatively weak and in oversupply, driven by a combination of supply increases from the large miners and lower than expected Chinese steel demand growth. The price reduction continued until the end of the first quarter, with the market range-bound thereafter. Further supply increases and weak global steel markets are expected to keep pricing under pressure. Due to the weak steel markets, many mills have changed their purchasing behaviour from long-term contracts to buying in smaller quantities, willing to pay higher premiums for this flexibility.

Metals and Minerals

Industrial activities

Highlights

Metals and Minerals industrial revenue was $12,905 million, a 12% reduction compared to H1 2014, mainly due to lower commodity prices, in particular copper (down 14%) and nickel (down 17%), partly offset by zinc (up 4%). Adjusted EBITDA was $2,436 million, down 31% compared to the 2014 period, due overwhelmingly to the lower copper and nickel prices noted above plus reduced by-product credits due to falls in gold and silver prices. The zinc contribution was modestly up, as it benefited from a relatively stable price environment and a 12% increase in production as Mount Isa and McArthur River ramped up their expansion programs. The continued strength of the US dollar versus major producer currencies, notably the Australian dollar, South African rand and Canadian dollar, somewhat mitigated the negative commodity price impact. Unsurprisingly the Group's overall Metals and minerals' Adjusted EBITDA mining margin reduced from 2014, but remained at a healthy level of 24%.

Financial information

US$ million	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Revenue			
Copper assets			
African copper (Katanga, Mutanda, Mopani)	1,772	1,896	(7)
Collahuasi[1]	452	677	(33)
Antamina[1]	330	437	(24)
Other South America (Alumbrera, Lomas Bayas, Antapaccay, Punitaqui)	876	1,346	(35)
Australia (Mount Isa, Ernest Henry, Townsville, Cobar)	1,034	1,790	(42)
Custom metallurgical (Altonorte, Pasar, Horne, CCR)	3,067	3,145	(2)
Intergroup revenue elimination	(69)	(770)	n.m.
Copper	7,462	8,521	(12)
Zinc assets			
Kazzinc	1,131	1,174	(4)
Australia (Mount Isa, McArthur River)	649	569	14
European custom metallurgical (Portovesme, San Juan de Nieva, Nordenham, Northfleet)	592	1,028	(42)
North America (Matagami, Kidd, Brunswick, CEZ Refinery)	533	571	(7)
Other Zinc (AR Zinc, Los Quenuales, Sinchi Wayra, Rosh Pinah, Perkoa)	324	354	(8)
Intergroup revenue elimination	–	(205)	n.m.
Zinc	3,229	3,491	(8)
Nickel assets			
Integrated Nickel Operations (Sudbury, Raglan, Nikkelverk)	753	1,066	(29)
Australia (Murrin Murrin)	337	386	(13)
Nickel	1,090	1,452	(25)
Ferroalloys	926	898	3
Aluminium/Alumina	198	256	(23)
Metals and minerals revenue – segmental measure	12,905	14,618	(12)
Impact of presenting joint ventures on an equity accounting basis	(782)	(1,114)	n.m.
Metals and minerals revenue – reported measure	12,123	13,504	(10)

1 Represents the Group's share of revenue in these JVs.

Metals and Minerals

US$ million	Adjusted EBITDA H1 2015	Adjusted EBITDA H1 2014	Adjusted EBITDA Change %	Adjusted EBIT H1 2015	Adjusted EBIT H1 2014	Adjusted EBIT Change %
Copper assets						
African copper	**125**	464	(73)	**(182)**	244	(175)
Collahuasi[1]	**193**	393	(51)	**67**	276	(76)
Antamina[1]	**226**	318	(29)	**108**	232	(53)
Other South America	**355**	611	(42)	**115**	411	(72)
Australia	**212**	247	(14)	**39**	125	(69)
Custom metallurgical	**171**	117	46	**139**	96	45
Copper	**1,282**	2,150	(40)	**286**	1,384	(79)
Adjusted EBITDA mining margin[2]	***25%***	*33%*				
Zinc assets						
Kazzinc	**269**	295	(9)	**42**	81	(48)
Australia	**209**	145	44	**51**	11	364
European custom metallurgical	**91**	85	7	**47**	43	9
North America	**61**	99	(38)	**9**	47	(81)
Other Zinc	**37**	29	28	**(36)**	(35)	n.m.
Zinc	**667**	653	2	**113**	147	(23)
Adjusted EBITDA mining margin[2]	***22%***	*21%*				
Nickel assets						
Integrated Nickel Operations	**276**	467	(41)	**34**	235	(86)
Australia	**42**	43	(2)	**24**	13	85
Falcondo	**1**	1	–	**1**	1	–
Nickel	**319**	511	(38)	**59**	249	(76)
Adjusted EBITDA margin	***29%***	*35%*				
Ferroalloys	**144**	208	(31)	**73**	140	(48)
Aluminium/Alumina	**28**	(10)	n.m.	**20**	(17)	n.m.
Iron ore	**(4)**	–	n.m.	**(4)**	(1)	n.m.
Metals and minerals– segmental measure	**2,436**	3,512	(31)	**547**	1,902	(71)
Adjusted EBITDA mining margin[2]	***24%***	*30%*				
Impact of presenting joint ventures on an equity accounting basis	**(298)**	(339)	n.m.	**(54)**	(136)	n.m.
Metals and minerals– reported measure	**2,138**	3,173	(33)	**493**	1,766	(72)

1 Represents the Group’s share of these JVs.

2 Adjusted EBITDA mining margin is Adjusted EBITDA (excluding custom metallurgical assets) divided by Revenue (excluding custom metallurgical assets and intergroup revenue elimination) i.e. the weighted average EBITDA margin of the mining assets. Custom metallurgical assets include the Copper custom metallurgical assets and Zinc European custom metallurgical assets and the Aluminium/Alumina group, as noted in the table above.

Metals and Minerals

US$ million	Sustaining	Expansion	H1 2015 Total	Sustaining	Expansion	H1 2014 Total
Capex						
Copper assets						
African copper	164	422	586	285	417	702
Collahuasi[1]	39	2	41	83	3	86
Antamina[1]	97	4	101	99	10	109
Las Bambas	–	–	–	–	798	798
Other South America	238	49	287	193	9	202
Australia	85	13	98	117	60	177
Custom metallurgical	89	108	197	44	27	71
Copper	712	598	1,310	821	1,324	2,145
Zinc assets						
Kazzinc	88	22	110	85	36	121
Australia	177	22	199	204	132	336
European custom metallurgical	39	–	39	17	10	27
North America	30	5	35	33	13	46
Other Zinc	49	–	49	71	–	71
Zinc	383	49	432	410	191	601
Nickel assets						
Integrated Nickel Operations	74	52	126	60	95	155
Australia	10	–	10	8	–	8
Koniambo	–	118	118	–	419	419
Other nickel projects	–	4	4	–	5	5
Nickel	84	174	258	68	519	587
Ferroalloys	51	12	63	53	68	121
Aluminium/Alumina	13	13	26	16	–	16
Iron ore	–	–	–	–	25	25
Total capex – segmental measure	1,243	846	2,089	1,368	2,127	3,495
Impact of presenting joint ventures on an equity accounting basis	(136)	(6)	(142)	(182)	(13)	(195)
Total capex – reported measure	1,107	840	1,947	1,186	2,114	3,300

1 Represents the Group's share of these JVs.

Metals and Minerals

Production from own sources – Total[1]

		H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Copper	kt	730.9	757.3	(3)
Zinc	kt	730.3	650.4	12
Lead	kt	146.2	148.9	(2)
Nickel	kt	48.9	49.1	–
Gold	koz	411	458	(10)
Silver	koz	16,249	16,706	(3)
Cobalt	kt	10.0	9.8	2
Ferrochrome	kt	756	652	16
Platinum[2]	koz	45	43	5
Palladium[2]	koz	23	24	(4)
Rhodium[2]	koz	7	8	(13)
Vanadium Pentoxide	mlb	9.9	9.7	2

Production from own sources – Copper assets[1]

			H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
African Copper (Katanga, Mutanda, Mopani)					
	Copper metal[3]	kt	232.5	212.3	10
	Cobalt[4]	kt	8.1	8.1	–
Collahuasi[5]					
	Copper metal	kt	5.8	4.3	35
	Copper in concentrates	kt	89.5	101.6	(12)
	Silver in concentrates	koz	1,121	1,355	(17)
Antamina[6]					
	Copper in concentrates	kt	56.8	61.4	(7)
	Zinc in concentrates	kt	35.2	27.1	30
	Silver in concentrates	koz	2,208	2,005	10
Other South America (Alumbrera, Lomas Bayas, Antapaccay, Punitaqui)					
	Copper metal	kt	34.8	35.3	(1)
	Copper in concentrates	kt	113.1	138.6	(18)
	Gold in concentrates and in doré	koz	124	176	(30)
	Silver in concentrates and in doré	koz	777	919	(15)
Australia (Mount Isa, Ernest Henry, Townsville, Cobar)					
	Copper metal	kt	102.0	108.8	(6)
	Copper in concentrates	kt	24.8	23.5	6
	Gold	koz	39	35	11
	Silver	koz	763	710	7
Total Copper department					
	Copper	**kt**	**659.3**	**685.8**	**(4)**
	Cobalt	**kt**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**–**
	Zinc	**kt**	**35.2**	**27.1**	**30**
	Gold	**koz**	**163**	**211**	**(23)**
	Silver	**koz**	**4,869**	**4,989**	**(2)**

Metals and Minerals

Production from own sources – Zinc assets[1]

			H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Kazzinc					
	Zinc metal	kt	89.2	99.2	(10)
	Lead metal	kt	8.0	11.5	(30)
	Copper metal	kt	24.0	19.1	26
	Gold	koz	247	246	–
	Silver	koz	1,318	1,889	(30)
Australia (Mount Isa, McArthur River)					
	Zinc in concentrates	kt	394.0	302.2	30
	Lead in concentrates	kt	108.8	107.0	2
	Silver in concentrates	koz	4,383	4,149	6
North America (Matagami, Kidd)					
	Zinc in concentrates	kt	57.2	69.0	(17)
	Copper in concentrates	kt	21.0	23.0	(9)
	Silver in concentrates	koz	1,140	891	28
Other Zinc (AR Zinc, Los Quenuales, Sinchi Wayra, Rosh Pinah, Perkoa)					
	Zinc metal	kt	11.9	10.2	17
	Zinc in concentrates	kt	142.8	142.7	–
	Lead metal	kt	5.9	5.4	9
	Lead in concentrates	kt	23.5	25.0	(6)
	Copper in concentrates	kt	1.1	1.6	(31)
	Silver metal	koz	276	292	(5)
	Silver in concentrates	koz	4,263	4,496	(5)
Total Zinc department					
	Zinc	**kt**	**695.1**	**623.3**	**12**
	Lead	**kt**	**146.2**	**148.9**	**(2)**
	Copper	**kt**	**46.1**	**43.7**	**5**
	Gold	**koz**	**247**	**246**	**–**
	Silver	**koz**	**11,380**	**11,717**	**(3)**

Metals and Minerals

Production from own sources – Nickel assets[1]

			H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Integrated Nickel Operations (Sudbury, Raglan, Nikkelverk)					
	Nickel metal	kt	26.0	27.1	(4)
	Nickel in concentrates	kt	0.3	0.3	–
	Copper metal	kt	8.1	8.0	1
	Copper in concentrates	kt	17.4	19.8	(12)
	Cobalt metal	kt	0.4	0.4	–
Murrin Murrin					
	Nickel metal	kt	17.7	17.6	1
	Cobalt metal	kt	1.5	1.3	15
Koniambo	Nickel in ferronickel	kt	4.9	4.1	20
Total Nickel department					
	Nickel	**kt**	**48.9**	**49.1**	**–**
	Copper	**kt**	**25.5**	**27.8**	**(8)**
	Cobalt	**kt**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**12**

Production from own sources – Ferroalloys assets[1]

			H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Ferrochrome[7]		kt	756	652	16
PGM[8]	Platinum	koz	45	43	5
	Palladium	koz	23	24	(4)
	Rhodium	koz	7	8	(13)
	Gold	koz	1	1	–
	4E	**koz**	**76**	**76**	**–**
Vanadium Pentoxide		mlb	9.9	9.7	2

Metals and Minerals

Total production – Custom metallurgical assets[1]

			H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Copper (Altonorte, Pasar, Horne, CCR)					
	Copper metal	kt	216.9	199.7	9
	Copper anode	kt	244.9	266.0	(8)
Zinc (Portovesme, San Juan de Nieva, Nordenham, Northfleet)					
	Zinc metal	kt	390.1	388.2	–
	Lead metal	kt	94.5	100.5	(6)
	Silver	koz	5,143	5,165	–
Ferroalloys					
	Ferromanganese	kt	69	57	21
	Silicon Manganese	kt	55	52	6
Aluminium (Sherwin Alumina)					
	Alumina	kt	581	776	(25)

1 Controlled industrial assets and joint ventures only. Production is on a 100% basis, except as stated.
2 Relating to the PGM business within Ferroalloys only.
3 Copper metal includes copper contained in copper concentrates and blister.
4 Cobalt contained in concentrates and hydroxides.
5 The Group's pro-rata share of Collahuasi production (44%).
6 The Group's pro-rata share of Antamina production (33.75%).
7 The Group's attributable 79.5% share of the Glencore-Merafe Chrome Venture.
8 Consolidated 100% of Eland and 50% of Mototolo.

Metals and Minerals

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Copper assets

Total own sourced copper production was 730,900 tonnes, 3% lower than the comparable period. The net decrease relates mainly to anticipated grade variations at certain assets and planned maintenance, largely offset by period-on-period growth from African copper.

African copper

African copper produced 232,500 tonnes, a 10% increase on H1 2014, reflecting stronger production at all operations: Katanga (up 6%); Mutanda (up 7%); and Mopani (up 21%).

Katanga recently approved capital expenditure for upgrading of the production process to enable whole ore leaching, with expected commissioning in 2017. The new process is expected to lift copper oxide recoveries (increase production and the life of mine) and consequently reduce unit costs. In early H1 2015, mining and consequently processing, was negatively affected by wet weather.

Mutanda's increased mining and milling rates reflected a high level of consistency of plant operation.

Mopani increased production compared to H1 2014, due to the biennial maintenance shutdown in Q2 2014. However, production was lower than in H2 2014, as a result of stope restrictions in early 2015 and challenges with the current shaft infrastructure. The various ongoing major shaft development projects are expected to significantly simplify Mopani's infrastructure going forward, thereby increasing reliability and efficiency, as well as output.

Cobalt production of 8,100 tonnes was in line with the comparable period.

Collahuasi

The group's share of Collahuasi copper production was 95,300 tonnes. The 10% decrease compared to H1 2014 was due to the planned mill shutdown in February and temporary mill speed restrictions on the two smaller processing lines that affected ore throughput at the plant.

Antamina

The group's share of Antamina copper production was 56,800 tonnes (7% lower than H1 2014) and zinc production of 35,200 tonnes (30% higher than H1 2014). The planned mine sequence at Antamina has current mining areas having on average, higher levels of zinc and lower in copper.

Other South America

Copper production from Other South America was 147,900 tonnes. The 15% reduction compared to H1 2014 was due to the expected lower production from Alumbrera (28,200 tonnes reduction) on account of lower and more variable grades as it moves through the latter stages of its mine life. This was partly offset by Antapaccay, which increased production compared to H1 2014 (3,900 tonnes increase) due to consistently high throughput rates and the Tintaya plant restarting in May. The Antapaccay mine has successfully ramped up to feed both plants.

Gold production was 124,000 oz, 30% lower than H1 2014 and 41% lower than H2 2014, relating to lower head grades as anticipated in the life of mine plan at Alumbrera, partly offset by Antapaccay, due to higher mill throughput.

Australia

Australian own sourced copper production was 126,800 tonnes, 4% lower than the comparable period, as stocks of own sourced material at the refinery were particularly high at the start of 2014. Total copper production including third party material was 168,600 tonnes, in line with the comparable period.

Gold production was 39,000 oz, 11% higher than in H1 2014, with higher grades attributable to Ernest Henry.

Custom metallurgical assets

Custom copper cathode production was 216,900 tonnes, 9% higher than the comparable period, as Pasar was operational throughout the period, whereas production stopped for part of 2014 due to typhoon Haiyan.

Custom copper anode production was 244,900 tonnes, 8% lower than H1 2014, mainly reflecting the planned maintenance shutdown at Altonorte in May (completed ahead of schedule).

