

# The lifeblood of a developing nation

ArcelorMittal South Africa Limited

Reviewed group financial results and dividend announcement for the year ended 31 December 2008



Condensed group income statement Year ended 31 December Revenue (Note 2)
Raw materials and consumables used Emergy Movement in inventories of finished goods and work in progress Impairment charge (Note 3) Depreciation Amortisation of intangible assets Amortisation or intangues
Other operating expenses
Profit from operations
Gains/(losses) on changes in foreign exchange rates and financial instruments (Note 4)
Interest income
Finance costs (Note 5) 12 159 637 318 (238) Finance costs (Nuce 37)
Income from investments
Income from equity accounted investments (net of tax)
Impairment reversal (Note 6) 331 Profit before tax (Note 7) 13 246 (3 865) Profit for the year 5 716 9 381 Owners of the company 1 282 1 279

Condensed group statement of comprehensive income Profit for the year

Other comprehensive income

Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations

(Losses)/gains on available-for-sale investment taken to equity

Movement in gains and losses deferred to equity on cash flow hedges Income tax on income taken directly to equity 5 631 Total comprehensive income for the year Owners of the company Condensed aroun statement of financial position

Assets Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets Unlisted equity accounted investments (Note 8) Other financial assets	18 159 15 917 71	16 887 15 525
Current assets Inventories Trade and other receivables Taxation Other financial assets Cash and cash equivalents	1 968 203 19 276 8 642 2 031 174 8 429	58 1109 195 11318 4790 2 292 108 94 4 034
Total assets	37 435	28 205
Equity and liabilities Shareholders' equity Stated capital Non-distributable reserves Retained income Non-current liabilities Borrowings and other payables Finance lease obligations Deferred income tax liability Provision for post-retirement medical costs Non-current provisions Current liabilities Trade and other payables Borrowings and other payables Finance lease obligations Taxation Other financial liability Current provisions	27 995 37 1 503 26 455 4 774 46 314 2 526 9 1 879 4 666 3 384 33 40 780 157 272	20 583 37 757 19 789 4 273 52 2 603 7 1 283 3 349 2 873 10 88 67 311
Total equity and liabilities	37 435	28 205

Year ended 31 December	2008 Reviewed Rm	2007 Audited Rm
Cash inflows from operating activities	5 511	4 623
Cash generated from operations	10 939	8 439
Interest income	318	442
Finance costs	(59)	(73)
Dividend paid	(2 398)	(1 948)
Income tax paid	(3,087)	(2 209)
Realised foreign exchange movement	(202)	(28)
Cash outflows from investing activities	(1 813)	(1 752)
Investment to maintain operations	(1 413)	(1 198)
Investment to expand operations Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	(419)	(654)
Investment in associate	2	(16)
Investment income – interest	3	1 (10)
Dividend from equity accounted investments	14	104
Net cash inflow	3 698	2 871
Cash outflows from financing activities	(121)	(6 435)
Capital reduction		(6 352)
Repayment of borrowings and finance lease obligations	(121)	(83)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Effect of foreign exchange rate changes Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3 577	(3,564)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	818	(152)
	4 034	7 750
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8 429	4 034

### Segment information

Coamont profit from operations

Local sales as percentage of total sales

IFRS 8, Operating Segments, requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. In contrast, the predecessor Standard (IAS 14 Segment Reporting) required an entity to identify two sets of segments (business and geographical), using a risks and rewards approach, with the entity's "system of internal financial reporting to key management personnel" serving only as the starting point for the identification of such segments.

Following the adoption of IFRS 8, the identification of the group's reportable segments has not changed, other than for the re-allocation of the Maputo Works from the Corporate and Other- to the Long Carbon Steel Products segment, following the commencement of operations at the unit in the current year. The group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 therefore are as follows:

Flat Carbon Steel Products consisting of the Vanderbijlpark- and Saldanha Works;

Long Carbon Steel Products consisting of the Newcastle-, Vereeniging- and Maputo Works;

Coke and Chemicals undertaking the processing and marketing of by-products and the production and marketing of commercial-grade coking coal; and

coking coal; and

Corporate and Other, housing the sales and marketing functions, shared services, procurement and logistics activities, the decommissioned Pretoria Works, available-for-sale investments and the results of the consolidated subsidiaries and special purpose entities.

