AngloAmerican

# Annual Results 2022

PLATINUM

# Re-imagine mining to improve people's lives

**For more information, visit:**
https://www.angloamericanplatinum.com/investors/annual-reporting/reports-archive/2022

**Supporting documentation on the website:**
Full annual financial statements (AFS)
Full Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources report
Sustainability report

## Contents

# Performance highlights

for the year ended 31 December 2022

| | | 2022 | 2021 | % change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Operational performance** | | | | |
| Tonnes milled | 000 tonnes | **27,721** | 28,205 | (2) |
| Built-up head grade | 4E g/tonne | **3.27** | 3.50 | (7) |
| Total PGM M&C production[1] | 000 oz | **4,024.0** | 4,298.7 | (6) |
| PGM ounces produced per employee | per annum | **103.9** | 108.7 | (4) |
| **Refined production** | | | | |
| **Total PGMs** | 000 oz | **3,831.1** | 5,138.4 | (25) |
| Platinum | 000 oz | **1,782.9** | 2,399.9 | (26) |
| Palladium | 000 oz | **1,198.5** | 1,627.5 | (26) |
| Rhodium | 000 oz | **249.2** | 349.3 | (29) |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 oz | **600.5** | 761.7 | (21) |
| Nickel | 000 tonnes | **21.3** | 22.3 | (4) |
| Copper | 000 tonnes | **15.0** | 14.6 | 3 |
| **Financial performance** | | | | |
| Total net revenue | R million | **164,090** | 214,568 | (24) |
| Net revenue per ounce (excluding trading) | R/PGM oz sold | **41,453** | 40,511 | 2 |
| Cost of sales | R million | **93,578** | 109,456 | (15) |
| Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled | R/tonne | **1,191** | 1,057 | 13 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced (mined volume) | R/PGM oz | **15,338** | 12,831 | 20 |
| Gross profit on metal sales | R million | **70,512** | 105,112 | (33) |
| Gross profit margin | % | **43** | 49 | (6 pp) |
| Adjusted EBITDA | R million | **73,913** | 108,438 | (32) |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin (excluding trading) | % | **45** | 51 | (6 pp) |
| Mining EBITDA margin | % | **57** | 65 | (8 pp) |
| ROCE | % | **111** | 183 | (72 pp) |
| Headline earnings | R million | **48,824** | 79,026 | (38) |
| Headline earnings per share | cents | **18,542** | 30,042 | (38) |
| Dividend per share (ordinary and special) | cents | **11,500** | 30,000 | (62) |
| Net cash | R million | **27,845** | 49,137 | (43) |
| Total capital expenditure[2] | R million | **16,896** | 13,631 | 24 |
| **Environmental, social and governance (ESG)** | | | | |
| Fatalities[3] | Number | **—** | 1 | (100) |
| Total recordable case frequency rate (TRCFR) | Rate/million hrs | **2.34** | 2.60 | (10) |
| Employees[4] | Number (at period end) | **26,009** | 25,538 | 2 |
| HDPs in management[5] | % | **83** | 82 | 1 pp |
| GHG emissions, $CO_2$ equivalents[6] | 000 tonnes | **4,086** | 4,522 | (10) |
| Water withdrawals or abstractions[7] | Megalitres | **42,219** | 42,623 | (1) |
| Energy use | Terajoules | **18,853** | 20,818 | (9) |
| Number of level 4 and 5 environmental incidents | Number | **—** | — | — |
| Total social investment including dividends[8] | R million | **962** | 1,286 | (25) |

1 *Sum total of platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium and gold.*
2 *Total capital expenditure includes capitalised interest.*
3 *The tragic fatality of Julian Sesinyi was retrospectively recorded on the date of his accident which was on 23 November 2021.*
4 *Anglo American Platinum total own and contractor employees excluding joint operations employees and contractors.*
5 *All levels of management including supervisors.*
6 *Excludes scope 3 emissions.*
7 *Total volume of water received from the water environment and/or third party suppliers. For 2022 water withdrawal is reported according to Anglo American's Water Accounting Framework and includes precipitation and run-off not previously accounted for.*
8 *Total social investment for 2022 includes SLP and CSI expenditure of R580 million and R382 million in dividends paid in respect of the Alchemy and Atomatic community share schemes.*

# 2022 Annual results

## Key messages

- **Committed to zero harm** – no work-related fatalities at managed operations in 2022. Strongest safety performance on record, with zero harm focus resulting in lowest ever number of safety incidents.
- **Progress on ESG:**
  - Protecting the lives and livelihoods of employees – moved to a broader focus on employee well-being, beyond physical health, including mental health support, as well as the successful implementation of a new ESOP scheme "Thobo" meaning "Harvest".
  - Established Scope 1 and 2 reduction pathways to meet carbon neutrality targets by 2040. This includes a partnership with Envusa Energy, fast-tracking 30% of total energy required, a first major step towards energy independence.
  - Continue to support communities through innovative partnerships, including the Olifants water project.
  - Developing the hydrogen economy through market development and advocacy, whilst policy in the US and Europe is accelerating hydrogen economy development.
- **Operational performance:**
  - M&C (metal in concentrate) production of 4.0 million PGM ounces – with strong performances from Unki and Mototolo offset by reduced volumes at Mogalakwena due to lower grade, planned infrastructure closures at Amandelbult and lower third-party receipts.
  - Total refined production of 3.8 million PGM ounces:
    - Impacted by the delay of the Polokwane smelter rebuild in October 2022 as a result of the delivery of sub-standard materials, partially offset by improved utilisation at Waterval and Mortimer smelters.
    - Resulted in a year-end net build-up of work-in-progress inventory of c.100,000 PGM ounces.
- **Financial performance:**
  - Robust PGM basket price – highest rand basket price on record.
  - Unit cost performance increased to c.R15,300 – due to above CPI inflationary increases in utilities and consumables and lower production.
  - EBITDA of R74 billion – strong contribution from all assets, optimising the benefits of world class assets with diversified metal prill splits. Mining EBITDA margin of 57%.
  - Return on capital employed remained strong at 111%.
- **Significant economic contribution to society of R131billion:**
  - Significant contribution to the fiscus with R19 billion paid in taxes and royalties.
  - Salaries and wages paid amounting to R15 billion.
  - Local procurement of R25 billion.
  - Social investment and community development spend, of R0.6 billion.
  - Capital investment of R17 billion and dividends paid in the period of R55 billion.
- **Industry-leading returns to shareholders:**
  - Total cash dividend declared of R9 billion or R34 per share for H2 2022.
  - Total 2022 dividend declared of R30 billion or R115 per share.
  - Total payout ratio of 62% of headline earnings.
- **Strong focus on improving operational performance and delivering on growth:**
  - Operational execution and driving cost efficiencies.
  - Implementing and reviewing growth initiatives across each asset in the portfolio.
  - Focus on generating strong returns and meeting strategic objectives.

# Key features

## Total recordable case frequency rate

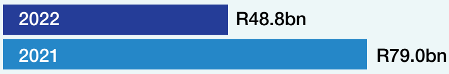
2.34


## EBITDA

R74bn

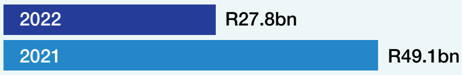

## Headline earnings

R49bn




## Net cash

R28bn

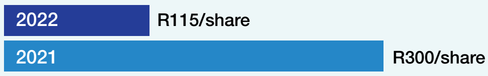



## Economic contribution to society

R131bn


## Dividend per share (declared)

11,500 cents



# 2022 Annual results continued

Natascha Viljoen
*Chief executive officer*

"I am proud to announce that Anglo American Platinum has once again delivered safe production and a robust operational performance, resulting in a strong set of financial results for 2022. This financial year has seen us navigate a complex operating environment, with macro-economic challenges, supply chain disruptions, socio-economic unrest and electricity load-curtailment, as well as some operational headwinds of our own. However, we have seen good levels of resilience across our operations, and the team has worked through these challenges to deliver our mined production, refined production and sales numbers for the year. The prior year benefited from an increase in refined production, which was due to a strong performance from the ACP Phase A unit following its rebuild and recommissioning in November 2020. As a result, there was an additional drawdown of c.1.0 million PGM ounces from work-in-progress inventory in 2021.

*While we report no fatalities at own-managed operations for the year, I once again send my condolences to the family, friends and colleagues of Julian Sesinyi, who was injured in November 2021 at the ACP and passed away from complications linked to that slip and fall incident, and Rheina Malatji, from our independently managed operation Modikwa, who was fatally injured by a spare wheel that had rolled down a decline. We continue to see strong improvements in our injury rates and reported the lowest recorded total recordable cases injury rate in the Company's history in 2022. Our relentless focus remains on eliminating fatalities and achieving zero harm across our operations.*

*In total, we produced 4.0 million PGM ounces in 2022. While headwinds at Mogalakwena and Amandelbult impacted production against the prior year, Mototolo and Unki delivered a strong production performance, increasing mining activity to fill the increased concentrators' capacities following the successful debottlenecking projects.*

*Our refined production for the year of 3.8 million PGM ounces was despite a significant delay to our first Polokwane smelter rebuild in 12 years. The delay was due to the delivery to us of sub-standard materials, highlighting the need* *for our increased focus on supply chain reliability. Waterval and Mortimer smelters achieved record utilisation as concentrate due for Polokwane was redirected to these smelters, and in turn produced greater throughput. As a result, we have a net build-up of work-in-progress inventory of only 100,000 PGM ounces. We are happy to report that our Polokwane smelter is up and running and is performing at its usual capacity.*

*With the highest rand basket price achieved on record, our EBITDA was R74 billion. Our profitability was however impacted by above-inflation cost increases in utilities and consumables, in line with inflationary trends globally. Headline earnings was R49 billion. Return on capital employed of 111% highlights a strong financial performance. The Company ended the year with a resilient balance sheet, with net cash of R28 billion.*

*On the back of these strong results, and in line with our disciplined capital allocation framework, the board has declared a final 2022 dividend of R9bn or R34 per share, bringing the total dividend declared for 2022 to R115/share or R30 billion, equivalent to a 62% pay-out of headline earnings – demonstrating our strong commitment to generating industry-leading returns.*

*We will continue to focus on driving operational excellence across the portfolio, with studies progressing to build out the full potential of our Tier 1 assets. We have numerous efficiency and growth options that will ultimately increase our total production but, more importantly, grow our EBITDA margin as we focus on a strategy that is centered on driving a higher proportion of own-mined ounces.*

*Finally, I have announced my decision to take up a career opportunity outside of Anglo American and will be serving my notice period of up to 12 months while a process to find my successor is under way. I am fully committed to the team, and the vital work we are busy with at Anglo American Platinum. We can continue to achieve so much together during this year and my focus and dedication is unabated right up to the last minute.*

*I have every confidence in the ability of our strong executive team to continue to shape the business to deliver on our strategic and operational priorities for the next stage of value delivery. We are building a purpose-led, values-driven and high-performance culture with stakeholders front of mind."*

## Strategic delivery

In 2020, we adapted our strategy-setting process to be more dynamic and agile, allowing ourselves to proactively adapt to changes in the local and global environment. This is underpinned by our four strategic priorities:

1. A leader in ESG.
2. Stimulating new markets and leveraging new capabilities.
3. Going beyond resilience, thrive through change.
4. Maximising the value from our core.

Our focus on the delivery of these strategic priorities, inspired by our Purpose of re-imagining mining to improve people's lives, and in line with our Values, is creating value for all our stakeholders.

### A leader in ESG

We want to become a leader in ESG by protecting and sustaining a healthy environment, working collaboratively, and listening openly to ensure the community groups around us are thriving, and taking action to become a trusted corporate leader for all stakeholders. We measure the success of our business through the lens of ESG.

Our strategic initiatives that were executed in 2022 include:

#### Pursue carbon neutrality

- Unveiled the hydrogen-powered haul truck, as part of our nuGen Zero Emission Haulage Solution.
- Progressed our participation in the group regional renewable energy strategy (through Envusa Energy) with early-generation pipeline ready for construction in 2023.

#### Embed ESG at the center of our strategy

- Strong management of ESG risk through various projects and programs rewarded with accolades from major ESG global ratings agencies.

#### Reset social compacts with communities

- Launched Thobo, an industry-leading broad-based employee share ownership scheme. Through Thobo, employees receive Anglo American Platinum listed shares to the value of R8,000 each per year, in addition to participating in the evergreen ownership of 2% of Rustenburg Platinum Mines (RPM), our operating subsidiary. The estimated total value of employee share allocations over the life of the scheme is R1.8 billion and the estimated day 1 value of the 2% evergreen shares is R6.5 billion.
- Concluded a ground-breaking five-year wage agreement with unions and our employees.

### Stimulating new markets and leveraging new capabilities

We stimulate new markets through our market-development activities to boost existing demand and leverage new capabilities to capture value from adjacent value-chain initiatives.

Our strategic initiatives that were executed in 2022 include:

#### Facilitate development of diversified markets for PGMs

- We remain at the forefront of PGM market development for the industry and are developing several existing and new opportunity areas for our metals. These include hydrogen; battery and energy storage; carbon-neutral feedstocks; waste and pollution control; and medical and food technology. We continue to pursue a diverse end-use strategy to create resilience in the end market for all our metals.

#### Support local beneficiation

- Certain of our market development initiatives are a stimulus to local beneficiation, for example, we co-launched 7879, a jewellery e-commerce business to support our jewellery market development initiative. Through our partnership with 7879, we have introduced jewellery produced in South Africa to the UK market.
- PlatAfrica is our flagship market development programme. Hosted annually by our company, Metal Concentrators and Platinum Guild International (PGI) India, PlatAfrica aims to increase local beneficiation and position platinum as the jewellery metal of choice for discerning consumers. PlatAfrica continues to address three issues in the local jewellery market – access to metal, jewellery design and manufacturing skills, and access to market.

### Go beyond resilience, thrive through change

We strive to create an agile business that is always responsive to opportunities or disruptions that emerge. This means protecting our colleagues and operating at our best every day. As a company, we remain resilient, reliable, stable, and capable despite challenges and change, adapting to adversity to become stronger.

Our strategic initiatives that were executed in 2022 include:

#### Elimination of fatalities

- As we near completion of most workstreams in the elimination-of-fatalities programme, we enter a sustaining phase focused on embedding and reinforcing the programme in the way we work.

#### Embed the group operating model

- We have gone live with the operating model at each site. This facilitates our goal of achieving stable and capable operations.

#### Organisational effectiveness

- Applying our organisational model (an integrated set of structures, systems and processes that define the way we lead and work), we have restructured the operations leadership, corporate affairs and sustainable impact, human resources, and security function for greater impact.

## Enhance asset integrity and reliability

- We have conducted state-of-the-asset inspections of all our assets and are prioritising these assets through a Pareto-based framework.
- Completed programme to maintain integrity of our processing assets, including furnace rebuilds at Polokwane smelter and slag-cleaning furnace, and ACP rebuild.

## Develop and deploy innovation from technology

- In line with our FutureSmart™ programme, we launched an online platform, FutureNow, to guide our innovation activities through a series of 'challenges' to drive engagement across the business.

## Develop and deploy innovation from digital

- Digital implementation
  - VOXEL – business structure process models deployed at three own mines and the smelters for digital operational planning (DOP) purposes.
  - Quarterly performance reports published using DOP.
  - Running DOP operating master schedule pilot to support embedding the operating model.
- Deployed predictive maintenance across all sites for critical assets: 548 potential downtime hours mitigated for 2022.