Zinc assets

Total own sourced zinc production was 730,300 tonnes, 12% higher than H1 2014, mainly relating to ramping up of the Australian zinc assets which accelerated in mid-2014.

Total own sourced lead production was 146,200 tonnes, 2% lower than H1 2014 and 8% lower than H2 2014. Reductions related mainly to unplanned maintenance at Kazzinc's lead furnace, partly offset by an increased contribution from McArthur River.

Kazzinc

Zinc production from own sources was 89,200 tonnes, 10% lower than the comparable period, primarily relating to lower head grades from the Maleevsky mine. Total zinc production including third party material was 150,600 tonnes, in line with H1 2014.

Own sourced copper production was 24,000 tonnes, a 26% increase over H1 2014, reflecting an increase in processing rates to nameplate capacity and the non-repeat of the furnace maintenance shutdown in H1 2014. Total copper production was 28,700 tonnes, a 14% increase over the comparable period.

Own sourced gold production was 247,000 oz and total gold production was 321,000 oz, in line with H1 2014.

Lead production from own sources was 8,000 tonnes, down 30% over H1 2014, due to an unplanned maintenance shutdown at the furnace. The shutdown also contributed to total lead production being 14% down.

Australia

Zinc production of 394,000 tonnes was 30% higher than the comparable period, due to the ramp-up at Mount Isa (50,500 tonnes) and McArthur River (41,300 tonnes).

Lead production was 108,800 tonnes, 2% higher than the comparable period, due to expansion at McArthur River (4,500 tonnes), partially offset by a slight reduction from Mount Isa, following cessation of mining at Handlebar Hill.

North America

North America produced 57,200 tonnes of zinc, 17% lower than H1 2014, relating mainly to lower grades at Matagami and Kidd.

Copper production of 21,000 tonnes was 9% lower than H1 2014, relating to expected declines in head grades at Matagami.

Other Zinc

This group of assets produced 154,700 tonnes of zinc, in line with the comparable period, but 7% down on H2 2014. The latter reflects lower grades at Los Quenuales and Rosh Pinah.

Lead production was 29,400 tonnes, a 3% reduction on the comparable period and 17% down on H2 2014. The reductions mainly related to lower head grades at Rosh Pinah and AR Zinc.

European custom metallurgical assets

Zinc European custom metallurgical assets produced 390,100 tonnes, in line with the comparable period.

Lead production was 94,500 tonnes, a 6% reduction on H1 2014, relating to a planned maintenance shutdown at the Portovesme lead smelter.

Nickel assets

Total own sourced nickel production in H1 2015 was 48,900 tonnes, flat on H1 2014 but 6% down on H2 2014. The reduction compared to H2 2014 mainly related to the metal leak at Koniambo in December 2014 and subsequent reduced production.

Integrated Nickel Operations ("INO")

INO own sourced nickel production was 26,300 tonnes, 4% down on the comparable period, reflecting lower head grades at Nickel Rim South (Sudbury) and the use of additional third party material to create an optimal blend for smelting. Total nickel production including third party material was 45,500 tonnes, 2% higher than the comparable period.

Own sourced copper production was 25,500 tonnes, 8% down on the comparable period, due to lower head grades at Nickel Rim South.

Australia

Murrin Murrin produced 17,700 tonnes of own sourced nickel, up 1% over the comparable period.

Metals and Minerals

Koniambo
Repair work continues at Line 1, following the metal leak in December 2014. Koniambo produced 4,900 tonnes of nickel in ferronickel in H1 2015, down from 8,500 tonnes in H2 2014. The remedial work continues to progress in line with expectations. As at 30 June 2015, incremental net operating costs, along with those costs related to the damaged plant and equipment, were $235 million. An insurance process has been initiated to recoup costs, whereby any associated recoveries will be recognised going forward as the claim progresses.

Ferroalloys assets
Ferrochrome
Attributable own sourced ferrochrome production was 756,000 tonnes, 16% higher than the comparable period. The increase mainly relates to Lion 2, which started production in H1 2014 and is now fully ramped up.

Platinum Group Metals ("PGM")
PGM (4E) production was 76,000 oz, in line with the comparable period, but 6% lower than H2 2014. The reduction reflects lower head grades at Mototolo and certain operational issues at Eland.

Vanadium
Vanadium pentoxide production was 9.9 million lbs, 2% higher than the comparable period. The variations in production relate mainly to the timing and duration of the annual shutdown.

Manganese
Manganese production was 124,000 tonnes, 14% higher than the comparable period and 8% higher than H2 2014, reflecting the decision to increase utilisation at the plant in France in response to market conditions.

Aluminium assets
Sherwin Alumina
Sherwin produced 581,000 tonnes of alumina, 25% lower than the comparable period, reflecting the decision in mid-2014 to stop production at one of the five digesters in response to market conditions and power failures at the third party energy supplier.

Energy Products

US$ million	**Marketing activities**	**Industrial activities**	**H1 2015**	Marketing activities	Industrial activities	H1 2014
Revenue	**38,402**	**4,560**	**42,962**	65,735	5,571	71,306
Adjusted EBITDA	**509**	**1,140**	**1,649**	252	1,468	1,720
Adjusted EBIT	**479**	**(21)**	**458**	227	394	621
Adjusted EBITDA margin	***1.3%***	***25.0%***	***3.8%***	*0.4%*	*26.4%*	*2.4%*

MARKET CONDITIONS

Selected average commodity prices

	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
S&P GSCI Energy Index	192	338	(43)
Coal API4 ($/t)	62	76	(18)
Coal Newcastle (6,000) ($/t)	60	75	(20)
Australian coking coal average realised export price ($/t)	107	123	(13)
Australian semi-soft coal average realised export price ($/t)	82	98	(16)
Australian thermal coal average realised export price ($/t)	63	75	(16)
Australian thermal coal average realised domestic price ($/t)	34	31	10
South African thermal coal average realised export price ($/t)	57	72	(21)
South African thermal coal average realised domestic price ($/t)	24	23	4
Prodeco (Colombia) thermal coal average realised export price ($/t)	66	78	(15)
Cerrejón (Colombia) thermal coal average realised export price ($/t)	58	68	(15)
Oil price – Brent ($/bbl)	59	109	(46)

Marketing

Highlights

Adjusted EBIT was $479 million, more than double H1 2014, supported by increased volatility and beneficial curve structures in some oil markets, versus the largely “flat” markets that prevailed over the first half of 2014, while coal trading conditions remained challenging, owing to continued oversupply in numerous markets.

Financial information

US$ million	**H1 2015**	H1 2014	Change %
Revenue	**38,402**	65,735	(42)
Adjusted EBITDA	**509**	252	102
Adjusted EBIT	**479**	227	111

Selected marketing volumes sold

	Unit	**H1 2015**	H1 2014	Change %
Thermal coal[1]	mt	**43.3**	46.1	(6)
Metallurgical coal[1]	mt	**1.0**	1.7	(41)
Coke[1]	mt	**0.3**	0.4	(25)
Crude oil	mbbls	**288**	222	30
Oil products	mbbls	**308**	325	(5)

1 Includes agency volumes

Coal

Declining Chinese seaborne import thermal coal demand has been a dominant feature of thermal coal markets. This decline has been driven by rising coastal ultra high voltage capacity, hydro and nuclear power supply. Regarding China’s revised import regulations, Indonesian low energy coals have been most impacted with higher energy coals from Australia being relatively resilient. In Europe, coal demand has remained flat, while Indian, Mediterranean and African demand continued to grow. Asian thermal coal demand also continues to increase in Korea, Taiwan and Malaysia as new power stations become operational.

On the supply side, necessary cutbacks are taking place in Indonesia and the US, albeit more slowly than required by market forces. Falling prices have reduced price differentials across the various market segments and buyers are now favouring higher energy products at the expense of low energy coals, particularly from Indonesia. The pricing shift is supporting stable supply from Australia and Colombia while South Africa and Russia are marginally increasing supply, having disproportionately benefitted from the weaker domestic currencies. Further supply reductions are anticipated for the balance of 2015.

Oil

Concerns around excess oil production and supply, which led to precipitous price declines and heightened volatility over the course of H2 2014, carried through into 2015, where we reached $46 per barrel for Brent in January. Although these concerns have not abated, the market recovered somewhat from seemingly oversold levels to trade in a range of $50 to $65 per barrel for the rest of the period. The oil forward curve continues to be firmly in contango, with near dated crude oil volatility remaining at elevated levels above 30%, as the market looks to digest production and price signals from OPEC and non-OPEC sources and the likelihood of lower demand growth, in the main driven by lower oil demand growth expectations for China.

The contango structure, although not fully compensating for the typical carry trade, coupled with high volatility and healthy refining margins made it an environment conducive to physical oil trading and marketing activities. The wet freight market continues to feed off this, with good demand for tanker vessels noted in most classes.

Energy Products

Industrial activities

Highlights

Energy Products industrial revenue was $4,560 million, down 18% on H1 2014, relating to lower coal and oil prices. Realised US$ coal export prices were down 13-21% period on period, and Brent oil, at $59 per barrel on average, was 46% lower than H1 2014. Adjusted EBITDA was down 22% to $1,140 million, reflecting the impact of these lower prices, substantially offset by a weaker Australian dollar, South African rand and Colombian Peso, unit cost savings achieved in coal and a 68% rise in Glencore oil production, as the Mangara and Badila fields in Chad increased production. In response to market conditions, Coal production is being cut-back in Australia, while significant amendments have been made to Chad's oil exploration and development programme. Furthermore, in August 2015, it was announced that Optimum Coal Mines (South Africa) has commenced business rescue proceedings, given the continued and unsustainable financial hardship as a result of its agreement with Eskom.

Financial information

US$ million	**H1 2015**	H1 2014	Change %
Net revenue			
Coal operating revenue			
Coking Australia	**294**	395	(26)
Thermal Australia	**1,871**	2,237	(16)
Thermal South Africa	**812**	973	(17)
Prodeco	**557**	733	(24)
Cerrejón[1]	**336**	372	(10)
Coal operating revenue	**3,870**	4,710	(18)
Coal other revenue			
Coking Australia	**146**	194	(25)
Thermal Australia	**271**	326	(17)
Thermal South Africa	**1**	8	(88)
Prodeco	**–**	6	(100)
Coal other revenue (buy-in coal)	**418**	534	(22)
Coal total revenue			
Coking Australia	**440**	589	(25)
Thermal Australia	**2,142**	2,563	(16)
Thermal South Africa	**813**	981	(17)
Prodeco	**557**	739	(25)
Cerrejón[1]	**336**	372	(10)
Coal total revenue	**4,288**	5,244	(18)
Oil	**272**	327	(17)
Energy products revenue – segmental measure	**4,560**	5,571	(18)
Impact of presenting joint ventures on an equity accounting basis	**(336)**	(372)	n.m.
Energy products revenue – reported measure	**4,224**	5,199	(19)

1 Represents the Group's share of this JV.

Energy Products

US$ million	Adjusted EBITDA H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %	Adjusted EBIT H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Coking Australia	**86**	82	5	**18**	2	n.m.
Thermal Australia	**459**	595	(23)	**(39)**	64	(161)
Thermal South Africa	**230**	203	13	**40**	16	150
Prodeco	**143**	184	(22)	**58**	97	(40)
Cerrejón[1]	**110**	138	(20)	**15**	68	(78)
Total coal	**1,028**	1,202	(14)	**92**	247	(63)
Adjusted EBITDA margin[2]	***27%***	*26%*				
Oil	**112**	266	(58)	**(113)**	147	(177)
Adjusted EBITDA margin	***41%***	*81%*				
Energy products – segmental measure	**1,140**	1,468	(22)	**(21)**	394	(105)
Adjusted EBITDA margin[2]	***28%***	*29%*				
Impact of presenting joint ventures on an equity accounting basis	**(126)**	(87)	n.m.	**(31)**	(17)	n.m.
Energy products – reported measure	**1,014**	1,381	(27)	**(52)**	377	(114)

1 Represents the Group's share of this JV.
2 Coal EBITDA margin is calculated on the basis of Coal operating revenue, as set out in the preceding table.

Energy Products

US$ million	H1 2015 Sustaining	H1 2015 Expansion	H1 2015 Total	H1 2014 Sustaining	H1 2014 Expansion	H1 2014 Total
Capex						
Australia (thermal and coking)	**114**	**86**	**200**	190	218	408
Thermal South Africa	**46**	**84**	**130**	83	165	248
Prodeco	**12**	**5**	**17**	4	6	10
Cerrejón[1]	**13**	**6**	**19**	14	31	45
Total Coal	**185**	**181**	**366**	291	420	711
Oil	**288**	**145**	**433**	–	288	288
Capex – segmental measure	**473**	**326**	**799**	291	708	999
Impact of presenting joint ventures on an equity accounting basis	**(13)**	**(6)**	**(19)**	(14)	(31)	(45)
Total expansion capex – reported measure	**460**	**320**	**780**	277	677	954

1 Represents the Group's share of this JV.

Energy Products

Production data

Coal assets[1]

		H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Australian coking coal	mt	2.7	2.9	(7)
Australian semi-soft coal	mt	1.8	1.8	–
Australian thermal coal (export)	mt	24.2	26.0	(7)
Australian thermal coal (domestic)	mt	1.7	2.7	(37)
South African thermal coal (export)	mt	11.0	10.2	8
South African thermal coal (domestic)	mt	11.3	11.5	(2)
Prodeco	mt	10.1	10.2	(1)
Cerrejón[2]	mt	5.9	5.9	–
Total Coal department	**mt**	**68.7**	**71.2**	**(4)**

1 Controlled industrial assets and joint ventures only. Production is on a 100% basis except for joint ventures, where the Group's attributable share of production is included.
2 The Group's pro-rata share of Cerrejón production (33.3%).

Oil assets

		H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Glencore entitlement interest basis				
Equatorial Guinea	kbbl	2,479	2,562	(3)
Chad	kbbl	2,815	597	372
Total Oil department	kbbl	5,294	3,159	68
Gross basis				
Equatorial Guinea	kbbl	11,447	12,035	(5)
Chad	kbbl	3,849	1,983	94
Total Oil department	kbbl	15,296	14,018	9

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Coal assets

Total own sourced coal production in H1 2015 was 68.7 million tonnes, 4% lower than the comparable period. The reduction was mainly attributable to Australian thermal production, due to a market-driven decision to cut back production and some operating issues that arose.

As announced on 4 August 2015, Optimum Coal (South Africa) has commenced business rescue proceedings. Optimum is contracted to supply 5.5 million tonnes per annum to Eskom, based on an agreement signed in 1993. This agreement has resulted in Optimum supplying coal to Eskom at significantly less than its cost of production for a number of years. The directors of Optimum are of the view that if the Eskom supply agreement can successfully be renegotiated, there is a reasonable prospect of rescuing Optimum.

Australian coking

Australian coking coal production was 2.7 million tonnes, 0.2 million tonnes lower than H1 2014.

Australian thermal and semi-soft

Australian thermal and semi-soft coal production was 27.7 million tonnes, 9% lower than the comparable period. The reduction relates to the decision to cut back coal production amid weak market conditions, augmented by the impact of difficult ground conditions at Bulga underground. The period-on-period movement also reflects the impact of Ravensworth underground and Ulan open-cut placed on care and maintenance in H2 2014.

South African thermal

South Africa produced 22.3 million tonnes, 3% higher than H1 2014. This mainly reflected increases at iMpunzi (reprocessing of coal discards) and the ramp-up of opencast operations and continued underground productivity improvements at Tweefontein. The impact of Optimum's business rescue proceedings will take effect over the remainder of 2015.

Energy Products

Prodeco

Prodeco produced 10.1 million tonnes, in line with the comparable period.

Cerrejón

Glencore's share of Cerrejón production was 5.9 million tonnes, in line with the comparable period.

Oil E&P assets

Glencore's share of production was 5.3 million barrels, 68% higher than the comparable period and 26% higher than H2 2014. These increases reflect production from the Badila and Mangara fields in Chad, which have been progressively ramped up and where Glencore increased its ownership interest through the Caracal acquisition in July 2014.

Following the sharp decline in oil prices in late 2014 and continuing into 2015, significant amendments were made to Chad's work programme, with the objective of preserving value for the long term, while reducing cash outlays in the near term. This included changes to the fields' capex and production profiles and significantly reducing the number of drilling rigs in operation. As a result, the value of these operations was impaired by $792 million.