The income statement categories, gains and losses on changes in foreign exchange rates and financial instruments, interest income, finance costs, income from investments and after tax income from equity accounted investments are unallocated and remain in Corporate.

Year ended 31 December	2008 Reviewed Rm	2007 Audited Rm
Flat Carbon Steel Products – external sales – inter-segment sales Long Carbon Steel Products	24 447 1 066	18 612 628
external sales - external sales - inter-segment sales Coke and Chemicals	11 936 1 014	8 666 572
– external sales – inter-segment sales Adjustments and eliminations	3 496 67 (2 112)	2 022 43 (1 242)
Total revenue	39 914	29 301
Distributed as:  Local  Export	34 931	23 689
Africa Europe Asia Other	2 752 323 1 696 212	2 695 382 2 388 147
All of the segment revenue reported above is from external customers.	212	147

Segment profit from operations		
Year ended 31 December	2008 Reviewed Rm	2007 Audited Rm
Operating profit/(loss) before depreciation, amortisation and impairment  - Flat Carbon Steel Products  - Long Carbon Steel Products  - Coke and Chemicals  - Corporate and Other  Depreciation and amortisation	8 112 3 993 1 781 (284)	5 265 2 838 765 (66)
Flat Carbon Steel Products  Long Carbon Steel Products  Coke and Chemicals  Corporate and Other Impairment charge	(1 105) (200) (38) 21	(438) (186) (38) (437)
- Long Carbon Steel Products Profit/(loss) from operations - Flat Carbon Steel Products - Long Carbon Steel Products - Coke and Chemicals - Corporate and Other	7 007 3 672 1 743 (263)	4 827 2 652 727 (503)
Profit from operations	12 159	7 703

Segment assets		
<b>5</b>	2008	2007
	Reviewed	Audited
Year ended 31 December	Rm	Rm
Flat Carbon Steel Products	20 198	18 244
Long Carbon Steel Products	5 097	4 007
Coke and Chemicals	1 130	1 043
Corporate and Other	11 010	4 911
Total assets	37 435	28 205
Unaudited supplementary physical information (*) Year ended 31 December	2008 Unaudited	2007 Unaudited
Flat Carbon Steel Products		
Liquid steel production	4 084	4 231
Sales	3 412	3 920
Long Carbon Steel Products Liquid steel production	1 690	2 144
Sales	1 690	1 899
Total	1077	1 033
Liquid steel production	5 774	6 375
Sales	5 089	5 819
- local	4 375	4 422
- export	714	II 1397 I

Revenue increased by 36% to R39,9 billion

Operating profit increased by 58% to R12,2 billion

Headline earnings increased by 65% to R9,5 billion

Final dividend 365 cents per share

Headline earnings for 2008 improved by 65% to a record R9,5 billion despite a sharp decline in earnings in the fourth quarter as the global economic crisis spread to the steel industry. (See breakdown of quarterly earnings below.)

economic crisis spread to the steel industry. (See breakdown of quarterly earnings below.)

This substantial increase in annual earnings was driven by higher global steel prices, a significantly improved income contribution from our Coke & Chemicals business, as well as higher gains on foreign exchange transactions and financial instruments. Lower sales volumes and escalating costs partially offset these gains.

Hot rolled coil cash costs per tonne were up 59% year-on-year while the cost of billets increased by 65% amid surging prices of major input materials, led by coal, scrap and alloys. Scrap prices in particular rose steeply contributing to the sharp escalation in the production cost of billets at our Vereeniging Works, which is to a large extent scrap based.

Sales volumes were down 13% compared with 2007 as domestic and export sales declined by 1% and 49% respectively. The sharp drop in exports can be explained by our focus on meeting the demands of the local market first. Average net export prices though were 45% higher in dollar terms and 70% in rand terms than prices in 2007.

