

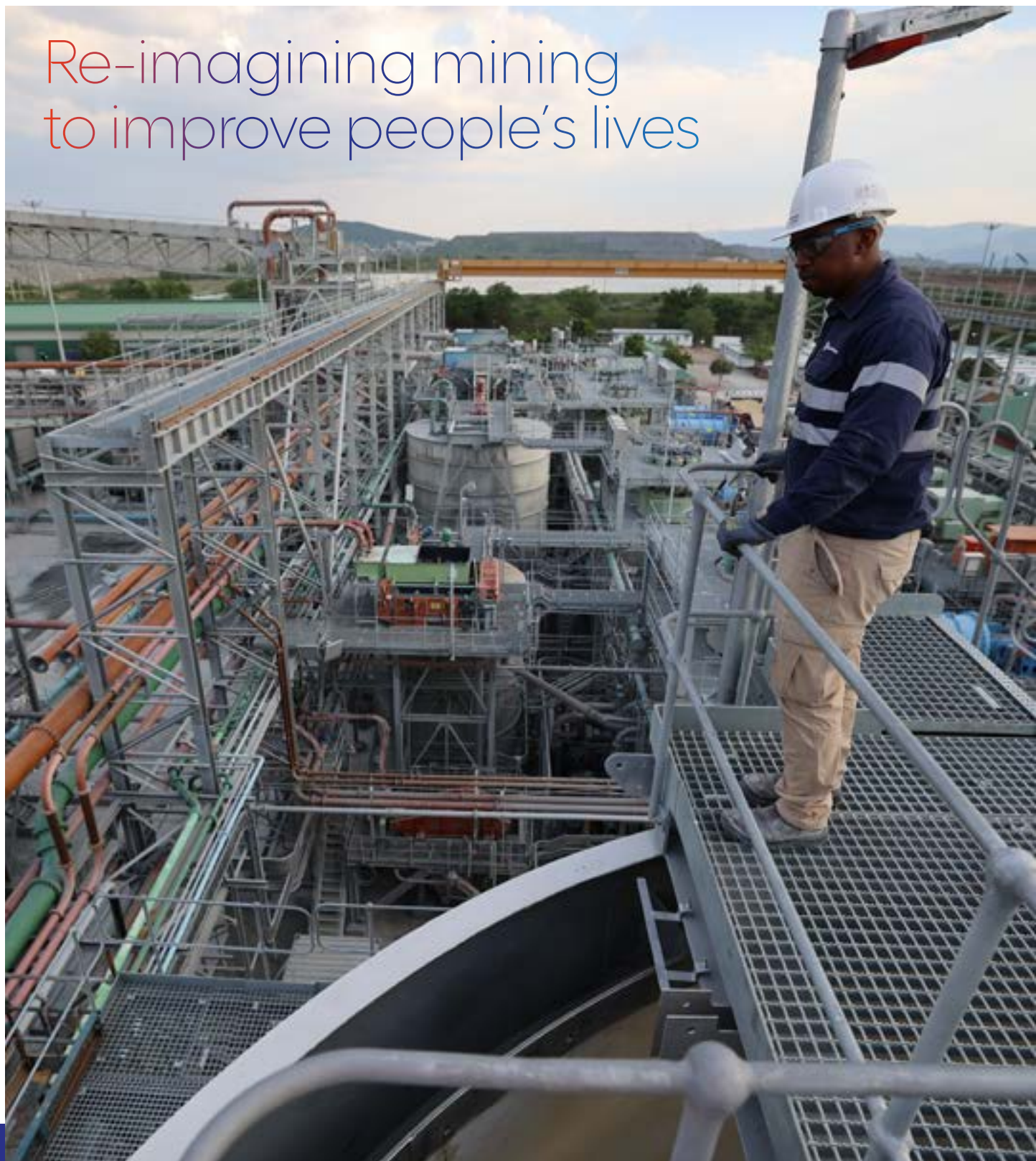


Audited annual financial statements 2022

PLATINUM



Re-imagining mining to improve people's lives



Anglo American Platinum is the world's leading primary producer of PGMs. We provide a complete resource-to-market service, supplying our network of global customers with a range of mined, recycled and traded products. Our business is at the heart of the broader South African economic and social landscape and we are committed to working towards a safe, sustainable, competitive and profitable business that benefits our country, our communities, our people and our shareholders.

Anglo American Platinum operates across the entire value chain to produce the complete range of PGMs including platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium and osmium, with different sites dedicated to each stage.

Our approach to reporting

Anglo American Platinum is a member of the global Anglo American plc group, guided by the purpose and values of our parent while considering the complexities of the PGM industry in developing our strategic priorities. The synergies created by a common purpose, shared values and strategic focus underpin significant benefits for all stakeholders.

Our reporting suite

Annual financial statements

Prepared according to:

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- SAICA Financial Reporting Guides
- Financial Reporting Pronouncements issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council
- South African Companies Act 2008
- JSE Listings Requirements
- King IV* recommendations.

Integrated report

- Balanced assessment of our performance and ability to create sustainable value
- Relevant extracts from supplementary reports, particularly sustainability report
- Developed for long-term investors and providers of capital.

Governance report

- Disclosure of governance-related aspects. The information disclosed demonstrates how Anglo American Platinum does conducts itself according to sound governance practices and the highest standards of ethics, integrity, transparency and accountability. It contains our King IV* application and disclosure.

Sustainability report

Developed for key stakeholders:

- Employees, local communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), customers, investors and government
- Detailed disclosure on key environmental and social elements that could have a material impact on our performance and business if not managed effectively
- Prepared in accordance with core requirements of GRI and SASB standards, ICMM and JSE Sustainability Guidelines.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources report

- Updated estimates and reconciliation of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources statements for all our assets
- As per SAMREC Code guidelines and definitions (2016)
- Complies with JSE Listings Requirements
- Signed off by competent persons.

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For more information, visit:

www.angloamericanplatinum.com/investors/annual-reporting

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Directors' responsibilities and approval of the annual financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors are required to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the group (the term group refers to the company, its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations) as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for that period and conforming with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, Companies Act requirements and based on appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the group and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment.

To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at cost-effectively reducing the risk of error or loss. These standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the group and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the group's business is conducted in a manner that, in all reasonable circumstances, is above reproach.

The focus of risk management is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the group. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the group endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within pre-determined procedures and constraints.

The directors believe, based on information and explanations from management, that the system of internal control is adequate for ensuring the:

- Reliability and integrity of financial and operating information
- Compliance of established systems with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations
- Safeguarding of group assets against unauthorised use or disposition
- Economic, effective and efficient use of resources
- Achievement of established objectives and goals for operations or programmes.

The directors believe, as a result of the comprehensive structures and controls in place and ongoing monitoring of the activities of executive and operational management, the board maintains effective control over the group's affairs.

The separate and consolidated annual financial statements are prepared on the going-concern basis. Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that the group and company will not remain a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Norman Mbazima
Chairman

Johannesburg

16 February 2023

Natascha Viljoen
Chief executive officer

Chief executive officer and finance officer responsibility statement

for the year ended 31 December 2022

- The directors, whose names are stated below, hereby confirm that:
- (a) The annual financial statements set out on **pages 9-87**, fairly present in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer in terms of IFRS
 - (b) No facts have been omitted or untrue statements made that would make the annual financial statements false or misleading
 - (c) Internal financial controls have been put in place to ensure that material information relating to the issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries have been provided to effectively prepare the financial statements of the issuer
 - (d) The internal financial controls are adequate and effective and can be relied on in compiling the annual financial statements, having fulfilled our role and function within the combined assurance model pursuant to principle 15 of the King Code. Where we are not satisfied, we have disclosed to the audit and risk committee and the auditors the deficiencies in design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls and any fraud that involves directors, and have taken the necessary remedial action.

Natascha Viljoen
Chief executive officer

Johannesburg

16 February 2023

Craig Miller
Finance director

Company secretary's certificate

for the year ended 31 December 2022

In my capacity as the company secretary, I hereby certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that Anglo American Platinum Limited has lodged with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission all returns required of a public company in terms of the Companies Act 2008. Further, I certify that such returns are true, correct and up to date.

Elizna Viljoen
Company secretary

Anglo American Platinum Limited

Johannesburg

16 February 2023

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Anglo American Platinum Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Anglo American Platinum Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together the Group) as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

What we have audited

- Anglo American Platinum Limited's consolidated and separate financial statements set out on **pages 16-86** comprise:
- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
 - the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
 - the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
 - the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting principles.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements* section of our report.

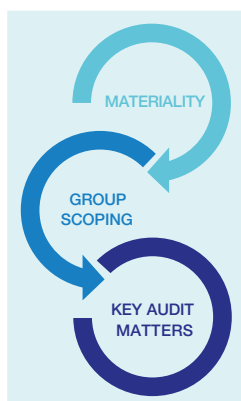
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*.

Our audit approach

Overview



Overall group materiality

- Overall group materiality: R3.3 billion, which represents 5% of profit before tax, but limited to R1.8 billion, upon request of the Group's holding company's auditor.

Group audit scope

- The Group consists of operations in South Africa (RSA), Zimbabwe (ZIM), Singapore (SNG) and the United Kingdom (UK):
 - We identified two components as financially significant components and one significant component, which required audits of their complete financial information
 - Specified procedures on certain account balances and transactions were performed on a further four components, with limited procedures performed on one additional component in order to obtain an appropriate level of coverage.

Key audit matters

- Quantities and measurement of metal inventory.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where the directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	R1.8 billion.
How we determined it	We determined materiality using 5% of the consolidated profit before tax which amounted to R3.3 billion, but limited it to R1.8 billion upon request of the Group's holding company's auditor.
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose consolidated profit before tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The Group operates in four countries: South Africa (RSA), Zimbabwe (ZIM), Singapore (SNG) and the United Kingdom (UK). The Group operates six mines through its subsidiary Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited. The operating mines are located across RSA (Mogalakwena mine, Amandelbult mine, Mototolo mine, Modikwa mine – in terms of a joint venture with African Rainbow Minerals Mining Consortium Limited; and Kroondal mine and Marikana mine – in terms of a pooling and sharing agreement with Sibanye-Stillwater and ZIM (Unki Platinum mine) – refer to segmental information (note 2 to the consolidated financial statements).

We considered components to be statutory entities. We identified two components within the Group as financially significant components (as defined within the ISAs) as well as one significant component due to its relative importance to the group which, in our view, required an audit of their complete financial information. We also performed specified procedures on certain account balances and transactions on a further four components, with limited procedures performed on one more component, to obtain an appropriate level of coverage.

The significant components were identified as financially significant based on scoping benchmarks such as the companies' contribution to key financial statement line items (consolidated revenue, consolidated total assets and consolidated profit/(loss) before tax), risks associated with the particular company and considerations relating to aggregation risk within the Group. We concluded that all other entities within the Group are financially inconsequential, individually and in aggregate. We performed analytical procedures at a group level to confirm this assessment.

In establishing the overall approach to the Group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be performed by us, as the Group engagement team, or a component auditor from another PwC network firm and another independent firm in South Africa under our instruction. Where the work was performed by a component auditor, we determined the level of involvement we needed to have in the audit work at the component to be able to conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence had been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report in respect of the separate financial statements.

Independent auditor's report continued

The following key audit matter relates to the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter

Quantities and measurement of metal inventory

Refer to the metal inventory section of the significant accounting principles, note 3 (Cost of sales), note 19 (inventories), note 40 (change in estimation of quantities of inventory), and note 7 (Inventories) of the accounting policies in Annexure C, to the consolidated financial statements.

Metal inventory is held in various forms as it progresses through the production process to refined material. The metal is contained in a carrier material throughout the production process. The exact metal content within the carrier material cannot be determined until the refinement process is complete. The quantification of work-in-progress metal inventory requires a significant amount of estimation and management judgement to determine the metal content in each type of metal inventory prior to refinement. The metal contained in the carrier material is determined through a process of weighing, sampling and analysis in order to arrive at the theoretical inventory.

Work-in-progress metal inventory is valued at the lower of net realisable value (NRV) and the average cost of production or purchase less the NRV of by-products produced during the period.

For own-mined production, joint products inventory is measured by allocating total production costs to each joint product. Production cost is allocated to the joint products using a 3E (platinum, palladium and rhodium) and nickel revenue split. The allocation to each 3E metal is then based on production volumes. The allocated production costs per metal is then divided by the output per metal to arrive at a unit cost per metal. Production costs are determined on a 12-month rolling average basis and owned-mined production costs and processing costs are adjusted for periods of prolonged abnormal production.

For purchase of concentrate (POC), costs are allocated to each joint product based on the actual POC cost per joint product. The allocated POC costs per metal are then divided by the output per metal to arrive at a unit cost per metal. POC costs are determined on a six-month rolling average.

Metal inventory was a matter of most significance to our current year audit due to the significant judgements involved in determining theoretical quantities and valuation of work-in-progress inventory.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Quantities

We tested the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over the weighing, sampling, and analysis and month end quantification process of theoretical inventory quantities throughout the metal inventory cycle.

Our audit procedures included the attendance of the metal inventory count on site and observing the count procedures carried out by the metal accounting specialists.

Through inspection of Curriculum Vitae ("CV"), membership certificates from professional bodies, we assessed the competence and experience of management's experts.

Through discussions with management and inspection of a report by the metal accounting specialist we obtained an understanding of the nature and cause of the metal inventory estimate adjustments and assessed the reasonableness thereof by comparing the current year's change in estimate to the theoretical inventory adjustments in prior periods. We did not note any material inconsistencies.

We assessed the appropriateness of the theoretical inventory by inspecting the results of the monthly in-situ counts and comparing the approved variance thresholds per metal to those applied in the theoretical inventory count. Where the variance exceeded the approved threshold for two consecutive months, we inquired with the metal accounting specialists on the nature of the differences and compared results of subsequent months for similar trends and found the approved thresholds to be within range.

We recalculated the closing stock quantities by converting the work-in-progress at each stage of the production process to a refined equivalent by applying the management approved refining allowances to the gross theoretical stock quantities determined by the metal accounting specialists.

Accuracy

We independently reperformed the calculation of the metal inventory valuation by performing the following procedures:

- recalculated the metal-in-concentrate percentages used in the determination of the effective production and joint product sales allocation.
- reperformed the allocation of the production costs for joint products using the allocation basis applied by management. We noted no material differences.

We obtained the market prices for joint products and compared these to the independently recalculated unit costs to determine which was lower and used the lower of the two to value the metal inventory at the lower of cost or NRV. We noted no material differences to management's NRV determination.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Anglo American Platinum Limited Audited annual financial statements 2022", which includes the Directors' Report, the Audit and Risk Committee's Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate as required by the Companies Act of South Africa which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the other sections of the document titled "Anglo American Platinum Limited Integrated Annual Report 2022" which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Independent auditor's report continued

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. has been the auditor of Anglo American Platinum Limited for three years.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Director: JFM Kotze

Registered Auditor

Johannesburg, South Africa

20 February 2023

Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in presenting the annual financial statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited (the company) and the group for the year ended 31 December 2022. In the context of the financial statements, the term group refers to the company, its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations.

Nature of business

Anglo American Platinum is a public company incorporated in South Africa and the world's leading supplier of platinum group metals (PGMs), supplying customers with a range of mined, recycled and traded metal. The products we produce reside in three distinct areas: PGMs (platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium and ruthenium); base metals (copper, nickel, cobalt sulphate, sodium sulphate and chrome) and precious metals (gold).

The company is listed on the JSE Limited. Its mining, smelting and refining operations are based in South Africa. Elsewhere in the world, the group owns Unki Platinum Mine and smelter in Zimbabwe and has marketing operations, mainly based in London and Singapore.

Holding company and ultimate holding company

Anglo American Platinum's holding company is Anglo American South Africa Investments Proprietary Limited (AASAI), which holds 78.56% of the company's equity (based on total shares in issue less treasury shares held by the group). AASAI is indirectly wholly owned by Anglo American plc, incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Financial results

The consolidated annual financial statements can be found on **pages 16–87**.

Capital management

The board takes ultimate responsibility for monitoring debt levels, return on capital, total shareholders' return and compliance with contractual loan covenants. For more information on our capital management policy, refer to note 38 on **page 47**.



Borrowing powers and financial assistance

At 31 December 2022, Anglo American Platinum was operating within its debt covenants while maintaining adequate headroom within committed debt facilities, with R21 billion of undrawn committed facilities. Net cash at 31 December 2022 was R28 billion.

In line with the authorisation granted at the annual general meeting on 12 May 2022, the board of directors at its meeting on 14 April 2022 and 5 December 2022 had approved, in accordance with section 45 of the Companies Act and the JSE Listings Requirements, the provision of financial assistance as guarantor for the obligations of Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited on its uncommitted facilities.

The company has satisfied the solvency and liquidity test, as contemplated in section 45 of the Companies Act and detailed in section 4 of the Act, and determined that the terms under which this assistance was provided are fair and reasonable to the company.

Compliance with accounting standards

The group and the company's annual financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the South African Companies Act 2008 and the JSE Listings Requirements.

Accounting policies

Refer to principal accounting policies in Annexure C.

Change in accounting estimates

Refer to note 40 of the consolidated annual financial statements.

Share capital

The authorised share capital of the company as at 31 December 2022 is 413,595,651 (2021: 413,595,651) ordinary shares of 10 cents each.

The issued share capital of the company as at 31 December 2022 is 265,292,206 (2021: 265,292,206) ordinary shares of 10 cents each.

Further details of the authorised and issued share capital appear in note 23 of the annual financial statements.

Directors' report continued

Shares repurchased in terms of the share scheme obligations

The company did not purchase shares in the market during the year as it held sufficient treasury shares to satisfy requirements for the Anglo American Platinum Bonus Share Plan, as well as the vesting of the Long-term Incentive Plan. Unki Mines (Private) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, purchased 4,161 shares in the market at an average price of R2,584.05 to satisfy the requirements of its Unki Notional Bonus Share Plan. The Thobo Employee Share Ownership Plan Trust (ESOP) purchased 94,629 shares in the market at an average price of R1,620.21 to satisfy the requirements of the vesting component of the new employee share ownership plan. Please refer to our corporate activity for more information on the new ESOP.



Ordinary dividends

The company's dividend policy is to consider an interim and final dividend for each financial year. At its discretion, the board may consider a special dividend, where appropriate. Depending on the perceived need to retain funds for expansion or operating purposes, the board may pass the payment of dividends. The board has adopted a payout ratio driven dividend policy, which is in accordance with the company's capital allocation framework and in line with our commitment to sustainably return cash to shareholders through the cycle, while retaining a high level of balance sheet strength. The board approved a dividend payout ratio at 62% of headline earnings for this reporting cycle.

The directors approved an interim dividend of R41 per ordinary share which equates to 40% of H1 headline earnings and R40 per ordinary share special dividend on 22 July 2022 and was approved by the board for payment on 15 August 2022 to shareholders recorded on the register on 12 August 2022.

A final dividend of R9 billion was declared by the board on 16 February 2023, comprising R34 per ordinary share which equates to 40% of H2 headline earnings for payment on 3 April 2023 to shareholders recorded in the register at the close of business on 31 March 2023.

The company has satisfied the solvency and liquidity test, as contemplated in section 46 of the Companies Act and detailed in section 4 of the Act, and determined that post the distribution, the company will remain both solvent and liquid.

Corporate activity during the year

The following corporate activity took place during the year:

Sale of interest in Kroondal and Marikana

On 31 January 2022, it was announced that Anglo American Platinum had agreed to dispose of its 50% interest in the Kroondal pool-and-share agreement (Kroondal PSA) and the Marikana pool-and-share agreement (Marikana PSA), (collectively the PSAs) to Sibanye-Stillwater Limited (Sibanye-Stillwater), the other 50% owner of the PSAs.

Under the terms of the new agreements, Kroondal's infrastructure will be used to mine into Sibanye-Stillwater's adjacent Rustenburg resource. As a result, Anglo American Platinum will generate cash flows from its 50% share of the 1.35 million 4E ounces earlier, at a lower cost of production (after optimising the mine plan to extract the resource from both the Kroondal and Rustenburg mining right areas) and under the pre-existing Kroondal purchase of concentrate terms. Thereafter, Anglo American Platinum will exit its interest in the PSAs, transferring all assets and liabilities to Sibanye-Stillwater, with no outstanding economic interest in the Kroondal mining operation. Under the terms of the transaction, Sibanye-Stillwater will acquire Anglo American Platinum's interest in the PSAs for a purchase price of R1. In exchange, Sibanye-Stillwater will take over all closure costs and rehabilitation liabilities.

The terms of the transaction are conditional on mandatory regulatory approvals including Competition Commission approval and section 11 ministerial consent to transfer the mining right, as well as the delivery of 1.35 million 4E ounces of metal in concentrate by the Kroondal PSA (on a 100% basis).

Bokoni Platinum Mine disposal

The company completed the sale of its 49% interest in Bokoni Platinum Mine effective from 1 September 2022 to African Rainbow Minerals Limited and in accordance with the announcement issued on 20 December 2021.

The total cash consideration amounted to R3.5 billion, which was distributed to the company and Atlatsa Resources Corporation in accordance with pre-existing commercial arrangements that take into account, inter alia, their respective shareholding interests, claims and entitlements. Refer to note 16.

Five-year wage agreement

The company entered into a five-year wage agreement with three of its four recognised unions representing 90% of unionised employees. The wage agreement increased salary and salary-related allowances, which will increase the total labour cost-to-company by, on average, 6.6% per annum over the five-year period.

New employee share ownership plan

The company launched a new employee share ownership plan called the Thobo Employee Share Ownership Plan Trust (ESOP) that was implemented in December 2022. Each employee received Anglo American Platinum listed shares to the value of R8,000 per year and, in addition, participation in an evergreen ownership of 2% of Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited, the operating subsidiary of Anglo American Platinum.

The ESOP allows permanent employees, excluding executives and other management who already participate in share incentive schemes, to receive shares, thereby benefiting directly from the company's performance across our operations in South Africa and Zimbabwe. Refer to Annexure A for more details.

Directorate and secretary

During the year, Duncan Wanblad was appointed as a non-executive director of the board and as an Anglo American plc representative with effect from 12 May 2022 in place of Mark Cutifani, who retired at the AGM on the same day.

At the date of this report, the board comprises:

- Norman Mbazima (chairman)
- Peter Mageza (lead independent director)
- Natascha Viljoen (chief executive officer)
- Craig Miller (finance director)
- Roger Dixon
- Nolitha Fakude
- Thabi Leoka
- Anik Michaud
- Nombulelo Moholi
- Dhanasagree Naidoo
- John Vice
- Duncan Wanblad

The board is supported by the company secretary, Elizna Viljoen. The board conducted its annual review of her performance as per paragraph 3.84(h) of the JSE Listings Requirements.

Interests of directors

A director beneficial interest in the company's issued ordinary shares at 31 December 2022, is shown below:

Name	2022	2021
Craig Miller	4,034	0

Shares were acquired through the natural vesting of the Long-Term Incentive Plan and Bonus Share Plan awards.

In terms of the Long-term Incentive Plan, executive directors held 49,936 awards to acquire shares in the company and 14,177 Bonus Share Plan awards.

There have been no changes to directors' beneficial interests between year end and the date of this report. There were no arrangements to which the company was a party at the end of the financial year, or at any time during the year, that would have enabled the directors or their families to benefit from acquiring shares in the company. There were no contracts of any significance during or at the end of the financial year in which any directors or alternate directors of the company were materially interested.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. (PwC) and Mr JFM Kotzé (practice number 901121) as individual designated auditor were appointed as auditors.

Sponsor

Merrill Lynch South Africa Proprietary Limited acted as sponsor to the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Transfer secretaries

Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited serves as the South African registrar of the company.



Administration and services

To provide more efficient services at lower cost, Anglo American Platinum has outsourced a number of its non-core activities to fellow subsidiary companies in Anglo American plc. Service-level agreements ensure that services provided are of appropriate quality. These include general accounting, human resources, internal audit, company secretarial, treasury, technical services, corporate finance, insurance, legal, IT, tax and certain risk management services.



Subsidiary companies

Details of major subsidiary companies in which the company has a direct or indirect interest are set out in Annexure B.

Events subsequent to 31 December

Refer to note 41.

Going concern

The board believes the group has adequate financial resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis. The board is not aware of any material changes that may adversely impact the group or any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements.

Audit and risk committee report

The audit and risk committee believes that it adds value through effective monitoring of controls, promotion of transparency through appropriate financial disclosures and having an independent view to risk and opportunities facing the company. In doing so, it can identify potential improvements to governance, risk management and internal control practices, including financial reporting controls.