Agricultural Products

US$ million	**Marketing activities**	**Industrial activities**	**H1 2015**	Marketing activities	Industrial activities	H1 2014
Revenue	**10,742**	**1,109**	**11,851**	10,915	1,673	12,588
Adjusted EBITDA	**261**	**71**	**332**	546	73	619
Adjusted EBIT	**199**	**31**	**230**	473	35	508
Adjusted EBITDA margin	***2.4%***	***6.4%***	***2.8%***	*5.0%*	*4.4%*	*4.9%*

MARKET CONDITIONS

Selected average commodity prices

	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
S&P GSCI Agriculture Index	299	384	(22)
CBOT wheat price (US¢/bu)	513	635	(19)
CBOT corn no.2 price (US¢/bu)	375	466	(20)
CBOT soya beans (US¢/bu)	977	1,414	(31)
ICE cotton price (US¢/lb)	63	88	(28)
ICE sugar # 11 price (US¢/lb)	13	17	(24)

Highlights

Adjusted EBITDA was $332 million, a 46% reduction compared to H1 2014. The decrease reflected a more challenging grains trading environment, with generally good crops pressuring prices and limiting volatility. The introduction of a wheat export tax in Russia early in the year had a negative impact as, at the time of its imposition, we held stocks earmarked for export from there. Oilseeds marketing performed well and consistently, as did cotton. The second half 2015 is expected to be significantly up on the first half, with an improved grain marketing performance.

Overall grain handling in Canada and Australia, whilst satisfactory, could not match the very strong performance of H1 2014. The Canadian crop harvested in September 2014, though within a normal range, fell well short of the previous year's record crop and there are some 'dryness' concerns regarding the 2015 crop.

Marketing

Financial information

US$ million	**H1 2015**	H1 2014	Change %
Revenue	**10,742**	10,915	(2)
Adjusted EBITDA	**261**	546	(52)
Adjusted EBIT	**199**	473	(58)

Selected marketing volumes sold

	Unit	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Grains	mt	**22.1**	19.5	13
Oil/oilseeds	mt	**10.8**	10.6	2
Cotton	mt	**0.2**	0.2	–
Sugar	mt	**0.4**	0.3	33

Agricultural Products

Industrial activities

Operating highlights

In total, Agriculture produced/processed 4.5 million tonnes in H1 2015, compared with 4.8 million tonnes in H1 2014. Crush volumes of 2.7 million tonnes were in line with the prior period, reflecting the addition of the newly acquired Magdeburg plant in Germany and higher production at the Timbues plant in Argentina, offset by lower production at various other sites, depending on availability of seeds and general commercial conditions. Softseed crushing margins in Europe were poor despite good 2014 crops, but soyabean crushing in Argentina benefited from the large crop and, late in the period, good farmer selling. Biodiesel production was 248,000 tonnes, down 27% compared to the prior period, reflecting reduced demand due to both regulatory changes and lower competing diesel prices and also the scheduling of planned maintenance. Currency devaluation and economic slowdown adversely impacted wheat milling in Brazil and lower Asian rice prices provided a challenge for our South American rice milling business.

Taking all the above factors into account, Industrial Adjusted EBITDA was $71 million in H1 2015, in-line with H1 2014, but achieved at a higher Adjusted EBITDA margin of 6.4%, reflecting the portfolio's improving asset quality.

Financial information

US$ million	**H1 2015**	H1 2014	Change %
Revenue	**1,109**	1,673	(34)
Adjusted EBITDA	**71**	73	(3)
Adjusted EBIT	**31**	35	(11)
Adjusted EBITDA margin	***6.4%***	*4.4%*	
Sustaining capex	**17**	14	
Expansionary capex	**33**	49	
Total capex	**50**	63	

Agricultural Products processing / production data

		H1 2015	H1 2014	Change %
Farming	kt	132	162	(19)
Crushing	kt	2,702	2,678	1
Long term toll agreement	kt	130	206	(37)
Biodiesel	kt	248	341	(27)
Rice milling	kt	91	127	(28)
Wheat milling	kt	486	525	(7)
Sugarcane processing	kt	702	723	(3)
Total agricultural products	**kt**	**4,491**	**4,762**	**(6)**

Responsibility Statement

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- the condensed set of consolidated financial statements has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as endorsed and adopted by the European Union;
- the interim report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.7R (being an indication of important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year, and their impact on the interim report and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year); and
- the interim report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.8R (being disclosure of related party transactions that have taken place in the first six months of the current financial year and that have materially affected the financial position or the performance of the Group during that period and any changes in the related party transactions described in the last annual report that could have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the Group in the first six months of the current financial year).

By order of the Board,

Steven Kalmin
Chief Financial Officer

18 August 2015

Independent review report to Glencore plc

We have been engaged by Glencore plc ("the Company") to review the condensed interim consolidated financial statements in the half-year financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2015 which comprises the condensed consolidated statements of (loss)/income, comprehensive (loss)/income, financial position, cash flows and changes in equity and related notes 1 to 25. We have read the other information contained in the half-year financial report and considered whether it contains any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the information in the condensed set of financial statements.

This report is made solely to the Company in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (UK and Ireland) 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company those matters we are required to state to it in an independent review report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, for our review work, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

Directors' responsibilities

The half-year financial report is the responsibility of, and has been approved by, the directors. The directors are responsible for preparing the half-year financial report in accordance with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority.

As disclosed in note 2, the annual financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and International Financial Reporting Standards. The condensed set of financial statements included in this half-year financial report has been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting," as adopted by the European Union.

Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to express to the Company a conclusion on the condensed set of financial statements in the half-year financial report based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (UK and Ireland) 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed interim consolidated financial statements in the half-year financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2015 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 as adopted by the European Union and the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority.

Deloitte LLP

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Recognised Auditor

London, United Kingdom

18 August 2015

Condensed consolidated statement of (loss)/income

For the six months ended 30 June (unaudited)

US$ million	Notes	2015	2014
Revenue		**85,708**	114,064
Cost of goods sold		**(83,598)**	(110,334)
Selling and administrative expenses		**(636)**	(720)
Share of income from associates and joint ventures	10	**176**	369
Loss on disposal of investments	4	**(256)**	–
Other expense – net	5	**(1,250)**	(117)
Dividend income		**2**	18
Interest income		**113**	147
Interest expense		**(786)**	(929)
(Loss)/Income before income taxes		**(527)**	2,498
Income tax expense	7	**(290)**	(717)
(Loss)/Income for the period		**(817)**	1,781
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		**(141)**	61
Equity holders		**(676)**	1,720
(Loss)/Earnings per share:			
Basic (US$)	15	**(0.05)**	0.13
Diluted (US$)	15	**(0.05)**	0.13

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss)/income

For the six months ended 30 June (unaudited)

US$ million	Notes	2015	2014
(Loss)/Income for the period		**(817)**	1,781
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Items not to be reclassified to the statement of income in subsequent periods:			
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses, net of tax of $2 million (2014: $19 million)		**(19)**	(54)
Net items not to be reclassified to the statement of income in subsequent periods		**(19)**	(54)
Items that are or may be reclassified to the statement of income in subsequent periods:			
Exchange loss on translation of foreign operations		**(440)**	(167)
(Losses)/gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax of $9 million (2014: $25 million)		**(208)**	326
Share of comprehensive (loss)/income from associates and joint ventures	10	**(12)**	38
(Loss)/gain on available for sale financial instruments	10	**(233)**	208
Cash flow hedges transferred to the statement of income, net of tax of $nil (2014: $nil)		**(3)**	–
Net items that are or may be reclassified to the statement of income in subsequent periods		**(896)**	405
Other comprehensive (loss)/income		**(915)**	351
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		**(1,732)**	2,132
Attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		**(178)**	60
Equity holders		**(1,554)**	2,072

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014

US$ million	Notes	2015 (unaudited)	2014 (audited)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	**68,880**	70,110
Intangible assets	9	**8,707**	8,866
Investments in associates and joint ventures	10	**11,815**	12,274
Other investments	10	**1,098**	1,472
Advances and loans	11	**4,570**	4,597
Deferred tax assets		**1,710**	1,667
		96,780	98,986
Current assets			
Inventories	12	**23,599**	24,436
Accounts receivable	13	**20,352**	21,456
Other financial assets	21	**3,757**	4,036
Prepaid expenses and other assets		**489**	436
Marketable securities		**35**	31
Cash and cash equivalents		**3,062**	2,824
		51,294	53,219
Total assets		**148,074**	152,205
Equity and liabilities			
Capital and reserves – attributable to equity holders			
Share capital	14	**133**	133
Reserves and retained earnings		**44,822**	48,409
		44,955	48,542
Non-controlling interests		**3,393**	2,938
Total equity		**48,348**	51,480
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	17	**39,074**	40,688
Deferred income		**1,020**	1,120
Deferred tax liabilities		**6,347**	6,435
Other financial liabilities	21	**303**	980
Provisions		**7,444**	7,555
		54,188	56,778
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	17	**11,407**	12,005
Accounts payable	18	**28,118**	26,881
Deferred income		**145**	153
Provisions		**377**	576
Other financial liabilities	21	**5,252**	3,956
Income tax payable		**239**	376
		45,538	43,947
Total equity and liabilities		**148,074**	152,205

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

For the six months ended 30 June (unaudited)

US$ million	Notes	2015	2014
Operating activities			
(Loss)/Income before income taxes		**(527)**	2,498
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		**2,860**	2,567
Share of income from associates and joint ventures	10	**(176)**	(369)
Decrease in other long term liabilities		**(69)**	(50)
Loss on disposal of investments	4	**256**	–
Unrealised mark to market movements on other investments	5	**100**	(19)
Impairments	6	**792**	–
Other non-cash items – net[1]		**157**	167
Interest expense – net		**673**	782
Cash generated by operating activities before working capital changes		**4,066**	5,576
Working capital changes			
Decrease in accounts receivable[2]		**1,729**	519
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		**919**	(549)
Increase in accounts payable[3]		**2,084**	277
Total working capital changes		**4,732**	247
Income taxes paid		**(543)**	(584)
Interest received		**25**	24
Interest paid		**(774)**	(826)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**7,506**	4,437
Investing activities			
Decrease in long term advances and loans		**(187)**	(655)
Net cash used in acquisition of subsidiaries	19	**(130)**	–
Purchase of investments		**(188)**	(479)
Proceeds from sale of investments		**37**	82
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(2,608)**	(3,517)
Payments for exploration and evaluation	8	**(322)**	(270)
Capital expenditures related to assets held for sale		**–**	(798)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**48**	77
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures	10	**247**	641
Net cash used by investing activities		**(3,103)**	(4,919)

1 Includes certain non-cash items as disclosed in note 5.

2 Includes movements in other financial assets, prepaid expenses and marketable securities.

3 Includes movements in other financial liabilities, provisions and deferred income.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

For the six months ended 30 June (unaudited)

US$ million	Notes	2015	2014
Financing Activities[1]			
Proceeds from issuance of capital market notes		**4,721**	3,686
Repayment of capital market notes		**(2,389)**	(951)
Repurchase of convertible bonds		**–**	(587)
(Repayment of)/proceeds from other non-current borrowings		**(1,436)**	329
Margin (payments)/receipts in respect of financing related hedging activities		**(467)**	202
(Repayment of)/proceeds from current borrowings		**(2,709)**	10
Acquisition of additional interest in subsidiaries		**–**	(61)
Return of capital/distributions to non-controlling interests		**(50)**	(144)
Net purchase of own shares		**(238)**	(30)
Payment of profit participation certificates		**(46)**	(127)
Distributions paid to equity holders of the parent	16	**(1,551)**	(1,457)
Net cash (used)/generated by financing activities		**(4,165)**	870
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**238**	388
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		**2,824**	2,849
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		**3,062**	3,237

1 Presented net of directly attributable issuance costs where applicable.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

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Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the six months ended 30 June (unaudited)

US$ million	(Deficit)/ retained earnings	Share premium	Other reserves	Own shares	Total reserves and (deficit)/ retained earnings	Share capital	Total equity attributable to equity holders	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
1 January 2014	(2,412)	54,777	(2,418)	(767)	49,180	133	49,313	3,368	52,681
Income for the period	1,720	–	–	–	1,720	–	1,720	61	1,781
Other comprehensive income	(16)	–	368	–	352	–	352	(1)	351
Total comprehensive income	**1,704**	**–**	**368**	**–**	**2,072**	**–**	**2,072**	**60**	**2,132**
Own share purchases	–	–	–	(38)	(38)	–	(38)	–	(38)
Own share disposal	(34)	–	–	49	15	–	15	–	15
Equity settled share-based expenses	28	–	–	–	28	–	28	–	28
Equity portion of partially repurchased convertible bonds	22	–	(22)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Change in ownership interest in subsidiaries	–	–	9	–	9	–	9	(70)	(61)
Distributions paid[2]	–	(1,457)	–	–	(1,457)	–	(1,457)	(144)	(1,601)
30 June 2014	**(692)**	**53,320**	**(2,063)**	**(756)**	**49,809**	**133**	**49,942**	**3,214**	**53,156**
1 January 2015	**(222)**	**52,533**	**(2,409)**	**(1,493)**	**48,409**	**133**	**48,542**	**2,938**	**51,480**
Loss for the period	(676)	–	–	–	(676)	–	(676)	(141)	(817)
Other comprehensive loss	(31)	–	(847)	–	(878)	–	(878)	(37)	(915)
Total comprehensive loss	**(707)**	**–**	**(847)**	**–**	**(1,554)**	**–**	**(1,554)**	**(178)**	**(1,732)**
Own share purchases	–	–	–	(240)	(240)	–	(240)	–	(240)
Own share disposal	(43)	–	–	55	12	–	12	–	12
Equity settled share-based expenses	44	–	–	–	44	–	44	–	44
Change in ownership interest in subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	(2)
Cancellation of put option[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	685	685
Distributions paid[2]	–	(1,849)	–	–	(1,849)	–	(1,849)	(50)	(1,899)
30 June 2015	**(928)**	**50,684**	**(3,256)**	**(1,678)**	**44,822**	**133**	**44,955**	**3,393**	**48,348**

1 See note 21.

2 See note 16 for the Group's final distribution.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements

For the six months ended 30 June (unaudited)

1. Corporate information

Glencore plc (the "Company", "Parent", the "Group" or "Glencore"), is a leading integrated producer and marketer of natural resources, with worldwide activities in the production, refinement, processing, storage, transport and marketing of metals and minerals, energy products and agricultural products. Glencore operates on a global scale, marketing and distributing physical commodities sourced from third party producers and own production to industrial consumers, such as those in the automotive, steel, power generation, oil and food processing industries. Glencore also provides financing, logistics and other services to producers and consumers of commodities. In this regard, Glencore seeks to capture value throughout the commodity supply chain. Glencore's long experience as a commodity producer and merchant has allowed it to develop and build upon its expertise in the commodities which it markets and cultivate long-term relationships with a broad supplier and customer base across diverse industries and in multiple geographic regions.

Glencore plc is a publicly traded limited company incorporated in Jersey and domiciled in Switzerland. Its ordinary shares are traded on the London, Hong Kong and Johannesburg stock exchanges.

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 18 August 2015.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as adopted by the European Union (EU), and the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority effective for Glencore's reporting for the period ended 30 June 2015. These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto included in the audited 2014 Annual Report of Glencore plc and subsidiaries (2014 Annual Report) available at www.glencore.com. These financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2015 and 2014, and financial information for the year ended 31 December 2014 do not constitute statutory accounts. Certain financial information that is included in the audited annual financial statements but is not required for interim reporting purposes has been condensed or omitted.

The 2014 Annual Report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 have been filed with the Jersey Registrar of Companies and was not qualified.

The interim financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2015 has been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors believe there are no material uncertainties that lead to significant doubt that the Group can continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future, a period not less than 12 months from the date of this report. Further information is included on page 9 of the Financial Review.

All amounts are expressed in millions of United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated, consistent with the predominant functional currency of Glencore's operations.

The impact of seasonality or cyclicality on operations is not regarded as significant to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Significant accounting policies

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are prepared using the same accounting policies as applied in the audited 2014 Annual Report.

New standards not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these interim financial statements, the following new standards, which are applicable to Glencore, were issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation – effective for year ends beginning on or after 1 January 2016

The amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment and the amendments to IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortisation of intangible assets.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers – effective for year ends beginning on or after 1 January 2018

IFRS 15 applies to revenue from contracts with customers and replaces all of the revenue standards and interpretations in IFRS. The standard outlines the principles an entity must apply to measure and recognise revenue and the related cash flows.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments – effective for year ends beginning on or after 1 January 2017

IFRS 9 modifies the classification and measurement of certain classes of financial assets and liabilities. The most significant change is to rationalise from four to two primary categories of financial assets.