## Maximise value from our core

We always maximise value from our core of competitive mining and processing assets, supporting, and enabling progress and advancement at each of our sites through modernisation and innovative technology.

Our strategic initiatives that were executed in 2022 include:

## Setting benchmark performance (P101)

- At Mogalakwena, shovel fleet performance improved 8% from the previous year and haul-truck payloads now have exceeded the 300 tonnes/load mark. This led to an overall improvement in loading and hauling, shifting the mining constraint to drilling. The North concentrator runtime increased 55% against the previous year, improving throughput of tonnes milled.
- At Unki, a 14% year-on-year improvement in concentrator throughput following the debottlenecking project.
- Mototolo improved concentrator throughput by 50% versus the prior year from the debottlenecking project.
- Processing added value improvements in smelter operating factors and convertor availability.
- Deliver the future of Mogalakwena.
- Open-pit mining continues to benefit from implementation of operating model and P101.
- Sandsloot underground work and exploration drilling continues.
- Scope completed for the third concentrator feasibility study. Work to date supports a project with robust economics. Timing of approval to be considered against current high inflationary environment and disrupted supply chains.

## Deliver the future of Amandelbult

- The future of Amandelbult roadmap developed in 2022 – with studies progressing:
  - Approval of Tumela 1 sub-shaft and Middellaagte studies to prefeasibility A.
  - Approval of early access development at Tumela 1 sub-shaft project.
  - Approval for execution of Dishaba ventilation shaft project.
  - Rescoping mechanisation project to drive safety and productivity.

## Invest in the development of Der Brochen

- **Mototolo** – Concentrator debottlenecking project completed.
- **Der Brochen** – Ground broken in February 2022 and project remains on track. Project execution will focus on further optimisation of the critical path.

## Maximise the strategic value of processing

- Downstream processing – Base Metals Refinery copper leach: execution continues on the project to increase copper recovery from around 90% by installing a dedicated pressurised oxidised copper leach autoclave section. Board approval obtained to progress execution of the ACP debottleneck project to process planned increased volumes of furnace matte.

# ESG review

### Safety

We aim to deliver safe production by creating a resilient safety culture, built on robust and effective safety leadership and risk management.

Tragically, we had one work related fatality at own-managed operations in Q2 2022, when Boitshepo "Julian" Sesinyi succumbed to complications from a serious spinal injury following a slip and fall incident at the ACP in November 2021. In line with reporting protocols, this fatality is retrospectively recorded for the 2021 reporting period. There were no safety incidents at own-managed operations during the year which resulted in loss of life in 2022. At our independently managed joint-operations, one work related fatality occurred in 2022 when Phasoana Rheina Malatji from Modikwa mine was fatally injured after she was struck by a tyre at Modikwa mine.

We have continued to see improvements in our safety performance, with the Total Recordable Case Frequency Rate (TRCFR) for our own-managed operations improving by 10% to our lowest ever rate of 2.34 per million hours worked in 2022 (2021: 2.60).

We are focused on driving safe, stable, and capable operations and addressing the root cause of incidents. We are utilising technology and data analytics, as well as addressing human factors as part of our safety approach.

Process Safety Management is being embedded across our organisation, helping to identify and understand risks and hazards and managing them by providing appropriate layers of protection to reduce the frequency and severity of incidents, and learning from incidents when they happen.

## Employee health and well-being

Anglo American Platinum is embarking on a new phase of its wellbeing program, with the aim of supporting employees to lead longer, healthier, and more fulfilling lives. Central to this is a shift in focus to a more preventative health and well-being-based approach.

As an important next step in this direction, in 2022 we have enhanced the clinical feedback employees receive from their physical health checks by including a heart health score report as well as a lifestyle wellness self-assessment with advice on the simple steps to take to protect your heart and improve your health.

Our holistic approach includes an increased focus on mental health. In 2022, we implemented daily mental health monitoring at Mogalakwena as the pilot site and plan to roll out to other operations going forward.

We have made great strides in helping our employees manage TB and HIV/AIDS, which are significant public-health threats in Southern Africa, with potentially life-threatening consequences for our employees and their host communities. These threats have been further amplified by the spread of Covid-19, as people who have HIV or TB (or both) are considered more at risk of severe illness if they contract the virus.

At the end of 2022, 93% of our permanent workforce knew their HIV status. The uptake of anti-retroviral treatment (ART) by HIV-positive employees remained at 93%. Of the known HIV-positive employees on ART, based on available data, just over 89% have viral load suppression.

Our TB incidence rate was 209 per 100,000 people, up from 193 per 100,000 in 2021, but remains significantly below the national average of 554 per 100,000 (2022 data). We recorded no TB related deaths in 2022 and 2021. We will continue our efforts to reduce TB cases and clinical complications caused by not keeping to chronic disease medication requirements, by focusing on management of chronic diseases and ensuring compliance of treatment.

## Environment incidents, waste management and air quality

We are aligned to Anglo American's approach of classifying incidents on five levels according to the actual and/or potential impact. Historically, we have reported our performance against significant or material impact environmental incidents (categorised as Levels 4 to 5) and have maintained our record of no significant environmental incidents since 2013. We also focused on having zero repeats of moderate Level 3 incidents (defined as a Level 3 at the same site within the last three years) – and, although we had one Level 3 incident in 2022 (2021: one), it was not a repeat.

Our 2022 Level 3 environmental incident related to water (2021: one). This was as a result of a discharge from the Polokwane Metallurgical Complex Pollution Control Dam, caused by an extended shutdown of the Polokwane smelter, resulting in constrained capability to recycle and evaporate water from the dam through the process. A detailed assessment of the downstream impact has been conducted to ensure mitigation measures are applied where required. While the assessment confirmed a low downstream impact, we have implemented critical controls to monitor both free-board levels and water balances in the future.

Our Zero Waste to Landfill (ZW2L) target of sending no non-mineral waste that can be recycled/re-used to landfill at all our managed operations continued to be maintained in 2022, following the attainment of the initial target of zero by the end of 2020. Considerable progress is being made to improve the waste management systems at our operations through the improvement of the waste facilities and finding solutions for five challenging waste streams that did not have recycled or re-used solutions in place by the end of 2020. We found solutions for four of these waste streams and are considering further alternatives for the last waste stream.

Our most material air-quality issue remains the $SO_2$ emissions from our three smelters in South Africa. We have an agreed $SO_2$ abatement roadmap in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, No 39 of 2004, as amended, which ensures we are compliant with agreed legislated limits and timeframes.

To date, we have invested R1.6 billion in developing an $SO_2$ abatement project at Polokwane smelter in support of the air-quality postponement conditions. In 2022, we successfully completed the plant ramp-up and stabilisation (including the remaining commissioning optimisation).

Since the implementation of the technology, no monthly average emission limit exceedances for $SO_2$ from the smelter main stack or the new acid plant stack have been reported, which ultimately supports the reduction of $SO_2$ emissions below the minimum emission limit of 1,200 mg/Nm$^3$.

Drawing on lessons learnt through the Polokwane smelter abatement project, Mortimer smelter has begun a similar $SO_2$ abatement project, with a capital investment of R2.3 billion. Taking a phased approach to implementing this technology is essential, owing to its novel and breakthrough nature. The feasibility study at this smelter was completed in September 2021. The execution phase commenced in June 2022, with completion expected in 2025.

Despite the Waterval smelter complex meeting required standards, as per the current Air Emissions Licence (AEL), plans are in place to further reduce both $SO_2$ and NOx emissions to achieve the 2020 minimum emission standards through the installation of tail gas scrubbing technology, as well as optimising operations and redesigning start-up and shutdown procedures.

While similar $SO_2$ abatement legislation is not currently in place in Zimbabwe, additional abatement requirements at our Unki smelter will be confirmed through continuous monitoring and further impact studies.

## Tailings storage facilities management

Anglo American Platinum, as part of the Anglo American Group, which is a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), is working towards conformance with the Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management (GISTM). We are required to have a plan for 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 categories of TSFs by 5 August 2025. The implementation of GISTM is the next stage in the evolution of the Group Technical Standard, which is already aligned to current industry best practice. Anglo American Platinum is prioritising the completion of studies to achieve conformance with the new standard.

The environmental obligations increased by R2 billion as a result of provisions raised for incremental costs that are expected to be incurred to conform with the GISTM. 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.

## Emissions and energy performance

We have developed an energy intensity and carbon reduction roadmap that provides a diverse programme of energy and carbon projects to achieve our target of a 30% reduction in our energy intensity, as well as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (from the 2016 baseline of 4.29 million tonnes CO2 equivalent) by 2030.

Energy usage in 2022 reduced 9% year-on-year and by 6% compared to the 2016 baseline, mainly due to the extended shutdown at the Polokwane smelter owing to the delivery of sub-standard materials, as well as improved energy intensity across all operations. Normalised for Polokwane, we achieved a 5% year-on-year energy reduction.

We are stepping up our deployment of energy reduction and efficiency programmes. Many of our energy reduction and energy efficiency improvements programmes are now ready for implementation, enabling us to work towards achieving our 2030 and 2040 GHG emission reduction targets.

We are developing opportunities and conducting feasibility studies that will enable us to achieve the ambition of becoming a net carbon-neutral business on a Scope 1 and 2 basis by 2040.

The nuGenTM Zero Emission Hydrogen Solution (ZEHS) at Mogalakwena, together with the planned electrification of equipment for open pit and underground mining, will reduce our diesel usage and associated GHG emissions.

Anglo American in partnership with EDF Renewables announced a new jointly owned company, Envusa Energy, to develop a regional renewable energy ecosystem (RREE) in South Africa, designed to meet Anglo American's operational power requirements in South Africa and support the resilience of the local electricity supply systems and the wider decarbonisation of energy in the country.

The RREE is also expected to catalyse economic activity in South Africa's renewable energy sector, supporting the country's broader just energy transition. As part of the agreement, Envusa Energy is launching a mature pipeline of more than 600 MW of wind and solar projects in South Africa – a major first step towards the development of an ecosystem that is expected to generate between 3 - 5 GW of renewable energy by 2030.

Envusa Energy is expected to supply Anglo American with a blend of renewable energy generated on site (embedded) and renewable energy transmitted via the national grid (wheeled). This energy portfolio approach will aggregate energy from geographically dispersed renewable generating assets and allocate this energy optimally to meet the load demand for Anglo American's sites.

The Mogalakwena 100 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) plant and other similar embedded solar PV projects at Unki and Amandelbult are in development, with the Mogalakwena project scheduled to achieve financial close (to commence with construction) in Q1 2023, with the project aiming to complete by late 2024.

In 2022, we have measured, verified, and reported on our Scope 3 emissions. This will enable us to identify areas and to establish detailed abatement plans focused on the areas of our most material value chain emissions, alongside our broader investigations into strategic and impactful decarbonisation options. Purchased goods and services and capital goods make up majority of the total Scope 3 emissions for Anglo American Platinum.

Our approach to procurement is aligned to the Anglo American Group approach, where we apply targeted Scope 3 information and commitments from large-spend suppliers and a general engagement on climate and environmental issues through our Responsible Sourcing programme. For targeted Scope 3 engagement with large-spend suppliers, we are deploying specialist tools to baseline their emissions and commitments to allow us to hold one-on-one engagements on decarbonisation strategy.

## Advocacy in the hydrogen economy

Developing, deploying, and scaling successful hydrogen-fuelled solutions remains a priority. We continue to focus on establishing the right projects to support this internationally and in South Africa. This includes investing in innovative ventures and enabling technologies, as well as forging wide-ranging collaborations across industry, to fully harness the transformative potential of hydrogen for our economy in South Africa, and beyond.

In alignment with a Department of Science and Innovation-led feasibility study published in late 2021, we have been progressing several projects under the South African hydrogen valley framework.

Beyond the successful launch of our hydrogen-powered nuGenTM mine haulage truck in May and continuing to progress the bus and truck-focused Rhynbow project, we helped secure Strategic Integrated Project (SIP) status from Infrastructure South Africa (ISA) for the hydrogen valley's nine key pilot projects.

# 2022 Annual results continued

This status recognises that the hydrogen valley is an opportunity with great potential to unlock growth, revitalise the industrial sector, and position South Africa to be an exporter of cost-effective hydrogen to the world, and is hoped will expedite the government permitting and approvals process.

Outside of South Africa, we also continue our advocacy leadership by holding a seat on the board of the Global Hydrogen Council. The Council brings together CEOs from over 100 multinational companies, and acts as a key nexus for international efforts and corporate perspectives that support the growth of a global hydrogen economy – as well as Hydrogen Europe, which partners with the European Commission to support research, technological development and demonstration activities in fuel cell and hydrogen energy technologies in Europe.

## Water management

In 2022, we met the water withdrawal targets (raw and potable) and are on track to meet the 2030 targets for the reduction of raw and potable water use.

Water security remains a principal risk because all our sites operate in water-stressed catchment areas, and we rely heavily on water for mining and processing activities. We are working towards our ambition to develop mines that are water-neutral during the operational phase, with our operations requiring no freshwater withdrawals beyond ramp-up.

The reduction of water withdrawals is being achieved through focusing on:

- Operational improvements,
- Water efficiency and re-use,
- Implementing a hierarchy of water use,
- Water conservation and demand management,
- Deploying specific water reduction projects and roll-out of new technology.

Projects in various stages of planning and implementation, will provide future reduction. These include the further treatment of treated sewage effluent and substitution of potable water at the PGM processing operations in Rustenburg; treatment of excess water, fit-for-purpose water usage and pipeline replacement at Amandelbult; and continuous water conservation and water demand management at all sites.

The continued reduction of water withdrawal, through increased use of treated effluent water remains an active strategy. We worked closely with the local authorities and have invested extensively in wastewater treatment initiatives to ensure a sustainable source of quality treated effluent that provides our operations with process water.

In 2022, our raw surface and potable water withdrawal and intensities were better than target. Our potable water intensity was 0.248 $m^3$/tonne milled against a targeted 0.263 $m^3$/tonne milled. We reduced our fresh water use by 4% from 2021, while only 22% of our total water withdrawals was fresh water.

Amandelbult, the site with the biggest freshwater footprint, reduced its potable water use by 10.4%, including through its improving the efficiency of the reverse-osmosis plant as well as proactively identifying and responding to leaks.

In Mogalakwena, in an effort to meet our freshwater targets, the North concentrator coarse particle rejection (CPR) increased water requirements will be supplied by treated sewage effluent, enabling us to produce more with less fresh water per tonne.

Levels of water re-use/recycling (as defined by the ICMM) at our operations improved from 63.6% in 2021 to 68.9% in 2022. This reflects targeted projects at our operations to retain a greater proportion of water within the water circuit.

In 2022, we embarked on a key initiative that will enable us to cost-effectively secure water supply to our operations, to support community access to water, build regional and community resilience to climate change and facilitate community socio-economic development. The Olifants Management Model programme, which is aimed at the accelerated and cost-effective delivery of potable and bulk water to certain areas in the Northern and Eastern Limbs, was formally established. The programme was co-created by the Department of Water and Sanitation and commercial users (mainly mining companies), where Anglo American Platinum has played a lead role in driving the programme forward.

In 2022 the study phase of the programme was completed, and the construction of the Southern Extension started and is expected to continue until 2030.

The estimated R25 billion 'source-to-tap' solution will deliver significant economic, social, and environmental benefits, adding an estimated R2 billion to the collective average annual household income.

The programme will accelerate delivery of potable water to water-stressed communities and has the potential to become a replicable model for deployment elsewhere in the country.