John Vice
Independent non-executive director

Principal risks



Strategy



It further provides oversight of external and internal audit appointment and function.

The committee has an independent role with accountability to both the shareholders and the board of the company.

Members	Committee member since	Board status	Meeting attendance	Meeting attendance by invitation
JM Vice	30 November 2012	Independent non-executive director and chairman	100%	The chairman of the board, chief executive officer, finance director, company secretarial, head: risk and assurance, finance controller, senior manager: financial reporting and external auditors.
NP Mageza	1 July 2013	Lead independent non-executive director	100%	
D Naidoo	1 July 2013	Independent non-executive director	100%	

4
Meetings

3
Independent non-executive directors

Key audit matter

The committee notes the key audit matter set out in the independent auditor's report ([page 4](#) of the annual financial statements), namely:

- Quantities and measurement of metal inventory.

The committee addressed the matter by receiving reports from the chairman of the stock-take verification group and head of metallurgical services, confirming the 2022 physical stock-take values to be used in the theoretical stock calculation and to understand whether in-situ inventory levels were in line with primary theoretical levels. Furthermore, the committee discussed the key audit matter with the external auditors to understand their related audit processes and views. Following its assessment, the committee was comfortable with the conclusions reached by management and the external auditors.

Activities in 2022	2023 focus areas
Annual financial statements (AFS), interim and integrated reporting process The committee is responsible for reviewing all published financial reports and information, including the integrated report, prior to submission and approval by the board. - Reviewed and approved the AFS and interim report and related disclosures, including any required trading statements, considered the accounting treatments, significant or unusual transactions, accounting estimates and judgements - Considered the integrated report and assessed its consistency with operational, financial and other non-financial information known to committee members for consistency with the AFS. The committee is satisfied that the integrated report is materially accurate, complete, reliable and consistent with the AFS. At its meeting on 15 February 2023, it recommended the integrated report for the year ended 31 December 2022 for approval by the board - Considered going-concern statements and solvency and liquidity tests as required by the Companies Act - Ensured appropriate financial reporting procedures are established and in operation - Approved the mineral resource and reserve report. In its assessment, the committee considered assurance procedures on estimate quality, compliance to reporting requirements and reconciliation of resource and reserve estimates - Considered and noted management responses to the general proactive monitoring report issued by the JSE. External audit The committee is responsible for the appointment, remuneration and oversight of the external auditors. - Ensured that the appointment of the external auditors complied with the South African Companies Act 2008, JSE Listings Requirements and all other regulatory requirements. Prior to making its nomination, the committee considered all information in terms of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA) requirements and the JSE Listings Requirements in assessing the auditor and designated auditor's independence and suitability for appointment, and the approval of its audit fees for the review period. - Considered and recommended to shareholders the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. for the 2023 financial year - Approved the auditor's annual plan and scope of work, monitored the effectiveness of external auditors for audit quality, expertise and independence - Considered the key audit matter noted in the independent auditor's report.	- Ongoing focus on ensuring that the group's financial systems, processes and controls are operating effectively, are consistent with the group's complexity and are responsive to changes in the environment and industry - Monitoring developments on changes in disclosure. - Continue to support external auditors to ensure minimal disruptions to the 2023 interim and year-end audit process.
Internal audit and control The committee is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of internal audit, ensuring that the roles and functions of external audit and internal audit are sufficiently clarified and coordinated to provide an objective overview of the operational effectiveness of the group's systems of internal control and reporting. - Ensured that internal audit performed an independent assurance function. Monitored the effectiveness of the internal audit function in terms of its assurance scope, plan execution, independence and overall performance of the function and its head - Approved the assurance plan, budget and assurance scope for the ensuing year - Assessed the group's systems of governance, risk management and internal control, including financial reporting controls - Monitored audit findings, risk areas and, where appropriate, challenged management on its actions - Based on the above, concluded there were no material breakdowns in governance, risk management and internal control, including financial reporting controls - Reviewed the CEO and FD attestation process to provide assurance on the effectiveness of internal financial reporting controls, systems and processes.	- Continue to expand the data analytics strategy - Continue to support the implementation of the group's holistic risk and assurance governance policy and model aligned to the updated Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) three-lines of defence model.

Audit and risk committee report continued

Activities in 2022	2023 focus areas
Marketing The committee receives updates and approves the marketing division's mandate on the sale, purchase and trading of metals to ensure appropriate risk management processes are in place. Received an update on risk and compliance management activities and improvements to the marketing governance framework.	Continue to monitor trading performance within value-at-risk limits.
Risk oversight The board has delegated the oversight of risk management to this committee, which regularly reviews significant risks and mitigating strategies. It reports to the board on material changes in the group's risk profile and an annual board risk workshop is held. - Held a board workshop to review and consider principal, material and emerging risks facing the company - The ongoing energy crisis was considered, with total grid failure being added to the risk register. Failing infrastructure was considered out of appetite and the committee reviewed and agreed with management responses. In addition to risks currently considered, opportunities were also considered and presented - Reviewed the company's insurance coverage and deemed it appropriately balanced in terms of risk mitigation and premiums paid.	- Continued enhancements to risk management through further automation of aspects in the risk reporting process - Update the Group's Integrated Risk Management Policy, including reviewing the application of risk appetite and tolerance against best practice.
Sustainability The committee is responsible for reviewing the material issues reported to shareholders and other stakeholders and considers the scope and conclusion of independent assurance providers for those reports. - Considered IBIS assurance scope and schedule of key material issues for the 2022 integrated report - Received necessary assurances through this process that material disclosures are reliable and do not conflict with financial information.	- Consider the identification of material issues - Determine audit scope for material issues.
Combined assurance The committee oversees that a combined assurance model is applied to provide a coordinated approach to all assurance activities. - Reviewed the combined assurance framework that categorises each provider of assurance into different lines of assurance in the organisation: management, internal and external assurance providers - Reviewed the level of assurance provided by the combined assurance framework and concluded this was appropriate for identified business risks and exposures - Reviewed plans and work outputs of external and internal auditors and concluded these were adequate to address all significant financial risks facing the business.	- Continued alignment of internal and external assurance providers to ensure the combined assurance framework is effective - Continue to support that implementation of the group's holistic risk and assurance governance policy and model aligned to the updated Institute of Internal Audits (IIA) three lines of defence model.
Legal All material legal matters are brought to the committee's attention to evaluate the legal risk or any reputational exposure. Reviewed, with management, legal matters that could have a reputational or material financial impact on the group.	Monitor developments from changes in legislation and progress of legal activities that may impact the annual financial statements.

Activities in 2022	2023 focus areas
IT governance The board has formally delegated responsibility for IT governance to this committee. Reports following the COBIT framework are submitted to the committee biannually. - Received reports of the effective information management control environment to manage programmes and projects - Reviewed IT risks and control environment - Received management reports on results of disaster-recovery tests and security management - Considered the impact of cybercrime and reviewed information security capability in the organisation - Considered the outcomes of a cyber security maturity assessment against the National Institute of Standards and Technology and noted the areas for improvement - Reviewed reports on the effectiveness of IT risk management as part of group risk management.	- Review internal control environment for information management - Review multiyear strategic projects, benefit realisation and assessment of obsolete technology.
Finance director and finance function The committee has reviewed an internal assessment of the skills, expertise and experience of Craig Miller, the finance director, and is satisfied he has the appropriate expertise and experience to meet his responsibilities. The evaluation also considered the appropriateness of the expertise, continuous improvement and adequacy of resources in the finance function.	Continue to monitor continuous improvement in the finance function and processes.
Other areas of consideration - Preservation of value of local currency balances in Zimbabwe - Monitored the system of internal control, audit findings and risk areas at our non-managed joint operations, medical funds and retirement funds - Approved enhancements to our treasury policy that sets out the framework and guidelines for managing treasury activities - Assessed the implications of the Financial Action Task Force recommendations on South Africa and the company - Considered the most appropriate capital structure of the group, taking into account future growth options and medium-term sustaining capital requirements. This work is ongoing.	- Continued monitoring of impacts affecting the committee's mandate - Balance-sheet optimisation.

The audit and risk committee is satisfied it has considered and discharged its responsibilities in line with its terms of reference in the review period.

John Vice

Chairman

Johannesburg

16 February 2023

Significant accounting principles

for the year ended 31 December 2022

The significant accounting principles applied in the presentation of the group and company's financial statements are set out on the following pages. The complete set of group and company accounting policies adopted is detailed in Annexure C: Principal accounting policies.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements are in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) of the International Accounting Standards Board, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the requirements of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements and the Companies Act of South Africa.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 16 February 2023.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 are prepared under the supervision of the finance director, Mr Craig Miller CA(SA).

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments, derivatives and third-party metal inventory that are stated at fair value.

Significant details of the group's and company's accounting policies are set out below and are consistent with those applied in the previous year, except where otherwise indicated.

The following principal accounting policy elections in terms of IFRS have been made:

- Operating cash flows are presented on the direct method
- Property, plant and equipment are measured on the historic cost model.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in South African rand, which is the presentation currency of the group and the functional currency of the company and its most significant operating subsidiary, namely Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited.

During the first half of the year, a review of the functional currency of Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited (APML) was conducted. An increase in trading activities with third parties, additions to the

marketing team to support these activities, and enhanced trading limits that allow greater autonomy and more structured third-party transactions, led management to conclude that the marketing entity is becoming less of an extension of the mining and processing operations, and its functional currency should be changed from South African rand to US dollars from 1 January 2022. Refer to notes 5, 20 and 31 where specific impacts of the change have been highlighted.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing the financial statements in terms of IFRS, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions that may materially affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period and the related disclosures. Critical accounting estimates and judgements have been disclosed below.

Critical accounting estimates

Those estimates and assumptions that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and related disclosures within the next financial year are discussed below:

Metal inventory

Work-in-progress metal inventory is valued at the lower of net realisable value (NRV) and the average cost of production or purchase less the NRV of by-products produced during the period.

For own-mined production, joint products inventory is measured by allocating total production costs to each joint product. Production cost is allocated to the joint products using a 3E (platinum, palladium and rhodium) and nickel revenue split. The allocation to each 3E metal is then based on production volumes.

The allocated production costs per metal is then divided by the output per metal to arrive at a unit cost per metal. Production costs are determined on a 12-month rolling average basis and own-mined production costs and processing costs are adjusted for periods of prolonged abnormal production.

For purchase of concentrate (POC), costs are allocated to each joint product based on the actual POC cost per joint product. The allocated POC costs per metal are then divided by the output per metal to arrive at a unit cost per metal. POC costs are determined on a six-month rolling average basis.

POC agreements are provisionally priced contracts to acquire inventory. The final price of the inventory is only determined three months into the future when quantities and prices are confirmed. Changes in prices include impacts of changes in US dollar metal price as well as foreign exchange rates, as the final price is determined in South African rand. Changes in pricing between the delivery date and the date that prices are confirmed is capitalised to inventory as it forms part of the cost directly related to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition.

The quantity of ounces of joint products in work-in-progress is calculated based on the following factors:

- The theoretical inventory at that point in time, which is calculated by adding the inputs to the previous physical inventory and then deducting the outputs for the inventory period
- The inputs and outputs include estimates due to the delay in finalising analytical values
- The estimates are subsequently trued up to the final metal accounting quantities when available
- The theoretical inventory is then converted to a refined equivalent inventory by applying appropriate recoveries depending on where the material is within the production pipeline. The recoveries are based on actual results as determined by the inventory count and are in line with industry standards
- Unrealised profits and losses are excluded from the inventory valuation before determining the lower of NRV and cost calculation.

Other than at the precious metal refinery, an annual physical count of work-in-progress is done, usually around February of each year. The precious metal refinery is subject to a physical count, usually every three years, but this could occur more frequently, by exception. A physical count of work-in-progress, including at the precious metal refinery, was performed in February 2022. Refer to note 40 for the impact of the results of the count.

Deferred consideration

Deferred consideration is treated as a financial instrument to the extent that it constitutes a right or obligation to receive cash from or deliver cash to a counterparty. The deferred consideration is revalued biannually with changes recognised in profit or loss.

Deferred consideration has arisen as a result of the disposal of Rustenburg Mine, Union Mine, Southridge Mineral Rights, the group's equity-accounted investments in Pandora, and acquisition of control in the Mototolo Platinum Mine business.

The key assumptions used in arriving at the discounted cash flows of the deferred consideration include: estimated future cash flows based on assumptions of future metal prices, foreign exchange rates, costs and capital expenditure of the counterparty cost of borrowing, weighted average cost of capital and the group's cost of borrowing. Refer to note 38 for further details.

Fair value measurement

The group makes use of fair value measurement on an ongoing basis for derivative instruments; investments in equity securities; concentrate receivables; embedded derivatives related to concentrate payables; third-party sourced trading metal inventory and metal borrowings. The group assesses the assumptions and data used to fair value such items and accordingly classifies the fair value as level 1, level 2 or level 3 in accordance with the fair value hierarchy of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. In the event that fair value cannot be determined from publicly available information, the group makes use of relevant valuation techniques that make maximum use of observable market inputs. The group determines fair value using the following techniques: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets (level 1); valuations using quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities as well as relevant market-corroborated inputs (level 2); and valuations using unobservable inputs along with group assumptions of risk, cash flows and discount rates (level 3).

Decommissioning and rehabilitation obligations

The group's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. Management estimates, with the assistance of independent experts, the group's expected total spend for the rehabilitation, management and remediation of negative environmental impacts at closure at the end of the lives of the mines and processing operations. The estimation of future costs of environmental obligations relating to decommissioning and rehabilitation is particularly complex and requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements relating to the future. These estimates are dependent on a number of factors, including assumptions around environmental legislation, life-of-mine, cost and escalation percentages and discount rates.

Significant accounting principles continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Critical accounting judgements

The following accounting policies have been identified as being particularly complex or involving subjective judgements or assessments.

Cash-generating unit and impairment assessment

Due to the vertically integrated operations of the group and the fact that there is no active market for the group's intermediate products, the group's operations as a whole was considered to constitute the smallest cash-generating unit (CGU). As set out under functional currency above, the increase in trading activities of APML means that APML generates independent cash flows and, therefore, management revised its composition of its CGUs and from 1 January 2022, APML is treated as a separate CGU. The group's CGUs consist of the mining, smelting and processing CGU and the APML CGU.

The recoverable amount of the group is the higher of the group's market capitalisation and the value in use of the group. In practice, the market capitalisation significantly exceeds the carrying value, hence no value-in-use calculation is performed.

Stripping costs

The costs of stripping activity are accounted for in accordance with the principles of IAS 2 *Inventories* to the extent that the benefit from the stripping activity is realised in the form of inventory produced.

The costs of stripping activity, which provides a benefit in the form of improved access to the PGM orebody, is recognised as a non-current stripping activity asset in accordance with IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*. The current mine planning systems allow management to identify the components of the pit at the Mogalakwena Mine that are being mined, thereby allowing management to accurately allocate the associated costs.

Component of the orebody refers to a specific volume of the orebody that is made more accessible as a result of the stripping activity. The determination of components is driven by review of

an operation's mine plan. The following factors are considered when identifying components:

- The grouping of cuts in each region, where each cut is dependent on a previous cut in accessing the specific identified volume of the orebody
- The supporting mine strategy provided in the mine plan which separates the orebody into the manageable components
- Expansion phases requiring specific separate board approvals.

Based on the horizontal dispersions of the orebody, the shape of the orebody means that the stripping activity is performed via three distinct components made up of a grouping of interdependent cuts over a period of time. Within each component, each interdependent cut aids in providing access to the component of ore that will be extracted in future cuts and, as such, it is considered that cuts within each of the identified components provide improved access to the relevant orebody. Consequently, the pit is considered to have three distinct components, ie north, central and south.

The stripping activity asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the units-of-production method on a reducing balance basis over the expected useful life of the identified component that becomes more accessible as a result of the stripping activity. The depreciation is calculated using actual 4E production during the period of the expected 4E production over the remaining life of the component.

Ore stockpiles

Low-grade ore stockpiles are only recognised to the extent that they arise during the period and there is a reasonable expectation of their utilisation, in line with available capacity over the five-year budget period. Where life-of-mine plans change, or alternative capacity is identified, this may have an impact on the volume of ore stockpiles recognised.

New and amended accounting standards

Impact of standards and interpretations not yet adopted

At the reporting date, 31 December 2022, the following relevant new accounting standards were in issue but not yet effective:

	Effective for annual periods commencing on or after
IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> as of 1 January 2023.	1 January 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> – effective date, scope of IFRS 17, measuring the contractual service margin, transitioning to IFRS 17, accounting for direct participating contracts, reinsurance contracts held and presentation and disclosure requirements.	1 January 2023
Initial application of IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> and IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> . Comparative information (Amendments to IFRS 17). Providing insurers with an option to present comparative information about financial assets on a basis that is more consistent with how IFRS 9 will be applied in future reporting periods.	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> , IFRS <i>Practice Statement 2 Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i> . This amendment refined the definition of material to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures.	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 <i>Accounting Policies</i> , changes in accounting estimates and errors – definition of accounting estimate.	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 <i>Income Taxes</i> – deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision.	1 January 2023
IFRS 16 <i>Leases</i> – lease liability in a sale and leaseback. The amendments impact how a seller-lessee accounts for variable lease payments that arise in a sale-and-leaseback transaction.	1 January 2024
IAS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> – non-current liabilities with covenants. These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within 12 months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability.	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i> – deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures.	Optional

The above standards and amendments are not expected to have a material effect for the group, however, the group will continually assess potential impacts thereof.

Impact of standards issued and effective on 1 January 2022 and adopted by the group

Amendments to IAS 37 *Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* clarify that the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous comprises both incremental costs and an allocation of direct costs. This change had no impact on AAP.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 – the improvements include an amendment to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of IFRS*, IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IFRS 16 *Leases* and IFRS 41 *Agriculture*. The changes had no impact on AAP.

Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds Before Intended Use* – the amendments prohibit deducting from cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in a manner intended by management. The amendment is consistent with AAP's accounting policy and therefore had no impact on AAP.

IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* – amendment updates a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations. The amendment had no impact on the accounting under IFRS 3 and therefore had no impact on AAP.

The adoption of these standards had an immaterial impact for the group.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Gross revenue	1	164,104	214,580
Commissions paid		(14)	(12)
Net revenue	2	164,090	214,568
Cost of sales	3	(93,578)	(109,456)
Gross profit		70,512	105,112
Finance income	6	972	713
Other income	5	896	2,447
Reversal of/(provision for) expected credit losses		195	(125)
Dividends received		—	14
Share of (loss)/profit from equity-accounted entities	16	(227)	952
Finance costs	7	(382)	(357)
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment		(456)	(27)
Other expenditure	5	(1,016)	(3,946)
Market development and promotional expenditure		(1,342)	(966)
Fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities and investments in environmental trusts		(2,384)	4,494
Profit before taxation	8	66,768	108,311
Taxation	9	(17,472)	(29,290)
Profit for the year		49,296	79,021
Other comprehensive income, post tax		(74)	454
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		792	712
Foreign exchange translation gains		792	712
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(866)	(258)
Net losses on equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		(913)	(355)
Tax effects		47	97
Total comprehensive income for the year		49,222	79,475
Profit attributed to:			
Owners of the company		49,153	78,978
Non-controlling interests		143	43
		49,296	79,021
Total comprehensive income attributed to:			
Owners of the company		49,079	79,432
Non-controlling interests		143	43
		49,222	79,475
Earnings per share			
Earnings per ordinary share (cents)	10		
– Basic		18,667	30,023
– Diluted		18,649	29,976

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		87,204	77,481
Property, plant and equipment	12	59,225	52,167
Capital work-in-progress	13	19,940	14,319
Other financial assets	14	3,381	6,468
Investments in associates and joint ventures	16	1,952	1,963
Inventories	19	1,147	1,147
Investments held by environmental trusts	15	968	967
Goodwill	18	397	397
Other receivables	16	140	—
Deferred taxation	24	54	53
Current assets		89,710	102,668
Inventories	19	48,934	37,569
Cash and cash equivalents	20	29,593	51,483
Other financial assets	14	3,954	7,766
Trade and other receivables	21	3,862	3,024
Other assets	22	3,200	2,431
Taxation	35	167	395
Total assets		176,914	180,149
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital	23	26	26
Share premium		22,784	22,782
Retained earnings		69,488	74,942
Foreign currency translation reserve		4,268	3,399
Remeasurements of equity investments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI		210	1,064
Non-controlling interests		186	137
Shareholders' equity		96,962	102,350
Non-current liabilities		21,895	21,331
Deferred taxation	24	17,138	15,648
Environmental obligations	25	2,906	2,318
Other financial liabilities	26	1,540	2,943
Lease liabilities	27	273	330
Borrowings	28	27	81
Employee benefits	29	11	11
Current liabilities		58,057	56,468
Trade and other payables	30	26,767	25,110
Other liabilities	31	25,605	28,240
Other financial liabilities	26	2,677	2,697
Taxation	35	1,590	160
Environmental obligations	25	1,248	—
Lease liabilities	27	103	151
Borrowings	28	55	50
Provisions		7	30
Share-based payment provision	29	5	30
Total equity and liabilities		176,914	180,149

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		165,071	213,909
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(104,984)	(89,286)
Cash generated from operations	33	60,087	124,623
Taxation paid	35	(14,428)	(27,902)
Interest paid (net of interest capitalised)	34	(301)	(235)
Net cash from operating activities		45,358	96,486
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (includes interest capitalised)	36	(16,896)	(13,631)
Deferred consideration receipts	38	5,378	3,495
Interest received	6	966	698
Proceeds on sale of investment		560	—
Proceeds from loan repayments		294	8
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		28	128
Dividends received		22	31
Growth in environmental trusts	6	6	15
Dividend received from AP Ventures		—	141
Other advances		—	(66)
Purchase of Anglo American plc shares for the Bonus Share Plan		(2)	(3)
Additions to investment in associates	16	(4)	(19)
Additions to investments in joint ventures	16	(14)	(152)
Additions to debt securities: preference shares		(18)	—
Shareholder funding capitalised to investment in associates	16	(95)	(105)
Advances made to Plateau Resources Proprietary Limited		(99)	(110)
Additions to FVTOCI investments		(1,084)	(266)
Net cash used in investing activities		(10,958)	(9,836)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Dividends paid		(54,601)	(55,718)
Deferred consideration payments	34	(2,512)	(1,710)
Purchase of treasury shares for the BSP and ESOP		(165)	(12)
Repayment of lease obligation	34	(95)	(156)
Cash distributions to non-controlling interests		(94)	(90)
Repayment of borrowings	34	(49)	(125)
Net cash used in financing activities		(57,516)	(57,811)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(23,116)	28,839
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	20	51,483	19,991
Foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		1,226	2,653
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	20	29,593	51,483

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital Rm	Share premium Rm	Retained earnings Rm	Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR) Rm	Remeasure- ments of equity investments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI Rm	Non- controlling interests Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 1 January 2021	26	22,604	51,711	2,687	1,322	184	78,534
Profit for the year			78,978			43	79,021
Other comprehensive income for the year				712	(258)		454
Total comprehensive income for the year			78,978	712	(258)	43	79,475
Deferred taxation charged to equity			(24)				(24)
Dividends paid			(55,718)				(55,718)
Retirement benefit			(7)				(7)
Cash distributions to non-controlling interests						(90)	(90)
Shares acquired in terms of the BSP and ESOP – treated as treasury shares	(–)*	(12)					(12)
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	—*	190	(190)				—
Equity-settled share-based compensation			213				213
Shares forfeited to cover tax expense on vesting			(21)				(21)
Balance at 31 December 2021	26	22,782	74,942	3,399	1,064	137	102,350
Profit for the year			49,153			143	49,296
Other comprehensive income for the year				792	(866)		(74)
Total comprehensive income for the year			49,153	792	(866)	143	49,222
Deferred taxation charged to equity			(12)				(12)
Dividends paid**			(54,601)				(54,601)
Transfer of reserve on disposal of investments			(12)		12		—
Other equity movements			(77)	77			—
Cash distributions to non-controlling interests						(94)	(94)
Shares acquired in terms of the BSP and ESOP – treated as treasury shares	(–)*	(165)					(165)
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	—*	167	(167)				—
Equity-settled share-based compensation			271				271
Shares forfeited to cover tax expense on vesting			(9)				(9)
Balance at 31 December 2022	26	22,784	69,488	4,268	210	186	96,962

* Less than R500,000.