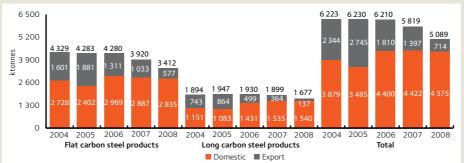
### Quarterly headline earnings

Quarter to	Rm	US\$m	Exchange rate
March 2007	1 530	211	7,24
June 2007	1 624	229	7,10
Average	1 577	220	7,17
September 2007	1 055	148	7,11
December 2007	1 532	226	6,77
Average	1 294	187	6,94
March 2008	2 003	265	7,55
June 2008	2 573	330	7,79
Average	2 288	298	7,67
September 2008	3 772	485	7,78
December 2008	1 136	114	9,93
Average	2 454	300	8,86

International market
After a buoyant 2007, during which global steel consumption rose by 7,5%, growth slowed in 2008 to an estimated 1%. Growth was
experienced during the first seven months of the year with global hot rolled coil prices reaching a high of \$1 200 per tonne in July. However
by year-end prices had dropped by \$9,6% following the collapse in the demand for steel since September amid the downturn in real
consumption and destocking by customers. This led to sharp production cutbacks in all steel producing regions, starting with a year-on-year
decline of 3,6% in September and gradually accelerating to a 24% cut in output in December. China, the world's largest producer, raised its
output by 1,7% last year after an increase of 15,7% in 2007. It now accounts for 38,4% of total world steel output (2007: 37,2%). Whereas
the Chinese government instituted policies and measures to curb steel production and exports in 2007, last year it announced the suspension
of a 5% export duty on hot rolled coil from December and introduced a \$586 billion stimulus package to boost infrastructure spending over
the next two years.

ArcelorMittal South Africa reduced its exports outside the African region to 6% of total steel product sales from 12% in 2007, emphasising the strategy to focus sales on the African continent.

Domestic market
Domestic demand for steel remained strong for the first three quarters of the year, driven mainly by the increase in public sector infrastructure
spending. During the fourth quarter, however, the impact of the global financial crisis spilled over to the local economy and led to a sharp decline in
demand further aggravated by destocking of inventory levels. In addition high interest and inflation rates resulted in a slowdown in residential building
activity as well as reduced consumer spending on durable goods such as automotives and household appliances. Figures by the South African Iron and
Steel Institute (SAISI) show that steel consumption declined from 5,9 million tonnes in 2007 to an estimated 5,6 million tonnes last year.



### Operational review

Operating profits for 2008 increased by 58% year-on-year to R12,2 billion. The Coke & Chemicals business boosted its operating income by 140%, Flat Carbon Steel Products by 45% and Long Carbon Steel Products by 38%.

Liquid steel production for the year however was 9% lower compared to 2007 primarily due to the reline of the Corex and Midrex plants at Saldanha Works and the mini-reline of Blast Furnace NS at Newcastle Works during the first half of the year. Further production cutbacks were implemented in the fourth quarter to align output levels at our operations with falling demand. Other short-term interventions to cushion the company against the worst effects of the global financial crisis focussed on cost reduction and cash management initiatives. Safety, health and environment

We remain committed to providing a safe workplace for our employees and contractors and our "Journey to Zero" initiative is aimed at achieving zero fatalities and injuries at our operations. Our operations set several safety records last year despite a number of major refurbishments, including 3 million man hours without a lost time injury at Vanderbijlpark Works and 2 million lost time free man hours at Saldanha- and Newcastle Works. These achievements were unfortunately marred by two fatalities during an accident at Saldanha Works in September. After an extensive investigation, measures were introduced to prevent a similar accident in future.

Environmental matters are a high priority for the company and a number of projects were initiated or accelerated last year to fast-track the environmental aimprovement programme and resolve issues raised by environmental authorities and other stakeholders. We also finalised our

Total environmental capital expenditure for the year amounted to R217 million of which the following two projects stand out:

• The installation of a dust extraction system at Vereeniging Works' steelmaking facilities is on track for completion early in 2010.

The Coke Gas and Water Cleaning project at Vanderbijlpark Works has experienced commissioning delays, but will be operational during
the first quarter of 2009 and lead to a reduction of 46% in SO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the operation.