It is envisaged that the programme will provide 380,000 people with clean water and has the potential to create 42,000 direct, indirect, and induced jobs in Limpopo province.

## Biodiversity

Nature loss carries the risk of significant impacts for the business. These impacts are driven by societal pressure and legislative changes, with the recently published 2022 Biodiversity Offset Guidelines placing large emphasis on no net loss to biodiversity.

Anglo American Platinum realises the importance of biodiversity conservation and we have set ambitious net positive impact (NPI) targets that require us to offset our operational impacts. Going beyond the 'no net loss' principle, NPI requires a deep understanding of our operating ecosystems and a very deliberate land-management strategy.

Our NPI commitment applies to significant biodiversity features impacted by our activities. These can include threatened species, natural habitats, features supporting important ecological processes, and ecosystem services essential to the well-being of society. Some of our operations are in areas of high biodiversity value, increasing our responsibility to contribute to its protection and conservation.

With the focus on highlighting the journey to NPI by 2030, all the Company operations that required further NPI studies progressed well in 2022 in developing biodiversity management and monitoring programmes for all existing properties. A detailed offset strategy has been developed.

In 2023, all our sites will focus on the implementation of Additional Conservation Actions, the analysis of biodiversity monitoring data, and implementing management actions to enhance and stabilise ecological systems as we ramp up towards our NPI strategy in putting together our Offsetting and Compensation Plan.

## Social investment

Corporate social investment (CSI) is a legal requirement under the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) Act in South Africa. In accordance with the Act, we invest at least 1% of net profit after tax towards socio-economic development in our host regions and communities.

In addition, we invest through our social and labour plan (SLP), Local Economic Development (LED) projects, Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development (MPRDA) projects and through Alchemy, our community equity participation scheme, which is a legal requirement under the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002.

In 2022, our total social investment spend was R962 million across CSI, SLP and Alchemy initiatives (2021: R1,286 million). Our CSI spend was R276 million (2021: R699 million) and SLP spend was R304 million (2021: R206 million). SLP and corporate social investment (CSI) spend in South Africa was R552 million (2021: R894 million), and in Zimbabwe it was R28 million (2021: R11 million). Furthermore, dividends paid out for community shareholdings in Atomatic and Alchemy totalled R382 million (2021: R381 million).

A CSI provision for R400 million was included in our 2022 CSI spend for the Covid and Unrest Rebuild programme that began execution in 2022. Of this, R157 million was spent in 2022, with the balance to be executed on projects in 2023.

## Alchemy

Alchemy is Anglo American Platinum's community equity participation scheme. It is an ownership vehicle that establishes community shareholding in the company and facilitates the use of the dividends from these shares for social investment in local community development projects. It is designed to promote long-term sustainable development in host communities and key labour-sending areas.

The beneficiary trusts of Alchemy hold 1,400,685 unencumbered Anglo American Platinum shares, with a market value of R2 billion as of 31 December 2022. Following the settling of the notional vendor funding, the beneficiary trusts now benefit from the full extent of dividends declared and paid by Anglo American Platinum.

The dividend funds were invested in socio-economic development initiatives which included the construction and upgrades of schooling and health infrastructure, the construction of community access bridges and a social welfare centre, installation of ICT (information and communications technologies) and livelihood upliftment support focused on agriculture. These initiatives meaningfully empowered beneficiaries in the designated communities and labour-sending areas.

## Economic contribution to society

Anglo American Platinum remains a meaningful economic contributor to our stakeholders and the broader society in South Africa. Throughout 2022, our role as a responsible corporate citizen, saw us making an economic contribution to society of R131 billion.

This included paying taxes and royalties of R19 billion. In addition, the Company spent R25 billion on local procurement; R0.6 billion on social and community commitments, R15 billion on wages and salaries, and R17 billion on capital investment; and paid out R55 billion in respect of the dividend declared for H2 2021 and H1 2022.

## ESG recognition in 2022

Anglo American Platinum has continued to demonstrate leading environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance in 2022, with our strong management of environmental, social and governance issues reflected in global rankings by leading agencies.

Our MSCI ESG rating was upgraded to the 'A' category from 'BBB' in 2022. This was mainly a result of the board changes which resulted in majority independent director and an absence of over-boarded directors. The additional information designed to protect whistleblowers from retaliation, also contributed to the improved score.

We maintained our 'Prime' status ranking by ISS, the highest level of scoring, demonstrating a very high level of transparency and high relative ESG performance compared against global mining industry leaders.

Our overall ESG risk rating by Sustainalytics improved further to 20.1 in 2022, from an overall ESG risk rating of 22.0 (medium risk) in November 2021, entrenching the company as a very strong ESG performer among our international peers in the precious metals industry.

We have been included in the S&P Global's Sustainability Yearbook, based on our 2022 score. Our S&P Global ESG score improved by 4 points from 68 in 2021 to 72 in 2022, ranking us in the 96th decile. Our improved ESG performance demonstrates our commitment towards improving our ESG performance year on year.

The FTSE Russell Index ranked Anglo American Platinum among the top 5 sub-sector peers, with an overall ESG score of 4.5, an environmental score of 3.9, a social score of 4.7 and a governance score of 5.0 (each scored out of a possible 5.0 maximum points).

On the FTSE/JSE Responsible Investment Index, we have remained a constituent of the top 30 index since inception.

We have been included in the 2023 Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index, for the fourth consecutive year, and are one of only 32 materials companies and one of only 8 South African companies represented in the Index.

We continue to support and participate in Climate Disclosure Project (CDP) submissions and in 2022 we maintained an A- score for the Climate Change submission and received a B score for the water security submission.

The Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) remains of critical importance for us, to allow for on-site assurance of our operations to meet stringent ESG criteria. Unki mine undertook their IRMA Surveillance audit in Q3 2022, having obtained a very high IRMA 75 certification in 2021. Two more IRMA audits were conducted at Amandelbult and Mototolo mines in 2022 and outcomes remain pending. We aim to have all our operations independently verified by IRMA by 2025.

# Operational performance

## Total metal in concentrate production

| Total production (M&C) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | **4,024,000** | 4,298,700 | (6) |
| Platinum | **1,860,800** | 1,986,600 | (6) |
| Palladium | **1,249,400** | 1,352,700 | (8) |

Total PGM production (comprising platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium, and gold) decreased by 6% to 4,024,000 ounces (2021: 4,298,700 ounces), principally due to lower grade at Mogalakwena and the impact of planned infrastructure closures at Amandelbult, partially offset by increased production from Mototolo and Unki.

## Total own-mined production

| Total production (M&C) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | **2,649,200** | 2,858,300 | (7) |
| Platinum | **1,205,600** | 1,296,300 | (7) |
| Palladium | **929,600** | 1,015,900 | (8) |

Total PGM production from own mined operations (comprising Mogalakwena, Amandelbult, Mototolo, Unki and our 50% share of Kroondal and Modikwa joint operations) decreased by 7% to 2,649,200 PGM ounces (2021: 2,858,300 PGM ounces).

Total tonnes milled decreased marginally to 27.7 million from 28.2 million; however, the lower PGM output was directly attributable to the 6% decline in the average 4E built-up head grade of 3.27 grammes per tonne (g/t) (2021: 3.50 g/t).

| Financial performance | 2022 | 2021 | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mining EBITDA (Rbn) | **62.6** | 93.4 | (33) |
| Mining EBITDA margin (%) | **57** | 65 | (8pp) |
| Cash operating costs (Rbn) | **40.6** | 36.7 | 11 |
| Cash operating cost/PGM ounce (R/ounce) | **15,338** | 12,831 | 20 |

EBITDA from own-mine operations was R62.6 billion, with a mining EBITDA margin of 57% in 2022 (2021:65%).

Total cash operating costs increased by 11% to R40.6 billion (2021: R36.7 billion) as mining activity remained in line with the prior period, but inflationary pressures increased materially from the prior year. During the year, we experienced a c.11% year-on-year increase in input cost inflation. This sharp rise was due to significant increases in consumables, with caustic soda prices rising 70%, oil increasing by 64%, explosives climbing by 30% and processing materials rising 10%. In addition, we saw prices of electricity rise by 11% and labour and contractor costs were up 7%. We also increased maintenance costs by 16% in line with our strategy to maintain asset integrity.

Cash operating costs per PGM ounce rose by 20% to R15,338 as a result of the cost increases, and lower PGM production volumes.

## Mogalakwena

| Total production (M&C) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | 1,026,200 | 1,214,600 | (16) |
| Platinum | 430,200 | 512,100 | (16) |
| Palladium | 476,100 | 560,700 | (15) |

Mogalakwena PGM production decreased by 16% to 1,026,200 PGM ounces (2021: 1,214,600 PGM ounces). Total tonnes mined decreased marginally, with a 35% increase in ore tonnes mined in the period, leading to a decrease in the strip ratio to 4.3 (2021: 6.3).

Mining was impacted by drilling equipment delivery delays in the first half of the year caused by supply-chain challenges, waste-rock dumping issues following cultural-heritage work findings which increased haulage distances, and significant rainfall events. Despite these significant headwinds, tonnes mined only reduced by 2% year on year.

Total tonnes milled decreased by 2%, in line with mined production. However, this was offset by a 14% decrease in 4E built-up head grade of 2.79 g/t (2021: 3.23 g/t). The decline in the grade is a factor of mining in lower grade areas, as well as lower than anticipated grade mined in some areas. Since late 2021, there has been an extensive targeted exploration (diamond) drilling programme, together with improved geological modelling, which was embedded at the end of 2022, to increase Mineral Resource confidence ahead of mining. This has resulted in changes in the near-term ounce profile. This near-term change has not impacted the overall Mineral Resource estimation for the mine.

With mining activity held mostly constant, total cash operating costs were driven by above-CPI inflationary increases, up 11%, to R13.9 billion. Mogalakwena's unit costs increased by 32% to R13,522 per PGM ounce (2021: R10,266 per PGM ounce).

Mogalakwena's EBITDA contribution decreased to R25.3 billion (2021: R38.6 billion), as a result of lower PGM prices and lower production but retained a solid mining EBITDA margin of 63% (2021: 69%). Return on capital employed (ROCE) decreased to 69% (2021: 141%).

Total capital expenditure (excluding capitalised waste-stripping and after allocating off-mine smelting and refining capital) increased to R6.4 billion in 2022. Stay-in-business capital expenditure was R4.6 billion (2021: R3.6 billion), while project capital expenditure increased to R1.8 billion (2021: R1.4 billion). This was due to higher capital maintenance costs, increased spend on tailings dams to meet Global Industry Standards on Tailings Management (GISTM) and purchases of heavy mining equipment (HME).

During the year, R0.5 billion was invested in breakthrough capital expenditure for the coarse-particle recovery plant (CPR), and the effluent water treatment plant both of which will be commissioned in H1 2023, real time sensing equipment, fluid management, conditioning monitoring and drilling automation initiatives.

## Short term outlook

Mogalakwena is expected to produce between 1.0 and 1.1 million PGM ounces per annum in each of the next three years. The mine can keep production levels constant despite Baobab's concentrator lease ending at the end of 2023, which is likely to reduce overall PGM production by c.80,000 ounces per annum.

Mined volumes are forecast to increase from open pit areas from about 90 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) to 140 Mtpa over the five year period to expose required ore tonnes for milling and to enable sufficient feed ahead of the new concentrator plant. 4E Grade is expected to be between 2.7grams per tonne (g/t) and 2.9g/t to 2025. Base metal production is projected to increase from c.24 kilotonnes per annum (ktpa) to 33 ktpa as the areas planned for mining contain higher base metal loads.

## Future of Mogalakwena

The Future of Mogalakwena (FoM) work continues to make good progress in the six workstreams to optimise the long-life and value creation at Mogalakwena. The workstreams are as follows:

- Resource development plan (RDP) – optimal open-pit plan, including progressing underground opportunities.
- Operational efficiencies (P101) – optimise mine plan and operational performance.
- Communities – create trusting relationships and valued partnerships.
- Technology and innovation – develop and deploy technology, including hydrogen fuel-cell trucks.
- Expanding concentrator capacity – design and build the concentrator of the future.
- Downstream processing – utilise downstream processing to maximise value.

Each of these workstreams has several steps to unlock value. While being integrated, each workstream allows for separate approval stage gates and an optimised development pathway.

We have progressed the development of the first phase of the Sandsloot decline through a twin decline system which will develop into a world class underground operation.

The first phase of the Mogalakwena community engagement programme has shown progress, with increased dialogue to find suitable solutions.

Significant work has taken place on the options for the third concentrator, although our immediate focus is to continue to improve the operating performance at Mogalakwena so that we deliver a stable platform for sustainable production.

The construction of the new concentrator, subject to approval, is likely to commence in 18 to 24 months, in line with our disciplined capital allocation approach. The intervening time will be used to further improve capital efficiencies and, therefore, returns on the asset. This also allows for time to address current supply chain disruptions, availability of construction resources and the impact of a high-inflation environment.

Over the next 18 to 24 months, we will focus specifically on:

- Further optimising the specifications and configuration of the new concentrator to ensure we maximise returns.
- Incorporating our latest in-field learnings for the technologies, which are currently deployed on North concentrator – this includes coarse particle recovery (CPR), which brings significant energy and water efficiency and tailings reduction benefits.
- Finalise plant designs, procurement packages and secure the resources to ensure a successful execution of the project.

We are focused on being disciplined in our capital allocation to ensure we deliver the highest-value opportunity, while the additional time allows us to improve technology deployment and capital efficiency. There is minimal net present value (NPV) impact from starting construction in 2026 or 2028 due to availability and quality of ore to be fed into the concentrator. As the twin exploration underground decline ramps up, higher-grade material will be available to feed into the concentrator, which would offset the likely 18–24-month time lag before a decision is made to start construction of the third concentrator.

## Amandelbult

| Total production (M&C) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | **712,500** | 773,200 | (8) |
| Platinum | **361,000** | 391,500 | (8) |
| Palladium | **165,200** | 180,000 | (8) |
| Chrome (tonnes) | **771,700** | 883,900 | (13) |

Amandelbult decreased PGM production by 8% to 712,500 PGM ounces (2021: 773,200 ounces). The decrease was largely due to the closure of infrastructure at Tumela Upper, a reduced

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footprint in the current open-pit mining area as it reaches end of life, poor ground conditions at Dishaba, as well as the impact of Eskom load-shedding.

Safety at Amandelbult has seen significant improvement, with the operation achieving two consecutive years fatality-free. The improved safety performance is attributable to many safety features that have been implemented – for example, the introduction of large-scale cover support at Tumela 15E Drop Down (15EDD), and blast-on-mesh, rock nets and bolting, which will be rolled out across Dishaba, and has reduced fall-of-ground related injuries by 50%. Other key safety initiatives include the roll-out of scraper-winch proximity detection technology, increased safety campaigns, issuing of stop notes to address poor-compliant workplaces and increased visible felt leadership.

The implementation of modernisation has seen some benefits, with Tumela Lower implementing cycle mining, which led to a 20% increase in square metres per stoping employee; this, in turn, led to a 13% increase in production compared with 2021. Cycle mining was not fully implemented at Dishaba, owing to difficult ground conditions, resulting in a loss of mining flexibility. This led to a reduction in development (which will be a priority for the coming year).

Mechanisation at Amandelbult is advancing at the 15EDD project. PGM production from this section contributed 19,600 ounces, and a decision on whether to continue the mechanised aspect of the project will be made by the end of 2023. Other areas with mechanisation potential are being assessed; these include the Middellaagte project, which has potential for a mechanised decline from surface and the Tumela One Sub-shaft project (which is a life extension of Tumela Lower) and has been brought forward by 7 years through the recent upgrade to the Tumela One -shaft capacity.