** Dividends paid.

	Per share	Rm
Final 2021	125	33,159
Interim 2022	81	21,489

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Gross revenue

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Sales revenue emanated from the following principal regions:		
Precious metals	148,402	202,726
Asia ¹	76,194	93,689
Europe ¹	53,838	82,619
North America	7,869	13,568
South Africa ¹	10,501	12,850
Base metals	11,318	7,751
Asia	2,462	2,550
Europe	8,133	3,439
Rest of the world	252	126
South Africa	471	1,636
Other	2,326	1,894
Asia	973	721
Europe	6	(39)
South Africa	1,347	1,212
	162,046	212,371
Gross sales revenue by metal		
Platinum	27,454	37,986
Palladium	41,509	56,887
Rhodium	65,906	93,019
Nickel	9,098	5,910
Other	18,079	18,569
	162,046	212,371
Revenue from services – toll refining	1,512	1,418
Revenue from contracts with customers	163,558	213,789
Revenue from other sources	546	791
Gross revenue	164,104	214,580
Gross sales revenue by country²		
Japan	60,248	63,111
Germany	32,633	30,657
United Kingdom	26,045	53,907
China	14,814	23,035

¹ The prior year totals per region was restated due to a misallocation within the category of precious metals. This has no impact on the precious metals subtotal for the prior year. Asia decreased by R5,733 million, Europe decreased by R6,430 million and South Africa increased by R12,163 million.

² These are countries that individually contributed at least 10% to the total group revenue in the current or prior year.

2 Segmental information

2.1 Segment revenue and results

	Net revenue		Adjusted EBITDA ¹	
	2022 Rm	2021 Rm	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Operations				
Mogalakwena Mine	40,352	56,001	25,341	38,612
Amandelbult Mine	32,889	41,662	16,962	24,151
Mototolo Platinum Mine	10,638	13,290	6,483	8,873
Unki Platinum Mine	9,198	10,008	4,280	6,204
Kroondal Platinum Mine ²	10,237	15,088	6,555	10,360
Modikwa Platinum Mine ²	5,952	7,285	3,445	4,566
Other mined	—	—	(450)	677
Total – mined	109,266	143,334	62,616	93,443
Tolling and purchase of concentrate	53,314	70,098	12,480	15,982
Trading ³	1,510	1,136	617	826
Corporate allocations				
Market development and promotional expenditure	—	—	(1,342)	(966)
Covid-19 costs	—	—	(282)	(634)
Restructuring costs	—	—	(202)	(127)
Foreign currency gains/(losses) ⁴	—	—	26	(86)
	164,090	214,568	73,913	108,438
Reconciliation between adjusted EBITDA and gross profit				
Depreciation			(5,795)	(4,871)
Share of loss/(profit) from equity-accounted entities			227	(952)
Market development and promotional expenditure			1,342	966
Other expenses			367	684
Covid-19 costs			282	634
Restructuring costs			202	127
Foreign currency (gains)/losses			(26)	86
Gross profit			70,512	105,112

¹ Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation adjusted to exclude scrapping of assets and related insurance claim income, profit/(loss) on sale of assets and remeasurements of loans and receivables.

² The group's share (excluding purchase of concentrate).

³ Includes purchases and leasing of third-party refined metal.

⁴ Non-mining-related foreign exchange gains/(losses).

The chief operating decision maker (CODM) is the Platinum Management Committee (PMC). Information reported to the PMC for purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is done on a mine-by-mine basis. Performance of purchase of concentrate, tolling and trading activities is also evaluated.

Although revenue and costs are allocated to mines on a rational basis for internal reporting and segment reporting, the mines do not independently generate revenue. The marketing and sales of precious metals do not differentiate between the source of the refined metal owing to the homogeneous and fungible nature of the product that is refined to pre-determined industry-certified standards. Sales are not differentiated on the basis of the source of the mined ore.

The group's mining, smelting and refining operations are all located in South Africa, with the exception of Unki Platinum Mine and smelter, which is located in Zimbabwe. The group's marketing activities are located in London and Singapore.

2.2 Information about customers

Included in net sales revenue, is revenue from customers that represents the following percentages of the total net sales revenue:

	2022 %	2021 %
Customer A	33	28

In addition to customer A above, there are seven customers individually representing between 5% and 10% of net sales revenue. In the prior year four of these customers individually represented between 5% and 10% of net sales revenue.

2.3 Non-current assets¹

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
South Africa	72,389	59,733
Zimbabwe	7,353	7,200
United Kingdom	1,912	1,913
	81,654	68,846

¹ Excludes investments held by environmental trusts, other financial assets, deferred tax assets and inventories.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

3 Cost of sales

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
On-mine¹	32,608	29,548
Labour	11,606	11,047
Stores	11,950	9,974
Utilities	3,385	3,031
Contracting	2,008	1,670
Sundry	3,659	3,826
Smelting	6,144	5,762
Labour	1,064	1,017
Stores	1,345	1,189
Utilities	1,934	2,059
Sundry	1,801	1,497
Treatment and refining	5,661	4,813
Labour	1,482	1,314
Stores	1,689	1,253
Utilities	587	545
Contracting	136	136
Sundry	1,767	1,565
Purchase of metals²	43,048	46,091
Depreciation	5,795	4,871
On-mine ¹	4,009	3,409
Smelting	1,251	942
Treatment and refining	467	439
Other ⁵	68	81
(Increase)/decrease in metal inventories	(10,316)	6,646
Decrease in ore stockpiles	395	254
Other costs³	10,243	11,471
Corporate-related costs	1,830	1,343
Corporate costs ⁵	1,075	956
Community social investment	352	29
Corporate costs – Anglo American ⁴	256	194
Share-based payments	80	54
Research	65	96
Exploration	2	14
Operational-related costs	3,558	3,214
Technical and sustainability – Anglo American ⁴	1,272	831
Transport of metals ⁵	1,171	933
Studies	475	266
Share-based payments	221	209
Community social investment	147	787
Research – Anglo American ⁴	106	108
Exploration	96	33
Other	70	47
Royalties and carbon tax	4,855	6,914
	93,578	109,456

¹ On-mine costs comprise mining and concentrating costs.

² Consists of purchased metals in concentrate, secondary metals, refined metals and other metals.

³ Excluded from costs of inventories expensed during the period.

⁴ Services provided by Anglo American plc and its subsidiaries.

⁵ Other depreciation was included in other costs in the prior year; R22 million and R59 million respectively were reallocated from corporate costs and transport of metals to other depreciation.

4 Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment comprises the following categories:		
Operating assets	5,727	4,790
On-mine	4,009	3,409
Smelting	1,251	942
Treatment and refining	467	439
Depreciation included in other costs	68	81
	5,795	4,871

5 Other income and expenditure

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Other income comprises the following principal categories:		
Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains	26	2,197
Foreign exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents relating to the customer prepayment ¹	—	1,757
Other foreign exchange gains	26	440
Profit on disposal of investments	700	—
Royalties received	118	184
Insurance proceeds	38	46
Leasing income	14	13
Profit on disposal of plant, equipment and conversion rights	—	7
	896	2,447
Other expenditure comprises the following principal categories:		
Realised and unrealised foreign exchange losses	—	(2,641)
Foreign exchange losses on contract liability (note 31) ¹	—	(2,641)
Project maintenance costs ²	(295)	(216)
Covid-19 costs	(282)	(634)
Restructuring costs	(202)	(127)
Resettlement costs	(133)	(128)
Impairment of investments in associates	(54)	(10)
Other	(50)	(157)
Loss on dilution of investment in AP Ventures Fund II	—	(33)
	(1,016)	(3,946)

¹ APML's functional currency changed from South African rand to US dollars from 1 January 2022. This resulted in APML's assets and liabilities being translated at closing exchange rates and income and expenses at the transaction date exchange rates, with the resulting exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR).

² Project maintenance costs comprise costs incurred to maintain land held for future projects and costs to keep projects on care and maintenance. It also includes the costs of the operations put onto care and maintenance once the decision was made.

6 Finance income

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Finance income		
Finance income on financial assets		
Finance income	966	698
Growth in environment trust investments (note 15)	6	15
	972	713

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Finance costs

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Finance costs		
Finance costs on financial liabilities	253	170
Interest paid on financial liabilities ¹	253	194
Less: Capitalised (note 36)	—	(24)
Time value of money adjustment to environment obligations	80	122
Decommissioning costs (note 25)	32	51
Restoration costs (note 25)	48	71
Interest paid on lease liabilities (note 34)	48	54
Other finance cost	1	11
	382	357

¹ Includes interest paid to Anglo American SA Finance Limited of R54 million at 31 December 2022 (2021: R21 million).

8 Profit before taxation

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Profit before taxation is arrived at after taking account of:		
(Decrease)/increase in provision for stores obsolescence	(94)	224
Auditors' remuneration – current year audit fees	21	19
Net loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	22	(10)
Profit on exchange of equipment	—	(2)

9 Taxation

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Current (note 35)	16,016	26,783
Deferred (note 24)	1,456	2,507
	17,472	29,290
Comprising:		
South African taxation		
Current year	16,356	27,273
Current tax	14,064	24,082
Deferred tax	2,292	3,191
Prior year	(27)	197
Current tax	152	455
Deferred tax	(179)	(258)
Rate change¹	(660)	—
Deferred tax	(660)	—
Foreign and withholding taxation		
Current year	1,803	1,816
Current tax	1,600	2,242
Deferred tax	3	(426)
Withholding tax ²	200	—
Prior year	—	4
Current tax	—	4
Deferred tax	—	—
	17,472	29,290

¹ The normal South African corporate tax rate changes to 27% for years of assessment beginning on or after 1 April 2022 and is considered to be substantively enacted.

² Withholding tax in the current year related to dividend paid by Unki to Erabas.

9 Taxation continued

	2022 %	2021 %
A reconciliation of the standard rate of South African normal taxation compared with that charged in the statement of comprehensive income is set out in the following table:		
South African normal tax rate	28.0	28.0
Change in tax rate ¹	(1.0)	—
Difference in currency translation of subsidiaries	(0.6)	—
Difference in tax rates of subsidiaries ²	(0.5)	(0.6)
Impairment of financial assets	(0.2)	—
Prior year underprovision	—	0.2
Disallowable items that are individually immaterial	0.1	0.1
Effect of after-tax share of losses/(profits) from equity-accounted entities	0.1	(0.3)
Deferred consideration fair value remeasurements	0.3	(0.4)
Effective taxation rate	26.2	27.0

¹ The normal South African corporate tax rate changes to 27% for years of assessment beginning on or after 1 April 2022 and is considered to be substantively enacted.

² Subsidiaries within the group have standard tax rates in their countries of: APML UK – 19%, APML Singapore – 5% and Unki Zimbabwe – 15.45%.

10 Earnings per ordinary share

The calculation of basic earnings and headline earnings per ordinary share is based on basic earnings of R49,153 million and headline earnings of R48,824 million respectively (2021: earnings of R78,978 million and headline earnings of R79,026 million) and a weighted average of 263,313,041 (2021: 263,054,075) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The calculation of diluted earnings per ordinary share, basic and headline, is based on basic earnings of R49,153 million and headline earnings of R48,824 million respectively (2021: basic earnings of R78,978 million and headline earnings of R79,026 million). Refer below for weighted average number of potential diluted ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2022	2021
Weighted average number of potential diluted ordinary shares in issue		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	263,313,041	263,054,075
Dilutive potential ordinary shares relating to share option schemes	261,823	413,623
Weighted average number of potential diluted ordinary shares in issue – basic	263,574,864	263,467,698

The weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue has been adjusted to exclude the ordinary shares issued as part of the community economic empowerment transaction. The Lefa La Rona Trust is consolidated and therefore shares held by the trust are treasury shares (note 23).

11 Reconciliation between profit and headline earnings

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Profit attributable to shareholders	49,153	78,978
Adjustments		
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	456	27
Tax effect thereon	(128)	(7)
Impairment of investment in associates	54	10
Loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 8)	22	(10)
Tax effect thereon	(6)	3
Loss on dilution of shareholding in AP Ventures Fund II	—	33
Profit on exchange of equipment	—	(2)
Insurance proceeds on loss of assets	(38)	(8)
Tax effect thereon	11	2
Profit on disposal of investment in associate	(700)	—
Headline earnings	48,824	79,026
Attributable headline earnings per ordinary share (cents)		
Headline	18,542	30,042
Diluted	18,524	29,994

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

12 Property, plant and equipment

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment can be reconciled as follows:

	Carrying amount at beginning of year Rm	Additions Rm
2022		
Owned and leased assets		
Mining development and infrastructure – owned	29,713	6,648
Mining development and infrastructure ¹	28,748	6,420
Exploration and evaluation assets	965	228
Plant and equipment – owned	17,720	5,481
Land and buildings – owned	3,785	213
Right-of-use assets ²	369	—
Plant and equipment	160	—
Land and buildings	209	—
Motor vehicles	481	305
Furniture, fittings and equipment	99	59
Total	52,167	12,706
2021		
Owned and leased assets		
Mining development and infrastructure – owned	26,210	4,676
Mining development and infrastructure ¹	25,315	4,529
Exploration and evaluation assets	895	147
Plant and equipment – owned	15,350	5,272
Land and buildings – owned	3,584	304
Right-of-use assets ²	436	190
Plant and equipment	308	36
Land and buildings	128	154
Motor vehicles	442	262
Furniture, fittings and equipment	117	49
Total	46,139	10,753

¹ Decommissioning asset has been included as part of the mining development and infrastructure category. Prior year disclosure has been updated to also reflect this change (carrying value of R115 million was reclassified).

² The corresponding lease liabilities are included in note 27.

Useful lives of assets

	2022	2021
	Units of production/ Life-of-mine	Units of production/ Life-of-mine
Mining development and infrastructure		
Plant and equipment	2–20 years	2–20 years
Buildings	10–50 years	10–50 years
Motor vehicles	4–5 years	4–5 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	2–10 years	2–10 years

Reclassi- fications/ transfers Rm	Disposals, scrappings and derecognitions Rm	Depreciation Rm	Foreign currency translation differences Rm	Carrying amount at end of year Rm	Cost Rm	Accumulated depreciation Rm
51	(164)	(1,615)	136	34,769	47,950	(13,181)
51	(164)	(1,571)	136	33,620	46,271	(12,651)
—	—	(44)	—	1,149	1,679	(530)
(37)	(74)	(3,622)	186	19,654	42,986	(23,332)
(14)	(24)	(188)	71	3,843	6,830	(2,987)
—	1	(100)	—	270	658	(388)
—	(2)	(74)	—	84	396	(312)
—	3	(26)	—	186	262	(76)
—	(1)	(218)	15	582	2,262	(1,680)
—	—	(52)	1	107	538	(431)
—	(262)	(5,795)	409	59,225	101,224	(41,999)
(3)	(3)	(1,353)	186	29,713	41,604	(11,891)
(3)	(3)	(1,276)	186	28,748	40,153	(11,405)
—	—	(77)	—	965	1,451	(486)
(3)	(118)	(2,931)	150	17,720	40,395	(22,675)
6	—	(186)	77	3,785	6,602	(2,817)
—	(140)	(117)	—	369	748	(379)
—	(106)	(78)	—	160	473	(313)
—	(34)	(39)	—	209	275	(66)
—	(8)	(217)	2	481	2,536	(2,055)
—	—	(67)	—	99	490	(391)
—	(269)	(4,871)	415	52,167	92,375	(40,208)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Capital work-in-progress

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Opening balance	14,319	10,989
Additions at cost (note 36)	16,480	13,358
Transfer to property, plant and equipment	(10,624)	(10,115)
Scrapping of capital work-in-progress	(245)	(28)
Foreign currency translation differences	10	115
Closing balance	19,940	14,319

14 Other financial assets

Non-current financial assets

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Equity investments irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income¹		
Investment in AP Ventures Fund II	826	312
Investment in Ballard Power Systems Inc.	338	859
Investment in Wesizwe Platinum Limited	222	237
Investment in Rand Mutual Holdings Limited	150	94
Investment in Innscor Africa Limited ³	111	—
Investment in Delta Corporation Limited ³	74	—
Investment in Simbisa Brands Limited ³	40	—
Investment in SA SME Fund	37	38
Investment in Econet Wireless Zimbabwe Limited ³	20	—
Investment in Axia Corporation Limited ³	17	—
Investment in Anglo American plc shares	9	10
Investment in OK Zimbabwe Limited ³	8	—
Investment in Medical Investments Limited	7	—
Investment in Seedco ³	5	—
Investment in Ecocash Holdings ³	4	—
Investment in National Foods Holdings Limited ³	4	—
Investment in British American Tobacco Holdings ³	2	—
Investment in Alloyed Limited	—	136
	1,874	1,686
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Deferred consideration on sale of Union Mine ²	1,390	1,825
Deferred consideration on sale of Pandora ²	99	220
Debt securities: Preference shares in Anglo American Marketing Limited	18	—
Deferred consideration on sale of Southridge Mineral Rights ²	—	14
Deferred consideration on sale of Rustenburg Mine ²	—	2,723
	1,507	4,782
Total other financial assets – non-current	3,381	6,468

¹ These are irrevocably designated at fair value because they are equity instruments not held for trading and there is no recycling of the reserve to profit or loss, but within equity on derecognition.

² The deferred considerations result from the discounted deferred purchase price for the disposal of Rustenburg Mine, Pandora, Southridge Mineral Rights and Union Mine. Refer to note 38 for further details.

³ Listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange. These investments are acquired to use the ZWL cash balances that can only be used in country, refer to note 20.

Current financial assets

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Fair value of derivatives	616	744
Deferred consideration on sale of Rustenburg Mine – short-term portion	2,478	5,414
Deferred consideration on sale of Union Mine – short-term portion	843	1,592
Deferred consideration on sale of Southridge Mineral Rights – short-term portion	17	16
	3,954	7,766
Total other financial assets – current	3,954	7,766

15 Investments held by environmental trusts

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Movement in total investments held by environmental trusts		
Opening balance	967	829
Remeasurements	(5)	123
Growth in environmental trusts (note 6)	6	15
Closing balance	968	967
These investments consist of:		
Cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost	63	297
Equities at fair value through profit or loss	905	670
	968	967

These funds may only be utilised for purposes of settling decommissioning and environmental liabilities relating to existing mining operations. All income earned on these funds is reinvested or spent to meet these obligations. These obligations are included in environmental obligations (note 25).

Environmental trusts

The environmental trusts were created to fund the estimated cost of pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure at the end of the lives of the group's mines. The group funds its environmental obligations through a combination of funding the environmental trusts and providing guarantees to the Department of Mineral Resources (note 37). Contributions are determined on the basis of the estimated environmental obligation over the life of a mine. Contributions made are reflected in non-current investments held by the environmental trusts if the investments are not short term.

16 Investments in associates and joint ventures

A. Associates

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Unlisted		
Peglerae Hospital Proprietary Limited		
Carrying value of investment	39	49
Furuya Eco-Front Technology Company Limited ¹		
Carrying value of investment	—	—
Lion Battery Technologies Inc. ¹		
Carrying value of investment	—	—
Mission Zero Technologies Limited ¹		
Carrying value of investment	—	—
Primus Power Corporation ¹		
Carrying value of investment	—	—
Suzhou Yibai Environmental Protection Technologies Company Limited ¹		
Carrying value of investment	—	—
Tarvos Limited ¹		
Carrying value of investment	—	—
	39	49

¹ Equity investments and further advances were impaired during the current and prior years.

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
The movement for the year in the group's investment in associates was as follows:		
Opening balance	49	57
Share of loss from associates (after taxation)	(83)	(105)
Additional funding provided to associates	95	105
Transfer from investments at FVTOCI	50	—
Additions to investment in associates	4	19
Dividends received	(22)	(17)
Impairment of investment in associates	(54)	(10)
Closing balance	39	49

On 1 September 2022, Anglo American Platinum disposed of its 49% interest in Bokoni Holdco for an amount of R700 million, resulting in a profit on disposal of the same amount as the carrying value of the investment at the date of disposal was Rnil. R140 million of the proceeds will be held in an escrow account for 18 months and has been classified as non-current other receivables. In addition to the proceeds on the sale of shares, AAP received R294 million in settlement of the care and maintenance funding provided to Plateau from 1 January 2020 up to 31 August 2022. Previously, the funding provided to Plateau was impaired, including an impairment of R99 million in 2022. Therefore, on receipt of the repayment, a net reversal of impairment of R195 million was recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Investments in associates and joint ventures continued

B. Joint ventures

Unlisted investment: AP Ventures (APV)

On 17 July 2018, Anglo American Platinum announced that its wholly owned subsidiary, Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited (APML), had subscribed for interests in two UK-based venture capital funds (the Funds). APV comprises two funds, APV Fund I and APV Fund II.

Fund I is closed to other investors with APML and Public Investment Corporation SOC Limited (PIC) (being the Limited Partners) holding equal ownership interest of 49.5% each and 1% held by General Partners (GPs), who has power and authority over APV. APV is a legally separate entity from the Limited Partners (LPs). The two LPs invested R328 million each into Fund I on 21 September 2018.

APV is independently managed by the GPs. The GPs are responsible for the day-to-day investment, disinvestments, financing and distribution decisions.

The GPs are required to hold at all times the 1% of the capital contributed by the LPs. The removal of the GPs requires 75% of committed capital by LPs to approve the decision. The LPs can remove the GPs without cause (no-fault removal). This demonstrates that the LPs require unanimous consent to remove the GPs and therefore the investment in Fund I is that of a joint venture and is equity accounted by APML from 1 October 2018.

The administration of Fund II is similar to that of Fund I, however, Fund II is an open fund with numerous other investors (LPs). The classification of the investment in Fund II is driven by the percentage contributions by the LPs.

APV has a 31 March year end, measures its investments at fair value through profit or loss, and therefore internal valuations as at 30 November 2022 were used for equity-accounting purposes.

The movement for the year in the group's investment in joint ventures was as follows:

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Opening balance	1,914	851
Share of (loss)/profit from joint ventures (after taxation)	(144)	1,057
Additions to investments	14	152
Dividends received	—	(141)
Dilution of shareholding in AP Ventures Fund II ¹	—	(170)
Foreign exchange translation gain in FCTR	129	165
Closing balance	1,913	1,914
Total balance for associates and joint ventures	1,952	1,963

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Summarised financial information of AP Ventures as at 30 November		
Capital drawn down	1,292	1,188
Net cumulative allocated profit attributable to LPs	3,071	3,148
Capital balance	4,363	4,336

AP Ventures carries its investments as at fair value and therefore the summarised financial information is based on the reporting by AP Ventures.

¹ In the prior year, other investors made larger contributions to Fund II than APML, resulting in a dilution of APML's shareholding in Fund II and effective disposal of the equity-accounted investment. The remaining investment in Fund II was recognised as an equity investment irrevocably designated at FVTOCI (note 14).

17 Joint arrangements

Joint operations

The group has classified all the joint arrangements to which it is a party as joint operations, except for AP Ventures, as they are unincorporated and the group has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the arrangements. The classification was made in line with the requirements of IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*.

These joint operations have additional separate legal entities, as detailed in Annexure B. The group is of the opinion that the substance of these joint operations must be given prominence over their legal form. In most cases, the separate legal entities have been formed to hold legal title to mineral and surface rights as well as to legally employ employees working at the joint operation. The substance is that these companies are mere extensions of the main joint operation to which they relate and consequently should be accounted for in the same manner, namely as a joint operation.

Modikwa Platinum Mine

The group and ARM Mining Consortium Limited (ARMMC) established a 50:50 joint operation, known as the Modikwa Platinum Mine Joint Venture (Modikwa). Modikwa operates a mine and a processing plant on the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld complex, which is managed by Modikwa.

Kroondal Platinum Mine

The group and Kroondal Operations (South Africa) Proprietary Limited (Kroondal), a subsidiary of Sibanye-Stillwater Limited (Sibanye-Stillwater), have pooled certain mineral rights and infrastructure via a pool-and-share agreement. The parties share 50:50 in the profits or losses from the jointly operated mine and processing plant located on the Western Limb of the Bushveld complex, which is managed by Kroondal.

On 31 January 2022, it was announced that Anglo American Platinum has agreed to dispose of its 50% interest in the Kroondal pool-and-share agreement (Kroondal PSA) and the Marikana pool-and-share agreement (Marikana PSA) (collectively the PSAs), to Sibanye-Stillwater Limited (Sibanye-Stillwater), the other 50% owner of the PSAs.

The terms of the transaction are conditional on mandatory regulatory approvals including section 11 ministerial consent to transfer the mining right, as well as the delivery of 1.35 million 4E ounces of metal in concentrate by the Kroondal PSA (on a 100% basis). The conditions precedent are expected to be met in 2024.