The company completed two capital projects during the year that will significantly improve the supply of liquid iron at its operations namely the successful reline of the Corex and Midrex plants at Saldanha Works and the mini-reline of Blast Furnace N5 at Newcastle Works. The construction of two new Direct Reduction kilns at Vanderbijlpark Works is also nearing completion. Once completed the kilns will enable the company to become less reliant on scrap as feedstock to the Electric Arc Furnaces, while at the same time adding 220 000 tonnes of liquid steel to our manufacturing capacity. The global economic crisis has forced us to reconsider our expansion programme, but we remain committed to growing our business in the medium to long term and continue to monitor all indicators to optimise the timing of our capital expenditure plan.

### Contingent liabilities

In the case brought before the Competition Tribunal by gold miners Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited and DRD Gold Limited alleging excessive pricing, an appeal hearing took place before the Competitions Appeal Court in October 2008. The ruling is still pending. The administrative penalty imposed by the Competition Tribunal of R692 million remains disclosed as a contingent liability and no amount has

In another case brought before the Competition Tribunal by Barnes Fencing Industries Limited – relating to alleged price and paymer discrimination on the sale of low carbon wire rod products – a date for the plea hearing and the beginning of the initial proceedings in

# Changes to the board of directors

Mr M Mukherjee resigned as non-executive director with effect from 13 May 2008.
 Mr CPD Cornier has been appointed as non-executive with effect from 14 May 2008.
 Mr MAL Wurth resigned as non-executive director with effect from 30 November 2008.
 Mr AMHO Poupart-Lafarge has been appointed as non-executive director with effect from 30 November 2008.

### Outlook for quarter one 2009

Earnings for the first quarter of 2009 are set to fall substantially compared to the fourth quarter of 2008, as the full impact of the decline in steel prices will be felt. Furthermore the drop in the cost of input materials, especially coal, will only start to flow through from the second quarter. The decline in earnings will be further aggravated by lower income expected from the Coke & Chemicals business due to reduced demand for market coke from the ferro-alloy industry.

Domestic steel demand is expected to remain under pressure for at least the first half of 2009. A decline in inflation, further possible interest rate cuts and Government's commitment to continue with its infrastructure programme could boost consumer and investment spending towards the latter part of the year.

Global production and consumption in 2009 are also forecast to be below 2008 levels. A return to stability is only expected in the second half of the year when production cuts should bring the market closer to equilibrium.

# Dividend announcement

In line with company policy, the Board has declared a final cash dividend of 365 cents (2007: 196 cents), covered approximately three times by headline earnings. Payment in South African Rands will be made to shareholders recorded in the register at the close of business on the record date. The salient dates for shareholders are:

Last date to trade shares cum dividend Shares commence trading ex dividend Record date Dividend payment date

Share certificates may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between Monday, 9 March 2009 and Friday, 13 March 2009, both days inclusive. Dividend entitlements of less than ten rand will be donated to charity in terms of the articles of association.

N Nyembezi-Heita Chief Executive Officer

HJ Verster Executive Director Finance 29 January 2009

## Forward-looking statements

Statements in this release that are neither reported financial results nor other historical information, are forward-looking statements, including but not limited to statements that are predictions of or indicate future earnings, savings, synergies, events, trends, plans or objectives. Undue reliance should not be placed on such statements because, by their nature, they are subject to risks and uncertainty whose impact could cause actual results and company plans and objectives to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements (or from past results). The outlook for Quarter 1 2009 has not been subject to review by the company's auditors.

### Notes to the reviewed condensed consolidated financial statements

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Listing Requirements of the JSE Limited, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in particular International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Schedule 4 of the South African Companies Act, 1973, as amended.

These condensed reviewed group financial results for the year ended 31 December 2008 have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of financial instruments.

The group has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2008.

The accounting policies and methods of computation applied in the presentation of the financial results of the group are consistent with those applied for the year ended 31 December 2007, except for the early adoption of:

IAS1 (Revised), Presentation of Financial Statements (effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009) IFRS8, Operating Segments (effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009).