The base case for development of the mine will target modernised conventional mining methods until a suitable alternative has been proven.

Amandelbult also saw a reduction in surface material relative to the prior period, which has lower grade, and therefore resulted in a higher overall 4E built-up head grade of 4.27 g/t (2021: 4.18 g/t).

Chrome production decreased by 13% to 771,700 tonnes of chrome concentrate on a 100% basis (2021: 883,900) following an 11% reduction in tonnes milled from underground sources. Our share of production was 74% of total volume, or 571,100 tonnes.

At the end of 2022, a decision was made to decommission the c.50-year-old Merensky concentrator at Amandelbult, due to high operating costs and capital requirements. In line with our disciplined capital allocation framework, capital is prioritised in the highest returning options; as a result, greater efficiencies can be achieved by upgrading and debottlenecking the existing U1 and U2 concentrators at Amandelbult. These are capital-light projects, that will enable tonnes mined to increase to c.7 million tonnes per annum by 2032 and can be milled at higher efficiency and lower cost through the existing infrastructure.

Cash operating costs at Amandelbult increased by 2% to R13.1 billion, as improved mining efficiencies and fixed cost reduction emanating from infrastructure closures were offset by above-CPI inflationary cost increases. Unit costs increased by 11% to R18,444 per PGM ounce (2021: R16,665 per PGM ounce) due to lower volumes of PGMs produced.

EBITDA decreased by 30% to R17.0 billion (2021: R24.2 billion), with a mining EBITDA margin of 52% (2021: 58%). ROCE decreased to 153% (2021: 253%).

Total capital expenditure (after allocating off-mine smelting and refining capital) reduced to R1.7 billion in 2022 from R1.6 billion in 2021. Stay-in-business capital expenditure increased to R1.0 billion (2021: R744 million), breakthrough (P101) capital projects increased to R518 million (2021: R512 million), and life-extension capital projects reduced to R126 million (2021: R319 million), due to lower spend at Tumela 15E Drop Down.

## Future of Amandelbult

We remain committed to ensure the safe, stable, and capable operations of the narrow vein mining operation. With the roll-out of modernised mining practices, we have seen the impact on safety performance and believe that it is possible to maintain this safety performance. For this reason, the base case for Amandelbult will be modernised mining methods.

We recognise, however, that mechanised mining remains the safest and most efficient mining method and will therefore continue our work to find alternative mining methods to work toward zero injury mining and to take Amandelbult down the cost curve.

This resulted in us identifying focused workstreams within an integrated framework:

- Modernisation: improving safety, efficiencies and productivity across the conventional mining area and applying mechanisation principles and thinking to the mining processes.
- Mechanised mining of new areas where it is successful: Mining studies and projects to transform Amandelbult into a mechanised complex.
- Concentrator projects: Studies and capital light projects at the concentrators, incorporating new technologies, to support the mining studies and life of asset plan.
- Integrated sustainable infrastructure plan to reduce the water and energy requirement, minimising the physical footprint and set Amandelbult on the path to carbon neutrality.
- Social management to ensure inclusive procurement opportunities, skills upliftment, and implementation of the sustainable mining plan.

### Modernisation

The modernisation programme at Amandelbult utilises modern technologies to improve safety, mine productivity and simplify operational logistics. We have modified mine operation continuously. More recently we have rolled out rock nets, LED lighting, winch proximity detection and timberless stoping across the operations.

### Mechanisation

*Tumela 15 East Drop Down*

Tumela 15EDD was approved in December 2018 to trial the potential for utilising mechanised equipment in a traditionally conventional mining area. The project is a fully trackless operation utilising narrow reef equipment (NRE) and low-profile equipment (LP). Modifications have been made to the equipment to better improve performance within the current mining arrangements. Technical challenges on the NRE dozer and face drill rigs have been resolved. Additional modifications to the roof bolter are being completed, but LP equipment would be a more suitable solution to increase the speed of ground support in narrow vein stoping areas. Testing and trials continue, and further investment will only be considered if the desired efficiencies are met. Completion of the project is anticipated at the end of 2023.

### Replacement ounces increases to 7 Mtpa

*Tumela 1 sub-shaft*

Tumela 1 sub-shaft is in pre-feasibility for the replacement of Tumela Upper. Early access development has been approved and is in execution. The study aims to maintain current Tumela production of 270 ktpm, and both NRE and bord-and-pillar mining methods are being trialed.

*Tumela Middellaagte Phase 1*

Middellaagte is a project currently in pre-feasibility A study phase. The project consists of declines from surface and underground development from the 620/E decline and 15 East level 10. The study focused on two main mining methods, both NRE (currently at 15EDD) and bord-and-pillar. Surface land use from Cronimet has been secured, two to three years ahead of plan, allowing access from surface. Production is estimated to be between 110 ktpm to 180 ktpm, depending on mining method and access areas, and will start with an opencast mine in 2023.

## Unki

| Total production (M&C) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | **232,100** | 204,600 | 13 |
| Platinum | **104,700** | 91,100 | 15 |
| Palladium | **89,600** | 80,200 | 12 |

Total PGM production at Unki increased by 13% to 232,100 PGM ounces (2021: 204,600 PGM ounces). Tonnes milled increased by 19% as mining activity increased to fill the expanded concentrator capacity following the successful debottlenecking project, which has increased capacity from c.180,000 tonnes per month to approximately 210,000 tonnes per month in Q4 2021. This was partially offset by a 3% reduction in 4E built-up head grade from 3.52g/t to 3.42g/t.

Cash operating costs rose by 32%, or R0.9 billion, to R3.6 billion as a result of the increased mining activity, an 11% weakening of the rand to the US dollar and above-CPI inflationary cost increases. Unit costs increased by 17% to R15,636 per PGM ounce (2021: R13,392 per PGM ounce). This reflects a 5% increase to $955 per PGM ounce when expressed in US dollar money terms.

Unki's EBITDA decreased by 31% to R4.3 billion (2021: R6.2 billion), with a mining EBITDA margin of 47% (2021: 62%). Return on capital employed (ROCE) decreased to 58% (2021: 114%).

Total capital expenditure (after off-mine smelting and refining capital) decreased to R650 million from R1.1 billion in 2021. Stay-in-business capital expenditure was R496 million, while project capital expenditure was R154 million (2021: R545 million and R525 million respectively). Project capital reduced in 2022 following the completion of the Concentrator debottlenecking project in 2021.

## Mototolo

| Total production (M&C) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | **289,900** | 244,400 | 19 |
| Platinum | **132,700** | 112,700 | 18 |
| Palladium | **84,200** | 70,200 | 20 |

Total PGM production at Mototolo increased by 19% to 289,900 PGM ounces (2021: 244,400 PGM ounces). Production benefited from a 10% increase in tonnes milled due to the successful commissioning of the concentrator debottlenecking project to 240 ktpm from 210 ktpm during the first half of 2021. In addition, better ground conditions led to a 6% increase in 4E built-up head grade to 3.34g/t (2021: 3.14g/t).

Cash operating costs at Mototolo rose by R0.6 billion or 18%, to R3.9 billion as a result of the increased mining activity and above-CPI inflationary cost increases. Unit costs decreased marginally to R13,619 per PGM ounce (2021: R13,651 per PGM ounce) due to the higher PGM ounces produced.

Mototolo's EBITDA decreased by 27% to R6.5 billion (2021: R8.9 billion), with a mining EBITDA margin of 61% (2021: 67%). Return on capital employed (ROCE) decreased to 129% (2021: 229%).

Total capital expenditure (after allocating off-mine smelting and refining capital) increased to R1 billion from R644 million in 2021. Stay-in-business capital expenditure was R526 million, while project capital expenditure was R489 million (2021: R552 million and R92 million respectively). Project capital increased as the Mototolo/Der Brochen project capital work commenced.

The Mototolo/Der Brochen life-extension project was approved by the Board in December 2021, in line with our strategic priority of maximising value from our core portfolio of assets by using existing Mototolo infrastructure and enabling mining to extend into the Der Brochen resource. This will extend the life of the asset beyond 30 years at a capital cost of c.R4 billion.

Execution of the project commenced during 2022 and will bring into operation a new shaft to progressively complement production from existing shaft infrastructure at Mototolo. Key water use licence and environment management programmes have been approved. Important milestones in 2023 will be completing the box-cut and starting to sink the decline to maintain 240 ktpm. Feasibility studies to expand this project to 320ktpm are underway and anticipated to be completed at the end of 2023.

## Joint operations

Total PGM production from joint operations (Modikwa and Kroondal) are on an attributable own-mined basis, reflecting 50% of total volume respectively.

| Total production (M&C) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | **388,500** | 421,500 | (8) |
| Platinum | **177,000** | 189,000 | (6) |
| Palladium | **114,500** | 124,900 | (8) |

## Kroondal

| Total production (M&C) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | **244,000** | 275,100 | (11) |
| Platinum | **119,300** | 131,500 | (9) |
| Palladium | **60,400** | 69,700 | (13) |

Kroondal's production decreased by 11% to 244,000 PGM ounces (2021: 275,100 PGM ounces) due to poor geological conditions and the Simunye shaft ramp-down to end of life. Lower volumes were partly offset by new production from opencast production.

Our share of Kroondal's costs increased by 8% or R0.3 billion to R3.6 billion due to above-CPI cost increases. Unit costs per PGM ounce produced increased by 22% to R14,853 (2021: R12,199) owing to higher costs.

Attributable EBITDA decreased by 37% to R6.6 billion (2021: R10.4 billion), with a mining EBITDA margin of 64% (2021: 69%).

Our attributable capital expenditure (after allocating off-mine smelting and refining capital), increased to R423 million in 2022 from R364 million in 2021. This was largely allocated to replacing aging equipment to sustain production.

## Modikwa

| Total production (M&C) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | **144,500** | 146,400 | (1) |
| Platinum | **57,700** | 57,500 | — |
| Palladium | **54,100** | 55,200 | (2) |
| Chrome (tonnes) | **59,200** | 8,700 | 580 |

Modikwa's production decreased marginally by 1% to 144,500 PGM ounces (2021: 146,400 PGM ounces). Platinum output was flat year on year. The mine has increased its Merensky mining during 2022 to 88,000 tonnes from 12,000 tonnes in the prior year, which resulted in an overall lower 4E built-up head grade of 3.65g/t, down 5% from the prior period.

The chrome plant was commissioned in Q4 2021; as a result, we saw a significant increase in chrome tonnes from Modikwa.

Unit costs per PGM ounce produced increased by 25% to R18,172 (2021: R14,578) owing to higher costs and constant volume. Our share of Modikwa's costs increased by 23%, or R0.5 billion, to R2.6 billion on the back of above-CPI cost increases, once off settling payments with the outgoing development contractors and higher profit share incentives to employees compared to 2021.

Attributable EBITDA decreased by 25% to R3.4 billion (2021: R4.6 billion), with a mining EBITDA margin of 58% (2021: 63%).

Attributable capital expenditure (after allocating off-mine smelting and refining capital) increased 50% to R580 million in 2022 (R386 million in 2021). Stay-in-business capital expenditure was R556 million, and project capital was R24 million (2021: R292 million and R94 million respectively).

### Purchase of concentrate

| Total production (M&C) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | **1,374,800** | 1,440,400 | (5) |
| Platinum | **655,200** | 690,200 | (5) |
| Palladium | **319,800** | 336,800 | (5) |

Total purchase of PGM concentrate from third parties and joint operations decreased by 5% to 1,374,800 PGM ounces, as a result of lower receipts from third parties, as well as mining infrastructure closures at Kroondal.

### Refined production (from operations, excluding tolling)

| Refined production (from operations) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | 3,831,100 | 5,138,400 | (25) |
| Platinum | 1,782,900 | 2,399,900 | (26) |
| Palladium | 1,198,500 | 1,627,500 | (26) |

Refined PGM production from operations (mined and purchase of concentrate excluding toll-treated metal) decreased by 25% to 3,831,100 PGM ounces. Refined platinum production decreased by 26% to 1,782,900 ounces and refined palladium production decreased by 26% to 1,198,500 ounces.

The previous period benefited from an increase in refined production, which was due to a strong performance from the ACP Phase A unit following its rebuild and recommissioning in November 2020. As a result, there was additional drawdown of c.1.0 million PGM ounces from work-in-progress inventory in the prior period. In addition, the second half of 2022 was affected by the planned structural rebuild of the Polokwane smelter, its first rebuild in 12 years – a process that was extended by approximately two months following the receipt of sub-standard materials identified through our quality assurance processes.

The reduction in refined production was partially mitigated by strong utilisation and throughput from our other smelters, Waterval and Mortimer, helping to release some of the built-up inventory. The Polokwane smelter rebuild was completed in December 2022, with ramp-up largely completed in January 2023.

The impact of the delay to the Polokwane smelter rebuild, as well as Eskom load-shedding, net of inventory release and strong performance from Waterval and Mortimer smelters during the year, resulted in a year-end build-up in work-in-progress inventory of c.100,000 PGM ounces. It will take up to 24 months to process the built-up WIP inventory taking into account the ongoing asset reliability and structural integrity improvements which are needed on smelters, particularly Waterval and Mortimer smelters.

### Toll refined ounces

| Toll refining (from third parties) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | **622,600** | 673,700 | (8) |
| Platinum | **369,200** | 403,300 | (8) |
| Palladium | **191,800** | 205,900 | (7) |

Toll-refining volumes amounted to 622,600 PGM ounces (2021: 673,700 PGM ounces). Platinum tolled production amounted to 369,200 ounces (2021: 403,300 ounces), while palladium tolled production totaled 191,800 ounces (2021: 205,900 ounces).

### Sales volumes (excluding trading)

| Sales volumes (excluding trading) | 2022 (ounces) | 2021 (ounces) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| PGMs | 3,861,300 | 5,214,400 | (26) |
| Platinum | 1,730,900 | 2,367,300 | (27) |
| Palladium | 1,208,800 | 1,589,500 | (24) |

PGM sales volumes (excluding trading) decreased by 26% to 3,861,300 PGM ounces, in line with lower refined production.

## Financial performance

### 2022 overview

Anglo American Platinum delivered a strong financial performance in 2022, benefiting from a robust PGM price environment, albeit lower than the record PGM price highs achieved in the prior year, despite a volatile operating environment adversely impacting production due to electricity load curtailments and delays on the Polokwane smelter rebuild.

EBITDA was R74 billion (2021: R108 billion), our second highest on record, resulting in a mining EBITDA margin of 57% (2021: 65%), despite 1.4 million ounces of lower PGM sales volumes compared to the prior year. Headline earnings was R49 billion (2021: R79 billion), with headline earnings per share (HEPS) of R185.42 per share (2021: R300.42 per share).

The Company's balance sheet remains resilient with net cash of R28 billion, after paying the H2 2021 and H1 2022 dividends of R55 billion and R19.4 billion of taxes and royalties. Return on capital employed remained strong at 111%.