18 Goodwill

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
The movement in goodwill is as follows:		
Cost		
Opening balance	397	397
Movements during the year	—	—
Carrying amount	397	397

The goodwill is attributed to the mining, smelting and processing CGU. The CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of the group's market capitalisation and the value in use of the group. The recoverable amount has been determined based on a market capitalisation calculation which indicated no impairment to goodwill.

19 Inventories

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Refined metals	10,600	9,002
At cost	6,749	6,136
At net realisable values (NRV)	3,823	2,864
At fair value	28	2
Work-in-process	34,619	25,052
At cost	26,545	21,718
At net realisable values	8,074	3,334
Total metal inventories	45,219	34,054
Ore stockpiles	1,981	2,376
Stores and materials at cost less obsolescence provision	2,881	2,286
	50,081	38,716
Less: Non-current inventories (ore stockpiles)	(1,147)	(1,147)
	48,934	37,569

Included in cost of sales is a reversal of NRV write-downs of R626 million (2021: reversal of NRV write-down of R1,939 million). The reversal resulted from changes in the price environment.

There are no inventories pledged as security to secure any borrowings of the group.

Refer to note 40 for changes in estimates relating to inventory.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

20 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and balances with banks.

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Cash on deposit and on hand ¹	28,303	49,750
Restricted cash ²	1,290	1,733
	29,593	51,483

¹ Includes cash on deposit of R20,648 million (2021: R26,810 million) held in a foreign currency relating to the prepayment transaction (note 31). Subsequent to the change in functional currency of APML, as set out in the significant accounting principles section, translation differences on these balances are recognised in FCTR, whereas it was recognised in profit or loss prior to the change. R26,844 million (2021: R47,469 million) is held with group companies.

² Restricted cash includes cash held in ZWL for Unki of R353 million (2021: R1,010 million), and cash held in trust of R937 million (2021: R698 million). Cash held in ZWL can only be utilised in Zimbabwe due to a shortage of US dollars, therefore these amounts are not available for use by the company and its other subsidiaries. Cash held in trust comprises funds which may only be utilised for purposes of community development activities and villages resettlements. All income earned on these funds is reinvested or spent to meet these obligations.

21 Trade and other receivables

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Trade receivables	2,890	1,909
Other receivables	972	1,115
	3,862	3,024

The average credit period on sale of precious metals is seven days and base metals is 30 days. Interest is charged at market-related rates on the overdue balances.

Before accepting any new customers, the group uses a credit bureau or performs a credit assessment to assess the potential customer's credit quality and credit limits. The credit limits are reviewed on a regular basis throughout the year due to the volatility in commodity price movements which necessitates the frequent review of credit limits.

Trade receivables that are measured at amortised cost are reviewed on a regular basis and a loss allowance is raised when they are not considered recoverable based on an expected credit loss assessment. The group transacts exclusively with a limited number of large international institutions and other organisations with strong credit ratings and a negligible historical level of customer default.

The financial conditions of these companies and the countries in which they operate are regularly reviewed. Expected credit losses of R16 million (2021: R10 million) were raised on trade receivables and no loss allowance has been recognised on the remaining trade receivable and other receivable balances as the expected credit losses on those are considered immaterial. Refer to note 38 for disclosure of expected credit loss information.

The fair value of trade and other receivables is not materially different from the carrying values presented due to the short term to maturity (refer to note 38). There are no trade receivables pledged as security to secure any borrowings of the group.

22 Other assets

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
VAT receivable and rebates	1,917	1,540
Prepayments	1,035	618
Other	248	273
	3,200	2,431

23 Share capital

2021 Number of shares	2022 Number of shares		2022 Rm	2021 Rm
		Authorised		
413,595,651	413,595,651	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each	41	41
		Issued and fully paid – ordinary shares		
265,292,206	265,292,206	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each	26	26
		Treasury shares held within the group		
735,020	595,107	Ordinary shares held by the group in terms of certain share schemes	—*	—*
		Alchemy shares		
1,400,685	1,400,685	Ordinary shares in Anglo American Platinum Limited issued to a trust at 10 cents each for the purposes of community development. The trust is consolidated.	—*	—*

* Less than R1,000,000.

Ordinary shares

3% of authorised but unissued ordinary shares are under the control of the directors until the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Reconciliation of treasury shares

	2022 Number of shares	2021 Number of shares
Balance on 1 January	735,020	1,185,745
Acquisition of shares for employee share schemes	98,790	5,685
Shares vested in terms of employee share schemes	(238,703)	(456,410)
Balance at 31 December	595,107	735,020

In 2011, 6,290,365 shares were issued to the Alchemy Community Share Scheme, held by the Lefa La Rona Trust, as part of a Notional Vendor Funding (NVF) arrangement. On 27 July 2020 a trigger event occurred where the equity trigger value plus the outstanding NVF balance per share was less than the Anglo American Platinum VWAP share price and Anglo American Platinum subsequently repurchased 4,889,680 shares from Lefa La Rona on 22 September 2020 to settle the outstanding NVF balance. 4,389,680 shares were withdrawn from Anglo American Platinum's issued share capital effective 29 September 2020 and the remaining 500,000 shares were retained as treasury shares. The balance of 1,400,685 shares held by the Lefa La Rona Trust is unencumbered as of 14 December 2021. The trust is consolidated and therefore the shares are treated as treasury shares.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

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24 Deferred taxation

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Opening balance	15,595	13,090
Released to the statement of comprehensive income (note 9)	1,456	2,507
Charged to equity	(35)	(73)
Foreign exchange translation loss in FCTR	68	71
Closing balance	17,084	15,595
Further information		
Where there is a right of offset of deferred taxation balances within the same tax jurisdiction, IAS 12 requires these to be presented after such offset in the consolidated statement of financial position. The closing deferred taxation balances before this offset are as follows:		
Deferred taxation liabilities before offset	20,181	18,094
Mining property, plant and equipment	19,470	16,542
Net deferred considerations on acquisition/disposal of businesses	307	1,111
Other (toll refining, unrealised forex Unki)	164	167
Payments in advance	141	128
Fair value adjustments	99	146
Deferred taxation assets before offset	(3,097)	(2,499)
Unrealised loss on metal inventory	(1,172)	(1,132)
Environmental liabilities	(765)	(276)
Accrual for leave pay	(328)	(344)
Other provisions (diesel rebate, obsolete stock)	(288)	(284)
Bonus accrual	(242)	(251)
Other (24C adjustment, calculated tax losses)	(178)	(169)
Lease liabilities	(102)	(31)
Share-based payment provision	(18)	(7)
Post-retirement medical aid benefits	(4)	(5)
Net position as at 31 December	17,084	15,595

The closing deferred tax balances after offset are as follows:

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Deferred tax assets	(54)	(53)
Deferred tax liabilities	17,138	15,648
	17,084	15,595

Unrecognised tax losses, capital in nature, at 31 December 2022 amounted to R14,184 million (2021: R8,850 million).

Unki has retained earnings of R10,386 million (2021: R8,450 million) that would attract withholding tax of 10% if they were, to distribute it as at 31 December 2022.

25 Environmental obligations

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Provision for decommissioning costs	2,574	933
Opening balance	933	715
Charged to finance costs (note 7)	32	51
Reduction in discounted amount for decommissioning obligation charged to the statement of comprehensive income	(67)	(17)
Increase in decommissioning asset	1,665	175
Foreign currency translation differences	11	9
Provision for restoration costs	1,580	1,385
Opening balance	1,385	1,109
Charged to finance costs (note 7)	48	71
Discounted amount for increase in restoration obligation charged to the statement of comprehensive income	131	187
Foreign currency translation differences	16	18
Environmental obligations before funding	4,154	2,318
Less: Environmental trusts (note 15)	(968)	(967)
Unfunded environmental obligations	3,186	1,351
Current environmental obligations	1,248	—
Non-current environmental obligations	2,906	2,318
	4,154	2,318
Real pre-tax risk-free discount rate (South African rand)		
10 years	4.50%	3.70%
20 years	5.00%	4.30%
30 years	4.90%	4.30%
35 years	4.90%	4.30%
65 years	4.90%	4.30%
Real pre-tax risk-free discount rate (US dollar)	1.90%	—%
Undiscounted number of environmental obligations in real terms	11,567	7,377

Refer to note 37 with respect to details on guarantees provided to the Department of Mineral Resources in this regard.

The environmental obligations increased by R2,010 million as a result of provisions raised for incremental costs that are expected to be incurred for the group to conform with the Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management (GISTM), of which R94 million was included in project maintenance costs in profit or loss and the remaining amount capitalised to the decommissioning asset. As an ICMM member, the group is required to have a plan of conformance in place for all tailings storage facilities (TSFs) in the two highest potential consequence categories as rated under the GISTM by 5 August 2023, and for all other TSFs by 5 August 2025. Provisions were raised for TSFs where reliable estimates could be determined at 31 December 2022. This covered all TSFs, except the Kroondal TSF. For the Kroondal TSF, study work is ongoing but no cost estimate was available at year end. Further design work and refinement of the estimates are in progress, which could result in changes in the estimates.

Amounts expected to be incurred in the next 12 months have been presented as current liabilities, the majority of these amounts relate to the GISTM costs.

During the annual review of environmental liabilities, the real pre-tax discount rates for the South African operations were changed from a range of 3.70%–4.30% in 2021 to a range of 4.50%–5.00% in 2022. The discount rate for the Zimbabwe operations increased to 1.90%, resulting in a decrease to the year-end liability of R164 million. Different discount rates were applied to the operations according to their remaining life-of-mine. The change in the discount rate for the South African operations resulted in an overall decrease in the year-end liability of R305 million (R162 million relating to decommissioning cost and R143 million to restoration cost) (2021: decrease in discount rate for South African operations resulted in increase of R208 million and the discount rate for Zimbabwe remained unchanged at 0.00%). The increase in the decommissioning cost was recognised as an increase in the related decommissioning asset. The increase in the restoration cost was recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

25 Environmental obligations continued

Sensitivity analysis on environmental obligations

Assumed expected cash flows, discount rates and life-of-mine have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income. A 10% change in expected cash flows, five-year change in the expected life-of-mine and a 0.50% change in the discount rates would have the following impact:

	Profit or loss		Decommissioning asset		Environmental obligations	
	2022 Rm	2021 Rm	2022 Rm	2021 Rm	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Expected cash flows						
10% reduction	183	147	(229)	(85)	(412)	(232)
10% increase	(182)	(147)	230	85	412	232
Discount rates						
0.5% reduction	(195)	(158)	52	72	247	230
0.5% increase	170	161	(41)	(79)	(211)	(240)
Life-of-mine						
Five-year reduction	(304)	(246)	206	154	510	400
Five-year increase	328	195	(441)	(124)	(769)	(320)

26 Other financial liabilities

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Financial liabilities carried at fair value		
Deferred consideration payable on acquisition of Mototolo Platinum Mine	1,540	2,943
Non-current	1,540	2,943
Financial liabilities carried at fair value		
Deferred consideration payable on acquisition of Mototolo Platinum Mine	2,179	2,507
Fair value of derivatives	498	190
Current	2,677	2,697
Total other financial liabilities	4,217	5,640

27 Lease liabilities

The group holds leases at its various operations with various lease terms. These are disclosed as follows:

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Lease liabilities ¹	376	481
Less: Short-term portion included in current liabilities	(103)	(151)
Long-term portion included in non-current liabilities	273	330
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	10	11

¹ The corresponding right-of-use assets and the movement thereof are disclosed in note 12. The movement in the lease liability is disclosed in note 34.

28 Borrowings

	2022 Facility amount Rm	2022 Utilised amount Rm	2021 Facility amount Rm	2021 Utilised amount Rm
The group has the following borrowing facilities:				
Committed facilities	20,839	82	20,889	131
Absa Bank Limited	1,600	—	1,600	—
Anglo American SA Finance Limited	9,100	—	9,100	—
BNP Paribas	1,000	—	1,000	—
FirstRand Bank Limited	2,657	—	2,657	—
Nedbank Limited	3,482	82	3,532	131
Rand Merchant Bank	800	—	800	—
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	2,200	—	2,200	—
Uncommitted facilities	6,694	—	6,595	—
Anglo American SA Finance Limited	5,000	—	5,000	—
Bank of Nova Scotia	678	—	638	—
Nedbank London	1,016	—	957	—
Total facilities	27,533	82	27,484	131
Current interest-bearing borrowings		55		50
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings		27		81
Total borrowings		82		131
Weighted average borrowing rate (%)		9.12		5.83

Borrowing powers

The borrowing powers in terms of the memorandum of incorporation of the holding company and its subsidiaries are unlimited. Committed facilities are defined as the bank's and Anglo American SA Finance's obligation to provide funding until maturity of the facility, by which time the renewal of the facility is negotiated. Interest is charged at JIBAR plus a margin, depending on each drawdown and the relevant repayment period.

An amount of R882 million (2021: R932 million) of the facilities is committed for one to five years; R1,000 million (2021: R1,000 million) is committed for a rolling period of 364 days; R2,800 million (2021: R2,800 million) is committed for a rolling period of 18 months; R2,200 million (2021: R2,200 million) is committed for a rolling period of 24 months and R13,957 million (2021: R13,957 million) is committed for a rolling period of 36 months. The company has adequate committed facilities to meet its future funding requirements.

Uncommitted facilities are callable on demand.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

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29 Employee benefits

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Employees' service benefit obligations (non-current)		
Provision for post-retirement medical aid benefits	11	11
Share-based payments provision	—	—
Total	5	30
Less: Transferred to current liabilities	(5)	(30)
	11	11
Aggregate earnings		
The aggregate earnings of employees, including directors, were:		
Salaries and wages and other benefits	14,634	13,989
Retirement benefit costs	910	823
Medical aid contributions	574	546
Share-based compensation (note 3)	301	263
Equity settled	279	212
Cash settled	22	51
	16,419	15,621
Termination benefits		
Voluntary separation costs (included in restructuring and other related costs)	176	93
Directors' emoluments		
Remuneration for executives		
Salaries, benefits, performance-related bonuses and other emoluments	54	51
Remuneration for non-executives		
Fees	16	13
Paid by holding company and subsidiaries	70	64
Paid by subsidiaries	(54)	(51)
Paid by holding company	16	13

Directors' remuneration is disclosed in Annexure D.

Equity compensation benefits

Annexure A provides details of share awards issued and vested during the year by participants as well as the disclosures required by IFRS 2 *Share-based Payments*. The details pertaining to share awards issued to and vested by directors during the year are disclosed in Annexure D.

Retirement funds

Separate funds, independent of the group, provide retirement and other benefits to all employees. These funds comprise defined contribution plans. All funds are subject to the Pension Funds Act 1956. The Anglo American Platinum Officials Pension Fund, the Anglo American Platinum Employees Pension Fund and the MRR Pension Fund are in the process of being wound up.

30 Trade and other payables

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Trade and other payables at amortised cost		
Trade payables	21,656	18,589
Purchase of concentrate liability	15,255	13,892
Other trade payables	6,401	4,697
Other payables	5,604	6,496
Other payables	5,510	5,848
Related parties (note 32)	94	648
Trade and other payables at fair value through profit or loss		
Embedded derivative relating to purchase of concentrate	(493)	25
	26,767	25,110

The fair value of trade and other payables are not materially different to the carrying values presented due to the short term to maturity.

31 Other liabilities

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Contract liability ¹	23,006	26,247
Accrual for leave pay	1,293	1,248
Other accruals	1,298	745
Rental received in advance	8	—
	25,605	28,240

¹ The contract liability represents a payment in advance for metal to be delivered in six months' time. An amount is received monthly on a rolling six-month basis with the contract ending in 2027.

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Reconciliation of contract liabilities		
Carrying amount at beginning of period	26,247	18,543
Prepayment received	44,121	59,329
Foreign exchange translation loss recognised in FCTR ¹	1,879	—
Foreign exchange loss ¹	—	2,641
Delivery of metal – relates to performance obligations included in the contract liability balance at beginning of period ²	(24,243)	(18,219)
Delivery of metal – performance obligations satisfied	(24,998)	(36,047)
Carrying amount at end of period	23,006	26,247

¹ Due to the change in functional currency of APML, exchange differences arising from translation of the foreign operation are recognised in FCTR from 2022.

² Adjustments to the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period results from changes in exchange rates.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

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32 Related party transactions

The company and its subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of business, enter into various sale, purchase, service and lease transactions with Anglo American South Africa Investments Proprietary Limited (parent company) and the ultimate holding company (Anglo American plc), their subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates, as well as transactions with the group's associates. Certain deposits and borrowings are also placed with subsidiaries of the holding company. The group participates in the Anglo American plc insurance programme. Material related party transactions with subsidiaries and associates of Anglo American plc and the group's associates (note 16) and not disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements are as follows:

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Deposits (including interest receivable) ¹	26,844	47,469
Purchase of goods and services from fellow subsidiaries:	2,762	2,204
Technical and sustainability	1,272	831
Information management	225	241
Corporate costs	256	194
Marketing administration costs	283	246
Shared services	135	140
Supply chain	136	158
Shipping costs	170	143
Research	106	108
Office costs	24	32
Base metals sales commission	60	53
Routine analysis (sample testing)	65	41
Enterprise development	30	17
Sale of metals to fellow subsidiaries ²	5,244	1,899
Finance income for the year ¹	904	648
Insurance paid for the year ¹	768	630
Amounts receivable from fellow subsidiaries	718	275
Compensation paid to key management personnel	130	165
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	94	648
Commitment fees paid for the year ¹	66	69
Finance cost for the year ¹	58	21
Commitment fees owed to related parties ¹	41	42
Insurance received for the year ¹	38	—
Preference shares in Anglo American Marketing Limited	18	—

Trade payables

Trade payables are settled on commercial terms.

Deposits

Deposits earn interest at market-related rates and are repayable on maturity.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings bear interest at market-related rates and are repayable on maturity.

Directors

Refer Annexure D.

Key management personnel

Refer Annexure D.

Shareholders

The principal shareholders of the company are detailed in the analysis of shareholders.

¹ Fellow subsidiaries.

² Increase relates to sales of nickel and copper to Anglo American Marketing Limited.

33 Reconciliation of profit before taxation to cash generated from operations

	Notes	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Profit before taxation		66,768	108,311
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	5,795	4,871
Losses/(gains) on remeasurement of financial assets and liabilities and investments in environmental trusts		2,384	(4,494)
Foreign translation losses/(gains)		677	(2,471)
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment		456	27
Finance cost	7	301	235
Net equity-settled share-based payments charge to reserves		271	218
Share of loss/(profit) from equity-accounted entities	16	227	(952)
Time value of money adjustment to environmental obligations	7	80	122
Impairment of investments in associates	16	54	10
Loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8	22	(10)
Fair value adjustment on forward exchange contracts		6	4
Profit on exchange of equipment		—	(2)
Loss on dilution of shareholding in AP Ventures Fund II	5	—	33
Dividends received		—	(14)
Other movements		(5)	(9)
Growth in environmental trusts	6	(6)	(15)
Cash payment on vesting of cash-settled share-based payments		(9)	(21)
(Reversal of)/provision for expected credit losses and impairment of financial assets		(195)	186
Profit on disposal of investments	5	(700)	—
Finance income	6	(966)	(698)
		75,160	105,331
Movement in non-cash items		64	171
Increase in provision for environmental obligations		64	170
Increase in employees' service benefit obligations		—	1
Working capital changes		(15,137)	19,121
Increase in trade and other payables		1,590	1,845
Decrease in ore stockpiles		395	227
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities		296	(54)
Decrease in financial assets		134	1,479
Decrease in provisions		(23)	—
Decrease in share-based payment provision		(25)	(40)
(Increase)/decrease in stores and materials		(595)	444
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(783)	713
Increase in trade and other receivables (including non-current)		(1,340)	(661)
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		(4,514)	7,965
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(10,272)	7,203
Cash generated from operations		60,087	124,623

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

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34 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Cash flows			Non-cash changes			
	Opening balance Rm	Repay- ments Rm	Interest paid Rm	Interest accrued Rm	Fair value measure- ments Rm	New leases and derecog- nition of leases Rm	Closing balance Rm
2022							
Borrowings	131	(49)	(253)	253	—	—	82
Lease liabilities	481	(95)	(48)	48	—	(10)	376
Deferred consideration	5,450	(2,512)	—	—	781	—	3,719
Total liabilities from financing activities	6,062	(2,656)	(301)	301	781	(10)	4,177
2021							
Borrowings	256	(125)	(194)	194	—	—	131
Lease liabilities	587	(156)	(54)	54	—	50	481
Deferred consideration	5,242	(1,710)	—	—	1,918	—	5,450
Total liabilities from financing activities	6,085	(1,991)	(248)	248	1,918	50	6,062

35 Taxation paid

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Net amount (receivable)/payable at beginning of year	(235)	775
Current taxation provided (note 9)	16,016	26,783
Foreign exchange differences	70	109
Net amount (payable)/receivable at end of year	(1,423)	235
Payments made	14,428	27,902

36 Purchase of property, plant and equipment

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Additions to capital work-in-progress (note 13)	16,480	13,358
Additions to plant and equipment	2,081	463
Total additions	18,561	13,821
Right-of-use assets	—	(190)
Non-cash additions	(1,665)	—
Cash purchases	16,896	13,631
Total additions are made up as follows:		
Stay-in-business	9,582	7,514
Waste stripping	3,564	3,042
Projects	3,750	3,241
Interest capitalised (note 7)	—	24
	16,896	13,821

37 Commitments and contingent liabilities

Commitments

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Property, plant and equipment		
Contracted for	9,991	5,947
Not yet contracted for	16,023	9,747
Authorised by the directors	26,014	15,694
Project capital	10,390	8,555
Within one year	5,470	4,157
Thereafter	4,920	4,398
Stay-in-business capital	15,624	7,139
Within one year	7,968	4,481
Thereafter	7,656	2,658

These commitments will be funded from existing cash resources, future operating cash flows, borrowings and any other funding strategies embarked on by the group.

Contingent liabilities

There are no encumbrances of group assets.

The group has, in the case of some of its mines, provided the Department of Mineral Resources with guarantees that cover the difference between closure cost and amounts held in the environmental trusts. At 31 December 2022, these guarantees amounted to R5,049 million (2021: R4,426 million) (note 25).

As detailed in note 25, the Group continues with study work to determine cost estimates for compliance with the GISTM for the Kroondal TSF. The provision will be updated as the results of the analysis become available.

38 Financial instruments

Capital risk management

The capital structure of the group consists of debt, which includes borrowings disclosed under note 28, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company, which comprises issued share capital and premium and retained earnings disclosed in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The group's capital management objective is to safeguard the group's ability to meet its liquidity requirements (including its commitments in respect of capital expenditure) and continue as a going concern while achieving an optimal weighted average cost of capital.

The policy of the group is to achieve sufficient gearing so as to have an optimal weighted average cost of capital while also ensuring that at all times its creditworthiness is maintained.

The targeted level of gearing is determined after consideration of the following key factors:

- Current and forecast metal prices and exchange rates and their impact on revenue and gearing under various scenarios
- The needs of the group to fund current and future capital expenditure
- The desire of the group to maintain its gearing within levels considered to be acceptable and consistent with a suitable credit standing, taking into account potential business volatility and position of the group in the business cycle.

On an annual basis the group updates its long-term business plan. These outputs are then incorporated into the budget process.

Should the group have excess capital, it will consider returning this to shareholders (through dividends or share buybacks, whichever may be appropriate at the time). Alternatively, if additional capital is required, the group will look to source this from either the debt markets or from shareholders, whichever is most appropriate at the time so as to meet its policy objectives and based on market circumstances.

These decisions are evaluated by the group's corporate finance and treasury departments, before being approved by the PMC and board, where required.

The group has entered into a number of debt facilities that dictate certain requirements in respect of capital management.

These covenants are a key consideration when the capital management strategies of the group are evaluated and include:

- Maximum net debt/tangible net worth ratios
- Maximum tangible net worth values
- An undertaking not to exceed a maximum value of guarantees, excluding guarantees provided to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.

The group has complied with these requirements and its overall strategy remains unchanged.

The group utilises derivative instruments to manage certain market risk exposures. Derivative contracts are financial instruments such as swaps, future and options contracts. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits and the positions are regularly monitored and reported to senior management. These contracts are accounted for as "Held for trading".

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38 Financial instruments continued

Significant accounting policies

Details of significant accounting policies, including the recognition criteria, the basis for measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each category of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed under the note on accounting policies. Refer Annexure C.