The directors are currently evaluating the impact these new standards may have on the financial statements of Glencore.

3. Segment information

Glencore is organised and operates on a worldwide basis in 3 core business segments – metals and minerals, energy products and agricultural products, with each business segment responsible for the marketing, sourcing, hedging, logistics and industrial investment activities of their respective products and reflecting the structure used by Glencore's management to assess the performance of Glencore.

The business segments' contributions to the Group are primarily derived from the net margin or premium earned from physical marketing activities (net sale and purchase of physical commodities), provision of marketing and related value-add services and the margin earned from industrial asset activities (net resulting from the sale of physical commodities over the cost of production and/or cost of sales) and comprise the following underlying key commodities:

- Metals and minerals: Copper, zinc, lead, alumina, aluminium, ferro alloys, nickel, cobalt and iron ore, including smelting, refining, mining, processing and storage related operations of the relevant commodities;
- Energy products: Crude oil, oil products, steam coal and metallurgical coal including investments in coal mining and oil production operations, ports, vessels and storage facilities; and
- Agricultural products: Wheat, corn, canola, barley, rice, oil seeds, meals, edible oils, biofuels, cotton and sugar supported by investments in farming, storage, handling, processing and port facilities.

Corporate and other: consolidated statement of income amount represents unallocated Group related expenses (including variable pool bonus charges). Statement of financial position amounts represent Group related balances.

The financial performance of the segments is principally evaluated with reference to Adjusted EBIT/EBITDA which is the net result of revenue less cost of goods sold and selling and administrative expenses plus share of income from associates and joint ventures, dividend income and the attributable share of underlying Adjusted EBIT/EBITDA of certain associates and joint ventures which are accounted for internally by means of proportionate consolidation.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in note 2 with the exception of certain associates and joint ventures. Under IFRS 11, Glencore's investments in the Antamina copper/zinc mine (34% owned) and the Cerrejón coal mine (33% owned) are considered to be associates as they are not subject to joint control and the Collahuasi copper mine (44% owned) is considered to be a joint venture. Associates and joint ventures are required to be accounted for in Glencore's financial statements under the equity method. For internal reporting and analysis, Glencore evaluates the performance of these investments under the proportionate consolidation method reflecting Glencore's proportionate share of the revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities of the investments. The balances as presented for internal reporting purposes are reconciled to Glencore's statutory disclosures as outlined in the following tables.

3. Segment information (continued)

Six months ended 30 June 2015

US$ million	Metals and minerals	Energy products	Agricultural products	Corporate and other	Total
Revenue – Marketing activities[1]	19,105	38,402	10,742	–	**68,249**
Revenue – Industrial activities	12,905	4,560	1,109	3	**18,577**
Revenue	32,010	42,962	11,851	3	**86,826**
Marketing activities					
Adjusted EBIT	444	479	199	(51)	**1,071**
Depreciation and amortisation	16	30	62	1	**109**
Adjusted EBITDA	460	509	261	(50)	**1,180**
Industrial activities					
Adjusted EBIT	547	(21)	31	(216)	**341**
Depreciation and amortisation[2]	1,889	1,161	40	–	**3,090**
Adjusted EBITDA	2,436	1,140	71	(216)	**3,431**
Total Adjusted EBITDA	2,896	1,649	332	(266)	**4,611**
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,905)	(1,191)	(102)	(1)	**(3,199)**
Total Adjusted EBIT	991	458	230	(267)	**1,412**
Significant items[3]					
Other expense – net[4]					**(1,250)**
Unrealised intergroup profit elimination adjustments[5]					**325**
Interest expense – net[6]					**(675)**
Loss on disposal of investments[7]					**(256)**
Income tax expense[8]					**(373)**
Loss for the period					**(817)**
Total assets (as at 30 June 2015)	81,143	51,687	9,970	5,274	**148,074**
Capital expenditure – Marketing activities	55	8	57	–	**120**
Capital expenditure – Industrial activities[9]	2,089	799	50	131	**3,069**
Capital expenditure (30 June 2015)	2,144	807	107	131	**3,189**

1 Balance is net of intra-segment sales arising from transactions between the Industrial and Marketing activities. Metals and minerals segment: $9,376 million (2014: $11,102 million), Energy products segment $1,195 million (2014: $1,555 million) and Agricultural products $801 million (2014: $1,191 million).

2 Includes an adjustment of $339 million (2014: $273 million) to depreciation and amortisation expenses related to presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis. Metals and minerals segment $244 million (2014: $203 million) and Energy products segment $95 million (2014: $70 million), see table below, page 47.

3 Significant items of income and expense which, due to their financial impacts, nature or the expected infrequency of the events giving rise to them, have been separated for internal reporting and analysis of Glencore's results.

4 See note 5.

5 Represents the required adjustment to eliminate unrealised profit or losses arising on intergroup transactions. For Glencore, such adjustments arise on the sale of product, in the ordinary course of business, from its Industrial operations to its Marketing arm and management assesses segment performance prior to any such adjustments, as if the sales were to third parties.

6 Includes an adjustment of $2 million (2014: $10 million) to interest expenses related to presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis. Metals and minerals segment: interest income of $1 million (2014: $12 million) and Energy products segment interest expense of $3 million (2014: $2 million), see table below, page 47.

7 See note 4.

8 Includes an adjustment of $83 million (2014: $163 million) to income tax expenses related to presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis. Metals and minerals segment: $55 million (2014: $148 million) and Energy products segment $28 million (2014: $15 million), see table below, page 47.

9 Includes an adjustment of $161 million (2014: $240 million) to capital expenditure related to presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis. Metals and minerals segment: $142 million (2014: $195 million) and Energy products segment $19 million (2014: $45 million), see table below, page 47.

3. Segment information (continued)

Six months ended 30 June 2014

US$ million	Metals and minerals	Energy products	Agricultural products	Corporate and other	Total
Revenue – Marketing activities[1]	16,967	65,735	10,915	–	**93,617**
Revenue – Industrial activities	14,618	5,571	1,673	71	**21,933**
Revenue	31,585	71,306	12,588	71	**115,550**
Marketing activities					
Adjusted EBIT	888	227	473	(76)	**1,512**
Depreciation and amortisation	14	25	73	–	**112**
Adjusted EBITDA	902	252	546	(76)	**1,624**
Industrial activities					
Adjusted EBIT	1,902	394	35	(219)	**2,112**
Depreciation and amortisation[2]	1,610	1,074	38	6	**2,728**
Adjusted EBITDA	3,512	1,468	73	(213)	**4,840**
Total Adjusted EBITDA	4,414	1,720	619	(289)	**6,464**
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,624)	(1,099)	(111)	(6)	**(2,840)**
Total Adjusted EBIT	2,790	621	508	(295)	**3,624**
Significant items[3]					
Other expense – net[4]					**(117)**
Share of associates exceptional items[5]					**(74)**
Interest expense – net[6]					**(772)**
Income tax expense[7]					**(880)**
Income for the period					**1,781**
Total assets (as at 30 June 2014)	80,717	54,827	10,328	12,967	**158,839**
Capital expenditure – Marketing activities	30	22	77	–	**129**
Capital expenditure – Industrial activities[8]	3,495	999	63	139	**4,696**
Capital expenditure (30 June 2014)	3,525	1,021	140	139	**4,825**

1 Balance is net of intra-segment sales arising from transactions between the Industrial and Marketing activities. Metals and minerals segment: $11,102 million, Energy products segment $1,555 million and Agricultural products $1,191 million.

2 Includes an adjustment of $273 million to depreciation and amortisation expenses related to presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis. Metals and minerals segment: $203 million and Energy products segment $70 million, see table below, page 48.

3 Significant items of income and expense which, due to their financial impacts, nature or the expected infrequency of the events giving rise to them, have been separated for internal reporting and analysis of Glencore's results.

4 See note 5.

5 Share of associates' exceptional items comprise Glencore's share of exceptional charges booked directly by various associates, predominantly Lonmin, relating mainly to various costs incurred in connection with the prolonged platinum strikes in South Africa.

6 Includes an adjustment of $10 million to interest expenses related to presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis. Metals and minerals segment: interest income of $12 million and Energy products segment interest expense of $2 million, see table below, page 48.

7 Includes an adjustment of $163 million to income tax expenses related to presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis. Metals and minerals segment: $148 million and Energy products segment $15 million, see table below, page 48.

8 Includes an adjustment of $240 million to capital expenditure related to presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis. Metals and minerals segment: $195 million and Energy products segment $45 million, see table below, page 48.

3. Segment information (continued)

The reconciliation of certain associates' and joint ventures' Adjusted EBIT to 'Share of net income from associates and joint ventures' for the six month period ended 30 June 2015 is as follows:

US$ million	Metals and minerals	Energy products	Agricultural products	Corporate and other	Total
Revenue					
Revenue	32,010	42,962	11,851	3	**86,826**
Impact of presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis	(782)	(336)	–	–	**(1,118)**
Revenue - reported measure	31,228	42,626	11,851	3	**85,708**
Share of income from certain associates and joint ventures					
Associates' and joint ventures' Adjusted EBITDA	419	110	–	–	**529**
Depreciation and amortisation	(244)	(95)	–	–	**(339)**
Associates' and joint ventures' Adjusted EBIT	175	15	–	–	**190**
Net finance costs	1	(3)	–	–	**(2)**
Income tax expense	(55)	(28)	–	–	**(83)**
Net finance costs and income tax expense	(54)	(31)	–	–	**(85)**
Share of income from certain associates and joint ventures	121	(16)	–	–	**105**
Share of income from other associates	33	27	11	–	**71**
Share of income from associates and joint ventures[1]	154	11	11	–	**176**
Capital expenditure					
Capital expenditure	2,144	807	107	131	**3,189**
Impact of presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis	(142)	(19)	–	–	**(161)**
Capital expenditure - reported measure	2,002	788	107	131	**3,028**

1 Comprises share in earnings of $139 million from Industrial activities and $37 million from Marketing activities.

3. Segment information (continued)

The reconciliation of certain associates' and joint ventures' Adjusted EBIT to 'Share of net income from associates and joint ventures' for the six month period ended 30 June 2014 is as follows:

US$ million	Metals and minerals	Energy products	Agricultural products	Corporate and other	Total
Revenue					
Revenue	31,585	71,306	12,588	71	115,550
Impact of presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis	(1,114)	(372)	–	–	(1,486)
Revenue - reported measure	30,471	70,934	12,588	71	114,064
Share of income from certain associates and joint ventures					
Associates' and joint ventures' Adjusted EBITDA	711	138	–	–	849
Depreciation and amortisation	(203)	(70)	–	–	(273)
Associates' and joint ventures' Adjusted EBIT	508	68	–	–	576
Net finance costs	12	(2)	–	–	10
Income tax expense	(148)	(15)	–	–	(163)
Net finance costs and income tax expense	(136)	(17)	–	–	(153)
Share of income from certain associates and joint ventures	372	51	–	–	423
Share of income from other associates	(67)	12	1	–	(54)
Share of income from associates and joint ventures[1]	305	63	1	–	369
Capital expenditure					
Capital expenditure	3,525	1,021	140	139	4,825
Impact of presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis	(195)	(45)	–	–	(240)
Capital expenditure – reported measure	3,330	976	140	139	4,585

1 Comprises share in earnings of $341 million from Industrial activities and $28 million from Marketing activities.

3. Segment information (continued)

Adjusted EBIT is revenue less cost of goods sold and selling and administrative expenses plus share of income from associates and joint ventures, dividend income and the attributable share of underlying Adjusted EBIT of certain associates and joint ventures. Adjusted EBITDA consists of Adjusted EBIT plus depreciation and amortisation. The reconciliation of Adjusted EBIT/EBITDA to the reported measures is as follows:

US$ million	**H1 2015**	H1 2014
Reported measures		
Revenue	85,708	114,064
Cost of goods sold	(83,598)	(110,334)
Selling and administrative expenses	(636)	(720)
Share of associates and joint ventures	176	369
Dividend income	2	18
	1,652	3,397
Adjustments to reported measures		
Share of associates exceptional items	–	74
Unrealised intergroup profit elimination	(325)	–
	(325)	74
Net finance and income tax expense impact of presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis	85	153
Adjusted EBIT	**1,412**	**3,624**
Depreciation and amortisation	2,860	2,567
Depreciation impact of presenting certain associates and joint ventures on a proportionate consolidation basis	339	273
Adjusted EBITDA	**4,611**	**6,464**

4. Loss on disposal of investments

US$ million	**H1 2015**	H1 2014
Loss on distribution of interest in Lonmin plc	**(256)**	–
Total	**(256)**	–

On 9 June 2015, following approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, Glencore completed the in specie distribution of its 23.9% stake in Lonmin plc. Based on the closing Lonmin share price (a Level 1 valuation technique) at the time of distribution, its fair value was determined to be $298 million and as a result, a $256 million loss on disposal of the investment was recognised (see note 10).

5. Other expense – net

US$ million	Notes	H1 2015	H1 2014
Impairments	6	**(792)**	–
Changes in mark to market valuations on investments held for trading - net		**(100)**	19
Foreign exchange loss		**(28)**	(45)
Loss from metal leak		**(235)**	–
Legal settlement		**(89)**	–
Premium on bond buy-backs		**–**	(95)
Other expense – net[1]		**(6)**	4
Total		**(1,250)**	(117)

1 'Other' for the period ended 30 June 2015 mainly comprises restructuring and closure costs of $23 million, offset by a $27 million gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment. 2014 mainly comprises restructuring and closure costs of $25 million, offset by a $39 million gain on the revaluation of a loan to an industry counterparty, convertible into equity.

Together with foreign exchange movements and mark to market movements on investments held for trading, other expense – net includes other significant items of income and expense which due to their non-operational nature or expected infrequency of the events giving rise to them are reported separately from operating segment results. Other expense – net includes, but is not limited to, impairment charges and restructuring and closure costs.

Changes in mark to market valuations on investments held for trading – net

Primarily relates to movements on interests in other investments classified as held for trading and carried at fair value, with Glencore's interest in Volcan Compania Minera S.A.A. and Century Aluminium cash settled swaps accounting for the majority of the movement.

Loss from metal leak

In December 2014, a metal leak in Line 1 of the metallurgical plant at Koniambo was detected and the related production suspended. Following an extensive investigation during H1 2015, it was determined that the furnace would need to be rebuilt/repaired at a cost of approximately $60 million and incremental net operating costs of an additional $175 million were incurred in relation to this incident. A claim for reimbursement of costs has been made under available insurance policies, whereby any associated recoveries will be recognised going forward as the claim progresses.

Legal settlement

In April 2015, OVM Petrom was awarded $89 million over a dispute related to oil deliveries in the early 1990s. Glencore has appealed the ruling.

Premium on bond buy-backs

In 2014, Glencore tendered for and cancelled 25% of its outstanding convertible bonds and Canadian dollar bonds originally issued by the Viterra Group (acquired by Glencore in 2012), booking the 'premium' over book carrying value as an expense of $70 million and $25 million respectively.

6. Impairments

US$ million	Notes	H1 2015	H1 2014
Property, plant and equipment	8	(792)	–
Total impairments		**(792)**	–

Following the sharp decline in oil prices in late 2014 and continuing into 2015, significant amendments were made to Chad’s work programme, with the objective of preserving value for the long term, while reducing cash outlays in the near term. This included changes to the fields’ capex and production profiles and significantly reducing the number of drilling rigs in operation. As a result, the carrying value of these fields/blocks (Energy Products segment) was impaired by $792 million, to their estimated recoverable amount of $2,150 million.

The recoverable amounts of the property, plant and equipment were measured based on fair value less costs of disposal (“FVLCD”), determined by discounted cash flow techniques based on the most recent financial budgets and business plans, underpinned and supported by the expected future development plans of the respective operations. The valuation models used the most recent 2P reserve and resource estimates, relevant cost assumptions generally based on past experience and where possible, market forecasts of commodity price and foreign exchange rate assumptions discounted using an operation specific discount rate of 11%. The valuations remain sensitive to price and further deterioration/improvements in the pricing outlook may result in additional impairments/reversals. The determination of FVLCD used Level 3 valuation techniques.