# 2022 Annual results continued

| Key financials | 2022 | 2021 | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dollar basket price per PGM ounce sold | 2,551 | 2,761 | (8) |
| Rand basket price per PGM ounce sold | 41,453 | 40,511 | 2 |
| Net revenue (R billion) | 164.1 | 214.6 | (24) |
| Adjusted EBITDA (R billion) | 73.9 | 108.4 | (32) |
| Mining EBITDA margin (%) | 57 | 65 | (8pp) |
| Basic earnings (R billion) | 49.2 | 79.0 | (38) |
| Basic earnings per share (R/share) | 186.67 | 300.23 | (38) |
| Headline earnings (R billion) | 48.8 | 79.0 | (38) |
| Headline earnings per share (R/share) | 185.42 | 300.42 | (38) |
| Net cash (R billion) | 27.8 | 49.1 | (43) |
| Dividend per share (R/share) | 115 | 300 | (62) |
| ROCE (%) | 111 | 183 | (72pp) |

## Revenue

Net revenue was R164.1 billion in 2022, 24% down on 2021 (R214.6 billion). This reflected a 26% decline in sales volumes due to:

- 2021 featuring a significant release of work-in-progress inventory from own production that had built up due to the ACP shut down in 2020.
- Lower refined production as quality assurance processes detected sub-standard materials received for the Polokwane smelter rebuild.

2022 saw a weaker average PGM dollar basket price owing to lower levels of automotive production as global supply chains remain constrained amid some early indications of a slowing global economy. Year on year, the platinum achieved price was 11% lower, palladium 15% lower and rhodium reduced by 20%. The realised PGM dollar basket price declined by 8% to $2,551 per PGM ounce in 2022, however, the realised PGM basket rand price was 2% higher at R41,453 per PGM ounce sold owing to a 11% depreciation in the Rand/Dollar exchange rate.

Revenue from third-party purchases was R1.5 billion, 33% higher than 2021, while revenue from tolling amounted to R1.5 billion for the year, 7% higher than 2021.

## Cost of sales

Cost of sales decreased by 15% to R94 billion in 2022 as a result of lower purchases of concentrate cost due to lower prices, partially offset by higher mining and processing costs, which increased by 11% to R44 billion. This compares to the South African Producer Price Index for Mining for 2022 of 18%. Compared to the prior year, input costs of consumables were up, especially for items such as caustic soda 70%, oil 64%, explosives 30% and processing chemicals 22%. Electricity increased by 11%, while maintenance costs increased by 16% due to the need to ensure asset integrity at our operations. Labour and contractor costs increased by 7%.

Cash operating costs per PGM ounce produced increased by 20% to R15,338 per PGM ounce (2021: R12,831 per PGM ounce), predominantly impacted by the effects of higher commodity linked consumables, maintenance costs and the effect of 7% lower own-mined production. The 2022 unit cost was in line with guidance of R15,300 per PGM ounce.

The value of inventory increased by R11.4 billion from December 2021 due to the impact of the Polokwane smelter rebuild delay, increased mining costs and higher rand PGM prices impacting the purchases of concentrate inventory valuation.

Other costs decreased by R1.2 billion to R10.3 billion (2021: R11.5 billion), primarily reflecting a 30% decrease in royalty costs of R2.1 billion on the back of lower revenue, partially offset by an increase in transport cost and study costs supporting the future of Mogalakwena options.

## Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation, and amortisation (EBITDA)

EBITDA was 32% lower than in 2021at R74 billion (2021: R108 billion). The impact of lower prices is R14.3 billion, coupled with CPI inflationary impact of R3.2 billion, reducing EBITDA by R17.5 billion. This was partially offset by R13.9 billion lower royalties and the weaker Rand/Dollar exchange rate.

Excluding the above-mentioned factors and the prior year ACP matte stock release benefit of R27 billion, EBITDA is 4% lower than 2021. EBITDA was also negatively impacted by lower M&C production and the Polokwane smelter rebuild delay and above CPI cost inflation, resulting in a R3.4 billion reduction in EBITDA.

## Headline earnings

We achieved headline earnings of R49 billion (2021: R79 billion) resulting in headline earnings per share of R185.42 (2021: R300.42). The decline in headline earnings reflects the 8% lower PGM dollar basket price of $2,551 and 26% lower sales volumes. Net deferred consideration remeasurements from the disposal of Rustenburg and Union mines and the acquisition of Mototolo mine were negative compared to the large increase in 2021 resulting from a change in economic and operating assumptions year on year. Taxation decreased in line with lower profits.

## Capital expenditure

Total capital expenditure in 2022 was R16.9 billion, mainly comprising stay-in-business capital expenditure of R9.6 billion (2021: R7.3 billion).

| Capital expenditure (R billion) | 2022 | 2021 | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total capital expenditure | 16.9 | 13.6 | 24 |
| Total sustaining capital | 14.1 | 10.8 | 31 |
| Stay-in-business | 9.6 | 7.3 | 32 |
| Capitalised waste stripping | 3.6 | 3.1 | 16 |
| Life extension | 0.9 | 0.4 | 125 |
| Breakthrough projects | 1.9 | 2.0 | (5) |
| Growth capital | 0.9 | 0.8 | 13 |

Total capital expenditure increased by 24% driven by capital inflation of 11% and higher expenditure across the portfolio, as well as increased costs to bring in specific skilled labour.

Sustaining capital expenditure for the year was incurred mainly on capital maintenance to sustain asset integrity, such as the Polokwane smelter, ACP, slag-cleaning and Waterval furnace rebuilds as well as buying new and replacing heavy mining equipment at Mogalakwena and upgrading the Blinkwater tailings dam facility standards to global industry benchmark. In addition, we increased expenditure on asset life extension projects such as the development of Tumela 15E mechanised dropdown and Mototolo/Der Brochen replacement projects. We expect stay-in-business capital and asset life extension capital to revert to between R9.0 - R11.0 billion in the longer term.

Breakthrough project capital of R1.9 billion was incurred on the modernisation of Amandelbult and RBMR copper debottlenecking projects, as well as technology projects at Mogalakwena including Coarse Particle Recovery (CPR) and Amandelbult PGM recovery improvements.

Growth capital of R0.9 billion was incurred mainly on progress associated to the Mogalakwena twin decline project.

## Working capital

Net trade working capital (inventory, trade debtors, trade creditors and customer prepayment) was R8.8 billion (9 days), compared to the negative R4.2 billion at 31 December 2021 ((10) days).

Build-up of work-in-progress inventory at year-end was a net increase of c.100,000 PGM ounces (R4 billion), due to the delay of the Polokwane smelter rebuild as well as Eskom load-shedding, partially offset by strong performance from Waterval and Mortimer smelters. The build-up in work-in-progress is expected to be released in 2023 and 2024. Higher mining and POC cost and a weaker rand increased the valuation of inventory by R9.3 billion, partially offset by the stock count adjustment of R2.0 billion.

Working capital further increased due to a decrease in the customer prepayment liability of R3.2 billion, partially offset by higher net trade creditors and debtors of R1.6 billion due to higher purchase of concentrate creditors at year end.

ROCE of 111% was lower than 2021, but still strong, driven by a sustained rand basket price.

## Net cash and liquidity

The Company ended the year in a net cash position of R27.8 billion compared to net cash of R49.1 billion at the end of December 2021. Cash generated from operating activities contributed R45.4 billion after paying taxes and royalties of R19.4 billion. During the year, the Company received net deferred consideration receipts on assets sales and acquisition of R2.9 billion. The effect of the weaker exchange rate contributed R1.2 billion.

The cash was used to fund capital expenditure and capitalised waste stripping, collectively amounting to R16.9 billion, and to pay dividends to shareholders of R55 billion. The Company is in a net cash position of R4.8 billion, excluding the current customer prepayment value of R23 billion.

Liquidity headroom is at R26 billion, comprising both undrawn committed facilities of R21 billion and cash of R5 billion, excluding the customer prepayment.

## Dividend

The Company's dividend policy targets a payout ratio of 40% of headline earnings. In line with our disciplined capital-allocation framework, supported by the strong balance sheet, the board has declared a second half cash dividend of R9 billion, or R34 per share, to our shareholders. This brings the aggregate 2022 dividend to R30 billion or R115 per share, equivalent to a 62% payout on full-year 2022 headline earnings.

The dividend applies to all shareholders on the register on 31 March 2023 and is payable on 3 April 2023.

## Significant accounting matters

### Change in estimate – inventory quantities

During the year, 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 R2.1 billion. This results in the recognition of an after-tax loss of R1.5 billion.

### Disposal

On 12 August 2022, Anglo American Platinum announced that together with its joint venture partner, Atlatsa Resources Corporation, it has completed all the conditions precedent related to the sale of their joint interest in Bokoni Platinum Mines Proprietary Limited to a wholly owned subsidiary of African Rainbow Minerals Limited (ARM) for a total cash consideration payable at closing of R3.5 billion.

The effective date of the transaction was 1 September 2022, when ARM took over the ownership, control, and management of Bokoni.

# PGM market review

Anglo American Platinum produces all the platinum group metals (PGMs), which include platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, and iridium, as well as by-products including gold, nickel, copper, and chrome.

### Prices

PGM prices remained robust in 2022, although annual averages were lower than the record annual average seen in 2021. Of the individual PGMs, ruthenium had the smallest fall, down 3%, while rhodium had the largest fall, down 23%. Other PGMs averaged 11–12% lower. The PGM average realised basket price was $2,551 per ounce, 8% lower than in 2021($2,761 per ounce). A weaker rand boosted the rand basket price to R 41,453 per ounce, 2% higher than in 2021.

# 2022 Annual results continued

Most individual PGMs remained at historically high levels. Rhodium's 2022 average of $15,465 per ounce (JM base price), for example, while 23% lower than in 2021, was nearly 40% higher than in 2020 and four times its 2019 level.

Palladium's average of $2,111 per ounce (LBMA Palladium Price) was 12% below its 2021 level, and slightly below its 2020 average, though considerably higher than in 2019. Its price was extremely volatile over the year, spiking to a new all-time high on 7 March of $3,339 per ounce, but beginning and ending the year well below $2,000 per ounce.

Platinum's 2022 average of $961 per ounce (LBMA Platinum price) was down 11% year on year as a stronger US dollar took its toll. Its annual average was still higher than in 2020 or 2019, however, and this was especially true in currencies other than the US dollar. The metal finished the year notably higher than it began it.

The minor PGMs, iridium and ruthenium, saw somewhat divergent performances, with iridium's average of $4,457 per ounce down 12% on 2021's average, while ruthenium's $551 per ounce was only 3% lower. 2022's lower prices reflected a modest softening of industrial demand, but the prices of both remain historically elevated.

## Supply and demand summary

The supply-demand balances of the three major PGMs tightened in 2022. Platinum saw a significantly smaller surplus, while palladium and rhodium returned to deficit after a surplus in 2021.

The main driver behind these shifts was on the supply side. Refined mine production of all PGMs fell heavily, mainly due to lower South African refined production. That was always going to fall from above the exceptional level in 2021, which had additional work-in-progress inventory released, exacerbated by Eskom power outages and lower smelter availability.
Refined production was lower from North America as well, as flooding saw production cease for a while at a US palladium mine. Secondary supply, largely from recycled autocatalysts, was also notably weaker as a shortage of scrapped vehicles continued to weigh.

Gross refined demand also fell for platinum and palladium, but by much less than supply did, while for rhodium it increased. Demand in the largest sector, autocatalysts, rose as auto production recovered from a poor performance in 2021. Ongoing substitution of palladium by platinum in some gasoline catalysts meant this benefited platinum more than palladium. PGM industrial demand fell, as capacity expansions were lower than in 2021, in addition to a general industrial slowdown (rhodium was the exception, increasing due to some substitution in its favour). Platinum and palladium also saw reduced investment demand.

PGM price movements only sometimes reflected movements in underlying balances. In the first half, a much bigger factor was concern over the supply impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Russia accounts for about 22% of newly mined PGMs, but about 40% of palladium, and many market participants naturally feared the tough economic response from the G7 countries and others would in some way interrupt the flow of Russian PGMs. The prices of platinum, palladium and rhodium all peaked in March, with palladium at a record high, but these gains quickly dissipated. No countries levied sanctions on PGMs, and despite various frictions much Russian metal kept flowing to end-users.

Further price weakness came by mid-year as the easing of immediate supply concerns brought to the fore weakening demand prospects and the impact of a rapidly rising US dollar.

In the third quarter palladium and rhodium stabilised, however, as recovering global auto production and lower mine supply saw balances tighten. Platinum was helped by these factors but continued to fall as the dollar hit new highs. In the fourth quarter, these trends reversed again as concerns over the economic outlook for 2023 hit palladium and rhodium, while platinum rallied on a turn in the US dollar as traders reassessed the Federal Reserve's rates outlook.

## Platinum

Starting 2022 at just under $1,000 per ounce, platinum rallied in price on the back of the Russia-Ukraine situation, to an eight-month high of $1,149 per ounce on 7 March. From there, it steadily fell, first as Russian concerns eased and later as demand fears rose. Platinum's price weakness was exacerbated by a strong US dollar, which steadily gained to reach a 20-year high in June 2022. Platinum enjoyed periodic rallies; those in April and May were helped by signs of a limited availability of metal in the London market. But by 27 June platinum fell to its low of $907 per ounce as global markets started to be concerned about recession, and a further rise in the US dollar saw it hit its low of the year of $836 per ounce on 2 September. Thereafter, platinum began to rally. At first, it did this despite further gains in the US dollar, helped by signs of struggling South African mine production. From late September, it enjoyed a further tailwind as the dollar pulled back. This took it, by year-end, to $1,065 per ounce, 11% higher than it ended 2021.

## Palladium

The palladium price was exceptionally volatile in 2022. Starting the year at under $2,000 per ounce, it soon rallied on supply concerns stemming from Russia's invasion of Ukraine. By 7 March it had reached a new all-time high of $3,339 per ounce as it looked like western economic sanctions would restrict Russian PGM flow. When these did not materialise, palladium fell back below $2,200 per ounce by the end of the month. Another rally, taking palladium above $2,500 per ounce, happened from 8 April, after the LPPM (London Platinum and Palladium Market which oversees the London palladium market) suspended Russian refiners and said new Russian metal would not be accepted as 'Good Delivery'. This was also short-lived, and palladium's fall accelerated through April and May as demand side risks became the focus, as China's auto market was hamstrung by Covid-19 lockdowns.

From July, palladium gradually strengthened, helped by stronger global automotive sales and production and weaker mine supply. Trading mostly between $2,000 per ounce and $2,200 per ounce, it peaked in early October at over $2,300 per ounce. Thereafter, broad economic concerns saw it weaken significantly, to below $1,900 per ounce later that month, and to $1,800 per ounce in November. On 23 December, it hit its low of the year at $1,658 per ounce as China's struggles with Covid-19 hurt sentiment. A modest rally into year-end meant it ended 2022 at $1,788 per ounce, 7% lower than it ended 2021.

### Rhodium

Rhodium began 2022 at $14,150 per ounce, and soon firmed as demand expectations improved. It surged higher after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, peaking at $22,200 per ounce on 7 March, its highest price since June 2021. This was despite Russia being a relatively small supplier of mined rhodium, testament to a tight underlying supply/demand situation. The price soon fell back though, reaching $13,450 per ounce by mid-June, before rallying modestly to end the half at $14,000 per ounce.

It stayed around that $14,000 per ounce level for much of the next four months, with periodic rallies to around $15,000 per ounce. In November, as the outlook for automotive production and sales darkened, it started to weaken once more. By late December it had fallen to the low $12,000s per ounce, its weakest since September 2021, and it ended the year at $12,250 per ounce, down 13% year on year.

### Minor PGMs

Minor PGMs, iridium and ruthenium, enjoyed another historically strong year, though their average prices of $4,457 per ounce for iridium and $551 per ounce (JM base price) for ruthenium were down 3% and 2% respectively in 2021.