Categories of financial instruments

	Amortised cost Rm	FVTPL Rm	FVTOCI Rm	Total Rm	Fair value Rm
2022					
Financial assets					
Investments held by environmental trusts	63	905	—	968	968
Non-current other receivables	140	—	—	140	140
Other financial assets	—	5,461	1,874	7,335	7,335
Trade and other receivables	3,862	—	—	3,862	3,862
Cash and cash equivalents	29,005	588	—	29,593	29,593
	33,070	6,954	1,874	41,898	41,898

2021

Financial assets

Investments held by environmental trusts	297	670	—	967	967
Other financial assets	—	12,548	1,686	14,234	14,234
Trade and other receivables	3,024	—	—	3,024	3,024
Cash and cash equivalents	51,483	—	—	51,483	51,483
	54,804	13,218	1,686	69,708	69,708

	Amortised cost Rm	FVTPL Rm	Total Rm	Fair value Rm
2022				
Financial liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	(27)	—	(27)	(27)
Non-current lease liabilities	(273)	—	(273)	(273)
Current borrowings	(55)	—	(55)	(55)
Current lease liabilities	(103)	—	(103)	(103)
Trade and other payables	(27,260)	493	(26,767)	(26,767)
Other financial liabilities	—	(4,217)	(4,217)	(4,217)
	(27,718)	(3,724)	(31,442)	(31,442)

2021

Financial liabilities

Non-current borrowings	(81)	—	(81)	(81)
Non-current lease liabilities	(330)	—	(330)	(330)
Current borrowings	(50)	—	(50)	(50)
Current lease liabilities	(151)	—	(151)	(151)
Trade and other payables	(25,085)	(25)	(25,110)	(25,110)
Other financial liabilities	—	(5,640)	(5,640)	(5,640)
	(25,697)	(5,665)	(31,362)	(31,362)

38 Financial instruments continued

Fair value disclosures

The following is an analysis of the financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value. They are grouped into levels 1 to 3, based on the extent to which the fair value is observable.

The levels are classified as follows:

- Level 1 – fair value is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – fair value is determined using directly observable inputs other than level 1 inputs
- Level 3 – fair value is determined on inputs, not on observable market data.

	31 December 2022 Rm	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Fair value measurement 31 December 2022				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments held by environmental trusts	905	—	905	—
Other financial assets (note 14)	5,461	—	616	4,845
Cash and cash equivalents	588	588	—	—
Equity investments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI				
Other financial assets	1,874	854	—	1,020
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Inventory at fair value	28	28	—	—
Total	8,856	1,470	1,521	5,865
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Trade and other payables ¹	493	—	493	—
Other financial liabilities (note 26)	(4,217)	—	(498)	(3,719)
Total	(3,724)	—	(5)	(3,719)

	31 December 2021 Rm	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Fair value measurement 31 December 2021				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments held by environmental trusts	670	—	670	—
Other financial assets	12,548	—	744	11,804
Equity investments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI				
Other financial assets	1,686	1,106	—	580
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Inventory at fair value	2	2	—	—
Total	14,906	1,108	1,414	12,384
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Trade and other payables ¹	(25)	—	(25)	—
Other financial liabilities	(5,640)	—	(190)	(5,450)
Total	(5,665)	—	(215)	(5,450)

¹ Represents the embedded derivative under purchase of concentrate agreements. Refer to note 30.

There were no transfers between the levels during the year.

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38 Financial instruments continued

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

Level 2 fair values for other financial assets and liabilities relate specifically to forward foreign exchange contracts and fixed price commodity contracts. Level 2 fair values for investments held in environmental trusts relate to quoted equities and bonds.

The valuation of forward foreign exchange contracts is a function of the ZAR:USD exchange rate at reporting date and the forward exchange rate that was fixed as per the forward foreign exchange rate contract. Fixed price commodity contracts are valued with reference to relevant quoted commodity prices at period end.

Level 2 fair values for trade and other payables relate specifically to the embedded derivative arising on the purchase of concentrate trade payables. The settlement of these purchase of concentrate trade payables takes place on average three to four months after the purchase. The fair value of the embedded derivative is a function of the expected ZAR:USD exchange rate and the metal prices at the time of settlement.

Level 3 fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value

The level 3 fair value of other financial assets comprises investment in unlisted companies Alloyed Limited, AP Ventures Fund II, SA SME Fund, Rand Mutual Holdings Limited and Medical Investments Limited. These investments are irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income per IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and the deferred consideration on the disposal of the Rustenburg Mine, Union Mine, Southridge Mineral Rights and Pandora, which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The fair values of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are based on unobservable market data, and estimated with reference to recent third-party transactions in the instruments of the company. The fair value of the investment in AP Ventures II was determined using a discounted cash flow model, utilising an exit multiple in the terminal value, given the early-stage/high-growth nature of the underlying investments. The fair value of deferred consideration is based on the underlying discounted cash flows expected.

The level 3 fair value of other financial liabilities comprises the components of the deferred consideration on the acquisition of control in Mototolo Platinum Mine business, which is classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value is based on the underlying discounted cash flows expected.

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value

	2022 Other financial assets Rm	2021 Other financial assets Rm	2022 Other financial liabilities Rm	2021 Other financial liabilities Rm
Opening balance	12,384	9,147	(5,450)	(5,242)
Remeasurements of deferred considerations through profit or loss ¹	(1,599)	6,289	(781)	(1,918)
Additions	188	272	—	—
Transfer from investment in associate	—	137	—	—
Foreign exchange translation gain	54	5	—	—
Remeasurement of loan to ARM Mining Consortium Limited ¹	—	1	—	—
Total gains included in other comprehensive income	216	36	—	—
Payment (received)/made	(5,378)	(3,503)	2,512	1,710
Closing balance	5,865	12,384	(3,719)	(5,450)

¹ These are included in fair value remeasurements of financial assets and liabilities in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred consideration terms are as follows:

Rustenburg Mine

Deferred consideration is calculated as 35% of the distributable free cash flows generated by Sibanye-Stillwater's Rustenburg Mine over a six-year period from inception in November 2016, subject to a minimum receipt of R3 billion. The maximum amount receivable is R20 billion. The discount rate used in the calculation is 11.99% (2021: 9.54%).

Pandora

Deferred consideration is calculated as 20% of the distributable free cash flows generated by Pandora operations over a six-year period from inception in December 2017, subject to a minimum consideration of R400 million. The discount rate used in the calculation is 17.42% (2021: 15.34%).

Mototolo Platinum Mine

Deferred consideration of R925 million is payable monthly over a period of 72 months from the effective date in November 2018 in monthly instalments, as well as annual top-up payments where applicable. The deferred consideration is remeasured based on the actual PGM 4E prices realised over the deferred consideration period. The maximum amount payable is limited to R22 billion. The discount rate used in the calculation is 9.66% (2021: 7.98%).

Union Mine

Deferred consideration is calculated as 35% of the distributable free cash flows generated by Union Mine over an 11-year period from inception in February 2018. In terms of the agreement, if the cumulative deferred consideration is negative at the end of the 11-year period, Anglo American Platinum will be obligated to repay Siyanda the cumulative deferred consideration received. The maximum cap on the deferred consideration is R6 billion. Based on current forecasts the cumulative deferred consideration is positive. The discount rate used in the calculation is 16.97% (2021: 15.88%).

Southridge Mineral Rights

Deferred consideration of US\$3 million is payable in equal tranches of US\$1 million per annum over the deferred consideration period of three years.

38 Financial instruments continued

Level 3 fair value sensitivities

Assumed expected cash flows, discount rates and commodity prices have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Changes in the underlying key inputs and assumptions would have the following impact:

	Financial assets	
	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Rustenburg Mine deferred consideration¹		
10% change in exchange rates		
Reduction to profit or loss	—	603
Increase to profit or loss	—	603
10% change in PGM prices		
Reduction to profit or loss	—	578
Increase to profit or loss	—	578
0.5% change in discount rates		
Reduction to profit or loss	—	25
Increase to profit or loss	—	25
Pandora deferred consideration		
0.5% change in discount rates		
Reduction to profit or loss	1	2
Increase to profit or loss	1	2
Investment in equity instruments		
10% change in market price		
Reduction to OCI	102	58
Increase to OCI	102	58
Union Mine deferred consideration		
10% change in the exchange rates		
Reduction to profit or loss	492	66
Increase to profit or loss	351	57
10% change in PGM prices		
Reduction to profit or loss	492	66
Increase to profit or loss	351	57
0.5% change in discount rates		
Reduction to profit or loss	17	21
Increase to profit or loss	17	21
Southridge Mineral Rights deferred consideration		
0.5% change in discount rates		
Reduction to profit or loss	—	—*
Increase to profit or loss	—	—*
	Financial liability	
	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Mototolo Platinum Mine deferred consideration		
10% change in PGM prices		
Reduction to profit or loss	325	538
Increase to profit or loss	325	538
0.5% change in discount rates		
Reduction to profit or loss	7	20
Increase to profit or loss	7	20
10% change in exchange rate		
Reduction to profit or loss	325	538
Increase to profit or loss	325	538

* Change below R500,000.

¹ The final settlement amount relating to the Rustenburg deferred consideration is based on actual prices and exchange rates for 2022, therefore it is no longer subject to movements and no sensitivity has been included for 2022.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

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38 Financial instruments continued

Financial risk management

The group trades in PGM financial instruments and in the normal course of its operations, it is primarily exposed to currency, metal price, credit, interest rate, equity and liquidity risks. To manage these risks, the group may enter into transactions that make use of financial instruments. The group has developed a comprehensive risk management process to facilitate, control and monitor these risks. This process includes formal documentation of policies, including limits, controls and reporting structures.

Managing risk in the group

The PMC and the board of directors are responsible for risk management activities within the group. Overall limits have been set by the board, while the PMC is responsible for setting individual limits. To ensure adherence to these limits, activities are marked to market on a daily basis and reported to the group treasury. The group treasury is responsible for monitoring currency, interest rate and liquidity risk within the limits and constraints set by the board. The marketing department is responsible for monitoring metal price risk, also within the limits and constraints set by the board.

Currency risk

The carrying amount of the group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities at 31 December is as follows:

	South African rand Rm	US dollar Rm	Other Rm	Total Rm
2022				
Financial assets				
Investments held by environmental trusts	968	—	—	968
Non-current other receivables	140	—	—	140
Other financial assets	5,240	1,657	438	7,335
Trade and other receivables	1,255	2,593	14	3,862
Cash and cash equivalents	6,318	22,902	373	29,593
	13,921	27,152	825	41,898
Financial liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	(27)	—	—	(27)
Non-current lease liabilities	(273)	—	—	(273)
Current borrowings	(55)	—	—	(55)
Current lease liabilities	(103)	—	—	(103)
Trade and other payables ¹	(11,984)	(14,691)	(92)	(26,767)
Other financial liabilities	(3,738)	(479)	—	(4,217)
	(16,180)	(15,170)	(92)	(31,442)
	South African rand Rm	US dollar Rm	Other Rm	Total Rm
2021				
Financial assets				
Investments held by environmental trusts	967	—	—	967
Other financial assets	12,183	2,051	—	14,234
Trade and other receivables	1,364	1,624	36	3,024
Cash and cash equivalents	19,432	31,039	1,012	51,483
	33,946	34,714	1,048	69,708
Financial liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	(81)	—	—	(81)
Non-current lease liabilities	(330)	—	—	(330)
Current borrowings	(50)	—	—	(50)
Current lease liabilities	(151)	—	—	(151)
Trade and other payables ¹	(13,923)	(10,745)	(442)	(25,110)
Other financial liabilities	(5,450)	(190)	—	(5,640)
	(19,985)	(10,935)	(442)	(31,362)

¹ Trade and other payables denominated in US dollar includes amounts relating to POC agreements where the finalisation of prices include an exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates. This is as a result of metals only being priced in US dollar.

38 Financial instruments continued

Foreign currency sensitivity

The US dollar is the primary foreign currency to which the group is exposed. The following table indicates the group's sensitivity at year end to the indicated movements in the US dollar on financial instruments:

	US dollar	
	Rm 10% increase	Rm 10% decrease
2022		
Profit/(loss)	1,198	(1,198)
Financial assets	2,715	(2,715)
Financial liabilities	(1,517)	1,517
2021		
Profit/(loss)	2,377	(2,377)
Financial assets	3,471	(3,471)
Financial liabilities	(1,094)	1,094

In addition to the US dollar exposure above, the group holds R353 million (2021: R1,010 million) cash in Zimbabwean dollars. This balance was translated to US dollars, which is the functional currency of Unki, at the official exchange rate at 31 December 2022 of ZWL671.45: USD1 or ZWL39.64: ZAR1. In recent months, a shortage of foreign currency in the country has led to a widening gap between the formal and informal rates of exchange, creating pressure on local currency denominated costs. If the ZWL:USD exchange rate increased by 30% at year end, the profit or loss for the year would decrease by R81 million. If the exchange rate decreased by 30% at year end, the profit or loss for the year would increase by R151 million.

Foreign exchange forward contracts

The group operates in the global business environment and many transactions are priced in a currency other than South African rand. Accordingly, the group is exposed to the risk of fluctuating exchange rates and manages this exposure, when appropriate, through the use of financial instruments. These instruments typically comprise forward exchange contracts and options. Forward contracts are the primary instruments used to manage currency risk. Forward contracts require a future purchase or sale of foreign currency at a specified price.

Current policy prevents the use of option contracts without PMC's approval. Options provide the group with the right but not the obligation to purchase (or sell) foreign currency at a pre-determined price, on or before a future date. No foreign currency options were entered into during the year.

Metal price risk

Metal price risk arises from the risk of an adverse effect on current or future earnings or uncertainty resulting from fluctuations in metal prices. The ability to place forward contracts is restricted, owing to the limited size of the financial market in PGMs. Financial markets in certain base metals are, however, well established. At the recommendation of the PMC, the group may place contracts where opportunities present themselves to increase/reduce the exposure to metal price fluctuations. At times, historically, the group has made use of forward contracts to manage this exposure. Forward contracts enable the group to obtain a pre-determined price for delivery at a future date. No such contracts existed at year end.

The carrying amount of the group's financial assets and liabilities at statement of financial position date that are subject to metal price risk is as follows:

	Subject to metal price movements Rm	Not impacted by metal price movements Rm	Total Rm
2022			
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5,426	1,909	7,335
Inventory at fair value	28	—	28
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	(4,217)	—	(4,217)
Trade and other payables	493	(27,260)	(26,767)
2021			
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	12,518	1,716	14,234
Inventory at fair value	2	—	2
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	(5,640)	—	(5,640)
Trade and other payables	(25)	(25,085)	(25,110)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

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38 Financial instruments continued

Metal price sensitivity

The group is exposed primarily to movements in platinum, palladium, rhodium and nickel prices. The following table indicates the group's sensitivity at year end to the indicated movements in metal prices on financial instruments. The rates of sensitivity represent management's assessment of the possible change in metal price movements for trade and other payables. The sensitivity of other financial assets and other financial liabilities to metal price risk is demonstrated through the sensitivity to the changes in expected cash flows in level 3 fair value sensitivities.

	2022		2021	
	Rm 10% increase	Rm 10% decrease	Rm 10% increase	Rm 10% decrease
Platinum				
(Loss)/profit	(305)	305	(299)	299
(Increase)/decrease in financial liabilities	(305)	305	(299)	299
Palladium				
(Loss)/profit	(268)	268	(275)	275
(Increase)/decrease in financial liabilities	(268)	268	(275)	275
Rhodium				
(Loss)/profit	(517)	517	(601)	601
(Increase)/decrease in financial liabilities	(517)	517	(601)	601
Nickel				
(Loss)/profit	(66)	66	(50)	50
(Increase)/decrease in financial liabilities	(66)	66	(50)	50

Interest rate risk

During the year, the group was in a net cash position, while still maintaining some surplus cash on deposit. The size of the group's position exposes it to interest rate risk. This risk is managed through the term structure utilised when placing deposits or taking out borrowings. Furthermore, when appropriate, the group may also cover these exposures by means of derivative financial instruments subject to the approval of the PMC. During the period, the group did not use any forward rate agreements to manage this risk.

38 Financial instruments continued

The carrying amount of the group's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December that are subject to interest rate risk is as follows:

	Subject to interest rate movements		Non-interest-bearing Rm	Total Rm
	Fixed Rm	Floating Rm		
2022				
Financial assets				
Investment held by environmental trusts	—	63	905	968
Non-current other receivables	—	140	—	140
Other financial assets	—	—	7,335	7,335
Trade and other receivables	—	—	3,862	3,862
Cash and cash equivalents	—	29,593	—	29,593
	—	29,796	12,102	41,898
Financial liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	—	(27)	—	(27)
Non-current lease liabilities	(273)	—	—	(273)
Current borrowings	—	(55)	—	(55)
Current lease liabilities	(103)	—	—	(103)
Trade and other payables	—	—	(26,767)	(26,767)
Other current financial liabilities	—	—	(4,217)	(4,217)
	(376)	(82)	(30,984)	(31,442)
2021				
Financial assets				
Investment held by environmental trusts	—	297	670	967
Other financial assets	—	—	14,234	14,234
Trade and other receivables	—	—	3,024	3,024
Cash and cash equivalents	—	51,483	—	51,483
	—	51,780	17,928	69,708
Financial liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	—	(81)	—	(81)
Non-current lease liabilities	(330)	—	—	(330)
Current borrowings	—	(50)	—	(50)
Current lease liabilities	(151)	—	—	(151)
Trade and other payables	—	—	(25,110)	(25,110)
Other current financial liabilities	—	—	(5,640)	(5,640)
	(481)	(131)	(30,750)	(31,362)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

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38 Financial instruments continued

Interest rate sensitivity

The group is sensitive to the movements in the South African rand and US dollar interest rates, which are the primary interest rates to which the group is exposed. If the South African rand interest rate decreased by 50 basis points (2021: 50 basis points) at year end, then profit or loss for the year would have decreased by R32 million (2021 decrease: R97 million). If the US dollar interest rate decreased by 50 basis points (2021: 50 basis points) at year end, then profit or loss for the year would have decreased by R115 million (2021 decrease: R155 million).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will be unable to meet a financial commitment in any location or currency. This risk is minimised through the holding of cash balances and sufficient available borrowing facilities (note 28). In addition, detailed cash flow forecasts are regularly prepared and reviewed by group treasury. The cash needs of the group are managed according to its requirements.

The following table details the group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The table has been compiled based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the group can be required to repay the liability. The cash flows include both the principal and interest payments.

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Less than 12 months Rm	One to two years Rm	Two to five years Rm	Greater than five years Rm	Unearned finance charges Rm	Total Rm
Non-derivative financial instruments							
2022							
Non-current borrowings	9.12	—	(29)	—	—	4	(25)
Non-current lease liabilities	8.81	—	(66)	(201)	(237)	189	(315)
Current borrowings	9.12	(59)	—	—	—	2	(57)
Current lease liabilities	8.81	(103)	—	—	—	42	(61)
Trade and other payables	n/a	(26,767)	—	—	—	—	(26,767)
Other financial liabilities	9.66	(2,202)	(1,664)	—	—	147	(3,719)
		(29,131)	(1,759)	(201)	(237)	384	(30,944)
2021							
Non-current borrowings	5.83	—	(57)	(28)	—	4	(81)
Non-current lease liabilities	9.92	—	(105)	(267)	(237)	231	(378)
Current borrowings	5.83	(56)	—	—	—	6	(50)
Current lease liabilities	9.92	(151)	—	—	—	48	(103)
Trade and other payables	n/a	(25,110)	—	—	—	—	(25,110)
Other financial liabilities	7.98	(2,512)	(1,672)	(1,760)	142	352	(5,450)
		(27,829)	(1,834)	(2,055)	(95)	641	(31,172)
Derivative financial instruments							
2022							
Other current financial assets		616	—	—	—	—	616
Other current financial liabilities	n/a	(498)	—	—	—	—	(498)
2021							
Other current financial assets		744	—	—	—	—	744
Other current financial liabilities	n/a	(190)	—	—	—	—	(190)

The non-derivative other financial liabilities and trade and other payables are subject to metal price risk that could significantly impact the amounts paid in the various periods. The exposure to metal price risk is disclosed in the metal price risk section of this note.

38 Financial instruments continued

Credit risk

Potential concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of short-term cash investments and trade and other receivables. Credit risk arises from the risk that a counterparty may default or not meet its obligations timeously. The group minimises credit risk by ensuring that counterparties are banking institutions of the highest quality, that appropriate credit limits are in place for each counterparty and that short-term cash investments are spread among a number of different counterparties. Banking counterparty limits are reviewed annually by the board.

Trade receivables involve primarily a small group of international companies. Therefore, a significant portion of the group's revenue and trade receivables are from these major customers. The financial condition of these companies and the countries they operate in are reviewed annually by the PMC. At 31 December 2022, no trade receivables that were past due were not impaired.

The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into consideration any collateral provided:

	Maximum credit risk	
	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Financial assets and other credit exposures		
Investments held by environmental trusts	968	967
Other financial assets	5,461	12,548
Trade and other receivables	3,862	3,024
Cash and cash equivalents	29,593	51,483
	39,884	68,022

In addition, the group has provided facilities/guarantees to certain third parties (note 37).

Impairment of financial assets

Group financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model consist of trade receivables from the sale of metal inventory, other receivables, other financial assets measured at amortised cost and cash and cash equivalents.

Impairment losses on financial assets recognised in profit or loss were as follows:

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Impairment losses on trade receivables arising from contracts with customers	16	10
Impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost	—	—
	16	10

Trade receivables

Trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component and have a short duration (less than 12 months), therefore measuring the loss allowance as a lifetime expected credit loss does not differ from measuring it as a 12-month expected credit loss.

The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses for trade receivables.

Expected credit losses on trade receivables were determined for each customer. Probability of defaults were determined based on each individual customer's credit rating. Loss given default was assumed to be 100% as trade receivables are not collateralised or insured.

Expected credit losses of R16 million (2021: R10 million) were raised on trade receivables. The increase in the expected credit losses is a result of an increase in the trade receivables balance year on year.

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables was as follows:

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Balance at 1 January	41	37
Amounts written off	1	—
Amounts recovered	(6)	(2)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	6	6
Balance at 31 December	42	41

Notes to the consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

38 Financial instruments continued

Other receivables

Other receivables were considered to have similar risk characteristics. No significant increases in credit risk related to other receivables were identified and therefore the expected credit losses were measured as a 12-month expected credit loss applying the general approach.

No impairment has been recognised on other receivables as the expected credit losses are considered immaterial.

Cash and cash equivalents

Impairment of cash and cash equivalents was measured on a 12-month expected credit loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The group considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external ratings of the counterparties. No impairment allowances were raised on cash and cash equivalents as it was considered immaterial. The minimum credit rating for financial institutions in South Africa where cash balances are held is BB-. Where cash is held at group companies, group treasury companies manage the external investment of cash in accordance with the group treasury policy by investing in liquidity funds, bank deposits and government instruments. The group treasury companies are ultimately wholly owned subsidiaries of AA plc which has a credit rating of BBB.

Other financial assets at amortised cost

Other financial assets at amortised cost consist of a loan. This loan to African Pipeline is credit impaired, therefore the expected credit loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate (the carrying value of the loan was Rnil at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021).

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of other financial assets at amortised cost:

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Balance at 1 January	39	39
Amounts written off	—	—
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	—	—
Balance at 31 December	39	39

Market equity risk

The group has equity price risk on certain assets and liabilities. These financial instruments are held for strategic purposes and are managed on this basis.

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Financial assets		
Investment held by environmental trusts	905	670
Other financial assets	1,874	1,686
	2,779	2,356

Equity price sensitivity

The group is sensitive to the movements in equity prices on certain listed shares. If the equity prices had been 10% higher at year end, then income for the year would have increased by R91 million (2021: R67 million) and other comprehensive income would have increased by R187 million (2021: R169 million). If the equity prices had been 10% lower at year end, then income for the year would have decreased by R91 million (2021: R67 million) and other comprehensive income would have decreased by R187 million (2021: R169 million).

39 Impairment of assets and investments

Equity investment in Bokoni Holdco and associated loans

Anglo American Platinum held a 49% shareholding in Bokoni Holdco, which was equity accounted as an associate. The remaining 51% was held by Atlatsa Resources.

On 21 July 2017, Atlatsa Resources announced the placement of Bokoni Platinum Mine on care and maintenance, with effect from 1 October 2017. Anglo American Platinum provided support to Bokoni while on care and maintenance until the sale of Bokoni, as set out in note 16. A total of R194 million was advanced during the year ended 31 December 2022.