7. Income Taxes

Income taxes consist of the following:

US$ million	H1 2015	H1 2014
Current income tax expense	**(333)**	(616)
Deferred income tax credit/(expense)	**43**	(101)
Total tax expense	**(290)**	(717)

The effective Group tax rate is different from the statutory Swiss income tax rate applicable to the Company for the following reasons:

US$ million	H1 2015	H1 2014
(Loss)/Income before income taxes and attribution	**(527)**	2,498
Less: Share of income from associates and joint ventures	**(176)**	(369)
Parent Company's and subsidiaries' (loss)/income before income tax and attribution	**(703)**	2,129
Income tax credit/(expense) calculated at the Swiss income tax rate	**106**	(319)
Tax effects of:		
Different tax rates from the standard Swiss income tax rate	**(244)**	(1)
Tax exempt income	**181**	115
Items not tax deductible	**(156)**	(241)
Foreign exchange fluctuations	**(158)**	(271)
Changes in tax rates	**64**	–
Utilisation and changes in recognition of tax losses and temporary differences	**(83)**	–
Income tax expense	**(290)**	(717)

8. Property, plant and equipment

US$ million	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Mineral and petroleum rights	Exploration and evaluation	Deferred mining costs	Total
Net book value:						
1 January 2015	4,793	42,435	20,529	604	1,749	**70,110**
Restatement[1]	–	–	(911)	911	–	**–**
1 January 2015 (Restated)	4,793	42,435	19,618	1,515	1,749	**70,110**
Business combinations[2]	38	117	–	–	–	**155**
Additions	21	2,175	325	322	176	**3,019**
Disposals	(20)	(17)	(6)	–	–	**(43)**
Depreciation	(126)	(1,988)	(547)	–	(130)	**(2,791)**
Impairments	(3)	(439)	(350)	–	–	**(792)**
Effect of foreign currency exchange movements	(42)	(295)	(174)	–	–	**(511)**
Other movements	(323)	750	(352)	(280)	(62)	**(267)**
Net book value 30 June 2015	**4,338**	**42,738**	**18,514**	**1,557**	**1,733**	**68,880**

1 Adjusted for the final fair value adjustments in relation to the acquisition of Caracal (see note 19).
2 See note 19.

During the period ended 30 June 2014, Glencore added property, plant and equipment with a cost of $3,780 million and disposed of property, plant and equipment with a net book value of $145 million.

9. Intangible assets

US$ million	Goodwill	Port allocation rights	Licenses, trademarks and software	Royalty and acquired offtake arrangements	Total
Net book value:					
1 January 2015	5,998	2,275	254	339	**8,866**
Additions	–	–	6	3	**9**
Disposals	–	–	–	(2)	**(2)**
Amortisation	–	(20)	(18)	(31)	**(69)**
Effect of foreign currency exchange movements	–	(112)	(1)	(4)	**(117)**
Other movements	–	–	17	3	**20**
Net carrying value 30 June 2015	**5,998**	**2,143**	**258**	**308**	**8,707**

10. Investments in associates, joint ventures and other investments

Investments in associates and joint ventures

US$ million	2015
1 January 2015	**12,274**
Additions	**181**
Disposals	**(562)**
Share of income from associates and joint ventures	**176**
Share of other comprehensive income from associates and joint ventures	**(12)**
Dividends received	**(247)**
Other movements	**5**
30 June 2015	**11,815**
Of which:	
Investments in associates	**8,664**
Investments in joint ventures	**3,151**

Additions

In June 2015, Glencore completed the acquisition of a 50% stake in the Barcarena grain terminal in northern Brazil for $115 million.

Disposals

Mainly relates to the loss on disposal and in specie distribution of the stake in Lonmin plc (see notes 4 and 16).

Other investments

US$ million	as at 30.06.2015	as at 31.12.2014
Available for sale		
United Company Rusal plc	**662**	895
Fair value through profit and loss		
Volcan Compania Minera S.A.A.	**175**	149
Century Aluminum Company cash settled equity swaps	**95**	223
Other	**166**	205
	436	577
Total	**1,098**	1,472

11. Advances and loans

US$ million	as at 30.06.2015	as at 31.12.2014
Loans to associated companies	**555**	548
Rehabilitation trust fund	**321**	327
Other long term receivables and loans[1]	**3,694**	3,722
Total	**4,570**	4,597

1 Includes advances net of $1,470 million (2014: $1,023 million) provided by various banks. During the period, Glencore entered into a new prepayment agreement with Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo, as detailed below.

Russneft loans

In May 2015, Glencore and OAO Russneft ("Russneft") agreed to amend the terms of the outstanding loan balance of $984 million, presented within Other long term receivables and loans. In accordance with the amended terms, interest is due at 6% per annum, with 1% paid quarterly and the remaining 5% capitalised and repaid along with principal repayments. The outstanding loan balance has been pledged as a guarantee for a loan balance between Russneft and a third party bank.

Société Nationale des Pétroles du Congo ("SNPC")

During the period, Glencore advanced $740 million to SNPC to be repaid through future oil deliveries over 5 years. The advance is recorded net of $522 million provided by the bank market, the repayment terms of which are contingent upon and connected to the receipt of oil due from SNPC under the prepayment. The net amount of $218 million is receivable after 12 months and presented within Other long term receivables and loans.

12. Inventories

US$ million	as at 30.06.2015	as at 31.12.2014
Production inventories	**5,606**	4,938
Marketing inventories	**17,993**	19,498
Total	**23,599**	24,436

Production inventories consist of materials, spare parts and work in process. Marketing inventories are saleable commodities held primarily by the marketing entities as well as finished goods and certain other readily saleable materials held by the industrial assets. Marketing inventories of $14,727 million (2014: $16,297 million) are carried at fair value less cost of disposal.

Fair value of inventories is a Level 2 fair value measurement (see note 21) valued using observable market prices obtained from exchanges, traded reference indices or market survey services adjusted for relevant location and quality differentials. There are no significant unobservable inputs in the fair value measurement of marketing inventories.

Glencore has a number of dedicated financing facilities, which finance a portion of its marketing inventories. In each case, the inventory has not been derecognised as the Group retains the principal risks and rewards of ownership. The proceeds received are recognised as current borrowings (see note 17). As at 30 June 2015, the total amount of inventory secured under such facilities was $1,169 million (2014: $1,707 million), while the proceeds received and recognised as current borrowings were $708 million (2014: $1,558 million).

13. Accounts receivable

US$ million	as at 30.06.2015	as at 31.12.2014
Trade receivables	**12,661**	14,466
Trade advances and deposits	**5,438**	4,596
Associated companies	**382**	359
Other receivables	**1,871**	2,035
Total	**20,352**	21,456

Glencore has a number of dedicated financing facilities, which finance a portion of its receivables. In each case, the receivables have not been derecognised, as the Group retains the principal risks and rewards of ownership. The proceeds received are recognised as current borrowings (see note 17). As at 30 June 2015, the total amount of trade receivables secured was $700 million (2014: $2,631 million) and proceeds received and classified as current borrowings amounted to $511 million (2014: $2,173 million).

14. Share capital and reserves

	Number of shares (thousand)	Share capital (US$ million)	Share premium (US$ million)
Authorised:			
30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 Ordinary shares with a par value of $0.01 each	50,000,000		
Issued and fully paid up:			
1 January 2015 and 31 December 2014 – Ordinary shares	13,278,405	133	52,533
Distributions paid (see note 16)	–	–	(1,849)
30 June 2015 – Ordinary shares	**13,278,405**	**133**	**50,684**

	Treasury Shares		Trust Shares		**Total**	
	Number of shares (thousand)	Share premium (US$ million)	Number of shares (thousand)	Share premium (US$ million)	**Number of shares (thousand)**	**Share premium (US$ million)**
Own shares:						
1 January 2015	143,278	(758)	150,462	(735)	293,740	(1,493)
Own shares purchased during the period for share buyback program	58,050	(240)	–	–	58,050	(240)
Own shares transferred to satisfy employee share awards	(9,869)	50	9,869	(50)	–	–
Own shares disposed during the period to settle employee share awards	–	–	(10,552)	55	(10,552)	55
30 June 2015	**191,459**	**(948)**	**149,779**	**(730)**	**341,238**	**(1,678)**

Own shares

Own shares comprise shares acquired under the Company's share buy-back programme and shares of Glencore plc held by Orbis Trust (the Trust) to satisfy the potential future settlement of the Group's employee stock plans, primarily assumed as part of the Xstrata acquisition in May 2013.

The Trust also coordinates the funding and manages the delivery of ordinary shares and free share awards under certain of Glencore's share plans. The shares are acquired by either stock market purchases or share issues from the Company. The Trustee is permitted to sell the shares and may hold up to 5% of the issued share capital of the Company at any one time. The Trust has waived the right to receive distributions from the shares that it holds. Costs relating to the administration of the Trust are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

As at 30 June 2015, 341,238,923 shares (31 December 2014: 293,740,462 shares), equivalent to 2.6% (2014: 2.2%) of the issued share capital were held at a cost of $1,678 million (31 December 2014: $1,493 million) and market value of $1,370 million (31 December 2014: $1,368 million).

15. Earnings per share

US$ million	H1 2015	H1 2014
(Loss)/income attributable to equity holders for basic earnings per share	**(676)**	1,720
Weighted average number of shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share (thousand)	**12,937,722**	13,122,578
Effect of dilution:		
Equity-settled share-based payments (thousand)[1]	**39,576**	14,845
Weighted average number of shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share (thousand)	**12,977,298**	13,137,423
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (US$)	**(0.05)**	0.13
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (US$)	**(0.05)**	0.13

Headline earnings:

Headline earnings is a Johannesburg Stock Exchange ("JSE") defined performance measure. The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share, based on headline earnings as determined by the requirements of Circular 2/2013 as issued by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants ("SAICA"), is reconciled using the following data:

US$ million	Notes	H1 2015	H1 2014
(Loss)/income attributable to equity holders for basic earnings per share		**(676)**	1,720
Loss/(gain) on disposals and other (no non-controlling interest impact)[2]		**289**	(4)
(Gain)/loss on disposals and other – tax		**(78)**	1
Impairments (no non-controlling interest or tax impact)	6	**792**	–
Headline and diluted headline earnings for the period		**327**	1,717
Headline earnings per share (US$)		**0.03**	0.13
Diluted headline earnings per share (US$)		**0.03**	0.13

1 Equity-settled share-based payments are only dilutive with respect to Headline earnings per share calculation.

2 Comprises loss on disposal of interest in Lonmin of $256 million, loss from metal leak of $60 million and a gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment of $27 million and (see notes 4 and 5).

16. Distributions

An interim 2015 distribution of $6 cents per ordinary share was declared by the board of directors on 18 August 2015 (2014: $6 cents per ordinary share) and is payable on 29 September 2015, based on a record date of 11 September 2015. This interim distribution, amounting to $776 million (2014: $787 million), has not been recognised as a liability in this interim financial information. It will be recognised in shareholders' equity in the year to 31 December 2015. The 2014 final distribution of $12 cents per ordinary share, amounting to $1,551 million was paid on 21 May 2015. On 9 June 2015, the distribution in specie of the Group's 23.9% in Lonmin was completed at 1.079134 Lonmin shares for every 100 Glencore shares held, amounting to a distribution payment of $298 million.

17. Borrowings

US$ million	Notes	as at 30.06.2015	as at 31.12.2014
Non-current borrowings			
Capital market notes		**31,114**	30,877
Committed syndicated revolving credit facility		**6,576**	7,933
Finance lease obligations		**431**	425
Other bank loans[1]		**953**	1,453
Total non-current borrowings		**39,074**	40,688
Current borrowings			
Secured inventory/receivables facilities	12/13	**1,219**	3,731
U.S. commercial paper		**1,326**	813
Capital market notes		**5,370**	3,504
Finance lease obligations		**87**	51
Other bank loans[1]		**3,405**	3,906
Total current borrowings		**11,407**	12,005

1 Comprises various uncommitted bilateral bank credit facilities and other financings.

Committed syndicated revolving credit facility

In June 2015, Glencore signed new revolving credit facilities for a total amount of $15.3 billion. These facilities refinanced the $15.3 billion one-year and five-year revolving credit facilities signed in June 2014. Funds drawn under the facilities bear interest at US$ LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 40 to 45 basis points per annum.

The new and amended facilities comprise:

- a $8.5 billion 12 month revolving credit facility with a 12 month term-out option and 12-month extension option; and
- a $6.8 billion 5 year revolving credit facility with two 12 month extension options.

2015 Bond issuances

Eurobonds

- In March 2015, Glencore issued in two tranches EUR 2.0 billion of interest bearing notes as follows:
  - 6 year EUR 1,250 million, 1.250% fixed coupon bonds; and
  - 10 year EUR 750 million, 1.750% fixed coupon bonds.

US$ bonds

- In April 2015, Glencore issued in four tranches $2.25 billion of interest bearing notes as follows:
  - 3 year $500 million, 2.125% fixed coupon bonds;
  - 3 year $250 million Libor plus 1.06% floating rate bond;
  - 5 year $1,000 million, 2.875% fixed coupon bonds; and
  - 10 year $500 million, 4.0% fixed coupon bonds.

Japanese Yen bonds

- In May and June 2015, Glencore issued JPY 30 billion and JPY 10 billion of 7 year 1.075% fixed coupon notes respectively.

18. Accounts payable

US$ million	as at 30.06.2015	as at 31.12.2014
Trade payables	**24,551**	22,896
Trade advances from buyers	**832**	1,479
Associated companies	**475**	473
Other payables and accrued liabilities	**2,260**	2,033
Total	**28,118**	26,881

19. Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries

2015 Acquisitions

In March 2015, Glencore completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in Prokon Pflanzenöl GmbH, subsequently renamed Glencore Magdeburg GmbH ("Magdeburg"), for cash consideration of $134 million.

The acquisition of Magdeburg, an integrated oilseeds crushing and biodiesel plant located in Germany, adds further value to and enlarges our crushing portfolio in Europe, allowing Glencore to further optimise around this business sector.

The net cash used in the acquisition and the provisional fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition dates are detailed below:

US$ million	Magdeburg
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	**155**
	155
Current assets	
Inventories	**5**
Accounts receivable[1]	**6**
Other financial assets	**1**
Cash and cash equivalents	**4**
	16
Non-current liabilities	
Other financial liabilities	**21**
	21
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	**13**
Other financial liabilities	**3**
	16
Total fair value of net assets acquired	**134**
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	**(4)**
Net cash used in acquisition of subsidiaries	**130**

1 There is no material difference between the gross contractual amounts for loans and advances and accounts receivable and their fair value.

If the acquisition had taken place effective 1 January 2015, the operation would have contributed additional revenue of $15 million and an additional attributable loss of $2 million.

2015 Disposals

In 2015, there were no material disposals of subsidiaries.

19. Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries (continued)

2014 Acquisitions

In 2014, Glencore acquired controlling interests in Caracal Energy Inc ("Caracal"), Zhairemsky GOK JSC ("Zhairemsky") and other immaterial entities. The net cash used in the acquisition of subsidiaries and the provisional fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition dates are detailed below:

US$ million	Caracal	Zhairemsky	Other	Total
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	1,799	351	27	**2,177**
Intangible assets	1	–	12	**13**
Advances and loans[1]	–	–	1	**1**
Deferred tax assets	1	–	–	**1**
	1,801	351	40	**2,192**
Current assets				
Inventories	–	9	8	**17**
Accounts receivable[1]	86	8	20	**114**
Cash and cash equivalents	31	17	–	**48**
	117	34	28	**179**
Non-controlling interest[2]	–	–	(8)	**(8)**
Non-current liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities	–	(52)	–	**(52)**
Other financial liabilities	–	(3)	(5)	**(8)**
Provisions	(1)	(13)	–	**(14)**
	(1)	(68)	(5)	**(74)**
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	(161)	–	–	**(161)**
Accounts payable	(149)	(9)	(53)	**(211)**
	(310)	(9)	(53)	**(372)**
Total fair value of net assets acquired	1,607	308	2	**1,917**
Less: amounts previously recognised through investments and loans	(77)	–	–	**(77)**
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	(31)	(17)	–	**(48)**
Net cash used in acquisition of subsidiaries	1,499	291	2	**1,792**

1 There is no material difference between the gross contractual amounts for loans and advances and accounts receivable and their fair value.

2 Non-controlling interest measured at its percentage of net assets acquired.

19. Acquisition and disposal of subsidiaries (continued)

Caracal

On 8 July 2014, Glencore completed the acquisition of the remaining issued and outstanding equity of Caracal, an oil and gas exploration and development company with operations in the Republic of Chad, Africa, for a total consideration of $1,607 million. This increased Glencore's ownership from 13.2% to 100% and provided Glencore the ability to exercise control over Caracal.