Starting relatively weak, as the price falls seen in second half 2021 continued into early 2022, both metals rallied strongly in March on supply fears and healthy downstream demand. They peaked in April/May, having recovered just under half of the fall they saw in late 2021. Towards the end of the first half and through the third quarter they moved lower again, as industrial demand (95% of the demand for each metal) softened globally. For ruthenium, this continued to year-end, with its December price the lowest seen since early 2021. Iridium, however, remained above its 2022 low and rallied strongly again in December.

Iridium's role alongside platinum as a catalyst on PEM electrolysers, the preferred way to make green hydrogen, remains a small demand source at present but an aggressive ramp-up in electrolysers manufacturing has likely seen some accelerated purchasing.

### Automotive

As the largest PGM demand sector, what happens in the automotive sector is of key importance for PGMs.

Overall, in 2022, PGM automotive demand rose 3%, thanks to a 7% increase in overall light vehicle production and higher PGM loadings on (lower) heavy-duty vehicle production. This would have been a disappointing outcome at the start of the year, but a welcome one only a few months in, when Russia's invasion of Ukraine and China's Covid-19 lockdowns saw light vehicle production falter. The positive result came about as from mid-year light vehicle production saw a strong recovery on improved supply-chains and robust demand.

### Light-duty vehicles

After a poor start to the year, which was caused largely by lockdowns in China and ongoing supply-chain issues, global light vehicle production rebounded from May onwards and, through the third quarter, on the back of easing chip shortages and robust demand. As this had been a weak period in 2021 due to the then worsening chip shortage, year-on-year growth rates were impressive. Even more positively, in this period volumes were back to their pre-Covid 2017-2019 range. Momentum remained strong into year-end, although China's Covid-19 struggles meant December disappointed.

For full-year, GlobalData (Light Vehicle Production Forecast, January 2023), an automotive research group, estimate light vehicle production rose 7% to 82.0 million vehicles. This was lower than analysts' forecasts of around 10% at the start of 2021 but higher than the 3–4% forecast at mid-year.

Regionally, light vehicle production in 2022 was higher than in 2021 almost everywhere. In India, light vehicle production increased by 18% (Source: Anglo American from national data), as are other figures in this section), while in China and the USA it was up 11%. Mexico and Korea were both 9% higher. In Western Europe, volumes rose 6%, led by a 9% increase in Germany, but Eastern Europe saw volumes fall as Russian output collapsed.

Demand for light vehicles remained strong. This is not apparent from the headline numbers for global light vehicle sales, which declined by 1% over 2021's level (Anglo American estimate using national data, as are other light vehicle sales figures). This though largely reflects a scarcity of new vehicles. Sales growth lagged production growth because in 2021 sales exceeded production as inventories were run down; in 2022, there was a modest increase in inventory.

Light vehicle sales were strongest in China, rising 7% over 2021. A poor start to the year as further lockdowns were imposed was soon forgotten from May as those lockdowns were removed and a generous auto stimulus package was implemented. Only at year-end did sales falter, as the country's struggles to contain and cope with Covid-19 and consumers stayed away.

In Europe and the USA sales fell, in the former by 4%, and the latter by 8%, compared with 2021's level. This was largely inventory driven, and mostly seen in the first half, with manufacturers prioritising larger and more profitable models. As production improved from mid-year, sales did too. The well-flagged pressures on consumers from rising interest rates and the higher cost-of-living had little impact in this period.

Production volume is the biggest determinant of PGM use in light duty vehicles (LDVs), but technological factors also play a key role. These include vehicle size, catalyst technology (such as higher loadings of PGMs to meet new emissions legislation) and choice of drivetrain (gasoline/diesel/battery/fuel cell).

Emission standards around the world continue to tighten but 2022 saw few new light vehicle standards introduced. As such, we think PGM loadings were stable, with some continued modest thrifting in China (where regulatory requirements make it easier) offset by a slight increase in the USA and Europe on the back of greater hybridisation.

# 2022 Annual results continued

Platinum continued to take some share from palladium, as it benefited from a shift by some manufacturers to using platinum-palladium-rhodium catalysts in gasoline catalysts, from exclusively palladium-rhodium catalysts. This 'substitution' began in reasonable volumes in 2021 in underfloor catalysts and has now extended to some close coupled catalysts as earlier programmes bear fruit.

Battery-electric vehicles (BEVs), which do not have internal combustion engines and hence do not need PGM-based catalysts, continue to take a rising share of new vehicle production. We estimate globally this share was nearly 10% in 2022, against 6% in 2021. China led the way with exceptionally strong BEV sales, while the USA saw decent growth from a low base. In Western Europe, a global leader in BEV adoption, sales growth slowed.

Fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV) sales also grew, albeit remaining at very small volumes, as the two available passenger car models were joined by several FCEV light-commercial vehicle models.

## Medium and heavy-duty vehicles

PGM demand from medium- and heavy-duty trucks (HDV) rose by 4% in 2022 compared to 2021. This was despite a 16% fall in global production, according to GlobalData (Commercial Vehicle Forecast, Q4 2022).

The global fall in HDV production was due to China, where truck production nearly halved, as several Covid-19 lockdowns and the legacy of the 2020 boom continued to drag on the market. In contrast, truck production in Western Europe rose 10% in 2022 over 2021 and by 6% in the USA 6%, with both nearing their pre-Covid levels (source: GlobalData).

That HDV PGM demand still expanded is because of two reasons. First, a 'mix effect' – the heaviest loadings of PGM are on trucks in the US, Western Europe, and Japan, where production grew. Secondly, in China, where production fell sharply, average loadings grew significantly as China VI trucks became the norm. India also saw loadings increase as Bharat VI compliant trucks became more widespread.

## Industrial

Industrial PGM demand has been a very positive area for demand in recent years, coping well with Covid-19 related issues and enjoying a longer term boost from strong industrial growth in China. Platinum industrial demand has done particularly well, with demand in 2021 nearly 3 million ounces, up 50% in just five years.

In 2022, platinum industrial demand fell back by 7%, though to a still historically high level of 2.7 million ounces.

The cause of this contraction was in the glass industry. There was a slower pace of capacity expansion and less stock building by Chinese manufacturers. Most other sectors saw a moderate increase.

Palladium industrial demand, a smaller sector, fell by 9% to 1.1 million ounces. This reflected an ongoing shift away from palladium in dental alloys and a slower pace of capacity expansion in the Chinese chemical industry.

Rhodium industrial demand bucked the trend, gaining 20% in 2022 over a low level in 2021. Some Chinese glass manufacturers have taken advantage of lower rhodium prices to purchase rhodium, despite an ongoing shift to a higher platinum ratio in platinum/rhodium bushings.

## Jewellery

Global gross jewellery demand accounts for just under 20% of gross platinum demand. Volumes once again fell in 2022, down an estimated 4% from an already weak base in 2021.

The global total was hit by a 20% fall in China, the largest national consumer, as platinum continued to lose share to gold and overall jewellery sales were hit by Covid-19 lockdowns and poor consumer confidence.

Elsewhere. India put in a strong performance, as platinum jewellery recovered from having been hit for two years by the fall-out from multiple waves of Covid-19. Volumes remain well below their pre-Covid-19 highs, however.

In the USA and Europe, platinum jewellery manufacturing volumes continued to rise, in both to a level far higher than it was pre-Covid. Ongoing robust consumer spending and a higher number of weddings, many postponed from 2020 and 2021 owing to Covid-19, were behind the increase and helped offset a broader switch away from goods to services amid some darkening economic headwinds.

## Investment

PGMs saw disinvestment in 2022. This was driven by sizeable outflows in both platinum and palladium exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

Platinum's outflows, at 561.000 ounces, were very substantial, leaving holdings at just over 3 million ounces, their lowest since mid-2019. Selling was consistent though the year, with every month except January and April seeing net outflows. We believe profit-taking (large inflows occurred in platinum when the price was below $900 per ounce in 2019) and the lure of higher interest rates elsewhere were the key drivers.

Palladium ETFs saw outflows of 87,000 ounces. While relatively small in the context of the palladium market, total holdings are now down to 537,000 ounces, their lowest since early 2020. Most months saw outflows, the exception being after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, when there was some speculative buying.

Physical investment remained positive. Large platinum bars saw disinvestment from Japanese investors on profit-taking as the yen platinum price rose due to a weaker yen. This was offset, however, by strong demand for smaller bars in the USA, and platinum coins more widely.

Rhodium ETFs saw little change in 2022. Only 9,000 ounces are still held in the two funds, and only one is accepting new money; as such, the impact of these is now unlikely to be large.

## Mine and secondary supply

Global refined PGM mine supply fell by 8% in 2022. The biggest fall came in South Africa, where lower processing of work-in-progress stock, planned maintenance, smelter issues and power shortages contributed to a 13% fall. North American output was down by 7% owing to a flood at a US palladium mine. Zimbabwe experienced a 9% increase. Russian output was flat year on year, a relatively weak performance given 2021 was disrupted by mining issues, with more opaque export data making it difficult to determine how much of the mined PGM was shipped and sold.

So far, the various economic measures taken against Russia after its invasion of Ukraine have added frictions to flows of newly mined PGMs but have not restricted them. Norilsk's half-yearly numbers showed its refined sales had fallen more than refined production, explained as "disruption of supply chain". Trade data gives some further clues as to flows. Russia has stopped publishing PGM export data, but other countries reported continuing but lower PGM imports from Russia. However, the data is not conclusive.

Secondary supply of PGMs fell again in 2022 over 2021. The lack of availability of new vehicles, and high second-hand car prices, kept used car scrappage considerably below normal levels. Meanwhile, several operational issues continue to be experienced on the recycling side, including volatile PGM prices and technical issues in processing,

## Future trends - hydrogen economy

Over the longer term, there is considerable demand potential for PGMs from hydrogen-related uses. Going forward, the production and consumption of hydrogen will provide a way to make far greater use of renewable energy to meet climate targets. PGMs are used both in Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM) fuel cells, which convert hydrogen to electrical energy, as well as in PEM electrolysers, which are one of the two main technologies used to make 'green' hydrogen from renewable energy and water. Increasingly, we also expect PGMs to play a role in alkaline electrolysers, the other main technology. PGMs are also central to other facets of the hydrogen ecosystem, from storage to purification.

The commitment of world leaders to curb growth in global temperatures to 1.5°C, and the continued focus on 'net zero' across governments, business, and society, have underscored the need for innovative solutions such as hydrogen. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), nine countries, covering 30% of global energy emissions, released hydrogen strategies in 2021–2022, bringing the total to 26. For example, Europe's REPowerEU energy security plan, announced in 2021, plans 10 million tonnes (Mt) of green hydrogen production per annum, plus 10Mt per annum of imports by 2030. This alone would require more than 200 GW of electrolysis. In the USA, the Inflation Reduction Act, signed in 2022, while not solely a hydrogen strategy, went even further, with munificent subsidies to incentivise the production and consumption of low-carbon hydrogen.

At present, less than 1% of global hydrogen production is 'green', but it is key to unlocking vast new demand opportunities for hydrogen, and it is forecast to grow rapidly as electrolyser installation accelerates. BNEF, an independent research group, estimates around 1.1 GW of electrolyser capacity was installed globally in 2022, of which nearly one quarter was of the PEM type. Both were more than double the 2020 number. In 2023, BNEF expect installations to more than double again.

Forecasts for the medium term are vastly higher and have been rising. The IEA calculates the project pipeline for green hydrogen at 134 GW by 2030, up from last year's estimate of 54 GW. If even early-stage projects come to fruition, it believes 240 GW could be installed. BNEF is more bullish, anticipating that, by 2030, 87 GW will be added annually. Even this, according to the IEA, would not be on target for net zero, which it says requires 850 GW of capacity by 2030.

For PGM demand, this expansion of green hydrogen production presents a positive picture. PEM electrolysers require platinum and iridium, which add reliability and efficiency, helping to reduce running costs and improve environmental performance. Current demand is quite (c.15,000 ounces of PGMs per year), but will grow rapidly in coming years, even while loadings of PGMs, especially iridium, are necessarily reduced. Alkaline electrolysers can be manufactured without PGMs, but PGMs again aid efficiency and in China are being added to alkaline electrolysers for that reason.

Looking ahead, however, the most important use of hydrogen, and the biggest potential increase in terms of PGM demand, will come from its fuel cell technology. Although platinum demand from fuel cells remains small, at under 100,000 ounces per year currently, interest is gaining traction. Hydrogen fuel cells have the potential to be used in a wide range of applications. The best-known application for fuel cells is in the transport sector, from cars to ships to trains to aircraft.

Looking ahead, however, the most important use of hydrogen, and the biggest potential increase in terms of PGM demand, will come from its fuel cell technology. Although platinum demand from fuel cells remains small, at under 100,000 ounces per year currently, interest is gaining traction. Hydrogen fuel cells have the potential to be used in a wide range of applications. The best-known application for fuel cells is in the transport sector, from cars to ships to trains to aircraft.

At present, the most encouraging sector is heavy-duty road transport, with most leading manufacturers developing fuel-cell options, and some Chinese manufacturers already commercially delivering vehicles. Sales of light FCEVs remain small, but rose in 2022, and BMW and Honda have announced new fuel cell powered options, joining Toyota and Hyundai. Various manufacturers, including Stellantis, have also introduced light-commercial vehicle fuel cell options. FCEVs require significantly less change in driver behaviour, with ranges and refuelling experiences that are comparable to existing cars. FCEVs also have different resource requirements to BEVs, and hence help to mitigate shortages of battery materials.

A key factor holding back the adoption of FCEVs has a been a lack of hydrogen and hydrogen refuelling infrastructure. The likely increase in green hydrogen production will begin to remedy the

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former, while numerous projects are under way to help with the latter. For example, TotalEnergies and Air Liquide announced in January plans to develop a network of hydrogen stations on major European road corridors. There is also further potential for fuel cells in stationary applications, with South Korea the leading exponent through its Hydrogen Portfolio Standard, which contains aggressive targets for fuel cell deployment.

## Market development

Anglo American Platinum remains at the forefront of PGM market development for the industry and is developing several existing and new opportunity areas for our metals that contain the possibility for several million ounces per annum of incremental demand.

Through active market development we nurture new demand for PGMs to broaden the number of applications that our metals are used in, tapping into, and developing innovation and development in key global trends such as emission-free transport, decarbonisation, and clean energy production, as well as undiscovered capacities and opportunities.

In the hydrogen and battery space, we are targeting greater market share of hydrogen FCEVs and the use of palladium in automotive batteries. If FCEVs capture 5-10% market share of global car sales and palladium-using Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) capture another 25-50%, that could mean incremental demand of around 2-5 Moz per annum for platinum and around 4-8 Moz per annum of palladium.

Similarly, in the low-loss computing space, the wide application of platinum and palladium-enabled semiconductors across electronics use-cases suggests the possibility for incremental demand here could be several thousand ounces per annum.

Elsewhere, the greater proliferation of PGM-enabled industrial processes to make carbon neutral fuels, chemicals and materials could bring incremental demand that would be equivalent to opening one new mine shaft, while foodtech and medtech combined could create incremental ounces equivalent to commissioning an additional one or two new mine shafts.

Finally, in jewellery and investment, we believe that there is a considerable market opportunity that could be unlocked, especially through the application of innovative business models.