All funding advanced has been impaired to the extent that it comprises a loan to Plateau for its 51% share of the funding requirements. The 49% effective shareholder contribution to Bokoni of R95 million (2021: R105 million) care and maintenance funding was capitalised to the investment and equity-accounted losses to the same value were applied to this amount. R99 million (2021: R110 million) was capitalised as a loan to Atlatsa, the full value of which was impaired.

As part of the sales transaction, AAP received R294 million in settlement of the care and maintenance funding provided to Plateau from 1 January 2020 up to 31 August 2022.

40 Changes in accounting estimates

Change in estimation of quantities of inventory

During the period, the group changed its estimate of quantities of inventory based on the outcome of a physical count of in-process metal. The group runs a theoretical metal inventory system based on inputs, the results of previous counts and outputs. Due to the nature of in-process inventories being contained in weirs, pipes and other vessels, physical counts only take place once per annum, except in the Precious Metals Refinery, where the physical count is usually conducted every three years.

The change in estimate has had the effect of decreasing the value of inventory disclosed in the financial statements by R2,041 million. This results in the recognition of an after tax loss of R1,484 million. The change in estimate reported at interim was adjusted as the results of the Precious Metals Refinery count was finalised subsequently, as is customary on these types of counts.

41 Post-balance sheet events

Dividend declared

A final dividend of R9 billion (R34 per share) for the year ended 31 December 2022 was declared after year end, payable on Monday, 3 April 2023 to shareholders recorded in the register at the close of business on Friday, 31 March 2023.

42 Exchange rates to the South African rand

	2022 R	2021 R
Year-end rates		
US dollar	16.9377	15.9559
British pound	20.5022	21.5462
Zimbabwe dollar	0.02526	0.14627
Average rates for the year		
US dollar	16.3711	14.7927
British pound	20.2442	20.3509
Zimbabwe dollar	0.0652	0.1672

Annexures

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure A

Equity-compensation benefits

1 Anglo American Platinum Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP) (equity settled)

	2022			2021		
	Directors	Employees and others	Total	Directors	Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	48,185	134,833	183,018	94,653	187,130	281,783
Granted during the year	13,244	26,457	39,701	10,735	21,254	31,989
Exercised during the year	(7,470)	(45,143)	(52,613)	(57,203)	(4,460)	(61,663)
Conditional forfeiture during the year ¹	(4,023)	(24,311)	(28,334)	—	(49,844)	(49,844)
Lapsed	—	(4,889)	(4,889)	—	(19,247)	(19,247)
Outstanding at 31 December	49,936	86,947	136,883	48,185	134,833	183,018
Number of awards allocated during the year:	13,244	26,457	39,701	10,735	21,254	31,989
Expiry date	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024
Fair value per share at grant date (ZAR)	1,962.15	1,962.15	1,962.15	2,159.21	2,159.21	2,159.21

¹ The performance criteria were partially met.

Vesting date		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Vesting after three years dependent on actual performance against indicated weighted targets		
15 April 2022	70% total shareholder return, 10% return on capital employed, 10% attributable free cash flow, 10% safety and sustainable development	—	81,921
6 May 2023	50% total shareholder return, 15% return on capital employed, 15% attributable free cash flow, 5% energy efficiency, 5% CO ₂ emissions, 5% water, 2.5% social sustainability and 2.5% transformation	67,108	69,672
14 April 2024	50% total shareholder return, 15% return on capital employed, 15% sustainable free cash flow, 8% GHG emissions intensity, 6% tailings facility and 6% social responsibility	30,733	31,425
12 April 2025	50% total shareholder return, 15% return on capital employed, 15% sustaining attributable free cash flow, 8% renewable energy production, 6% freshwater reduction and 6% social responsibility	39,042	—
		136,883	183,018

The LTIP consists of a conditional award of Anglo American Platinum Limited shares. These awards are made to certain executive heads and directors of Anglo American Platinum Limited and its subsidiaries and qualifying band 4 employees. These awards are subject to performance conditions and vest after three years, provided that the employee is still in the group's employ.

For purposes of IFRS 2, the share-based payment expense is measured using the fair value of the conditional award issued, and the proportion of shares that is expected to vest is based on management's expectation of achieving indicated targets. The fair value of the market condition (total shareholders' return) is measured using a Monte Carlo simulation and amounts to R1,301.75 for awards granted during the year (2021: R1,424.89). Expected volatility is based on historic annualised volatility of 57.75% for 2022 (2021: 53.70%). A risk-free rate of 4.07% (2021: 4.77%) and a dividend yield of 4.50% (2021: 3.26%) was applied.

2 Anglo American Platinum Long-term Incentive Plan – non-conditional (equity settled)

	2022			2021		
	Directors	Employees and others	Total	Directors	Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	—	—	—	—	22,981	22,981
Granted during the year ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercised during the year	—	—	—	—	(12,624)	(12,624)
Lapsed	—	—	—	—	(10,357)	(10,357)
Outstanding at 31 December	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ There were no LTIP non-conditional grants since 2018, the last vesting took place in 2021.

The LTIP non-conditional grants consisted of a non-conditional award of Anglo American Platinum Limited shares. These awards were made to qualifying senior management employees. These grants had no performance or market conditions and vested after three years, provided that the employee is still in the group's employ. The last and final awards on the LTIP non-conditional share plan were granted in 2018.

3 Anglo American Platinum Bonus Share Plan (equity settled)

	2022			2021		
	Directors	Employees and others	Total	Directors	Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	7,461	283,606	291,067	44,749	506,825	551,574
Granted during the year	6,716	91,784	98,500	4,921	61,601	66,522
Vested during the year	—	(136,646)	(136,646)	(42,209)	(268,618)	(310,827)
Lapsed	—	(13,729)	(13,729)	—	(16,202)	(16,202)
Outstanding at 31 December	14,177	225,015	239,192	7,461	283,606	291,067
Number of awards allocated during the year:	6,716	91,784	98,500	4,921	61,601	66,522
Expiry date	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024
Fair value per share at grant date (ZAR)	2,007.68	2,007.68	2,007.68	1,780.78	1,780.78	1,780.78

Terms of the awards outstanding at 31 December

Expiry date	2022 Number	2021 Number
13 February 2022	—	126,441
12 February 2023	10,198	100,063
1 March 2023	94,886	—
1 April 2023	1,550	—
28 July 2023	269	—
6 September 2023	1,550	—
1 March 2024	66,259	60,854
28 July 2024	340	609
6 September 2024	—	3,100
1 March 2025	59,149	—
1 August 2025	4,991	—
	239,192	291,067

The Bonus Share Plan consists of a forfeitable award of Anglo American Platinum Limited shares based on the amount of the cash bonus received by an employee. The award will vest after three years, provided that the employee is still in the group's employ.

For purposes of IFRS 2, the grant is valued at grant date using the grant date fair market value of the instruments granted.

Annexures continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure A continued

4 Unki Notional Bonus Share Plan (cash settled)

	2022			2021		
	Directors	Employees and others	Total	Directors	Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	—	18,212	18,212	—	54,459	54,459
Granted during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercised during the year	—	(18,212)	(18,212)	—	(36,247)	(36,247)
Lapsed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outstanding at 31 December	—	—	—	—	18,212	18,212

Terms of the awards outstanding at 31 December

Expiry date	2022 Number	2021 Number
20 April 2022	—	18,212
	—	18,212

The Unki Notional Bonus Share Plan consists of a forfeitable award of notional Anglo American Platinum Limited shares based on the amount of the cash bonus received by an employee. The award will vest after three years, provided that the employee is still in the group's employ.

For purposes of IFRS 2, the grant is valued at grant date using the fair market value of the instruments granted and subsequently revalued to its latest fair value.

5 Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) (equity settled)

	2022			2021		
	Directors	Employees and others	Total	Directors	Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	—	51,297	51,297	—	124,451	124,451
Granted during the year	—	94,629	94,629	—	136	136
Exercised during the year (vested)	—	(50,280)	(50,280)	—	(71,326)	(71,326)
Lapsed	—	(1,017)	(1,017)	—	(1,964)	(1,964)
Outstanding at 31 December	—	94,629	94,629	—	51,297	51,297
Number of awards allocated during the year:	—	94,629	94,629	—	136	136
Expiry date	—	2025	2025	—	2022	2022
Fair value per share at grant date (ZAR)	—	1,620.21	1,620.21	—	1,264.17	1,264.17

Terms of the awards outstanding at 31 December

Expiry date	2022 Number	2021 Number
31 August 2022	—	51,297
31 August 2025	94,629	—
	94,629	51,297

The previous ESOP came to an end in August 2022. All outstanding awards vested during the year. The company launched a new ESOP that was implemented in December 2022. All awards granted during 2022 related to the new ESOP. On an annual basis each employee receives a forfeitable award of Anglo American Platinum listed shares to the value of R8,000. The new ESOP awards vests after three years, provided that the employee is still in the group's employ.

For purposes of IFRS 2, the grant is valued at grant date using the grant date fair market value of the instruments granted.

The evergreen component is not within the scope of IFRS 2 as participants are only entitled to dividends, with no capital vesting of the underlying shares. The underlying shares will be held in an ESOP trust into perpetuity and will never vest in the hands of the participants. The ESOP trust is controlled by RPM and consolidated in AAP.

Annexures continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure B

Investments in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates

		Number of shares held	
	Nature of business	2022	2021
Direct investments¹³			
Anglo Platinum Management Services Proprietary Limited	J	23,250	23,250
Mogalakwena Platinum Limited	J	129,762,372	129,762,372
Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited	A, B, C, D	612,404	600,913
Indirect investments			
Africa Pipe Industries North Proprietary Limited	B, K	510	510
Amzim Holdings Limited ^{12*}	J	31,655,171	31,655,171
Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited ⁴	I	4,000,950	4,000,950
Automatic Trading Proprietary Limited (74% owned)	B, K	74	74
Blinkwater Farms 244 KR Proprietary Limited	C	100	100
Erabas B.V. ²	E	17,500	17,500
Matthey Rustenburg Refiners Proprietary Limited	J	1,360,000	1,360,000
Micawber 146 Proprietary Limited	J	1	1
Mogalakwena Mine Solar Power Proprietary Limited	K	—	100
New Age Metals Inc. ¹⁰	K	901,907	901,907
Norsand Holdings Proprietary Limited	K	13	12
PGI SA ¹	I	100	100
PGI KK ³	I	40,000	40,000
PGI (Shanghai) Co. Limited ⁸	I	100	100
PGI (United States of America) Jewelry Inc. ⁷	I	100	100
PGI (Hong Kong) ⁶	I	100	100
Platinum Guild India PVT Limited ⁵	I	10,005	10,005
Platmed Properties Proprietary Limited	K	100	100
Platmed Proprietary Limited	H	100	100
Precious Metal Refiners Proprietary Limited	J	1,000	1,000
Rustenburg Base Metal Refiners Proprietary Limited	J	1,000	1,000
Sedibelo Platinum Mine Limited ¹¹	A, C	165,716,314	165,716,314
Southridge Limited ^{12*}	C	174,750	174,750
The Work Expert Proprietary Limited	H	60	60
Unki Mines (Private) Limited ¹²	A	500,000	500,000
Whiskey Creek Management Services Proprietary Limited	G	1,000	1,000

* Number of shares held has been restated from 2021.

	Nature of business
Associates	
AP Ventures (note 16) ⁴	K
Furuya Eco-Front Technology Company Limited (note 16) ³	K
Lexshell 49 General Trading Proprietary Limited	A, C
Lion Battery Technologies Inc. (note 16) ⁹	K
Mission Zero Technologies Limited (note 16)	K
Peglerae Hospital Proprietary Limited (note 16)	H
Primus Power (note 16) ⁷	K
Sheba's Ridge Proprietary Limited	A, C
Suzhou Yibai Environmental Protection Technologies Company Limited ⁸ (note 16)	K
Tarvos Limited (note 16)	K

Refer to note 17 for details as to why these entities are assessed as joint operations.

Annexures continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure C

Principal accounting policies

1 Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the results and financial position of Anglo American Platinum Limited, its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. Subsidiaries are entities which the group has power over and in respect of which it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with these entities and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over those entities. The results of any subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included from the date control was obtained and up to the date control ceased to exist. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiary is attributed to owners of the company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a negative balance.

All intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised profits that arise between group entities are also eliminated.

All changes in the parent's ownership interests that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for within equity. The carrying amount of the group's interest and the interest of the non-controlling shareholders is adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any differences between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid/received are recognised directly in equity.

When an entity loses control of a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost and also derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests in the former subsidiary at that date. It recognises the fair value of any consideration received on the loss of control and recognises any of the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. Any resulting differences are reflected as a gain or loss in profit or loss attributable to the group.

2 Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the group exercises significant influence, but which it does not control, through participation in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee. The group is assumed to have significant influence over an investee if it holds, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of the voting power over it.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control over the strategic, financial and operating decisions with one or more other venturers under a contractual agreement, have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement.

These investments are accounted for using the equity method.

The carrying amount of the investment in an associate or joint venture in the statement of financial position represents the cost of the investment, including goodwill arising on acquisition, the group's share of post-acquisition retained earnings and any other movements in reserves as well as any long-term debt interests which in substance form part of the group's net investment in the associate or joint venture. Where the group's share of losses in the associates or joint venture is in excess of its interest in that associate or joint venture, these losses are not recognised, unless the group has an obligation to fund such losses. The total carrying amount of the associate or joint venture is reviewed for impairment when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. If an impairment is identified, it is recorded in the period in which the circumstances arose.

When a group entity transacts with its associates or joint ventures, any profits or losses arising on the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of the interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the group.

When the group loses significant influence over an associate or joint venture, it recognises the fair value of any consideration received on the loss of significant influence and recognises any of the investment retained in the former associate or joint venture at its fair value at the date when significant influence is lost. Any resulting differences are reflected as a gain or loss in profit or loss attributable to the group.

3 Investments in joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement in which the group holds a long-term interest and shares joint control over the strategic, financial and operating decisions with one or more other venturers under a contractual agreement and has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, of the arrangement. The group's interest in joint operations, except when the investment is classified as held for sale and treated in accordance with IFRS 5, is accounted for as mentioned below.

The group recognises its share of the joint operations' individual income and expenses, assets and liabilities in the relevant components of its financial statements on a line-by-line basis.

When a group entity transacts with its joint operation, any profits or losses arising on the transactions with the joint operation are recognised in the group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of the interests in joint operation that are not related to the group.

When the group loses joint control over a joint operation, it derecognises its share of the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at their carrying amounts at the date when joint control is lost. It also recognises the fair value of any consideration received on the loss of joint control and recognises any of the investment retained in the former joint operation at its fair value at the date when joint control is lost. Any resulting differences are reflected as a gain or loss in profit or loss attributable to the group.

4 Property, plant and equipment

Mine development and infrastructure costs are capitalised to capital work-in-progress and transferred to property, plant and equipment when the mining venture reaches commercial production.

Property, plant and equipment is measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Capitalised mine development and infrastructure costs include expenditure incurred to develop new mining operations and to expand the capacity of the mine. Costs include interest capitalised during the construction period, where qualifying expenditure is financed by borrowings, and the discounted amount of future decommissioning costs. Items of property, plant and equipment, excluding capitalised mine development and infrastructure costs, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. Capitalised mine development and infrastructure costs are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis on the reducing balance method. Depreciation is first charged on property, plant and equipment from the date on which they are available for use. Land and capital work-in-progress are not depreciated.

Items of property, plant and equipment that are withdrawn from use, or have no reasonable prospect of being recovered through use or sale, are regularly identified and written off. Residual values and useful economic lives are reviewed at least annually and adjusted, if and where appropriate.

Revenue earned during the project phase is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and an appropriate amount of development costs is recognised in cost of sales.

With respect to open-pit operations, waste removal costs that are incurred in the open-pit operations during the production phase of these mines, which provide improved access to the ore, are recognised as stripping assets in non-current assets in either property, plant and equipment or capital work-in-progress. The costs of normal ongoing operational stripping activities are expensed as incurred or accrued. The stripping asset is depreciated on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the orebody to which it improves access.

Impairment

An impairment review of property, plant and equipment is carried out when there is an indication that these may be impaired by comparing the carrying amount thereof to its recoverable amount. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. The group's CGUs consist of the mining, smelting and processing CGU and the APML CGU. The recoverable amount thereof is the higher of the group's market capitalisation and the value-in-use of the group determined with reference to a discounted cash flow valuation. Specific asset impairment results from the disposal of assets within the group due to definitive sales agreements, which result in the assets being able to be carved out of the group's operations. Individual assets may also be impaired by way of scrapping, which only arises when a specific indicator event occurs that results in the individual asset no longer being able to be used as intended by management.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the impairment charge is included in other expenditure to reduce the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment to its recoverable amount. The adjusted carrying amount is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful life of property, plant and equipment.

5 Leases

Lease payments are allocated between finance costs and the capital repayments, using the effective-interest method.

The group as a lessee

The group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for leases of low-value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of cost to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments; variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and the exercise price under a purchase option that the group is reasonably certain to exercise.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their useful lives. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised fixed lease payment.

6 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

7 Inventories

Own refined metals

Metal inventories are measured at the lower of net realisable value (NRV) or the average cost of production or purchase, less the NRV of by-products produced during the year. The cost per ounce or tonne is determined as follows:

- For own-mined production, joint products inventory is measured by allocating total production costs to each joint product. Production cost is allocated to the joint products using a 3E and nickel revenue split. The allocation to each metal is then based on production volumes. The allocated production costs per metal are then divided by the output per metal to arrive at a unit cost per metal. Production costs are determined on a 12-month rolling average basis and own-mined production costs and processing costs are adjusted for periods of prolonged abnormal production
- For purchase of concentrate (POC), costs are allocated to each joint product in the ratio of the actual POC cost per joint product. The allocated POC costs per metal are then divided by the output per metal to arrive at a unit cost per metal. POC costs are determined on a six-month rolling average basis
- By-products are measured at net realisable value
- Waste products are measured at a nominal value of R1 per ounce.

Third-party refined metals

To the extent of third-party metal arising from its trading activities, the group is considered to meet the commodity-broker exemption for inventory valuation, whereby inventories are valued at fair value less costs to sell. Fair value gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Work-in-progress

Work-in-progress is valued at the average cost of production or purchase less the NRV of by-products produced during the period. Production cost is allocated to joint products in the same way as is the case for refined metals. Work-in-progress includes purchased and produced concentrate.

Stripping costs

The costs of stripping activity are accounted for in accordance with the principles of IAS 2 *Inventories* to the extent that the benefit from the stripping activity is realised in the form of inventory produced.

The costs of stripping activity, which provide a benefit in the form of improved access to the PGM orebody, are recognised as a non-current stripping activity asset in accordance with IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*. The current mine planning systems allow management to identify the components of the pit that is being mined, thereby allowing management to accurately allocate the associated costs.

Annexures continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure C continued

The stripping activity asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the units-of-production method over the expected useful life of the identified pit that becomes more accessible as a result of the stripping activity.

Ore stockpiles

Ore stockpiles are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a weighted average basis. Volumes are expressed in tonnes. Production costs are allocated to ore stockpiles to the extent that there is a reasonable expectation of their utilisation, in line with available capacity over the five-year budget period. Low-grade ore stockpiles expected to be used over a period exceeding 12 months are presented as non-current in the statement of financial position.

Stores and materials

Stores and materials consist of consumable stores and are valued at cost on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. Obsolete and redundant items are written off to operating costs.

8 Revenue recognition

- Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied at the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the transaction price. The group's revenue arising from the sale of metals and intermediary products to customers is recognised when the goods are delivered to the agreed point of delivery. The point of delivery is the agreed destination where control over the goods is transferred to the customer. The group's revenue arising from toll refining is recognised over time based on an input method, being as and when the services are provided, ie as processing is done. A time-proportion basis is used to recognise revenue. Gross sales revenue represents the invoiced amounts, excluding value added tax
- Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established
- Interest is recognised on a time-proportion basis, which takes into account the effective yield on the asset over the period it is expected to be held.

Physical settlement of contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item

Physically settled contracts relating to the purchase and sale of material produced by third parties (third-party sales) are presented on a net basis within revenue from other sources where these contracts are entered into and managed collectively to generate a trading margin as part of the group's marketing function and are accounted for as derivatives prior to settlement. This includes third-party material purchased for blending activities conducted to benefit from short-term pricing differentials (usually less than 12 months). The sale and purchase of third-party material to mitigate shortfalls in the group's own production are shown on a gross basis within revenue from contracts with customers as such contracts are used to maintain customer relationships and fulfil physical sale commitments rather than to generate a trading margin.

9 Dividends declared

The liability for dividends and related taxation thereon is raised only when the dividend is declared.

10 Provisions

A provision is recognised when there is a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

11 Taxation

Taxation expense comprises current and deferred tax. The charge for current tax is based on the profit before tax for the year, as adjusted for items that are exempt or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items credited or charged directly to other comprehensive income or to equity, in which case the taxation effect is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised and the liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences or assessed or calculated losses can be utilised. However, such assets or liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction (other than in a business combination) that affects neither the taxable income nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and, in certain cases, based on specialist independent tax advice.

12 Research and exploration cost

Research expenditure is written off when incurred. Exploration expenditure is written off when incurred, except when it is probable that a mining asset will be developed for commercial production as a result of the exploration work. In such cases, the capitalised exploration expenditure is depreciated on a unit-of-production basis over the expected useful life of the constructed mining asset.

Capitalisation of exploration expenditure ceases when the project is discontinued. Any previously capitalised costs are expensed.

13 Metal trading activities

Where the group enters into commodity sale or purchase agreements in the course of its commodity trading activities in which the seller has a right to repurchase, consideration is given to whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred as a result of the sale.

This assessment is made with reference to the criteria in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. Key considerations in this assessment include whether the purchaser has a practical ability to use the commodity and whether price risk has been transferred.

Where risks and rewards have been transferred, the sale or purchase contract is accounted for separately from the repurchase obligation (which is recorded as a derivative financial instrument).

Where risks and rewards have not been transferred or the arrangements do not relate to the group's commodity trading activities, any consideration received or paid is recorded as a liability or asset as appropriate and no adjustment is made to revenue or inventory.

Metal leasing

Where the group enters into metal-leasing arrangements and metal is received or provided to counterparties for a specific period of time in return for a lease fee, consideration is given to the purpose of the arrangement and whether control of the metal inventory has been transferred.

Key considerations in this assessment include whether the lessee has a practical ability to use the commodity and whether price risk has been transferred.

Where control of the inventory has been transferred to the counterparty, inventory is derecognised and a financial receivable is recorded for the future receipt of metal. The financial receivable forms part of trade and other receivables where the purpose of the arrangement is to generate a trading margin and is otherwise presented within other financial assets.

Where the group receives control of inventory as a result of a lease arrangement, inventory is recognised and a payable is recorded to reflect the future return obligation. This liability forms part of trade and other payables where the purpose of the arrangement is to generate a trading margin or manage physical delivery requirements and is otherwise presented within financing liabilities.

Where control of the inventory is not transferred, the arrangement has no impact on the value of inventory recorded.

Other

Other trading strategies include the use of derivative instruments, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss in line with the accounting policy for financial instruments set out below.

14 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity. The group's financial instruments consist primarily of the following financial assets: non-current receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other current and non-current financial assets, and the following financial liabilities: borrowings, trade and other payables, current and non-current financial liabilities and certain derivative instruments.

Fair value

Where financial instruments are recognised at fair value, the instruments are measured at the amount for which an asset could be sold, or an amount paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date under current market conditions, regardless of whether this price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. Fair values have been determined as follows:

- Where market prices are available, these have been used
- Where there are no market prices available, fair values have been determined using valuation techniques incorporating observable market inputs or discounting expected cash flows at market rates.

The fair value of the trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other payables approximates their carrying amount due to the short maturity period of these instruments.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating finance income or costs over the period of the instrument.

Effectively, this method determines the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, if appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Financial assets

The group classifies financial assets into the following categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Amortised costs (AC)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Financial assets are classified based on how their performance is managed, evaluated and their contractual cash flow characteristics (the business model) and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets are presented as current if their maturity is within 12 months, otherwise they are presented as non-current.

Amortised cost

Financial assets are classified and measured as at amortised costs when the group holds them to collect contractual cash flows that have characteristics of principal amount and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Amortised cost is determined using the effective-interest method.