These two Standards have had an impact on the disclosure of the financial results, but no impact on the financial results or In addition to the above, the following Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in advance of their effective date

In addition to the above, the following Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in advance of their effective date with no impact on the group's financial results or disclosures:

- IAS16 (Amendment), Property, Plant and Equipment and consequential amendment to IAS7, Statement of Cash Flows (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009);

- IAS19 (Amendment), Employee Benefits (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009);

- IAS20 (Amendment), Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009);

- IAS23 (Amendment), Borrowing Costs (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009);

- IAS27 (Revised), Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, and IFRS3 (Revised), Business combinations (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009);

- IAS27 (Amendment), Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009);

1 AS28 (Amendment). Investments in Associates (and consequential amendments to IAS32. Financial Instruments: Presentation

and IFRS7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009); IAS29 (Amendment), Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (effective for annual periods beginning on or

IAS29 (Amendment), Financial Reporting in Hyperininationary Economies (effective for allitude periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009);
IAS31 (Amendment), Interests in Joint Ventures and consequential amendments to IAS32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and IFRS7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009);
IAS32 (Amendment), Financial Instruments: Presentation, and IAS1 (Amendment), Presentation of Financial Statements Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after

Puttoble Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009);
IAS36 (Amendment), Impairment of Assets (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009);
IAS38 (Amendment), Intangible assets (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009);
IAS39 (Amendment), Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS7, Financial Instrument Disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009);
IAS39 (Amendment), Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009);

IAS40 (Amendment), Investment Property and consequential amendments to IAS16, Property, Plant and Equipment

IAS40 (Amendment), Investment Property and consequential amendments to IAS16, Property, Plant and Equipment (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009); IFRS1 (Amendment), First Time Adoption of IFRS, and IAS27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009); IFRS5 (Amendment), Share-bosed Payment (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009); IFRS5 (Amendment), Non-current Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations and consequential amendment to IFRS1, First-time Adoption of IFRS (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009); IFRIC15, Agreements for Construction of Real Estates (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009); and IFRIC16, Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 October 2008).

Audited Rm Year ended 31 Decembe 2. Revenue Sale of goods Gains on deriv rivative instruments in "designated" cash flow hedge accounting The 2007 sale of goods amount was decreased with R32 million to exclude the adjustments of sales to joint ventures still in inventory at year-end.

3. Impairment Charge
An impairment charge of R93 million and R28 million has been recognised against the carrying amounts of the Maputo Works and the Dunswart Direct Reduction facility at the Vereeniging Works respectively. A Gains/ (losses) on changes in foreign exchange rates and financial instruments
Gains on changes in foreign exchange rates
Losses on changes in foreign exchange rates
Fair value (losses)/gains transferred from equity on ineffective derivative
instruments de-designated as cash flow hedges
Gains on changes in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as held
for tradiging at fair value through profit and loss. (131) 38 (188) (256) (10) 16 (117) (20) (53) 79 for trading at fair value through profit and loss Finance costs Finance costs
Interest expense on bank overdrafts and loans
Interest expense on finance lease obligations
Discounting rate adjustment of the non current provisions
Unwinding of the discounting effect in the present valued carrying amount
of the non-current provisions (46) (8) of the non-current provisions

6. Impairment reversal

Following an impairment reversal against property, plant and equipment by jointly controlled entity, Microsteel (Proprietary) Limited, a corresponding reversal of (171) R36 million impairment against the investment has been made.
7. Profit before taxation is arrived at after 7. Profit before taxation is arrived at after
Directors' remuneration
- executive
- non-executive
Auditors' remuneration
- audit fees
- other services and expenses
8. Unlisted equity accounted investments
Directors' valuation of unlisted equity accounted investments
9. Capital expenditure
- incurred 11 10 1 2 001 1 184 - contracted authorised but not contracted

10. Contingent liabilities 705 guarantees amount in legal trust 12

12. Related party transactions The group is controlled by Mittal Steel Holdings AG which owns 52,02% of the company's shares. During the year the company and its subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of business, entered into various sale and purchase transactions with associates and joint ventures. These transactions occurred under terms that are no less favourable than those arranged with 13. Directors' share option benefits

Directors share option benefits
Rights to options and shares held by Executive Directors in terms of the Management Share Scheme totalled 202 551 at
31 December 2008 (December 2007: 419 695), representing 0,05% (December 2007: 0,09%) of the issued shares.
During the year the directors sold a portion of their options realising a gain of R10 million (December 2007: R7 million), which was also paid to them.