Over the last year, we have progressed the development of palladium-containing lithium batteries, mainly through our investment in LION Battery Technologies. Research to date suggests that including PGMs in these batteries improves power density and increases cyclability and has the potential to reduce battery weight and improve price competitiveness. We have also expanded our support for the creation of new materials and technologies such as alloys and 3D printing to serve multiple industries, such as jewellery and aerospace, through our existing collaboration with Alloyed.

In collaboration with one of our venture-building programme partners, Rainmaking, we brought to market 7879, a new jewellery e-commerce business to support our market development in the jewellery space. Named after the periodic table numbers for platinum and gold, 7879 sells jewellery made from recycled gold, and responsibly mined platinum supplied by Anglo American Platinum. Opportunities such as 7879 proves a potentially significant market opportunity for platinum jewellery through creative business models and narrative of platinum metal, backed by inspiring design.

In the FoodTech space, commercialisation of the platinum-containing food freshness/preservation product with our partner Furuya is progressing well, with refrigerators using the product now being sold in Japan, Korea, and China. In the UK, our research collaboration with Warwick University on osmium and platinum-containing cancer drugs are producing promising results.

We are also progressing with research activities in the waste and pollution control space. In China, we continue to support the R&D of two different platinum catalysts, one for the purification of industrial waste gas and another to enable mercury-free Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) production.

Our portfolio of interventions and advocacy to help enable the hydrogen sector is expansive and continues to grow, for instance:

a. In 2022, we continued to progress the Department of Science and Innovation-led "hydrogen valley" concept in South Africa. As part of this, we helped secure Strategic Integrated Project (SIP) status from Infrastructure South Africa (ISA) for the project, which will help expedite the government permitting and approvals process.

b. We continue to lead multi-jurisdiction initiatives to promote the adoption of FCEVs for commercial uses. Late last year, we commenced a partnership between leading German taxi operator SafeDriver, Toyota Germany and ourselves that seeks to raise awareness around the utility and availability of FCEVs in Berlin. The project specifically aims to deploy up to 200 Toyota Mirai taxis to Germany's capital, to promote the potential of FCEVs to new audiences.

c. Our other initiatives have continued to accelerate the uptake of heavy-duty FCEVs by aligning end-user demand locations and specifications with the supply of suitable vehicles and access to the requisite hydrogen infrastructure along key freight routes. In 2022, the bus and truck focused Rhynbow project in South Africa was shortlisted for funding from the German development bank KfW consisting of an EUR23m grant and EUR175m concessional financing.

d. AP Ventures (APV), our Venture Capital fund that was launched in 2013 and spun out in 2018, currently has around US$400 million under management within Fund I and II, achieving leverage of almost four times the amount committed by Anglo American Platinum. APV today has 12 limited partners that include us, the Public Investment Corporation of South Africa, Temasek, and Impala Platinum. APV has invested in over 24 PGM-containing or enabling technology companies to unlock bottlenecks in the hydrogen economy.

e. In China, to advocate for fuel cells in a range of power solutions, we have stepped up our support of FCEV demonstration programmes in multiple cities, as well as sought to progress the integration of the $CO_2$ and hydrogen sectors to support China's carbon neutrality objectives.

f. Despite our limited footprint in the United States, we continue to monitor policy developments at both the federal and state levels. We do this primarily through association memberships, such as that of the US Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Energy Association (FCHEA), but also through our role as founding members of the Hydrogen Forward coalition. In 2022, further support for a national hydrogen economy has been seen, notably with the Department of Energy announcing its intent to provide USD$8 billion for at least four regional hydrogen hubs. These will support domestic supply chains for electrolysers, fuel cells, and PGM catalysts.

g. At the international level, Anglo American remains a leading member of the Hydrogen Council, launched in 2017, which brings together over 100 multi-national companies, and acts as a key nexus for international efforts and corporate perspectives that support a global hydrogen economy. We also continue to be a proactive member of Hydrogen Europe, which partners with the European Commission to support European research, development and demonstration activities in fuel cell and hydrogen energy technologies,

h. The World Platinum Investment Council (WPIC), majority funded by Anglo American Platinum, continues to work closely with product partners in the four key markets of China, Japan, North America and Europe to increase the availability of platinum investment products to investors worldwide. Shanghai Platinum Week (SPW), co-organised by WPIC alongside the Precious Metal Industrial Committee of the China Material Recycle Association (PMIC) and the Platinum Committee of the China Gold Association (PDCGA), took place virtually in September due to COVID restrictions, but focused upon facilitating international collaboration and technological development in the PGMs market.

Finally, Platinum Guild International (PGI), which is also majority funded by Anglo American, continued their efforts in the major platinum jewellery markets of China, USA, Japan, and India. PGI continues to strengthen the availability of desirable platinum jewellery by ensuring effective communications to market participants, as well as partnering with retailers to improve conversion and distribution.

# Reserves and Resources summary

Our method of reporting Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources is in accordance with the principles and guidelines for public reporting of the South African Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the SAMREC Code, 2016), the South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Asset Valuation (SAMVAL Code, 2016) and section 12.13 of the Listings Requirements of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE).

The combined South African and Zimbabwean Mineral Resources, exclusive of Ore Reserves, decreased by 24 % from 640.5 4E Moz to 487.0 4E Moz in the 12-month period. This was primarily due to the disposal of Bokoni mine: Merensky Reef (-55.1 4E Moz) and UG2 Reef (-98.2 4E Moz). The extent of the overall decrease in exclusive Mineral Resources was partially offset by the declaration of underground Mineral Resources in the Sandsloot area at Mogalakwena following the completion and approval of a scoping study.

## Conclusion of the sale of Bokoni Mine

Anglo American Platinum (49%) and Atlatsa Resources Corporation (51%) concluded the sale and purchase agreement (SPA) to dispose of Bokoni Mine to African Rainbow Minerals (ARM) on 1 September 2022. In conjunction with entering into the SPA, Anglo American Platinum has signed a purchase of concentrate agreement with ARM where Anglo American Platinum will purchase concentrate on commercially agreed terms from the Bokoni Mine for a period of 23 years from delivery of the first concentrate, aligned with the current agreed Life of Asset Plan.

## Mogalakwena complex: declaration of Platreef underground Mineral Resources

A scoping study was concluded in 2022 and targets an area of Platreef Mineral Resources suitable for underground mining in the Sandsloot area. Hybrid open stope mine design targeting the high-grade portions of the Platreef proved potentially viable during the scoping study and provided support for reporting of Platreef underground Mineral Resources. This study met the reporting requirements of the Anglo American Platinum RPEEE reporting guidelines and the SAMREC Code. Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources were declared amounting to 18.3 million 4E ounces.

## Mogalakwena

Most of the Anglo American Platinum exploration budget for 2022 was spent on the Mogalakwena complex. This included activities near current mining operations within the Mogalakwena Mining Right. Mineral Resource conversion activities for on-mine orebody replacement or extensions, open pit and underground, will continue, aligned with the company's Mineral Resources development plans and northern limb extraction strategies. All associated drilling results to date are in alignment with expected grades, tonnes and ounces. Geometallurgical data acquisition to date has resulted in the first geometallurgical models in 2022 and will continue to be a key focus area for all projects and programmes. Major Mineral Resources conversion and exploration programmes will continue in 2023, with expected costs of R655 million.

In line with the future-of-Mogalakwena work on Mineral Resource development planning, the pre-feasibility study is currently progressing towards further delineation of current and additional potential underground Mineral Resources, down dip of the current Sandsloot pit in particular. The development plan is supported by an adequate drilling programme, which has thus far confirmed the expected mineralisation styles and concentrations. Underground Mineral Resources have been considered for public reporting in 2022 since the project has advanced to a satisfactory level of confidence and reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction were verified.

Full details will be provided in the Reserves and Resource statement which will be available on 9 March 2023 at www.angloamericanplatinum.com

## Board and Platinum Management Committee changes

The Board is pleased to announce, as part of its succession planning, the appointment of Dr Suresh Kana, Mr Lwazi Bam and Ms Thevendrie Brewer as independent non-executive directors with effect from 1 April 2023. These appointments support the orderly succession and rotation of long serving directors in terms of skills retention and handover of key positions. It is noted that Ms Daisy Naidoo and Mr Peter Mageza will be retiring at the annual general meeting in May 2023 after serving 10 years on the board.

As announced to the market on 15 February 2023, Natascha Viljoen will continue to serve as CEO and executive director of Anglo American Platinum until completion of her notice period of up to 12 months.

The management team structure has been strengthened to enhance organisational effectiveness in order to execute against our strategic priorities and to create continuity through the change period. The following changes were approved by the board with effect from 1 March 2023:

- Riaan Blignaut, currently executive head of asset reliability and safety, health, environment, and energy (AR & SHEE) has been appointed as chief operating officer. He will take full responsibility for operational delivery, including mining and processing.
- Wade Bickley, currently head of underground mining at Anglo American plc, has been appointed as the executive head of mining technical, tasked with transforming the operational environment with responsibility for business improvement, integrated planning, and digital solutions to improve mining technical performance.
- Agit Singh, currently the head of human resources operations and previously general manager of the Precious Metals Refinery (PMR), has been appointed as the executive head Processing Technical. He will focus on technical processing aspects as well as technology and performance improvement across the value chain. Gary Humphries has stepped down as executive head of Processing. The Board and Platinum Management Committee thank him for his dedicated years of service.

## Outlook

### Market outlook

The supply/demand balances of the three main PGMs are likely to be in small deficits in 2023. Platinum's underlying surplus has fallen in recent years as supply has underperformed and autocatalyst demand has improved. In 2023, whether it is in surplus, or deficit will depend on the direction of investment demand; a return to more historically normal investor inflows would mean it will be in a small deficit. Palladium is set to see surpluses in the next few years but in 2023 weak mine supply and robust automotive demand should keep it deficit, albeit much smaller than in 2022. Rhodium is likely to be in a similar deficit in 2023 as it was in 2022, thanks to a rise in industrial demand offsetting higher supply.

The outlook for automotive production, and specifically internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles, is the major source of uncertainty within these forecasts.

Industry analysts expect light vehicle production to rise further in 2023, with growth of 4–6% over 2022's level. This is because the supply-chain issues that have constrained volumes for the past two years continue to ease. Indeed, by how much light vehicle production increases may soon be determined once again by consumer demand.

In 2021 and 2022, in the USA, Europe and other established auto markets, long waiting lists, high prices and low inventory all pointed to consumer demand for light vehicles being considerably higher than production. These indicators are now softening, suggesting they are now more in line.

In 2023, high interest rates and (in many countries) falling real wages will present headwinds for consumers. We believe there is still sufficient demand to meet the forecast increase in light vehicle production. Global volumes will still be 4% below their 2019 level, despite much higher global GDP. Furthermore, if demand weakens, auto manufacturers are likely to cut elevated selling prices and increase purchase incentives. Some inventory also needs to rebuild. Much will depend on the severity of any economic slowdown, and this clearly poses a downside risk.

China is marching to a somewhat different beat. 2022 ended with relatively weak Chinese sales and production as the Covid-19 wave shut factories and kept consumers at home. Yet the removal of most of the zero-Covid measures will at some point in 2023 see a major re-opening of Chinese society and is likely to see a consumer boom. We do not expect this to have a huge impact on consumer demand for autos, given 2022 was already relatively strong due to the auto stimulus, which at present is not expected to be renewed, and as experience in other countries suggests the removal of Covid-19 concerns leads to higher spending on services, not goods. This, though, is an upside risk.

The other key issue is what proportion of new vehicles will have internal-combustion engines (ICE) and hence require PGM-based catalysts. Over the next few years, most new vehicles, including all types of hybrids, will continue to do so. Yet the share of production accounted for by non PGM-using battery-electric vehicles (BEVS) is rising and, in some regions, such as China, ahead of industry forecasts. As such, production of ICE vehicles is growing more slowly than the overall market. BEV adoption is expected to grow in coming years, however a further acceleration seems unlikely given emerging constraints on battery and battery raw material output.

The shift to more hybridisation of ICE vehicles will help drive a modest increase in average PGM loadings in 2023. Over the next few years, however, we expect these to be largely flat given the absence of any major new emissions legislation. Thrifting programmes are ongoing but will be limited in effectiveness by widespread use of real-world testing as OEMs cannot afford to fail on regulation.

Loadings are likely to rise again after the middle of the decade as the next generation of standards comes into force. Initial proposals for one of the key pieces of such legislation, the 7th round of European vehicle emissions standards, Euro 7, were announced in November 2022. Due to become law in 2025, these are likely to require an increase in PGM loadings on gasoline vehicles, given tougher real-world testing limits and lengthened durability requirements. Diesel vehicles, and especially heavy-duty vehicles might require more PGM, but will mostly meet the tougher requirements by adding non-PGM selective catalytic reduction(SCR) solutions. Medium- and heavy-duty vehicle PGM demand will continue to rise over the next few years, helped by emissions legislation spreading to new jurisdictions, and aided by a slow recovery in China's heavy-duty production. New US heavy-duty NOx standards should also see higher loadings on trucks in the next few years. Overall PGM demand in HDV should be a 1 million ounces a year market through this decade, more than 60% higher from where it was in the mid-2010s.

In terms of metal usage, in the past few years, catalyst manufacturers have substituted a small amount of palladium by platinum in gasoline catalysts. This trend continued in 2022 and already implemented programmes will mean further substitution in 2023 and 2024. There is uncertainty about how much further it will go. A widely anticipated loosening of the palladium balance points to this shift remaining modest, but this might be offset by rising geopolitical concerns about palladium availability. Rhodium is at little risk from substitution but will see some price-related thrifting – though this will be limited by its crucial role in combating NOx emissions.

Underlying demand for PGMs in industrial applications should remain strong in the medium term, supported by industrial production growth, the clean-energy transition, and the growing global middle-class population. In the short term, volumes will remain at elevated levels, but at a slightly weaker level than in the last few years given trends in the capital spending cycle and some softening of demand from a slower global economy, as well as shifts in consumer spending away from goods to services.

Demand from the hydrogen economy, for which PGMs play many roles, is set to enjoy strong growth. In the medium term, platinum-using proton-exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells, which convert hydrogen to electricity, offer the largest upside potential for demand. These will see rapid growth in the next few years. Momentum, however, is currently strongest in the manufacture of the electrolysers which produce green hydrogen from electricity. This is because of a growing realisation that hydrogen can play a key role in decarbonisation even without fuel cells; for example, as a reductant in the steel industry. It is currently understood that PEM electrolyser technology requires platinum and iridium catalysts, and emerging insights have shown that the alternative technology, alkaline, is increasingly seen as benefiting from including PGMs.

Platinum jewellery demand faces several challenges. In China, where it has shrunk in recent years, it should benefit in 2023 from the post zero-Covid-19 re-opening and a forecast increase in consumer spending. Yet continued competition from more innovative gold designs, and other consumer products, mean such gains are likely to be limited. Outside China, there has been strong growth in platinum jewellery demand in recent years on the back of a surge in marriages that had been postponed due to Covid-19 and a switch in spending to goods from services. These drivers are now fading, but we expect volumes to plateau rather than fall. India will remain an important growth area, not least as volumes are still notably lower than before the onset of the pandemic.

On the supply side, mined and recycled supply of the main PGMs is set to rise modestly in 2023. Refined mine supply will benefit from the release of some work-in-progress stocks at South African miners, though ongoing power rationing will curb growth. There is a great deal of uncertainty about Russian supply. In the near term, while metal continued to flow in 2022, and no sanctions have been levied on Russian PGMs, there are many potential downside risks such as the potential for end-user self-sanctioning. Norilsk's production guidance range for 2023, released in January, is notably lower than in recent years. Further out, the difficulty in obtaining mining equipment and spare parts might take a further toll on underlying mine production.