Any subsequent movement in the loss allowance is included in provision for expected credit losses in the statement of comprehensive income.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are equity instruments in their entirety are irrevocably designated, classified and measured as at FVTOCI by the group.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The group classifies and measures FVTPL financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Impairments

The group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortised cost. The recoverability of a financial asset is determined from the date it is recognised with a loss allowance recognised for expected losses determined at the initial recognition. The group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime expected losses if credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. Credit risk is considered to have significantly increased when supportable information available to the group indicate that the financial asset would not be recoverable as agreed.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract such as default or being more than 90 days past due
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the group on terms that the group would not consider otherwise
- It is probable that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- The disappearance of an active market for that security because of financial difficulties.

For financial assets that the group determines the recoverability is unlikely, such that the credit quality has significantly deteriorated and are credit impaired, a lifetime expected credit loss is recognised and interest only accrues on the net amount. For trade and other receivables, the group recognises a loss allowance as a lifetime expected credit loss due to their short-term nature. The group reassesses the lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting period and recognises any changes as an impairment gain or loss.

Annexures continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure C continued

For trade receivables the group considers a financial asset to be in default if the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without recourse by the group; or if the trade receivable is 90 days past due.

Other receivables and other financial assets are outside the normal course of business and are considered to be in default if the counterparty is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without recourse.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument represents a contract that evidences a residual interest in the net assets of an entity. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

The group classifies financial liabilities between amortised costs and at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Financial liabilities are classified as at amortised cost, using the effective interest method by default, except for derivative liabilities that are classified and measured as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities that have been designated at FVTPL consist of deferred consideration payable to Glencore on acquisition of the Mototolo Platinum Mine business.

POC agreements are provisionally priced contracts to acquire inventory. The final price of the inventory is only determined three months into the future when quantities and prices are confirmed. Changes in prices include impacts of changes in the US dollar metal price as well as foreign exchange rates, as the final price is determined in South African rand. On delivery, the POC liability is recognised at amortised cost. Any changes in pricing between the delivery date and the date that prices are confirmed is recognised as an embedded derivative. Changes in the fair value of the embedded derivative is capitalised to inventory as it forms part of the cost directly related to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition.

Payables arising from lending metal in the course of trading activities have also been classified as at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities

These include borrowings, lease liabilities, and trade and other payables. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated taking into account any issue costs and any discount or premium on settlement.

Derivative instruments

In the ordinary course of its operations, the group is exposed to fluctuations in metal prices, volatility of exchange rates and changes in interest rates. From time to time portions of these exposures are managed through the use of derivative financial instruments. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value.

All derivatives are subsequently marked to market at financial reporting dates and any changes in their fair values are included in other net income/expenditure in the period to which they relate.

Commodity contracts that are included in the group's trading activities that fall within the scope of IFRS 9 are recognised and measured at fair value.

Gains or losses arising on all other contracts not spanning a reporting interval are recognised and included in the determination of other net income/expenditure at the time that the contract expires.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of their host contracts and the host contracts themselves are not carried at fair value with unrealised gains or losses reported in the profit or loss for the period. In the case of purchase of contract agreements the changes are recognised in inventory as detailed under the financial liabilities section above.

Cash and cash equivalents

Certain of the group's short-term cash deposits, included in cash and cash equivalents, are placed with subsidiaries of the ultimate holding company, and funds are drawn down from these entities when required. In determining the presentation of the cash deposits management considered and were satisfied that the criteria of IAS 7 were met. The funds are readily available and can be accessed and withdrawn within a period of one to two days. As a result, the group accounts for these short-term deposits as cash and cash equivalents within the consolidated financial statements.

15 Foreign currencies

The South African rand is the functional currency of all the operations of the group, except Unki Platinum Mine and Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited which have a US dollar functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the spot rate of exchange on the transaction date. At the end of the period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of determining the fair value. Non-monetary items that are denominated in foreign currencies and measured at historical cost are not retranslated. Foreign exchange differences arising on monetary items are reflected in profit or loss, except in limited circumstances.

The financial position of the group's foreign operations is translated into rand, using the exchange rate ruling at the end of the reporting period. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. If the exchange rates fluctuate significantly, then the items are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. All resulting exchange differences on the group's foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

16 Environmental rehabilitation provisions

Estimated long-term environmental obligations, comprising pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure, are based on the group's environmental management plans in compliance with current technological, environmental and regulatory requirements.

Decommissioning costs

When the asset reaches commercial production an estimate is made of future decommissioning costs. The discounted amount of estimated decommissioning costs that embody future economic benefits is capitalised as a decommissioning asset and concomitant provisions are raised. These estimates are reviewed annually and discounted using a pre-tax risk-free rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. The increase in decommissioning provisions, due to the passage of time, is charged to finance cost. All other changes in the carrying amount of the provision, subsequent to initial recognition, are included in the determination of the carrying amount of the decommissioning asset. Decommissioning assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the actual life-of-mine or the expected benefit period.

Restoration costs

Changes in the discounted amount of estimated restoration costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which such changes occur. Estimated restoration costs are reviewed annually and discounted using a pre-tax risk-free rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. The increase in restoration provisions, owing to the passage of time, is charged to finance cost. All other changes in the carrying amount of the provision, subsequent to initial recognition, are included in profit or loss for the period in which they occur.

Ongoing rehabilitation costs

Expenditure on ongoing rehabilitation costs is recognised as an expense when incurred.

Environmental trusts

The environmental trusts were created to fund the estimated cost of pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure at the end of the lives of the group's mines. The group funds its environmental obligations through a combination of funding the environmental trusts and providing guarantees to the Department of Mineral Resources. Contributions are determined on the basis of the estimated environmental obligation over the life of a mine. Contributions made are reflected in non-current investments held by the environmental trusts if the investments are not short term.

17 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are charged to finance cost.

When borrowings are utilised to fund qualifying capital expenditure, such borrowing costs are capitalised in the period in which the capital expenditure and related borrowing costs are incurred.

18 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Remuneration paid to employees in respect of services rendered during a reporting period is recognised as an expense in that reporting period. Accruals are made for accumulated leave and are measured at the amount that the group expects to pay when the leave is used.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the group is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of an employee or group of employees before their normal retirement date.

Post-employment benefits – defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of services rendered during a reporting period are recognised as an expense in that period.

19 Share-based payments

The group issues equity-settled and cash-settled share-based instruments to certain employees. They are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the date of grant. The fair values used in the model have been adjusted for those with performance and/or market conditions, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period, based on management's estimate of shares that are expected to eventually vest.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability equal to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date of grant is recognised.

20 Net investment income – company

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

21 Treasury shares

The carrying value of the company's shares held by the company's subsidiaries in respect of the group's employee share schemes are reflected as treasury shares and shown as a reduction in shareholders' equity. The carrying value comprises the cost of purchasing these shares. When the shares vest, shareholders' equity increases by a commensurate amount.

22 Guarantees

A financial guarantee contract requires the issuer to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs by the debtor failing to make payments when due in accordance with the agreed terms of the debt instrument.

On a transaction-by-transaction basis the group assesses whether such guarantees will be treated as financial instruments or as insurance contracts.

Where such a guarantee is explicitly stated as being an insurance contract by the group, the guarantee is only recognised and disclosed to the extent that such contract will need to be honoured.

23 Comparative figures

The comparative figures are reclassified or restated as necessary to afford a proper and more meaningful comparison of results as set out in the affected notes to the financial statements.

To the extent that restatements occur, the statement of financial position includes a third comparative period and the previous comparative period of the statements of comprehensive income, financial position, cash flow and changes in equity are re-adjusted accordingly. A note is included in the financial statements which explains the nature of the restatement as well as actions taken and an analysis comparing restated information to previously reported information, that were directly restated.

Annexures continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure D

Remuneration of key management

Service contracts of executive directors and prescribed officers

All executive directors and prescribed officers have permanent employment contracts with Anglo American Platinum or its subsidiaries. The contracts prescribe notice periods of 12 months for the CEO and six months for the finance director and prescribed officers. Executive directors and prescribed officers are subject to a restraint-of-trade period of six months from date of termination. Senior management's notice period was increased to three months as a retention mechanism. These contracts are regularly reviewed to ensure they remain aligned with governance and legislative requirements.

External appointments

Executive directors are not permitted to hold external directorships or offices without the approval of the committee. If approval is granted, directors may retain fees payable from one such appointment. The company policy on internal and external directorships stipulates that:

- The executive director may, as part of the non-executive directorship position, participate in one committee of that board
- Fees not retained by the executive director from both external and internal sources must be ceded to the company before accruing to the director.

Executive director total remuneration

The annual cash incentive and BSP award for the CEO, finance director and other prescribed officers are set out below.

2022 annual cash incentive payments and deferred bonus shares to be awarded in 2023

Name	Total bonus R	Total cash bonus R	Total deferred bonus - shares/cash R	Cash bonus as percentage of base salary %
Executive directors				
N Viljoen ¹	13,589,970	6,794,985	6,794,985	61
CW Miller ¹	7,240,506	3,620,253	3,620,253	45
Prescribed officers				
GA Humphries	4,633,180	2,316,590	2,316,590	40
R Blignaut	4,069,672	2,034,836	2,034,836	40
P Moodliar	4,478,124	2,239,062	2,239,062	40
Y Mfolo	3,644,308	1,822,154	1,822,154	40
V Tyobeka	3,380,228	1,690,114	1,690,114	40
C McCleave ²	4,490,744	2,245,372	2,245,372	36
H Ingram ³	6,974,472	3,487,236	3,487,236	58
Total	52,501,204	26,250,602	26,250,602	

¹ Financial, operational and SHE measures are aligned for the CEO, FD and prescribed officers. The CEO and FD have strategic and individual measures accounting for 30% of the total weighting, while prescribed officers have 30% shared team based measures or critical tasks.

² C McCleave is employed by Anglo American plc (group) and is seconded to the Anglo American Platinum business unit. His incentives are determined and payable by the group. A portion of his UK bonus is based on Anglo American Platinum outcomes. His cash incentive and deferred award match for 2022 was GBP222,204. The rand value has been determined by the annual average exchange rate of R20.1795.

³ H Ingram is employed by Anglo American plc and provides a group service to the Anglo American Platinum business unit. His incentives are determined and payable by the group. His cash incentive and deferred award match for 2022 was GBP345,100. The rand value has been determined by the annual average exchange rate of R20.1795.

⁴ Safety deducter of 20% applied to the outcome of N Viljoen: 5% for the loss at Steelmaking Coal's Moranbah North Mine and 5% for the loss at De Beer's Gahcho Kué diamond mine in Canada and 10% for the fatality at Platinum managed operations.

⁵ A 10% safety deducter applied to the FD and PO's outcome for the loss of life at Smelters (ACP) on 1 April 2022 following a serious spinal injury in November 2021.

⁶ Safety deducter of 3.75% applied to the outcome of H Ingram which is based on the marketing scorecard, aligned to group reporting.

2022 LTIP awards

The annual share awards allocations for 2022 for the CEO, FD and prescribed officers are set out below:

LTIP awards made in 2022

Name	Number of LTIP awards	Market face value R	% of base salary
Executive directors			
N Viljoen			
Anglo American Platinum LTIP	8,168	16,026,841	150
Anglo American Plc LTIP award*	13,461	10,595,715	100
CW Miller	5,076	9,959,873	125
Prescribed officers			
GA Humphries	2,934	5,756,948	100
R Blignaut	2,624	5,148,682	100
V Tyobeka	2,141	4,200,963	100
P Moodliar	2,871	5,633,333	100
Y Mfolo	2,326	4,563,961	100
Total	39,601	61,886,316	

* AA Plc LTIP awards granted on 16 December 2022.

Total remuneration

Total remuneration and detail on outstanding and settled long-term incentives of executive directors and prescribed officers for 2021 and 2022 are reflected in the income statement below.

Total single-figure of remuneration (income statement)

Executive directors and prescribed officers	Financial year	Base salary ¹ R	Retirement and medical aid ² R	Cash incentive R	BSP share or cash award ^{3,4} R	LTIP reflected ^{5,6} R	Other ¹⁴ R	Total single figure of remun- eration R
Executive directors								
N Viljoen ⁷	2022	11,121,088	1,608,519	6,794,985	6,794,985	8,817,750	4,688,137	39,825,464
	2021	9,095,017	1,361,362	8,674,372	8,674,372	—	2,864,447	30,669,570
CW Miller	2022	7,968,508	1,243,294	3,620,253	3,620,253	4,891,884	1,603,122	22,947,314
	2021	7,589,064	1,182,816	4,808,431	4,808,431	11,716,069	2,974,405	33,079,216
Prescribed officers								
GA Humphries ⁸	2022	5,756,820	962,112	2,316,590	2,316,590	2,827,279	1,338,667	15,518,058
	2021	5,482,692	906,571	3,169,873	3,169,873	6,771,935	1,719,341	21,220,285
R Blignaut	2022	5,056,650	808,804	2,034,836	2,034,836	2,257,386	739,769	12,932,281
	2021	4,378,056	705,478	2,531,217	2,531,217	—	—	10,145,968
P Moodliar ⁹	2022	5,564,160	893,461	2,239,062	2,239,062	2,365,132	775,079	14,075,956
	2021	4,968,000	801,452	2,872,299	2,872,299	—	1,437,828	12,951,878
Y Mfola ¹⁰	2022	4,528,125	763,028	1,822,154	1,822,154	2,134,852	1,041,939	12,112,252
	2021	4,140,000	700,009	2,393,582	2,393,582	—	—	9,627,173
V Tyobeka ¹¹	2022	4,200,000	704,472	1,690,114	1,690,114	—	630,000	8,914,700
	2021	1,666,665	279,280	963,600	1,836,159	—	—	4,745,704
C McCleave ^{12,15}	2022	5,819,767	887,132	2,245,372	2,245,372	—	897,658	12,095,301
	2021	5,446,331	750,260	3,335,657	3,335,657	—	15,689,286	28,557,191
H Ingram ¹³	2022	6,054,917	1,272,669	3,487,236	3,487,236	8,577,220	3,541,055	26,420,333
	2021	5,694,919	1,145,245	3,917,291	3,917,291	11,914,039	1,411,027	27,999,812
Former directors								
CI Griffith	2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2021	2,430,525	455,002	—	—	18,267,811	221,342	21,374,680
Former employees								
LM Mogaki	2022	—	—	—	—	2,587,491	847,948	3,435,439
	2021	5,017,596	827,700	2,044,169	2,044,169	6,196,988	18,866,207	34,996,829
GL Smith	2022	—	—	—	—	2,846,293	932,760	3,779,053
	2021	—	—	—	—	6,816,789	1,153,925	7,970,714
DW Pelsaer	2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2021	—	—	—	—	7,362,173	—	7,362,173
S Macheli-Mkhabela	2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2021	—	—	—	—	5,846,311	1,484,415	7,330,726

¹ Base salary is the aggregate of basic salary plus an optional car allowance and provision towards a 13th cheque.

² Benefits are reported as the sum of retirement and medical aid contributions.

³ The value of the 2023 BSP shares awarded on the basis of performance for the 2022 financial year is reflected in the 2022 single figure of remuneration.

⁴ The value of the 2022 BSP shares awarded on the basis of performance for the 2021 financial year is reflected in the 2022 single figure of remuneration.

⁵ The value of the 2020 LTIP with a performance period ending on 31 December 2022 is reflected in the 2022 single figure of remuneration at a 90-day VWAP of R1,405.45 per share.

⁶ The value of the 2019 LTIP with a performance period ending on 31 December 2021 is reflected in the 2022 single figure of remuneration at a 90-day VWAP of R1,222.76 per share.

⁷ N Viljoen has an offshore GBP component to her remuneration which has been converted at monthly exchange rates and reported in ZAR. Her onshore remuneration is denominated in USD, converted monthly and paid in ZAR. The amount reported as 'other' refers to the value of the use of a company vehicle, travel paid by the company to visit family as allowed under contract, as well as dividend equivalents.

⁸ The amount reported as 'other' for GA Humphries refers to leave encashments as well as dividend equivalents.

⁹ The amount reported as 'other' for P Moodliar refers to dividend equivalents.

¹⁰ The amount reported as 'other' for Y Mfola refers to an exceptional performance award for delivering on the grave resettlement project.

¹¹ The amount reported as 'other' for V Tyobeka refers to an exceptional performance award related to successful wage negotiations.

¹² C McCleave joined Anglo American Platinum on 1 September 2021 on a secondment basis and is a member of the platinum management committee. He is remunerated through the group and a portion of his incentives payable are based on Anglo American Platinum business unit outcomes. His remuneration is paid in GBP and has been converted to ZAR using the average exchange rate of 20.1795 for 2022. His payments under other include dividend equivalents and an expat allowance.

¹³ H Ingram is employed by the group and provides a strategic function to Anglo American Platinum. He has been determined as a prescribed officer within the definition provided for under regulation 38 of the Companies Act. He is remunerated through the group and his incentives payable are based on group outcomes. His remuneration is paid in GBP and has been converted to ZAR using the average exchange rate of 20.1795 for 2022 for purposes of reporting. The value of his LTIP for 2020 reflected is based on 62.2% projected vesting and three-month average Anglo American share price to 31 December 2022 of £30.06. His payments under other include dividend equivalents, holiday pay out and an exceptional performance award.

¹⁴ The prior year remuneration numbers disclosed as 'other' have been restated to include dividend equivalents and the CEO travel benefit that was not previously disclosed. The impact of the changes in the prior year numbers are as follows: N Viljoen R1,722,269; CW Miller R2,974,405; GA Humphries R1,719,341; P Moodliar R1,437,828; H Ingram R1,411,027; GL Smith R1,153,925 and S Macheli-Mkhabela R1,484,415.

¹⁵ The prior year bonus (cash incentive and share award) was restated by R4,332,329. This is due to the bonus amounts only being confirmed after the 2021 financial statements were released.

Annexures continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure D continued

Unvested long-term incentive awards and cash value of settled awards

Incentive scheme	Award date	Vest date	Value at grant date per share R	Vesting %	Number of awards/shares	Cash value on settlement in 2021 R	Fair value on 31 Dec 2021 ¹ R	Cash value on settlement in 2022 ³ R	Fair value on 31 Dec 2022 ² R
N Viljoen (executive director)									
LTIP 2018	20 Apr 18	20 Apr 21	321.33	55.3	—	—	—	—	—
LTIP 2019	16 Apr 19	16 Apr 22	755.89	65.0	—	—	—	—	—
LTIP 2020	6 May 20	6 May 23	989.61	37.6	16,695	—	9,839,621	—	8,817,750
LTIP 2021	14 Apr 21	14 Apr 24	2,159.21	60.0	6,342	—	5,967,778	—	5,348,008
LTIP 2022	13 Apr 22	13 Apr 25	1,962.15	60.0	8,168	—	—	—	6,887,817
LTIP (Plc) 2022 ⁴	16 Dec 22	1 Mar 25	787.14	60.0	13,461	—	—	—	5,038,748
BSP 2018	15 Feb 18	15 Feb 21	321.33	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
BSP 2019	13 Feb 19	13 Feb 22	755.89	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
BSP 2020	12 Feb 20	12 Feb 23	1,334.60	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 23	1,780.78	100.0	1,014	—	1,590,801	—	1,425,592
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 24	1,780.78	100.0	2,029	—	3,181,602	—	2,851,184
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 24	2,007.68	100.0	1,440	—	—	—	2,024,313
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 25	2,007.68	100.0	2,881	—	—	—	4,048,625
Total					52,030	—	20,579,802	—	36,442,037
CW Miller (executive director)									
LTIP 2018	20 Apr 18	20 Apr 21	321.33	55.3	—	—	—	—	—
LTIP 2019	16 Apr 19	16 Apr 22	755.89	65.0	11,493	—	11,716,069	14,207,003	—
LTIP 2020	6 May 20	6 May 23	989.61	37.6	9,262	—	5,458,794	—	4,891,884
LTIP 2021	14 Apr 21	14 Apr 24	2,159.21	60.0	4,393	—	4,133,782	—	3,704,478
LTIP 2022	13 Apr 22	13 Apr 25	1,962.15	60.0	5,076	—	—	—	4,280,431
BSP 2018	15 Feb 18	15 Feb 21	321.33	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
BSP 2019	13 Feb 19	13 Feb 22	755.89	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
BSP 2020	12 Feb 20	12 Feb 23	1,334.60	100.0	2,540	—	3,983,537	—	3,569,836
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 23	1,780.78	100.0	626	—	981,769	—	879,810
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 24	1,780.78	100.0	1,252	—	1,963,539	—	1,759,620
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 24	2,007.68	100.0	798	—	—	—	1,122,016
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 25	2,007.68	100.0	1,597	—	—	—	2,244,031
Total					37,037	—	28,237,490	14,207,003	22,452,106

¹ The 90-day volume-weighted average price (VWAP) for determining the fair value of unvested awards at 31 December 2021 is R1,568.32 per share rounded.

² The 90-day VWAP for determining the fair value of unvested awards at 31 December 2022 is R1,405.45 per share rounded.

³ The value of R2,427.95 and R1,901.76 per share was used for settlement of the 2019 BSP and LTIP awards, which vested at 100% and 65% respectively.

⁴ LTIP Plc award consists of 10,647 JSE and 2,814 LSE shares determined by a grant price of GBP39.007.

Unvested long-term incentive awards and cash value of settled awards continued

Incentive scheme	Award date	Vest date	Value at grant date per share R	Vesting %	Number of awards/shares	Cash value on settlement in 2021 R	Fair value on 31 Dec 2021 ¹ R	Cash value on settlement in 2022 ³ R	Fair value on 31 Dec 2022 ² R
GA Humphries									
LTIP 2018	20 Apr 18	20 Apr 21	321.33	55.3	13,402	15,477,327	—	—	—
LTIP 2019	16 Apr 19	16 Apr 22	755.89	65.0	6,643	—	6,771,935	8,211,705	—
LTIP 2020	6 May 20	6 May 23	989.61	37.6	5,353	—	3,154,926	—	2,827,279
LTIP 2021	14 Apr 21	14 Apr 24	2,159.21	60.0	2,539	—	2,389,181	—	2,141,059
LTIP 2022	13 Apr 22	13 Apr 25	1,962.15	60.0	2,934	—	—	—	2,474,150
BSP 2018	15 Feb 18	15 Feb 21	321.33	100.0	7,580	13,568,529	—	—	—
BSP 2019	13 Feb 19	13 Feb 22	755.89	100.0	3,704	—	5,809,064	8,993,123	—
BSP 2020	12 Feb 20	12 Feb 23	1,334.60	100.0	2,275	—	3,567,932	—	3,197,393
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 23	1,780.78	100.0	321	—	503,954	—	451,617
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 24	1,780.78	100.0	643	—	1,007,908	—	903,234
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 24	2,007.68	100.0	526	—	—	—	739,734
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 25	2,007.68	100.0	1,053	—	—	—	1,479,468
Total					46,973	29,045,856	23,204,900	17,204,828	14,213,934
R Blignaut									
LTIP 2018	20 Apr 18	20 Apr 21	321.33	55.3	—	—	—	—	—
LTIP 2019	16 Apr 19	16 Apr 22	755.89	65.0	—	—	—	—	—
LTIP 2020	6 May 20	6 May 23	989.61	37.6	4,274	—	2,518,990	—	2,257,386
LTIP 2021	14 Apr 21	14 Apr 24	2,159.21	60.0	2,027	—	1,907,393	—	1,709,305
LTIP 2022	13 Apr 22	13 Apr 25	1,962.15	60.0	2,624	—	—	—	2,212,736
BSP 2018	15 Feb 18	15 Feb 21	321.33	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
BSP 2019	13 Feb 19	13 Feb 22	755.89	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
BSP 2020	12 Feb 20	12 Feb 23	1,334.60	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 23	1,780.78	100.0	246	—	385,284	—	345,272
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 24	1,780.78	100.0	491	—	770,569	—	690,543
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 24	2,007.68	100.0	420	—	—	—	590,756
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 25	2,007.68	100.0	841	—	—	—	1,181,513
Total					10,923	—	5,582,236	—	8,987,511

¹ The 90-day volume-weighted average price (VWAP) for determining the fair value of unvested awards at 31 December 2021 is R1,568.32 per share rounded.

² The 90-day VWAP for determining the fair value of unvested awards at 31 December 2022 is R1,405.45 per share rounded.

³ The value of R2,427.95 and R1,901.76 per share was used for settlement of the 2019 BSP and LTIP awards, which vested at 100% and 65% respectively.