The acquisition accounting has now been finalised. The final fair value adjustments to the provisionally reported values relate to reclassifications within property, plant and equipment resulting from the refinement of acquisition date pricing forecasts and revisions to assumptions that existed at the acquisition date including corporate cost forecasts, oil quality adjustments and pipeline tariff costs (see note 8).

If the acquisition had taken place effective 1 January 2014, the operation would have contributed additional revenue of $56 million and additional attributable loss of $25 million for the year ended 2014. From the date of acquisition, the operation contributed $101 million and $80 million of revenue and attributable loss, respectively.

The acquisition of Caracal enlarged Glencore's portfolio enabling the Group to take further advantage of opportunities across the African oil sector, as they arise.

Zhairemsky

On 11 December 2014, Glencore completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in Zhairemsky GOK JSC, located in Kazakhstan, for cash consideration of $308 million. The acquisition enhances and complements Glencore's existing operations in Kazakhstan, including an expectation that the additional zinc/lead resources will significantly increase Kazzinc's weighted average own-source life of mine.

If the acquisition had taken place effective 1 January 2014, the operation would have contributed additional revenue of $78 million and additional attributable loss of $2 million for the year ended 2014. From the date of acquisition the operation contributed $6 million and $1 million of revenue and attributable loss, respectively.

Other

Other comprises primarily the acquisition of an additional 16.99% interest in Energia Austral, increasing Glencore's ultimate ownership to 65.99%. From the date of acquisition, 1 January 2014, the operations contributed $25 million and $15 million to Glencore's revenue and attributable income, respectively.

2014 Disposals

In July 2014, Glencore disposed of its controlling interest in Las Bambas that was acquired as part of the Xstrata business combination in May 2013. Other consists primarily of the disposal of Frieda River, a copper project in Papua New Guinea. The carrying value of the assets and liabilities over which control was lost and net cash received from these disposals are detailed below:

US$ million	Las Bambas	Other	Total
Property, plant and equipment	–	89	**89**
Accounts receivable	–	9	**9**
Assets held for sale	6,884	–	**6,884**
Accounts payable	–	(2)	**(2)**
Liabilities held for sale	(604)	–	**(604)**
Non-controlling interest	–	(16)	**(16)**
Total carrying value of net assets disposed	6,280	80	**6,360**
Cash and cash equivalents received	6,449	33	**6,482**
Future consideration/receivable	15	34	**49**
Total consideration	6,464	67	**6,531**
Net gain/(loss) on disposal	184	(13)	**171**

20. Financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments

The following tables present the carrying values and fair values of Glencore's financial instruments. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions. Where available, market values have been used to determine fair values. When market values are not available, fair values have been calculated by discounting expected cash flows at prevailing market interest and exchange rates. The estimated fair values have been determined using market information and appropriate valuation methodologies, but are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that Glencore could realise in the normal course of business.

The financial assets and liabilities are presented by class in the tables below at their carrying values, which generally approximate the fair values with the exception of $50,481 million (2014: $52,693 million) of borrowings, the fair value of which at 30 June 2015 was $50,909 million (31 December 2014: $53,285 million) based on observable market prices applied to the borrowing portfolio (a Level 2 fair value measurement).

As at 30 June 2015

US$ million	Carrying value[1]	Available for sale	FVtPL[2]	Total
Assets				
Other investments[3]	–	662	436	**1,098**
Advances and loans	4,570	–	–	**4,570**
Accounts receivable	20,352	–	–	**20,352**
Other financial assets (see note 21)	–	–	3,757	**3,757**
Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities[4]	–	–	3,097	**3,097**
Total financial assets	**24,922**	**662**	**7,290**	**32,874**
Liabilities				
Borrowings	50,481	–	–	**50,481**
Non-current other financial liabilities (see note 21)	–	–	303	**303**
Accounts payable	28,118	–	–	**28,118**
Other financial liabilities (see note 21)	–	–	5,252	**5,252**
Total financial liabilities	**78,599**	**–**	**5,555**	**84,154**

As at 31 December 2014

US$ million	Carrying value[1]	Available for sale	FVtPL[2]	Total
Assets				
Other investments[3]	–	895	577	**1,472**
Advances and loans	4,597	–	–	**4,597**
Accounts receivable	21,456	–	–	**21,456**
Other financial assets (see note 21)	–	–	4,036	**4,036**
Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities[4]	–	–	2,855	**2,855**
Total financial assets	26,053	895	7,468	**34,416**
Liabilities				
Borrowings	52,693	–	–	**52,693**
Non-current other financial liabilities (see note 21)	–	–	980	**980**
Accounts payable	26,881	–	–	**26,881**
Other financial liabilities (see note 21)	–	–	3,956	**3,956**
Total financial liabilities	79,574	–	4,936	**84,510**

1 Carrying value comprises investments, loans, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other liabilities measured at amortised cost.
2 FVtPL – Fair value through profit and loss – held for trading.
3 Other investments of $977 million (2014: $1,354 million) are classified as Level 1 measured using quoted market prices with the remaining balance of $121 million (2014: $118 million) being investments in private companies whose fair value cannot be reliably measured which are carried at cost.
4 Classified as Level 1 measured using quoted exchange rates and/or market prices.

20. Financial instruments (continued)

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

In accordance with IAS 32 the Group reports financial assets and liabilities on a net basis in the consolidated statement of financial position only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar agreements as at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 were as follows:

US$ million

As at 30 June 2015	Amounts eligible for set off under netting agreements			Related amounts not set off under netting agreements			Amounts not subject to netting agreements	Total as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position
	Gross amount	Amounts offset	Net amount	Financial instruments	Financial collateral	Net amount		
Derivative assets[1]	8,893	(6,588)	**2,305**	(194)	(125)	1,986	**1,452**	**3,757**
Derivative liabilities[1]	(9,777)	6,588	**(3,189)**	194	1,669	(1,326)	**(2,063)**	**(5,252)**

US$ million

As at 31 December 2014	Amounts eligible for set off under netting agreements			Related amounts not set off under netting agreements			Amounts not subject to netting agreements	Total as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position
	Gross amount	Amounts offset	Net amount	Financial instruments	Financial collateral	Net amount		
Derivative assets[1]	19,282	(17,115)	**2,167**	(483)	(497)	1,187	**1,869**	**4,036**
Derivative liabilities[1]	(19,021)	17,115	**(1,906)**	483	924	(499)	**(2,050)**	**(3,956)**

1 Presented within current other financial assets and current other financial liabilities.

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting or similar arrangements above, each agreement between the Group and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities may be settled on a gross basis, however, each party to the master netting or similar agreement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party. Per the terms of each agreement, an event of default includes failure by a party to make payment when due, failure by a party to perform any obligation required by the agreement (other than payment) if such failure is not remedied within periods of 30 to 60 days after notice of such failure is given to the party or bankruptcy.

21. Fair value measurements

Fair values are primarily determined using quoted market prices or standard pricing models using observable market inputs where available and are presented to reflect the expected gross future cash in/outflows. Glencore classifies the fair values of its financial instruments into a three level hierarchy based on the degree of the source and observability of the inputs that are used to derive the fair value of the financial asset or liability as follows:

Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that Glencore can assess at the measurement date; or

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted inputs included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; or

Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities, requiring Glencore to make market based assumptions.

21. Fair value measurements (continued)

Level 1 classifications primarily include futures with a tenor of less than one year and options that are exchange traded, whereas Level 2 classifications primarily include futures with a tenor greater than one year, over the counter options, swaps and physical forward transactions which derive their fair value primarily from exchange quotes and readily observable broker quotes. Level 3 classifications primarily include physical forward transactions which derive their fair value predominately from models that use broker quotes and applicable market based estimates surrounding location, quality and credit differentials and financial liabilities linked to the fair value of certain mining operations. In circumstances where Glencore cannot verify fair value with observable market inputs (Level 3 fair values), it is possible that a different valuation model could produce a materially different estimate of fair value.

It is Glencore's policy that transactions and activities in trade related financial instruments be concluded under master netting agreements or long form confirmations to enable balances due to/from a common counterparty to be offset in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy by the counterparty.

The following tables show the fair values of the derivative financial instruments including trade related financial and physical forward purchase and sale commitments by type of contract and non-current other financial liabilities as at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014. Other assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis are marketing inventories, other investments, cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities. There are no non-recurring fair value measurements.

Other financial assets

As at 30 June 2015

US$ million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Commodity related contracts				
Futures	1,546	288	–	**1,834**
Options	66	18	3	**87**
Swaps	89	153	–	**242**
Physical forwards	34	879	277	**1,190**
Financial contracts				
Cross currency swaps	–	278	–	**278**
Foreign currency and interest rate contracts	–	126	–	**126**
Total	**1,735**	**1,742**	**280**	**3,757**

As at 31 December 2014

US$ million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Commodity related contracts				
Futures	1,008	183	–	**1,191**
Options	21	27	1	**49**
Swaps	133	771	–	**904**
Physical forwards	21	1,101	339	**1,461**
Financial contracts				
Cross currency swaps	–	158	–	**158**
Foreign currency and interest rate contracts	2	271	–	**273**
Total	**1,185**	**2,511**	**340**	**4,036**

21. Fair value measurements (continued)

Other financial liabilities

As at 30 June 2015

US$ million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Commodity related contracts				
Futures	1,274	77	–	**1,351**
Options	331	16	118	**465**
Swaps	89	151	–	**240**
Physical forwards	–	816	310	**1,126**
Financial contracts				
Cross currency swaps	–	1,887	–	**1,887**
Foreign currency and interest rate contracts	–	183	–	**183**
Current other financial liabilities	**1,694**	**3,130**	**428**	**5,252**
Non-current other financial liabilities				
Non-discretionary dividend obligation[1]	–	–	303	**303**
Put option over non-controlling interest[2]	–	–	–	**–**
Non-current other financial liabilities	**–**	**–**	**303**	**303**
Total	**1,694**	**3,130**	**731**	**5,555**

As at 31 December 2014

US$ million	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Commodity related contracts				
Futures	580	8	–	**588**
Options	199	12	40	**251**
Swaps	118	98	–	**216**
Physical forwards	4	893	264	**1,161**
Financial contracts				
Cross currency swaps	–	1,281	–	**1,281**
Foreign currency and interest rate contracts	–	459	–	**459**
Current other financial liabilities	**901**	**2,751**	**304**	**3,956**
Non-current other financial liabilities				
Non-discretionary dividend obligation[1]	–	–	295	**295**
Put option over non-controlling interest[2]	–	–	685	**685**
Non-current other financial liabilities	**–**	**–**	**980**	**980**
Total	**901**	**2,751**	**1,284**	**4,936**

1 Relates to a ZAR denominated derivative payable to ARM Coal, one of the Group's principal coal joint operations based in South Africa. The liability arises from ARM Coal's rights as an investor to a share of agreed free cash flows from certain coal operations in South Africa and is valued based on those cash flows using a risk adjusted discount rate. The derivative liability is settled over the life of those operations and has no fixed repayment date and is not cancellable within 12 months.

2 The position related to a put option over the remaining 31% of Mutanda that was exercisable in two equal tranches in July 2016 and July 2018. In June 2015, an agreement was reached to cancel the put/call option and, as such, the liability was released resulting in a corresponding increase in the associated Non-controlling interest. Neither party paid consideration to cancel the put/call option.

21. Fair value measurements (continued)

The following table shows the net changes in fair value of Level 3 other financial assets and other financial liabilities:

US$ million	Physical forward	Options	Loans and other	Total Level 3
1 January 2015	75	(724)	(295)	**(944)**
Total loss recognised in cost of goods sold	(47)	(79)	(8)	**(134)**
Cancellation of put option over non-controlling interest	–	685	–	**685**
Realised (loss)/gain	(61)	3	–	**(58)**
30 June 2015	**(33)**	**(115)**	**(303)**	**(451)**

During the period no amounts were transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and no amounts were transferred into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for either other financial assets or other financial liabilities.

Some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table provides information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined, in particular, the valuation techniques and inputs used.

Fair value of financial assets/financial liabilities US$ million			As at 30.06.2015	As at 31.12.2014
Futures – Level 1		Assets	**1,546**	1,008
		Liabilities	**(1,274)**	(580)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Quoted bid prices in an active market			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			
Futures – Level 2		Assets	**288**	183
		Liabilities	**(77)**	(8)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Discounted cash flow model Inputs include observable quoted prices sourced from exchanges or traded reference indices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Prices are adjusted by a discount rate which captures the time value of money and counterparty credit considerations, as required.			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			
Options – Level 1		Assets	**66**	21
		Liabilities	**(331)**	(199)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Quoted bid prices in an active market			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			
Options – Level 2		Assets	**18**	27
		Liabilities	**(16)**	(12)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Discounted cash flow model Inputs include observable quoted prices sourced from exchanges or traded reference indices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Prices are adjusted by a discount rate which captures the time value of money and counterparty credit considerations, as required.			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			
Options – Level 3		Assets	**3**	1
		Liabilities	**(118)**	(40)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Standard option pricing model			
Significant unobservable inputs:	Prices are adjusted by differentials, as required, including: - Volatility; and - Credit risk. These significant unobservable inputs generally represent 2% - 20% of the overall value of the instruments. These differentials move in symmetry with each other, e.g. a decrease in volatility leads to a decrease in credit risk, resulting in no material change in the underlying value.			

21. Fair value measurements (continued)

Fair value of financial assets/financial liabilities US$ million			As at 30.06.2015	As at 31.12.2014
Swaps – Level 1		Assets	**89**	133
		Liabilities	**(89)**	(118)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Quoted bid prices in an active market			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			
Swaps – Level 2		Assets	**153**	771
		Liabilities	**(151)**	(98)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Discounted cash flow model Inputs include observable quoted prices sourced from exchanges or traded reference indices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Prices are adjusted by a discount rate which captures the time value of money and counterparty credit considerations, as required.			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			
Physical Forwards – Level 1		Assets	**34**	21
		Liabilities	**–**	(4)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Quoted bid prices in an active market			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			
Physical Forwards – Level 2		Assets	**879**	1,101
		Liabilities	**(816)**	(893)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Discounted cash flow model Inputs include observable quoted prices sourced from exchanges or traded reference indices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Prices are adjusted by a discount rate which captures the time value of money and counterparty credit considerations, such as history of non-performance, collateral held and current market developments, as required.			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			
Physical Forwards – Level 3		Assets	**277**	339
		Liabilities	**(310)**	(264)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Discounted cash flow model Prices are adjusted by differentials, as required, including: - Quality; - Geographic location; - Local supply & demand; - Customer requirements; and - Counterparty credit considerations. These significant unobservable inputs generally represent 2% - 50% of the overall value of the instruments. These differentials are generally symmetrical with an increase/decrease in one input resulting in an opposite movement in another input, resulting in no material change in the underlying value.			
Cross currency swaps – Level 2		Assets	**278**	158
		Liabilities	**(1,887)**	(1,281)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Discounted cash flow model Inputs include observable quoted prices sourced from exchanges or traded reference indices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Prices are adjusted by a discount rate which captures the time value of money and counterparty credit considerations, as required.			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			

21. Fair value measurements (continued)

Fair value of financial assets/financial liabilities US$ million			As at 30.06.2015	As at 31.12.2014
Foreign currency and interest rate contracts – Level 1		Assets	**–**	2
		Liabilities	**–**	–
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Quoted bid prices in an active market			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			
Foreign currency and interest rate contracts – Level 2		Assets	**126**	271
		Liabilities	**(183)**	(459)
Valuation techniques and key inputs:	Discounted cash flow model Inputs include observable quoted prices sourced from exchanges or traded reference indices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Prices are adjusted by a discount rate which captures the time value of money and counterparty credit considerations, as required.			
Significant unobservable inputs:	None			
Non-discretionary dividend obligation – Level 3		Assets	**–**	–
		Liabilities	**(303)**	(295)
Valuation techniques:	Discounted cash flow model			
Significant observable inputs:	- Forecast commodity prices; and - Discount rates using weighted average cost of capital methodology.			
Significant unobservable inputs	- Production models; - Operating costs; and - Capital expenditures. The resultant liability is essentially a discounted cash flow valuation of the underlying mining operation. Increases/decreases in forecast commodity prices will result in an increase/decrease to the value of the liability though this will be partially offset by associated increases/decreases in the assumed production levels, operating costs and capital expenditures which are inherently linked to forecast commodity prices. There are no reasonable changes in assumptions which would result in a material change to the fair value of the underlying liability.			
Put option over non-controlling interest – Level 3		Assets	**–**	–
		Liabilities	**–**	(685)
Valuation techniques:	Discounted cash flow model			
Significant observable inputs:	- Forecast commodity prices - Discount rates using weighted average cost of capital methodology			
Significant unobservable inputs	- Production models; - Operating costs; and - Capital expenditures. The resultant liability was essentially a discounted cash flow valuation of the underlying mining operation. Increases/decreases in forecast commodity prices resulted in an increase/decrease to the value of the liability though this was partially offset by associated increases/decreases in the assumed production levels, operating costs and capital expenditures which are inherently linked to forecast commodity prices. There were no reasonable changes in assumptions which resulted in a material change to the fair value of the underlying liability. As described above, in June 2015, an agreement was reached to cancel the put option over the non-controlling interest, with nil consideration being paid by either party.			