14. Corporate governance

The group subscribes to the Code on Corporate Practices and Conduct as contained in the second King Report on corporate

15. Review by external auditors The group financial results have been reviewed by Deloitte & Touche whose unmodified review opinion is available for inspection at the company's registered office.

Salient features

11. Operating lease commitments

ear and less than five years

	Reviewed	Audited
Year ended 31 December	Rm	Rm
Reconciliation of earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	12 159	7 703
Profit from operations Adjusted for:	12 159	/ /03
– impairment charge	121	
- depreciation	1 310	1 088
- amortisation of intangible assets	12	11
EBITDA	13 602	8 802
Reconciliation of headline earnings	13 002	0 002
Profit for the year	9 381	5 716
Adjusted for:	3 30 1	3710
– loss on disposal or scrapping of assets	39	31
- book value of assets held-for-sale written off		1
– impairment charge	121	
- impairment reversal	(36)	
– tax effect	(21)	(10
Headline earnings	9 484	5 74
Headline earnings per share (cents)		
- basic	2 128	1 288
- diluted	2 120	1 284
Selected ratios (%)		
EBITDA margin	34,1	30,0
Return on ordinary shareholders' equity per annum		
– attributable earnings	38,6	26,1
– headline earnings	39,0	26,2
Net cash to equity	29,8	19,3
Share statistics		
Ordinary shares (thousands)		
– in issue	445 752	445 752
– weighted average number of shares	445 752	445 752
– diluted weighted average number of shares	447 433	447 05
Share price (closing) (R)	88,45	136,50
Market capitalisation (Rm)	39 427	60 84
Net asset value per share (cents)	6 280	4 618
Dividend per share (cents)  – interim	242	221
– interim – final	342 365	233 196
- IIIai	365	196

Condensed group statement of change	es in equity									
		Non-distributable reserves								
	Stated capital Rm	Capital redemption reserve Rm	Management share trust Rm	Share-based payment reserve Rm	Attributable reserves of equity accounted investments Rm	Financial assets available-for-sale Rm	Translation of foreign operations Rm	Cash flow hedge accounting Rm	Retained income Rm	Total shareholders' equity Rm
Balance at 1 January 2007	6 389	23	(106)	27	654		56	30	16 187	23 260
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)  Management share trust: net treasury share purchases			(43)			62	(63)	(84)	5 716	5 631 (43)
Share options charge: IFRS 2			(43)	35						35
Dividend									(1 948)	(1 948)
Capital reduction	(6 352)									(6 352)
Transfer of equity accounted earnings					166				(166)	
Balance at 31 December 2007 (Audited)	37	23	(149)	62	820	62	(7)	(54)	19 789	20 583
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)						(71)	591	(66)	9 381	9 835
Management share trust: net treasury share purchases			(58)							(58)
Share options charge: IFRS 2				33						33
Dividend									(2 398)	(2 398)
Transfer of equity accounted earnings					317				(317)	
Balance at 31 December 2008 (Reviewed)	37	23	(207)	95	1 137	(9)	584	(120)	26 455	27 995

Non-executive: Dr KDK Mokhele (Chairman)\*, DK Chugh†, CPD Cornier#, EK Diack\*, S Maheshwari†, LP Mondi, DCG Murray\*, MJN Njeke\*, ND Orleyn\*, AMHO Poupart-Lafarge# Executive: N Nyembezi-Heita (Chief Executive Officer), Dr LGJJ Bonte() (President), HJ Verster (Executive Director Finance) †Citizen of India Octitizen of Belgium #Citizen of France \*Independent non-executive Directors:

ArcelorMittal South Africa Limited, Registration number: 1989/002164/06, Share code: ACL ISIN: ZAE 000103453, ("ArcelorMittal South Africa", "the company" or "the group"), Room N3-5, Main Building, Delfos Boulevard, Vanderbijlpark 1911 Transfer Secretaries: Computershare Investor Services (Proprietary) Limited 70 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, 2001 P.O. Box 61051, Marshalltown, Johannesburg, 2107 Sponsor: Deutsche Securities (SA) (Proprietary) Limited 87 Maude Street, Sandton, 2146 Private Bag X9933, Sandton, 2143