Annexures continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure D continued

Unvested long-term incentive awards and cash value of settled awards continued

Incentive scheme	Award date	Vest date
P Moodliar		
LTIP 2018	20 Apr 18	20 Apr 21
LTIP 2019	16 Apr 19	16 Apr 22
LTIP 2020	6 May 20	6 May 23
LTIP 2021	14 Apr 21	14 Apr 24
LTIP 2022	13 Apr 22	13 Apr 25
BSP 2018	15 Feb 18	15 Feb 21
BSP 2019	13 Feb 19	13 Feb 22
BSP 2020	12 Feb 20	12 Feb 23
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 23
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 24
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 24
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 25
Total		
Y Mfolo		
LTIP 2018	20 Apr 18	20 Apr 21
LTIP 2019	16 Apr 19	16 Apr 22
LTIP 2020	6 May 20	6 May 23
LTIP 2021	14 Apr 21	14 Apr 24
LTIP 2022	13 Apr 22	13 Apr 25
BSP 2018	15 Feb 18	15 Feb 21
BSP 2019	13 Feb 19	13 Feb 22
BSP 2020	12 Feb 20	12 Feb 23
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 23
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 24
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 24
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 25
Total		
V Tyobeka		
LTIP 2018	20 Apr 18	20 Apr 21
LTIP 2019	16 Apr 19	16 Apr 22
LTIP 2020	6 May 20	6 May 23
LTIP 2021	14 Apr 21	14 Apr 24
LTIP 2022	13 Apr 22	13 Apr 25
BSP 2018	15 Feb 18	15 Feb 21
BSP 2019	13 Feb 19	13 Feb 22
BSP 2020	12 Feb 20	12 Feb 23
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 23
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	1 Mar 24
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 24
BSP 2022	1 Mar 22	1 Mar 25
Total		

¹ The 90-day volume-weighted average price (VWAP) for determining the fair value of unvested awards at 31 December 2021 is R1,568.32 per share rounded.

² The 90-day VWAP for determining the fair value of unvested awards at 31 December 2022 is R1,405.45 per share rounded.

³ The value of R2,427.95 and R1,901.76 per share was used for settlement of the 2019 BSP and LTIP awards, which vested at 100% and 65% respectively.

Value at grant date per share R	Vesting %	Number of awards/ shares	Cash value on settlement in 2021 R	Fair value on 31 Dec 2021 ¹ R	Cash value on settlement in 2022 ³ R	Fair value on 31 Dec 2022 ² R
321.33	55.3	—	—	—	—	—
755.89	65.0	5,556	—	5,663,837	6,868,016	—
989.61	37.6	4,478	—	2,639,223	—	2,365,132
2,159.21	60.0	2,300	—	2,164,284	—	1,939,517
1,962.15	60.0	2,871	—	—	—	2,421,024
321.33	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
755.89	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
1,334.60	100.0	1,586	—	2,487,358	—	2,229,040
1,780.78	100.0	278	—	435,993	—	390,714
1,780.78	100.0	556	—	871,987	—	781,429
2,007.68	100.0	477	—	—	—	670,398
2,007.68	100.0	954	—	—	—	1,340,797
		19,056	—	14,262,682	6,868,016	12,138,051
321.33	55.3	—	—	—	—	—
755.89	65.0	—	—	—	—	—
989.61	37.6	4,042	—	2,382,255	—	2,134,852
2,159.21	60.0	1,917	—	1,803,884	—	1,616,546
1,962.15	60.0	2,326	—	—	—	1,961,442
321.33	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
755.89	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
1,334.60	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
1,780.78	100.0	225	—	353,395	—	316,694
1,780.78	100.0	451	—	706,790	—	633,388
2,007.68	100.0	397	—	—	—	558,431
2,007.68	100.0	795	—	—	—	1,116,862
		10,153	—	5,246,324	—	8,338,215
321.33	55	—	—	—	—	—
755.89	65	—	—	—	—	—
989.61	37.6	—	—	—	—	—
2,159.21	60	—	—	—	—	—
1,962.15	60	2,141	—	—	—	1,805,438
321.33	100	—	—	—	—	—
755.89	100	—	—	—	—	—
1,334.60	100	—	—	—	—	—
1,780.78	100	—	—	—	—	—
1,780.78	100	—	—	—	—	—
2,007.68	100	305	—	—	—	428,661
2,007.68	100	610	—	—	—	857,323
		3,056	—	—	—	3,091,422

Annexures continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure D continued

Unvested long-term incentive awards and cash value of settled awards continued

Reported in GBP. Shares awarded and traded on the London Stock Exchange

Incentive scheme	Award date	Vest date
C McCleave^{5,6}		
LTIP LSE 2021	12 Mar 21	Mar 2024
LTIP LSE 2021 additional	16 Jun 21	Mar 2024
LSE 2021 NCA T1	18 Jan 21	Jan 2022
LSE 2021 NCA additional T1	16 Jun 21	Jan 2022
LSE 2021 NCA T2	18 Jan 21	Jan 2023
LSE 2021 NCA additional T2	16 Jun 21	Jan 2023
LTIP LSE 2022	11 Mar 22	Mar 2025
Deferred bonus shares 2018	9 Mar 18	3 Mar 21
Deferred bonus shares 2019	8 Mar 19	Mar 2022
Deferred bonus shares 2020	9 Mar 20	Mar 2023
Deferred bonus shares 2021	12 Mar 21	Mar 2024
Deferred bonus shares 2022	11 Mar 22	Mar 2024
Deferred bonus shares 2022	11 Mar 22	Mar 2025
Total		
H Ingram⁵		
LTIP LSE 2018	9 Mar 2018	3 Mar 2021
LTIP LSE 2019	26 Mar 2019	2 Mar 2022
LTIP LSE 2019 additional	16 Jun 2021	2 Mar 2022
LTIP LSE 2020	6 May 2020	Mar 2023
LTIP LSE 2020 additional	16 Jun 2021	Mar 2023
LTIP LSE 2021	12 Mar 2021	Mar 2024
LSE 2021 NCA additional T2	16 Jun 2021	Mar 2024
LTIP LSE 2022	11 Mar 2022	Mar 2025
Deferred bonus shares 2019	8 Mar 2019	2 Mar 2022
Deferred bonus shares 2020	9 Mar 2020	Mar 2023
Deferred bonus shares 2021	12 Mar 2021	Mar 2023
Deferred bonus shares 2021	12 Mar 2021	Mar 2024
Deferred bonus shares 2022	11 Mar 2022	Mar 2024
Deferred bonus shares 2022	11 Mar 2022	Mar 2025
Total		

⁵ C McCleave and H Ingram participate in the wider group share incentive structures which grant awards over Anglo American shares traded on the London Stock Exchange. Fair value for 2021 was based on a price of GBP27.40 per share and fair value for 2022 is shown at the 90-day VWAP price of GBP30.06 per share.

⁶ C McCleave received two tranches of unconditional share awards when he joined Anglo American on 18 January 2021.

Value at grant date per share GBP	Vesting %	Number of awards/ shares	Cash value on settlement in 2021 GBP	Fair value on 31 Dec 2021 ¹ GBP	Cash value on settlement in 2022 ³ GBP	Fair value on 31 Dec 2022 ² GBP
	60.0	14,000	—	383,600	—	252,534
	60.0	59	—	1,616	—	1,064
	100.0	9,096	—	249,230	326,046	—
	100.0	38	—	1,041	1,362	—
	100.0	4,970	—	136,178	—	149,416
	100.0	21	—	575	—	631
	60.0	10,500	—	—	—	189,400
	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
	100.0	1,429	—	—	—	42,961
	100.0	2,775	—	—	—	83,426
		42,888	—	772,240	327,408	719,432
	100.0	11,500	340,639	—	—	—
	100.0	18,180	—	498,132	712,483	—
	100.0	77	—	2,110	3,018	—
	62.2	22,600	—	371,544	—	422,610
	62.2	96	—	1,578	—	1,795
	60.0	14,000	—	230,160	—	252,534
	60.0	59	—	969	—	970
	60.0	10,670	—	—	—	192,467
	100.0	5,974	—	180,045	234,124	—
	100.0	8,774	—	264,437	—	263,778
	100.0	1,525	—	41,785	—	45,847
	100.0	2,962	—	81,159	—	89,048
	100.0	1,928	—	—	—	57,963
	100.0	3,744	—	—	—	112,558
		102,089	340,639	1,671,919	949,625	1,439,570

Annexures continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure D continued

Unvested long-term incentive awards and cash value of settled awards continued

Incentive scheme	Award date	Vest date	Value at grant date per share R	Vesting %	Number of awards/ shares	Cash value on settlement in 2021 R	Fair value on 31 Dec 2021 ¹ R	Cash value on settlement in 2022 ³ R	Fair value on 31 Dec 2022 ² R
Former									
S Macheli-Mkhabela									
LTIP 2018	20 Apr 18	20 Apr 21	321.33	55.3	12,727	14,697,802	—	—	—
LTIP 2019	16 Apr 19	16 Apr 22	755.89	65.0	5,735	—	5,846,311	7,089,286	—
BSP 2018	15 Feb 18	15 Feb 21	321.33	100.0	6,685	11,966,440	—	—	—
BSP 2019	13 Feb 19	13 Feb 22	755.89	100.0	3,239	—	5,079,794	7,864,126	—
BSP 2020	12 Feb 20	12 Feb 23	1,334.60	100.0	1,965	—	3,081,752	—	2,761,704
Total					30,351	26,664,242	14,007,857	14,953,412	2,761,704
GL Smith									
					Retirement 31 Dec 2020				
LTIP 2018	20 Apr 18	20 Apr 21	321.33	55.3	13,491	15,580,109	—	—	—
LTIP 2019	16 Apr 19	16 Apr 22	755.89	65.0	6,687	—	6,816,789	8,266,095	—
LTIP 2020	6 May 20	6 May 23	989.61	37.6	5,389	—	3,176,143	—	2,846,293
Total					25,567	15,580,109	9,992,932	8,266,095	2,846,293
LN Mogaki⁷									
LTIP 2018	20 Apr 18	20 Apr 21	321.33	55.3	13,491	15,580,109	—	—	—
LTIP 2019	16 Apr 19	16 Apr 22	755.89	65.0	6,079	—	6,196,988	7,514,519	—
LTIP 2020	6 May 20	6 May 23	989.61	37.6	4,899	—	2,887,350	—	2,587,491
LTIP 2021	14 Apr 21	14 Apr 24	2,159.21	60.0	—	—	—	—	—
BSP 2018	15 Feb 18	15 Feb 21	321.33	100.0	8,176	14,635,395	—	—	—
BSP 2019	13 Feb 19	31 Dec 21	755.89	100.0	3,698	6,718,415	—	—	—
BSP 2020	12 Feb 20	31 Dec 21	1,334.60	100.0	2,082	3,782,515	—	—	—
BSP 2021	1 Mar 21	31 Dec 21	1,780.78	100.0	882	1,602,391	—	—	—
Total					39,307	42,318,825	9,084,338	7,514,519	2,587,491

¹ The 90-day volume-weighted average price (VWAP) for determining the fair value of unvested awards at 31 December 2021 is R1,568.32 per share rounded.

² The 90-day VWAP for determining the fair value of unvested awards at 31 December 2022 is R1,405.45 per share rounded.

³ The value of R2,427.95 and R1,901.76 per share was used for settlement of the 2019 BSP and LTIP awards, which vested at 100% and 65% respectively.

⁷ LN Mogaki received her accelerated BSP awards, as per her remco-approved mutual separation agreement, on 31 December 2021 at a price of R2,179.19 per share.

Non-executive directors' fees

Increase in non-executive director fees

Fees payable to non-executive directors are benchmarked annually against industry and size-based comparators. The 2022 inflationary increase was 5%, with some additional increases to committee fees. A 6% inflationary increase is proposed for non-executive directors' fees for 2023.

The tables below reflect non-executive fees for 2022 and 2021, excluding VAT.

Non-executive directors' fees

Current	Financial year R	Directors' fees R	Ad hoc committee meeting R	Committee fees R	Total remuneration R
M Cutifani ^{3,7}	2022	214,935	—	61,654	276,589
	2021	496,138	31,500	142,957	670,595
N Mbazima ^{3,5,6}	2022	3,218,154	—	180,939	3,399,093
	2021	2,729,271	31,500	651,097	3,411,868
NP Mageza ^{1,3,4}	2022	2,054,992	—	208,079	2,263,071
	2021	1,620,360	31,500	611,712	2,263,572
NT Moholi ^{2,4,5,6}	2022	548,628	—	811,060	1,359,688
	2021	496,138	31,500	789,051	1,316,689
D Naidoo ^{1,2,4}	2022	548,628	—	502,986	1,051,614
	2021	496,138	31,500	477,095	1,004,733
A O'Neill ⁷	2022	—	—	—	—
	2021	287,057	31,500	—	318,557
JM Vice ^{1,4,6}	2022	548,628	—	696,924	1,245,552
	2021	496,138	31,500	667,126	1,194,763
S Pearce ⁷	2022	—	—	—	—
	2021	287,057	31,500	—	318,557
D Emmett ^{5,6,8}	2022	—	—	427,247	427,247
	2021	—	—	406,975	406,975
T Leoka ^{2,4,5}	2022	548,628	—	488,252	1,036,880
	2021	496,138	31,500	420,705	948,342
R Dixon ^{4,6}	2022	548,628	—	302,598	851,226
	2021	496,138	31,500	292,464	820,101
A Michaud ^{5,6}	2022	548,628	—	306,357	854,985
	2021	209,081	—	49,292	258,373
N Fakude ^{2,6}	2022	548,628	—	307,025	855,653
	2021	209,081	—	49,472	258,553
D Wanblad ³	2022	333,693	—	91,082	424,775
	2021	—	—	—	—
Total	2022	9,662,170	—	4,384,203	14,046,373

¹ Audit committee.

² Remuneration committee.

³ Nomination committee.

⁴ Corporate governance committee.

⁵ Social, ethics and transformation committee.

⁶ Safety and sustainable development committee.

⁷ Directors' fees ceded to Anglo American Services UK Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo American plc.

⁸ D Emmett is not a director but a committee member only.

Anglo American Platinum Limited

Separate statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Net investment income	1	54,667	55,871
Operating costs		(20)	(20)
Profit before taxation	2	54,647	55,851
Taxation expense	3	(2)	(3)
Profit for the year		54,645	55,848
Net gains/(losses) on equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		56	(2)
Total comprehensive income		54,701	55,846

Separate statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		69,983	69,905
Investments	4	69,833	69,811
Other financial assets		150	94
Current assets		69	56
Cash and cash equivalents		—	21
Trade and other receivables		69	35
Total assets		70,052	69,961
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital	6	27	27
Share premium		23,112	23,112
Retained earnings		46,709	46,690
Remeasurements of equity investments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI		150	94
Shareholders' equity		69,998	69,923
Current liabilities		54	38
Loans from subsidiaries (Annexure B)	5	3	3
Other payables		51	35
Total equity and liabilities		70,052	69,961

Separate statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Cash flows used in operating activities			
Cash used in operations	7	(40)	(8)
Net cash used in operating activities		(40)	(8)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts from subsidiaries		—	27
Dividends received		54,659	55,792
Guarantee fees received		8	11
Net cash from investing activities		54,667	55,830
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Dividends paid		(54,648)	(55,804)
Net cash used in financing activities		(54,648)	(55,804)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(21)	18
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		21	3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		—	21

Separate statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital Rm	Share premium Rm	Remeasure- ments of equity investments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI Rm	Retained earnings Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 1 January 2021	27	23,112	96	46,667	69,902
Total comprehensive income for the year			(2)	55,848	55,846
Share-based payments				(21)	(21)
Dividends paid				(55,804)	(55,804)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	27	23,112	94	46,690	69,923
Total comprehensive income for the year			56	54,645	54,701
Share-based payments				22	22
Dividends paid				(54,648)	(54,648)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	27	23,112	150	46,709	69,998

Anglo American Platinum Limited continued

Notes to the separate financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Net investment income

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Guarantee fee income	8	11
Dividend income	54,659	55,860
	54,667	55,871
Dividend income consists of the following:		
Dividend income (non-cash)		
Anglo Platinum Management Services Proprietary Limited	—	68
Dividend income (cash)		
RPM	54,650	55,778
Third parties	9	14
	54,659	55,860

2 Profit before taxation

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Profit before taxation is arrived at after taking account of:		
Directors' emoluments – remuneration as non-executives	16	15

3 Taxation

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Current taxation – current year	2	3
Current taxation – prior year	—	—
	2	3

4 Investments

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Investment in wholly owned subsidiaries at cost (Annexure B)	69,833	69,811

In the prior year the company received a dividend in specie from its wholly owned subsidiaries, Anglo Platinum Management Services Proprietary Limited and Mogalakwena Platinum Limited, which were treated as a return of investment.

5 Loans to/(from) subsidiaries

Loans to subsidiaries

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Opening balance as at 1 January	—	29
Reclassification to trade and other receivables	—	(29)
Closing balance as at 31 December (Annexure B)	—	—

Loan amounts are trading in nature, and were reclassified to trade and other receivables in the prior year.

Loans from subsidiaries

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Opening balance as at 1 January	3	1,853
Dividend in specie	—	(1,850)
Closing balance as at 31 December (Annexure B)	3	3

During the prior year Anglo Platinum Management Services Proprietary Limited and Mogalakwena Platinum Limited, wholly owned subsidiaries of Anglo American Platinum, declared the loans receivable from Anglo American Platinum as a dividend in specie.

6 Share capital

2021 Number of shares	2022 Number of shares		2022 Rm	2021 Rm
		Authorised		
413,595,651	413,595,651	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each	41	41
		Issued ordinary shares		
265,292,206	265,292,206	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each	27	27

3% of authorised but unissued ordinary shares are under the control of the directors until the following annual general meeting.

7 Reconciliation of profit before taxation to cash used in operations

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Profit before taxation	54,647	55,851
Adjustments for:		
Dividend received (note 1)	(54,659)	(55,860)
Guarantee fee income (note 1)	(8)	(11)
	(22)	(20)
Working capital changes	(18)	12
Increase in trade and other receivables	(34)	(9)
Increase in other payables	16	21
Cash used in operations	(40)	(8)

8 Related party transactions

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
During the year, the company, in the ordinary course of business, entered into various transactions with its direct subsidiaries. The effect of these transactions is included in the financial performance and results of the company.		
Material related party transactions were as follows:		
Guarantee fee received during the year from Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited	(8)	(7)
Dividend in specie from Anglo Management Services Proprietary Limited	—	(1,282)
Dividend in specie from Mogalakwena Platinum Limited	—	(595)
Trade and other receivables from RPM	67	33
Trade and other receivables from Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited	2	2
Dividend income is disclosed in note 1		
Directors' emoluments are disclosed in Annexure D		
Key management personnel disclosure is in Annexure D		

Anglo American Platinum Limited continued

Notes to the separate financial statements continued for the year ended 31 December 2022

9 Financial instruments

Capital risk management

The company manages its risk on a group-wide basis. Refer to note 38 of the group financial statements.

Currency risk

There are no significant concentrations of foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk

There is no significant exposure to interest rate risk as the loans to subsidiaries and loans from subsidiaries are interest-free.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk that the financial asset counterparty may default or not meet its obligations timeously.

The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into consideration any collateral provided:

	Maximum credit risk	
	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	69	35
Cash and cash equivalents	—	21
	69	56

The company provides guarantees to financial institutions and Anglo American SA Finance Proprietary Limited in respect of committed facilities and uncommitted facilities provided by these entities to certain subsidiaries of the Company. Refer to note 28 of the group financial statements.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables include intercompany trading accounts that are trading in nature. No significant increases in credit risk related to trade and other receivables were identified and therefore the expected credit losses were measured as a 12-month expected credit loss applying the general approach. Probabilities of defaults were determined based on the credit rating of the individual company.

No impairment has been recognised on trade and other receivables as the expected credit losses are considered immaterial.

Cash and cash equivalents

Impairment of cash and cash equivalents have been measured on a 12-month expected credit loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external ratings of the counterparties. No impairment allowances were raised on cash and cash equivalents as they were considered immaterial.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the availability of funding for its expected future cash flow. Anglo American Platinum's cash requirements are met by cash distributions, as well as from borrowing facilities of its subsidiary, RPM.

Trade and other payables are due within a 12-month period. The terms of the loans from subsidiaries are current, therefore the maturity analysis is 12 months.

10 Post-balance sheet events

A final dividend of R9 billion (R34 per share) for the year ended 31 December 2022 was declared after year end, payable on Monday, 3 April 2023 to shareholders recorded in the register at the close of business on Friday, 31 March 2023.

11 Going concern

The board is of the view that the company is able to pay its debts as and when they fall due as the company will be able to source funding on the back of its 100% shareholding in Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited. As a result, these financial statements are prepared on a going-concern basis.

Other information

Analysis of shareholders

An analysis of the share register at year end showed the following:

Ordinary shares

	2022		2021	
	Number of shareholders	% of issued capital	Number of shareholders	% of issued capital
Size of shareholding				
1 – 1,000	15,210	0.48	15,004	0.53
1,001 – 10,000	1,132	1.47	1,260	1.62
10,001 – 100,000	338	3.96	390	4.49
100,001 – 1,000,000	61	5.55	66	6.61
1,000,001 and over	13	88.54	10	86.75
	16,754	100.00	16,730	100.00
Category of shareholder				
Bank, nominee and finance companies	559	11.66	556	10.20
Companies	475	78.84	512	78.90
Individuals	13,115	0.62	12,405	0.70
Insurance companies	165	0.45	189	0.60
Pension and provident funds	466	5.68	600	5.90
Trust funds and investment companies	1,870	2.67	2,297	3.60
Other corporate bodies	104	0.08	171	0.10
	16,754	100.00	16,730	100.00
Shareholder spread				
Public shareholders	16,745	21.25	16,720	21.15
Non-public shareholders	9	78.75	10	78.85
Directors and associates	2	—	3	0.01
Persons interested, directly or indirectly, in 10% or more	1	78.56	1	78.56
Subsidiaries	6	0.19	6	0.28
	16,754	100.00	16,730	100.00

Major shareholder

According to the company's share register at year end, the following shareholders held shares equal to or in excess of 5% of the issued ordinary share capital of the company:

	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Anglo American South Africa Investments Proprietary Limited ¹	208,417,151	78.56	208,417,151	78.78

¹ The percentage shareholding is based on total shares in issue less treasury shares held by the group.

Geographical analysis of shareholders

Resident shareholders held 236,020,429 shares (88.97%) (2021: 239,395,179) and non-resident shareholders held 29,271,777 shares (11.03%) (2021: 25,897,027) of the company's issued ordinary share capital of 265,292,206 shares at 31 December 2022 (2021: 265,292,206).

The treasury shares of 595,107 (2021: 735,020) held in terms of the Bonus Share Plan and other schemes, has been included in the shareholder analysis. The shareholder details above include the shares issued by the company in respect of the community economic empowerment transaction.

Administration

Directors

Executive directors

N Viljoen (chief executive officer)
CW Miller (finance director)

Independent non-executive directors

NB Mbazima (Zambian)
RJ Dixon
T Leoka
NP Mageza
NT Moholi
D Naidoo
JM Vice

Non-executive directors

N Fakude
A Michaud-Ahmed (British)
D Wanblad (British)

Company secretary

Elizna Viljoen
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Telephone +27 (0) 11 638 3425
Facsimile +27 (0) 11 373 5111

Financial, administrative, technical advisers

Anglo Corporate Services South Africa Proprietary Limited

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Auditor

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Lead competent person

Andrew Smith: Lead Ore Reserves

Kavita Mohanlal: Principal Mineral Resources

Fraud line – yourvoice

Anonymous whistleblower facility 087 232 5426 (South Africa)
www.yourvoice.angloamerican.com

Human resources-related queries



Job opportunities:
www.angloamericanplatinum.com/careers/job-opportunities

Bursaries, email:
bursaries@angloplat.com



Career information:
www.angloamericanplatinum.com/careers

Forward-looking statements disclaimer

Certain elements in this integrated annual report constitute forward-looking statements. These are typically identified by terminology such as 'believes', 'expects', 'may', 'will', 'could', 'should', 'intends', 'estimates', 'plans', 'assumes' and 'anticipates', or negative variations. Such forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many beyond the company's control and all based on the company's current beliefs and expectations about future events. Such statements could cause actual results and performance to differ materially from expected results or performance, expressed or implied. No assurance can be given that such future results will be achieved; actual events or results may differ materially as a result of risks and uncertainties facing the company and its subsidiaries.



PLATINUM

Anglo American Platinum Limited
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa
Date of incorporation: 13 July 1946
Registration number: 1946/022452/06
JSE code: AMS – ISIN: ZAE000013181

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