22. Future commitments

Capital expenditure for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment is generally funded through the cash flow generated by the respective industrial entities. As at 30 June 2015, $2,466 million (31 December 2014: $2,497 million), of which 84% (31 December 2014: 80%) relates to expenditure to be incurred over the next year, was contractually committed for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Certain of Glencore's exploration tenements and licenses require it to spend a minimum amount per year on development activities, a significant portion of which would be incurred in the ordinary course of operations. As at 30 June 2015, $176 million (31 December 2014: $255 million) of such development expenditures are to be incurred, of which 37% (31 December 2014: 23%) are for commitments to be settled over the next year.

Glencore procures seagoing vessels/chartering services to meet its overall marketing objectives and commitments. As at 30 June 2015, Glencore has committed to future hire costs to meet future physical delivery and sale obligations and expectations of $1,272 million (31 December 2014: $1,371 million), of which $167 million (31 December 2014: $183 million) are with associated companies. 46% (31 December 2014: 47%) of the total charters are for services to be received over the next two years.

As part of Glencore's ordinary sourcing and procurement of physical commodities and other ordinary marketing obligations, the selling party may request that a financial institution act as either a) the paying party upon the delivery of product and qualifying documents through the issuance of a letter of credit or b) the guarantor by way of issuing a bank guarantee accepting responsibility for Glencore's contractual obligations. As at 30 June 2015, $17,846 million (31 December 2014: $16,307 million) of such commitments have been issued on behalf of Glencore, which will generally be settled simultaneously with the payment for such commodity.

23. Contingent liabilities

The Group is subject to various claims which arise in the ordinary course of business as detailed below. These contingent liabilities are reviewed on a regular basis and where practical an estimate is made of the potential financial impact on the Group. As at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 it was not practical to make such an assessment.

Litigation

Certain legal actions, other claims and unresolved disputes are pending against Glencore. Whilst Glencore cannot predict the results of any litigation, it believes that it has meritorious defences against those actions or claims. Glencore believes the likelihood of any liability arising from these claims to be remote and that the liability, if any, resulting from any litigation will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated income, financial position or cash flows.

Environmental contingencies

Glencore's operations are subject to various environmental laws and regulations. Glencore is in material compliance with those laws and regulations. Glencore accrues for environmental contingencies when such contingencies are probable and reasonably estimable. Such accruals are adjusted as new information develops or circumstances change. Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from insurance companies and other parties are recorded as assets when the recoveries are virtually certain. At this time, Glencore is unaware of any material environmental incidents at its locations.

Tax audits

Glencore assesses its liabilities and contingencies for all tax years open to audit based upon the latest information available. For those matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Group records its best estimate of these tax liabilities, including related interest charges. Inherent uncertainties exist in estimates of tax contingencies due to complexities of interpretation and changes in tax laws. Whilst Glencore believes it has adequately provided for the outcome of these matters, future results may include favourable or unfavourable adjustments to these estimated tax liabilities in the period the assessments are made, or resolved. The final outcome of tax examinations may result in a materially different outcome than assumed in the tax liabilities.

24. Related party transactions

In the normal course of business, Glencore enters into various arm's length transactions with related parties, including fixed price commitments to sell and to purchase commodities, forward sale and purchase contracts, agency agreements and management service agreements. Outstanding balances at period end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash (see notes 11, 13 and 18). There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

All transactions between Glencore and its subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation along with any unrealised profits and losses between its subsidiaries and Associates. Over the six month period ended 30 June 2015, sales and purchases with Associates amounted to $647 million (2014: $350 million) and $1,881 million (2014: $1,364 million) respectively. Also see notes 13 and 18.

25. Subsequent events

- On 4 August 2015, Glencore announced that the directors of Optimum Coal (South Africa) resolved to commence business rescue proceedings and placed these operations under independent supervision given continued and unsustainable financial hardship from an onerous contract to supply Eskom and following a claim from Eskom for penalties in July 2015. The directors of Optimum are of the view that if the supply agreement with Eskom can be renegotiated, there is a reasonable prospect of rescuing Optimum. The impact of the proceedings on Glencore's investment in Optimum and its related financial effect of these proceedings, positive or negative, is currently not determinable.

- On 14 August 2015, Glencore announced that it has completed the sale of the Tampakan copper project and sold its stakes in the Falcondo nickel operations and Sipilou nickel project. The total proceeds raised from the sales are approximately $290 million.

Glossary

Available committed liquidity

US$ million	as at 30.06.2015	as at 31.12.2014
Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities	3,097	2,855
Headline committed syndicated revolving credit facilities	15,250	15,300
Amount drawn under syndicated revolving credit facilities	(6,576)	(7,933)
Amounts drawn under US commercial paper programme	(1,326)	(813)
Total	**10,445**	9,409

Adjusted current ratio

Current assets over current liabilities, both adjusted to exclude current other financial liabilities.

Current capital employed

Current capital employed is current assets less accounts payable, current deferred income, current provisions, current other financial liabilities and income tax payable.

Funds from operations (FFO)

FFO comprises cash provided by operating activities before working capital changes, less tax and net interest payments plus dividends received and certain other expenses, comprising a legal settlement and net incremental metal leak costs incurred in 2015.

Readily marketable inventories

Readily marketable inventories are readily convertible into cash due to their very liquid nature, widely available markets and the fact that the price is covered either by a physical sale transaction or hedge transaction.

Reconciliation of selected reported financial information to those applying the proportionate consolidation method to certain associates and joint ventures

For internal reporting and analysis, management evaluates the performance of Antamina copper/zinc mine (34% owned), Cerrejón coal mine (33% owned) and the Collahuasi copper mine (44% owned) under the proportionate consolidation method reflecting Glencore's proportionate share of the revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities of these investments. Below are reconciliations of selected reported financial information to those of applying the proportionate consolidation method to these investments.

Cash flow related adjustments – six months ended 30 June 2015

US$ million	Reported measure	Adjustment for proportionate consolidation	**Adjusted reported measure**
Cash generated by operating activities before working capital changes	4,066	–	**4,066**
Addback EBITDA of certain associates and joint ventures	–	529	**529**
Cash generated by operating activities before working capital changes	4,066	529	**4,595**
Legal settlement and incremental metal leak costs included above (via statement of income – refer to note 5)	264	–	**264**
Income taxes paid	(543)	(123)	**(666)**
Interest received	25	–	**25**
Interest paid	(774)	–	**(774)**
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	247	(204)	**43**
Funds from operations ("FFO")	3,285	202	**3,487**
Working capital changes, excluding readily marketable inventory inflows	3,248	(15)	**3,233**
Payments of non-current advances and loans	(187)	(12)	**(199)**
Net cash used in acquisition of subsidiaries	(130)	–	**(130)**
Purchase of investments	(188)	–	**(188)**
Proceeds from sale of investments	37	–	**37**
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,608)	(161)	**(2,769)**
Payments for exploration and evaluation	(322)	–	**(322)**
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	48	–	**48**
Margin call in respect of financing related hedging activities	(467)	–	**(467)**
Return of capital/distributions to non-controlling interests	(50)	–	**(50)**
Repurchase of own shares	(238)	–	**(238)**
Distributions paid to equity holders of the parent	(1,551)	–	**(1,551)**
Legal settlement and incremental metal leak costs (refer above)	(264)	–	**(264)**
Cash movement in net debt	613	14	**627**

Net debt at 30 June 2015

US$ million	Reported measure	Adjustment for proportionate consolidation	**Adjusted reported measure**
Non-current borrowings	39,074	69	**39,143**
Current borrowings	11,407	43	**11,450**
Total borrowings	50,481	112	**50,593**
Less: cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities	(3,097)	(204)	**(3,301)**
Less: readily marketable inventories	(17,742)	–	**(17,742)**
Net debt	29,642	(92)	**29,550**

Net debt at 31 December 2014

US$ million	Reported measure	Adjustment for proportionate consolidation	**Adjusted reported measure**
Non-current borrowings	40,688	39	**40,727**
Current borrowings	12,005	92	**12,097**
Total borrowings	52,693	131	**52,824**
Less: cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities	(2,855)	(211)	**(3,066)**
Less: readily marketable inventories	(19,226)	–	**(19,226)**
Net debt	30,612	(80)	**30,532**

Reconciliation of tax expense H1 2015

US$ million	Marketing activities	Industrial activities	**Total**
Adjusted EBIT, pre-significant items	1,071	341	**1,412**
Interest expense allocation	(89)	(697)	**(786)**
Adjustments for:			
Certain associates and joint ventures' net finance costs	–	(2)	**(2)**
Share of income in associates and dividend income	(40)	(33)	**(73)**
Allocated profit before tax for the basis of tax calculation	942	(391)	**551**
Applicable tax rate	10.0%	25.0%	**n.m.**
Pre-significant tax expense/(credit)	94	(98)	**(4)**

	Pre-significant tax expense	Significant items	**Total tax expense**
Tax (credit)/expense on a proportionate consolidation basis	(4)	377	**373**
Adjustment in respect of certain associates and joint ventures tax	(83)	–	**(83)**
Tax (credit)/expense on the basis of the income statement	(87)	377	**290**

Production by Quarter – Q2 2014 to Q2 2015

Metals and Minerals

Production from own sources – Total[1]

		Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
Total Copper	kt	371.7	391.3	397.4	350.7	380.2	730.9	757.3	(3)	2
Total Zinc	kt	344.0	347.3	388.8	356.2	374.1	730.3	650.4	12	9
Total Lead	kt	69.9	74.4	84.2	75.8	70.4	146.2	148.9	(2)	1
Total Nickel	kt	26.8	25.9	25.9	23.8	25.1	48.9	49.1	-	(6)
Total Gold	koz	221	230	267	200	211	411	458	(10)	(5)
Total Silver	koz	7,915	8,761	9,441	8,051	8,198	16,249	16,706	(3)	4
Total Cobalt	kt	5.2	5.9	5.0	4.4	5.6	10.0	9.8	2	8
Total Ferrochrome	kt	317	287	356	385	371	756	652	16	17
Total Platinum[2]	koz	22	24	24	20	25	45	43	5	14
Total Palladium[2]	koz	12	13	13	11	12	23	24	(4)	-
Total Rhodium[2]	koz	4	4	3	3	4	7	8	(13)	-
Total Vanadium Pentoxide	mlb	4.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	4.6	9.9	9.7	2	10

Production from own sources – Copper assets[1]

			Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
African Copper (Katanga, Mutanda, Mopani, Sable)											
Katanga	Copper metal[3]	kt	41.0	42.6	42.8	37.1	40.1	77.2	72.6	6	(2)
	Cobalt	kt	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.0	80	80
Mutanda	Copper metal[3]	kt	51.5	52.0	46.5	51.6	53.9	105.5	98.6	7	5
	Cobalt[4]	kt	3.8	4.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	6.3	7.1	(11)	(3)
Mopani	Copper metal	kt	13.4	37.4	31.4	22.0	27.8	49.8	41.1	21	107
African Copper - total production including third party feed											
Mopani	*Copper metal*	*kt*	*31.9*	*51.8*	*52.9*	*51.5*	*51.0*	*102.5*	*80.4*	*27*	*60*
Sable	*Copper metal*	*kt*	*1.3*	*1.1*	-	-	-	-	*3.8*	*(100)*	*(100)*
	Cobalt[4]	*kt*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	-	-	-	*0.3*	*(100)*	*(100)*
	Total Copper metal[3]	**kt**	**105.9**	**132.0**	**120.7**	**110.7**	**121.8**	**232.5**	**212.3**	**10**	**15**
	Total Cobalt[4]	**kt**	**4.3**	**5.0**	**4.1**	**3.5**	**4.6**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**-**	**7**
Collahuasi[5]	**Copper metal**	**kt**	**2.0**	**2.7**	**4.0**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**5.8**	**4.3**	**35**	**45**
	Copper in concentrates	**kt**	**51.6**	**45.8**	**48.6**	**43.1**	**46.4**	**89.5**	**101.6**	**(12)**	**(10)**
	Silver in concentrates	**koz**	**680**	**530**	**591**	**534**	**587**	**1,121**	**1,355**	**(17)**	**(14)**
Antamina[6]	**Copper in concentrates**	**kt**	**27.2**	**26.7**	**28.3**	**27.8**	**29.0**	**56.8**	**61.4**	**(7)**	**7**
	Zinc in concentrates	**kt**	**16.0**	**24.7**	**19.4**	**16.2**	**19.0**	**35.2**	**27.1**	**30**	**19**
	Silver in concentrates	**koz**	**937**	**1,060**	**984**	**969**	**1,239**	**2,208**	**2,005**	**10**	**32**
Other South America (Alumbrera, Lomas Bayas, Antapaccay, Punitaqui)											
Alumbrera	Copper in concentrates	kt	23.3	20.2	33.0	11.2	10.0	21.2	49.4	(57)	(57)
	Gold in concentrates and in doré	koz	65	61	110	42	41	83	146	(43)	(37)
	Silver in concentrates and in doré	koz	179	156	251	105	86	191	359	(47)	(52)
Lomas Bayas	Copper metal	kt	17.3	15.4	15.9	17.2	17.6	34.8	35.3	(1)	2
Antapaccay	Copper in concentrates	kt	46.0	45.9	37.9	37.8	49.4	87.2	83.3	5	7
	Gold in concentrates	koz	18	24	15	14	27	41	30	37	50
	Silver in concentrates	koz	301	293	234	232	298	530	521	2	(1)

Production by Quarter – Q2 2014 to Q2 2015

			Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
Punitaqui	Copper in concentrates	kt	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.0	4.7	5.9	(20)	(23)
	Silver in concentrates	koz	18	20	28	28	28	56	39	44	56
Punitaqui - total production including third party feed											
	Copper in concentrates	*kt*	*2.6*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.8*	*2.2*	*5.0*	5.9	(15)	*(15)*
	Silver in concentrates	*koz*	*18*	*20*	*29*	*30*	*30*	*60*	*40*	50	*67*
	Total Copper metal	**kt**	**17.3**	**15.4**	**15.9**	**17.2**	**17.6**	**34.8**	**35.3**	**(1)**	**2**
	Total Copper in concentrates	**kt**	**71.9**	**68.8**	**73.7**	**51.7**	**61.4**	**113.1**	**138.6**	**(18)**	**(15)**
	Total Gold in concentrates and in doré	**koz**	**83**	**85**	**125**	**56**	**68**	**124**	**176**	**(30)**	**(18)**
	Total Silver in concentrates and in doré	**koz**	**498**	**469**	**513**	**365**	**412**	**777**	**919**	**(15)**	**(17)**
Australia (Mount Isa, Ernest Henry, Townsville, Cobar)											
Mount Isa, Ernest Henry, Townsville	Copper metal	kt	50.5	44.8	55.9	51.3	50.7	102.0	108.8	(6)	-
	Gold	koz	17	11	16	21	18	39	35	11	6
	Silver	koz	234	221	222	261	263	524	498	5	12
Mount Isa, Ernest Henry, Townsville - total production including third party feed											
	Copper metal	*kt*	*73.0*	*73.3*	*73.5*	*70.5*	*73.3*	*143.8*	*145.4*	*(1)*	-
	Gold	*koz*	*21*	*15*	*23*	*28*	*38*	*66*	*42*	*57*	*81*
	Silver	*koz*	*609*	*998*	*480*	*550*	*637*	*1,187*	*1,266*	*(6)*	*5*
Cobar	Copper in concentrates	kt	10.9	11.7	14.4	12.8	12.0	24.8	23.5	6	10
	Silver in concentrates	koz	99	112	121	113	126	239	212	13	27
	Total Copper	**kt**	**50.5**	**44.8**	**55.9**	**51.3**	**50.7**	**102.0**	**108.8**	**(6)**	**-**
	Total Copper in concentrates	**kt**	**10.9**	**11.7**	**14.4**	**12.8**	**12.0**	**24.8**	**23.5**	**6**	**10**
	Total Gold	**koz**	**17**	**11**	**16**	**21**	**18**	**39**	**35**	**11**	**6**
	Total Silver	**koz**	**333**	**333**	**343**	**374**	**389**	**763**	**710**	**7**	**17**
Total Copper department											
	Total Copper	**kt**	**337.3**	**347.9**	**361.5**	**317.5**	**341.8**	**659.3**	**685.8**	**(4)**	**1**
	Total Cobalt	**kt**	**4.3**	**5.0**	**4.1**	**3.5**	**4.6**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**-**	**7**
	Total Zinc	**kt**	**16.0**	**24.7**	**19.4**	**16.2**	**19.0**	**35.2**	**27.1**	**30**	**19**
	Total Gold	**koz**	**100**	**96**	**141**	**77**	**86**	**163**	**211**	**(23)**	**(14)**
	Total Silver	**koz**	**2,448**	**2,392**	**2,431**	**2,242**	**2,627**	**4,869**	**4,989**	**(2)**	**7**

Production by Quarter – Q2 2014 to Q2 2015

Production from own sources – Zinc assets[1]

			Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
Kazzinc											
	Zinc metal	**kt**	**50.0**	**47.8**	**52.3**	**46.2**	**43.0**	**89.2**	**99.2**	**(10)**	**(14)**
	Lead metal	**kt**	**4.1**	**6.7**	**7.5**	**4.9**	**3.1**	**8.0**	**11.5**	**(30)**	**(24)**
	Copper metal	**kt**	**8.3**	**15.4**	**12.3**	**11.2**	**12.8**	**24.0**	**19.1**	**26**	**54**
	Gold	**koz**	**120**	**134**	**126**	**122**	**125**	**247**	**246**	**-**	**4**
	Silver	**koz**	**757**	**1,206**	**1,178**	**755**	**563**	**1,318**	**1,889**	**(30)**	**(26)**
Kazzinc - total production including third party feed											
	Zinc metal	*kt*	*75.9*	*76.1*	*77.2*	*75.1*	*75.5*	*150.6*	*151.2*	*-*	*(1)*
	Lead metal	*kt*	*29.3*	*33.0*	*32.0*	*29.2*	*23.4*	*52.6*	*61.5*	*(14)*	*(20)*
	Copper metal	*kt*	*9.8*	*16.9*	*16.1*	*13.7*	*15.0*	*28.7*	*25.2*	*14*	*53*
	Gold	*koz*	*159*	*169*	*186*	*158*	*163*	*321*	*320*	*-*	*3*
	Silver	*koz*	*6,065*	*6,163*	*7,776*	*7,422*	*6,780*	*14,202*	*11,079*	*28*	*12*
Australia (Mount Isa, McArthur River)											
Mount Isa	Zinc in concentrates	kt	102.9	102.7	130.9	126.2	128.0	254.2	203.7	25	24
	Lead in concentrates	kt	39.0	38.4	45.6	41.1	42.4	83.5	86.2	(3)	9
	Silver in concentrates	koz	1,461	1,466	1,877	1,770	1,817	3,587	3,515	2	24
McArthur River	Zinc in concentrates	kt	53.3	55.7	70.1	66.8	73.0	139.8	98.5	42	37
	Lead in concentrates	kt	11.5	12.0	13.4	12.6	12.7	25.3	20.8	22	10
	Silver in concentrates	koz	337	338	489	437	359	796	634	26	7
	Total Zinc in concentrates	**kt**	**156.2**	**158.4**	**201.0**	**193.0**	**201.0**	**394.0**	**302.2**	**30**	**29**
	Total Lead in concentrates	**kt**	**50.5**	**50.4**	**59.0**	**53.7**	**55.1**	**108.8**	**107.0**	**2**	**9**
	Total Silver in concentrates	**koz**	**1,798**	**1,804**	**2,366**	**2,207**	**2,176**	**4,383**	**4,149**	**6**	**21**
North America (Matagami, Kidd, Brunswick, CEZ Refinery)											
Matagami	Zinc in concentrates	kt	19.0	19.0	18.9	11.1	14.5	25.6	36.9	(31)	(24)
	Copper in concentrates	kt	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.8	3.3	4.6	(28)	(28)
Kidd	Zinc in concentrates	kt	22.0	13.3	15.6	16.9	14.7	31.6	32.1	(2)	(33)
	Copper in concentrates	kt	8.1	10.9	9.2	8.5	9.2	17.7	18.4	(4)	14
	Silver in concentrates	koz	506	463	712	619	521	1,140	891	28	3
	Total Zinc in concentrates	**kt**	**41.0**	**32.3**	**34.5**	**28.0**	**29.2**	**57.2**	**69.0**	**(17)**	**(29)**
	Total Copper in concentrates	**kt**	**10.6**	**13.2**	**11.1**	**10.0**	**11.0**	**21.0**	**23.0**	**(9)**	**4**
	Total Silver in concentrates	**koz**	**506**	**463**	**712**	**619**	**521**	**1,140**	**891**	**28**	**3**
North America - total production including third party feed											
Brunswick Smelter	*Lead metal*	*kt*	*17.5*	*16.9*	*21.5*	*13.5*	*17.7*	*31.2*	*36.2*	*(14)*	*1*
	Silver metal	*koz*	*2,852*	*3,727*	*6,125*	*4,650*	*5,597*	*10,247*	*5,972*	*72*	*96*
CEZ Refinery[7]	*Zinc metal*	*kt*	*15.6*	*17.2*	*17.8*	*17.0*	*16.7*	*33.7*	*30.5*	*10*	*7*

Production by Quarter – Q2 2014 to Q2 2015

		Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
Other Zinc (AR Zinc, Los Quenuales, Sinchi Wayra, Rosh Pinah, Perkoa)										
Zinc metal	**kt**	**8.3**	**8.0**	**5.0**	**3.4**	**8.5**	**11.9**	**10.2**	**17**	**2**
Zinc in concentrates	**kt**	**72.5**	**76.1**	**76.6**	**69.4**	**73.4**	**142.8**	**142.7**	**-**	**1**
Lead metal	**kt**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**2.4**	**3.5**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**9**	**17**
Lead in concentrates	**kt**	**12.3**	**14.2**	**14.5**	**14.8**	**8.7**	**23.5**	**25.0**	**(6)**	**(29)**
Copper in concentrates	**kt**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**(31)**	**(25)**
Silver metal	**koz**	**159**	**148**	**173**	**123**	**153**	**276**	**292**	**(5)**	**(4)**
Silver in concentrates	**koz**	**2,247**	**2,748**	**2,581**	**2,105**	**2,158**	**4,263**	**4,496**	**(5)**	**(4)**
Other Zinc - total production including third party feed										
Zinc metal	*kt*	*9.3*	*9.6*	*7.8*	*4.5*	*9.3*	*13.8*	*11.7*	*18*	*-*
Zinc in concentrates	*kt*	*72.5*	*76.1*	*76.6*	*69.4*	*73.4*	*142.8*	*142.7*	*-*	*1*
Lead metal	*kt*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*2.4*	*3.5*	*5.9*	*5.4*	*9*	*17*
Lead in concentrates	*kt*	*12.3*	*14.2*	*14.5*	*14.8*	*8.7*	*23.5*	*25.0*	*(6)*	*(29)*
Copper in concentrates	*kt*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.6*	*1.1*	*1.6*	*(31)*	*(25)*
Silver metal	*koz*	*159*	*148*	*173*	*123*	*153*	*276*	*292*	*(5)*	*(4)*
Silver in concentrates	*koz*	*2,247*	*2,748*	*2,581*	*2,105*	*2,158*	*4,263*	*4,496*	*(5)*	*(4)*
Total Zinc department										
Total Zinc	**kt**	**328.0**	**322.6**	**369.4**	**340.0**	**355.1**	**695.1**	**623.3**	**12**	**8**
Total Lead	**kt**	**69.9**	**74.4**	**84.2**	**75.8**	**70.4**	**146.2**	**148.9**	**(2)**	**1**
Total Copper	**kt**	**19.7**	**29.3**	**23.8**	**21.7**	**24.4**	**46.1**	**43.7**	**5**	**24**
Total Gold	**koz**	**120**	**134**	**126**	**122**	**125**	**247**	**246**	**-**	**4**
Total Silver	**koz**	**5,467**	**6,369**	**7,010**	**5,809**	**5,571**	**11,380**	**11,717**	**(3)**	**2**

Production by Quarter – Q2 2014 to Q2 2015

Production from own sources – Nickel assets[1]

			Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
Integrated Nickel Operations (Sudbury, Raglan, Nikkelverk)											
	Total Nickel metal	**kt**	**13.8**	**11.7**	**12.5**	**13.5**	**12.5**	**26.0**	**27.1**	**(4)**	**(9)**
	Total Nickel in concentrates	**kt**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**-**	**-**
	Total Copper metal	**kt**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**3.8**	**4.1**	**4.0**	**8.1**	**8.0**	**1**	**(5)**
	Total Copper in concentrates	**kt**	**10.5**	**10.2**	**8.3**	**7.4**	**10.0**	**17.4**	**19.8**	**(12)**	**(5)**
	Total Cobalt metal	**kt**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**
Integrated Nickel Operations - total production including third party feed											
	Total Nickel metal	*kt*	*22.6*	*23.1*	*23.1*	*22.5*	*22.6*	*45.1*	*44.3*	*2*	*-*
	Total Nickel in concentrates	*kt*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*-*	*-*
	Total Copper metal	*kt*	*7.8*	*9.8*	*9.5*	*8.9*	*9.1*	*18.0*	*16.5*	*9*	*17*
	Total Copper in concentrates	*kt*	*13.5*	*12.7*	*10.1*	*9.3*	*11.8*	*21.1*	*25.2*	*(16)*	*(13)*
	Total Cobalt metal	*kt*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*0.9*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*1.5*	*1.7*	*(12)*	*(11)*
Murrin Murrin											
	Total Nickel metal	**kt**	**9.8**	**9.6**	**9.2**	**7.9**	**9.8**	**17.7**	**17.6**	**1**	**-**
	Total Cobalt metal	**kt**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**15**	**14**
Murrin Murrin - total production including third party feed											
	Total Nickel metal	*kt*	*12.2*	*11.3*	*11.2*	*9.5*	*12.4*	*21.9*	*21.6*	*1*	*2*
	Total Cobalt metal	*kt*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.9*	*1.6*	*1.4*	*14*	*13*
Koniambo	**Nickel in ferronickel**	**kt**	**3.1**	**4.5**	**4.0**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**4.9**	**4.1**	**20**	**(13)**
Total Nickel department											
	Total Nickel	**kt**	**26.8**	**25.9**	**25.9**	**23.8**	**25.1**	**48.9**	**49.1**	**-**	**(6)**
	Total Copper	**kt**	**14.7**	**14.1**	**12.1**	**11.5**	**14.0**	**25.5**	**27.8**	**(8)**	**(5)**
	Total Cobalt	**kt**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**12**	**11**

Production by Quarter – Q2 2014 to Q2 2015

Production from own sources – Ferroalloys assets[1]

			Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
Ferrochrome[8]		kt	317	287	356	385	371	756	652	16	17
PGM[9]	Platinum	koz	22	24	24	20	25	45	43	5	14
	Palladium	koz	12	13	13	11	12	23	24	(4)	-
	Rhodium	koz	4	4	3	3	4	7	8	(13)	-
	Gold	koz	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	(100)
	4E	**koz**	**39**	**41**	**40**	**35**	**41**	**76**	**76**	**-**	**5**
Vanadium Pentoxide		mlb	4.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	4.6	9.9	9.7	2	10

Total production – Custom metallurgical assets[1]

			Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
Copper (Altonorte, Pasar, Horne, CCR)											
	Copper metal	kt	118.4	116.3	117.8	115.7	101.2	216.9	199.7	9	(15)
	Copper anode	kt	141.0	101.0	126.7	125.1	119.8	244.9	266.0	(8)	(15)
Zinc (Portovesme, San Juan de Nieva, Nordenham, Northfleet)											
	Zinc metal	kt	194.6	197.5	196.1	194.3	195.8	390.1	388.2	-	1
	Lead metal	kt	52.0	37.1	39.8	50.0	44.5	94.5	100.5	(6)	(14)
	Silver	koz	2,823	2,211	2,106	2,597	2,546	5,143	5,165	-	(10)
Ferroalloys											
	Ferromanganese	kt	27	30	29	35	34	69	57	21	26
	Silicon Manganese	kt	26	28	28	28	27	55	52	6	4
Aluminium (Sherwin Alumina)											
	Alumina	kt	391	315	291	300	281	581	776	(25)	(28)

1 Controlled industrial assets and joint ventures only. Production is on a 100% basis, except as stated.
2 Relating to the PGM business within Ferroalloys only.
3 Copper metal includes copper contained in copper concentrates and blister.
4 Cobalt contained in concentrates and hydroxides.
5 The Group's pro-rata share of Collahuasi production (44%).
6 The Group's pro-rata share of Antamina production (33.75%).
7 The Group's pro-rata share of CEZ production (25%).
8 The Group's attributable 79.5% share of the Glencore-Merafe Chrome Venture.
9 Consolidated 100% of Eland and 50% of Mototolo.

Energy Products

Production from own sources

Coal assets[1]

		Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
Australian coking coal	mt	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.7	2.9	(7)	(14)
Australian semi-soft coal	mt	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.8	-	(11)
Australian thermal coal (export)	mt	14.2	16.4	12.2	12.5	11.7	24.2	26.0	(7)	(18)
Australian thermal coal (domestic)	mt	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.7	2.7	(37)	(31)
South African thermal coal (export)	mt	5.2	7.2	6.0	5.7	5.3	11.0	10.2	8	2
South African thermal coal (domestic)	mt	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	11.3	11.5	(2)	(8)
Prodeco	mt	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.4	4.7	10.1	10.2	(1)	(6)
Cerrejón[2]	mt	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	5.9	5.9	-	(3)
Total Coal department	**mt**	**37.1**	**40.2**	**34.9**	**35.6**	**33.1**	**68.7**	**71.2**	**(4)**	**(11)**

1 Controlled industrial assets and joint ventures only. Production is on a 100% basis except for joint ventures, where the Group's attributable share of production is included.
2 The Group's pro-rata share of Cerrejón production (33.3%).

Oil assets

		Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
Glencore entitlement interest basis										
Equatorial Guinea	kbbl	1,194	1,243	1,267	1,216	1,263	2,479	2,562	(3)	6
Chad	kbbl	276	714	968	1,352	1,463	2,815	597	372	430
Total Oil department	kbbl	1,470	1,957	2,235	2,568	2,726	5,294	3,159	68	85
Gross basis										
Equatorial Guinea	kbbl	5,731	6,133	6,064	5,598	5,849	11,447	12,035	(5)	2
Chad	kbbl	916	975	1,326	1,849	2,000	3,849	1,983	94	118
Total Oil department	kbbl	6,647	7,108	7,390	7,447	7,849	15,296	14,018	9	18

Agricultural Products

Processing / production data

		Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	H1 2015	H1 2014	Change H1 15 vs H1 14 %	Change Q2 15 vs Q2 14 %
Farming	kt	127	410	190	33	99	132	162	(19)	(22)
Crushing	kt	1,616	1,515	1,471	955	1,747	2,702	2,678	1	8
Long term toll agreement	kt	157	-	-	-	130	130	206	(37)	(17)
Biodiesel	kt	169	211	205	109	139	248	341	(27)	(18)
Rice milling	kt	91	73	30	47	44	91	127	(28)	(52)
Wheat milling	kt	263	257	231	236	250	486	525	(7)	(5)
Sugarcane processing	kt	723	1,092	416	-	702	702	723	(3)	(3)
Total Agricultural products	**kt**	**3,146**	**3,558**	**2,543**	**1,380**	**3,111**	**4,491**	**4,762**	**(6)**	**(1)**

Appendix – Full year 2015 production guidance

Full year 2015 production guidance

				Guidance FY 2015	
		FY 2014	H1 2015	Low	High
Copper	kt	1,546	731	1,500	1,550
Zinc	kt	1,387	730	1,520	1,570
Lead	kt	308	146	335	360
Nickel	kt	101	49	98	108
Ferrochrome	kt	1,295	756	1,450	1,500
Coal	mt	146	69	135	139
Oil – entitlement interest basis	kbbl	7,351	5,294	10,200	10,900
Oil – gross basis	kbbl	28,516	15,296	29,200	31,000

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