In terms of recycled PGM supply, historical trends point to an increasing amount recovered from recycled autocatalysts over the next few years. Vehicles from the late 2000s and early 2010s, a period which saw more catalysed vehicles and more PGM per catalyst than previously, are now reaching the end of their lives. Mostly this will affect palladium, given those vehicles were palladium rich; in contrast, falling platinum usage in those years points to only a modest increase for that metal (while rhodium will be somewhere in between). The exact timing of this flow is hard to forecast, however. Scrappage in the last few years has been delayed by a shortage of new cars, and only when these eases should volumes rise.

PGM prices will reflect shifts in the supply/demand balance, but are also affected by macro-economic variables, including US interest rates and the US dollar. The rise in the former helped drive the latter to a more than 20-year high in the first nine months of 2022, depressing all PGM prices, but especially platinum. Growing hopes for a pivot in US rates in the second half saw the dollar fall back, and platinum rally. In 2023, most analysts expect US rates to peak and the dollar to fall back further. If this were to occur, it would be a supportive backdrop for precious metals prices, potentially softening the impact of any economic slowdown.

## Operational outlook

### Outlook 2023

We expect to maintain an M&C production of 3.6–4.0 million PGM ounces. The net build- up of work-in-progress inventory in 2022 of c.100,000 PGM ounces will be processed and refined in 2023 and 2024. It will take up to 24 months to process the built-up WIP inventory taking into account the ongoing asset reliability and structural integrity improvements which are needed on smelters, particularly Waterval and Mortimer smelters. Refined production guidance, therefore, is also 3.6–4.0 million PGM ounces.

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## Outlook 2024–2025

M&C PGM production will remain flat in 2024, despite Kroondal moving to a toll arrangement in Q2 2024, and the Baobab concentrator lease expiring. Efficiency improvements from Amandelbult and Mogalakwena, as well as additional ounces from Bokoni and Royal Bafokeng, should ensure production is constant. Refined production will be aligned to M&C production at 3.6–4.0 million PGM ounces.

In 2025, production will temporarily be lower, as Siyanda moves to a toll arrangement, and with a full-year impact of Kroondal moving to a toll arrangement. This is offset by efficiencies across other operations, as well as the ramp-up of Bokoni purchase of concentrate. Therefore M&C production will be 3.5–3.9 million PGM ounces. Refined production will be 3.3–3.7 million PGM ounces.

Operational guidance for the next three years is forecast as follows:

| | Units | 2023 Guidance | 2024 Forecast | 2025 Forecast |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Metal in concentrate** | | | | |
| PGMs | | **3.6 – 4.0** | 3.6 – 4.0 | 3.5 – 3.9 |
| Platinum | m ounces | **1.65 – 1.85** | 1.65 – 1.85 | 1.60 – 1.80 |
| Palladium | m ounces | **1.15 – 1.25** | 1.15 – 1.25 | 1.10 – 1.20 |
| Other PGMs+Gold | m ounces | **0.8 – 0.9** | 0.8 – 0.9 | 0.8 – 0.9 |
| **Refined production** | | | | |
| PGMs | | **3.6 – 4.0** | 3.6 – 4.0 | 3.3 – 3.7 |

## Financial outlook

Unit cost guidance for 2023 is anticipated to increase to R16,800 – R17,800 per PGM ounce or $990-$1,050 per PGM ounce, as we expect to see a continuation of high electricity, chemical, explosives, diesel, and other imported input costs. Increases in both labour costs and electricity have been set at 6.5% and 18.7% for 2023, and we have embedded inflated input costs including an oil price of $100/barrel into our unit cost guidance. Management is focused on delivering further cost efficiencies in order to remain resilient in a volatile operating and price environment.

## Capital expenditure

| | Units | 2023 Guidance | 2024 Forecast | 2025 Forecast |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total capital expenditure | R billion | **~22.0 – 23.0** | ~22.5 | ~17.5 |
| Sustaining capital | R billion | **~17.6 – 18.6** | ~20.0 | ~16.0 |
| Stay-in-business | R billion | **~10.0 – 11.0** | ~11.0 | ~9.0 |
| Life extension capital | R billion | **~3.5** | ~4.0 | ~2.5 |
| Capitalised waste stripping | R billion | **~4.1** | ~5.0 | ~4.5 |
| Growth and breakthrough project capital | R billion | **~4.4** | ~2.5 | ~1.5 |

2023 sustaining capital is expected to be between R17.6 billion -R18.6 billion:

- Stay-in-business capital is expected to be between R10.0 billion– R11.0 billion, with a ramp-up in project execution in the second half of the year. The portfolio focuses on capital maintenance for safe and stable operations; heavy mining equipment (HME); furnace rebuilds for ring repairs at Mortimer smelter and Waterval Furnace; the completion of the ACP phase A and slag-cleaning furnace rebuilds. The portfolio also includes capital for tailings dam compliance with the global industry standard on tailings management (GISTM) in respect of the ongoing buttressing at the Mogalakwena Vaalkop tailings dam and of feasibility studies that are about to commence at Amandelbult.
- Life extension capital of c.R3.5 billion will focus on Amandelbult early execution work on the 1 Sub shaft decline, Dishaba ventilation and the Der Brochen replacement project being fully ramped up in execution.
- Capitalised waste stripping of c.R4.1 billion.

Growth projects spend of c.R2.4 billion is focused on completion of the Mogalakwena twin exploration decline Phase A scope and continuing the phase B execution. Early execution capital related to the Future of Mogalakwena will begin on the pollution control dam and bulk power supply and infrastructure.

Breakthrough projects of c.R2.0 billion will focus on execution of value delivering projects such as the RBMR copper debottlenecking and surge capacity, Amandelbult PGM recovery improvement and mine modernisation.

Johannesburg, South Africa
16 February 2023

**Sponsors:** Merrill Lynch South Africa (Pty) Ltd t/a BofA Securities

For further information, please contact:

### Investors

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# Summarised consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Notes | 2022 Rm | 2021 Rm |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross revenue** | | 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 | | 972 | 713 |
| Other income | 4 | 896 | 2,447 |
| Reversal of/(provision for) expected credit losses | | 195 | (125) |
| Dividends received | | — | 14 |
| Share of (loss)/profit from equity-accounted entities | | (227) | 952 |
| Finance costs | | (382) | (357) |
| Scrapping of property, plant and equipment | | (456) | (27) |
| Other expenditure | 4 | (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** | 5 | 66,768 | 108,311 |
| Taxation | 6 | (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) | | | |
| – Basic | | 18,667 | 30,023 |
| – Diluted | | 18,649 | 29,976 |

# Summarised 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 | 8 | **59,225** | 52,167 |
| Capital work-in-progress | | **19,940** | 14,319 |
| Other financial assets | 9 | **3,381** | 6,468 |
| Investment in associates and joint ventures | 10 | **1,952** | 1,963 |
| Inventories | 11 | **1,147** | 1,147 |
| Investments held by environmental trusts | | **968** | 967 |
| Goodwill | | **397** | 397 |
| Other receivables | | **140** | — |
| Deferred taxation | | **54** | 53 |
| **Current assets** | | **89,710** | 102,668 |
| Inventories | 11 | **48,934** | 37,569 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | **29,593** | 51,483 |
| Other financial assets | 9 | **3,954** | 7,766 |
| Trade and other receivables | | **3,862** | 3,024 |
| Other assets | | **3,200** | 2,431 |
| Taxation | | **167** | 395 |
| Total assets | | **176,914** | 180,149 |
| **Equity and liabilities** | | | |
| **Share capital and reserves** | | | |
| Share capital | | **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 | | **17,138** | 15,648 |
| Environmental obligations | | **2,906** | 2,318 |
| Other financial liabilities | | **1,540** | 2,943 |
| Lease liabilities | | **273** | 330 |
| Borrowings | 12 | **27** | 81 |
| Employee benefits | | **11** | 11 |
| **Current liabilities** | | **58,057** | 56,468 |
| Trade and other payables | | **26,767** | 25,110 |
| Other liabilities | | **25,605** | 28,240 |
| Other financial liabilities | | **2,677** | 2,697 |
| Taxation | | **1,590** | 160 |
| Environmental obligations | | **1,248** | — |
| Lease liabilities | | **103** | 151 |
| Borrowings | 12 | **55** | 50 |
| Provisions | | **7** | 30 |
| Share-based payment provision | | **5** | 30 |
| Total equity and liabilities | | **176,914** | 180,149 |

# Summarised 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** | 19 | 60,087 | 124,623 |
| Taxation paid | | (14,428) | (27,902) |
| Interest paid (net of interest capitalised) | | (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) | | (16,896) | (13,631) |
| Deferred consideration receipts | | 5,378 | 3,495 |
| Interest received | | 966 | 698 |
| Proceeds on sale on investments | | 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 | 15 |
| Dividend received from AP Ventures | | — | 141 |
| Other advances | | — | (66) |
| Purchase of AA plc shares for the Bonus Share Plan | | (2) | (3) |
| Additions to investment in associates | | (4) | (19) |
| Additions to investments in joint ventures | | (14) | (152) |
| Additions to debt securities: preference shares | | (18) | — |
| Shareholder funding capitalised to investment in associates | | (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 | | (2,512) | (1,710) |
| Purchase of treasury shares for the BSP and ESOP | | (165) | (12) |
| Repayment of lease obligation | | (95) | (156) |
| Cash distributions to non-controlling interests | | (94) | (90) |
| Repayment of borrowings | | (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 | | 51,483 | 19,991 |
| Foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents | | 1,226 | 2,653 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | | 29,593 | 51,483 |

# Summarised 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 | Remeasurements 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[1] | | | **(54,601)** | | | | **(54,601)** |
| Transfer of reserve on disposal of investment | | | **(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.*

| [1] *Dividends paid* | Per share | Rm |
|---|---|---|
| *Final 2021* | R125 | 33,159 |
| *Interim 2022* | R81 | 21,489 |

# Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## 1. Basis of preparation and presentation

The summarised consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with the framework concepts and the measurement and recognition requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, as well as the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa and the JSE Limited's Listings Requirements for abridged reports.

The summarised consolidated financial statements also contain, at a minimum, the information required by International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements from which the summarised consolidated financial statements were derived are in terms of IFRS and consistent with those applied in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The directors take full responsibility for the preparation of this abridged report and that the summarised financial information has been correctly extracted from the underlying audited consolidated annual financial statements, where applicable for the year ended 31 December 2022.

While this report, in itself, is not audited, the consolidated annual financial statements from which the results are derived were audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., who expressed an unmodified opinion thereon. The full audit opinion, including any key audit matters, is available at www.angloamericanplatinum.com/investors/annual-reporting/2022. The audit report does not necessarily report on all the information contained in this report. Shareholders are therefore advised that, in order to obtain a full understanding of the nature of the auditors' engagement and, more specifically, the nature of the information that has been audited, they should obtain a copy of the auditors' report together with the accompanying audited consolidated annual financial statements, both of which are available for inspection at the company's registered office.

The preparation of the Group's audited results and the summarised consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 were supervised by the finance director, Mr CW Miller CA(SA).

## 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 are 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 does not differentiate between the source of the refined metal owing to the homogeneous and fungible nature of the product which is refined to predetermined 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.

# Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## 3. Cost of sales

| | 2022 Rm | 2021 Rm |
|---|---|---|
| **On-mine[1]** | 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 metals[2]** | 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 costs[3]** | 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. 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[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.*

## 5. 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) |

# Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## 6. Taxation

| | 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 under provision | — | 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 and 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%.*

## 7. 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 investments in associates | 54 | 10 |
| Loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment | 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 |

## 8. 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 | Reclassi-fications/ transfers Rm | Disposals, scrappings and derecog-nitions Rm | Depre-ciation Rm | Foreign currency translation differences Rm | Carrying amount at end of year Rm | Cost Rm | Accum-ulated depre-ciation Rm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2022** | | | | | | | | | |
| Owned and leased assets | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining development and infrastructure – owned | **29,713** | **6,648** | **51** | **(164)** | **(1,615)** | **136** | **34,769** | **47,950** | **(13,181)** |
| Mining development and infrastructure[1] | **28,748** | **6,420** | **51** | **(164)** | **(1,571)** | **136** | **33,620** | **46,271** | **(12,651)** |
| Exploration and evaluation assets | **965** | **228** | **—** | **—** | **(44)** | **—** | **1,149** | **1,679** | **(530)** |
| Plant and equipment – owned | **17,720** | **5,481** | **(37)** | **(74)** | **(3,622)** | **186** | **19,654** | **42,986** | **(23,332)** |
| Land and buildings – owned | **3,785** | **213** | **(14)** | **(24)** | **(188)** | **71** | **3,843** | **6,830** | **(2,987)** |
| Right of use assets | **369** | **—** | **—** | **1** | **(100)** | **—** | **270** | **658** | **(388)** |
| Plant and equipment | **160** | **—** | **—** | **(2)** | **(74)** | **—** | **84** | **396** | **(312)** |
| Land and buildings | **209** | **—** | **—** | **3** | **(26)** | **—** | **186** | **262** | **(76)** |
| Motor vehicles | **481** | **305** | **—** | **(1)** | **(218)** | **15** | **582** | **2,262** | **(1,680)** |
| Furniture, fittings and equipment | **99** | **59** | **—** | **—** | **(52)** | **1** | **107** | **538** | **(431)** |
| Total | **52,167** | **12,706** | **—** | **(262)** | **(5,795)** | **409** | **59,225** | **101,224** | **(41,999)** |
| **2021** | | | | | | | | | |
| Owned and leased assets | | | | | | | | | |
| Mining development and infrastructure – owned | 26,210 | 4,676 | (3) | (3) | (1,353) | 186 | 29,713 | 41,604 | (11,891) |
| Mining development and infrastructure[1] | 25,315 | 4,529 | (3) | (3) | (1,276) | 186 | 28,748 | 40,153 | (11,405) |
| Exploration and evaluation assets | 895 | 147 | — | — | (77) | — | 965 | 1,451 | (486) |
| Plant and equipment – owned | 15,350 | 5,272 | (3) | (118) | (2,931) | 150 | 17,720 | 40,395 | (22,675) |
| Land and buildings – owned | 3,584 | 304 | 6 | — | (186) | 77 | 3,785 | 6,602 | (2,817) |
| Right of use assets | 436 | 190 | — | (140) | (117) | — | 369 | 748 | (379) |
| Plant and equipment | 308 | 36 | — | (106) | (78) | — | 160 | 473 | (313) |
| Land and buildings | 128 | 154 | — | (34) | (39) | — | 209 | 275 | (66) |
| Motor vehicles | 442 | 262 | — | (8) | (217) | 2 | 481 | 2,536 | (2,055) |
| Furniture, fittings and equipment | 117 | 49 | — | — | (67) | — | 99 | 490 | (391) |
| Total | 46,139 | 10,753 | — | (269) | (4,871) | 415 | 52,167 | 92,375 | (40,208) |

[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).*

# Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## 9. Other financial assets

| | 2022 Rm | 2021 Rm |
|---|---|---|
| **Non-current financial assets** | | |
| Equity investments irrevocably designated at fair value through other comprehensive income | | |
| 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 | 111 | — |
| Investment in Delta Corporation Limited | 74 | — |
| Investment in Simbisa Brands Limited | 40 | — |
| Investment in SA SME Fund | 37 | 38 |
| Investment in Econet Wireless Zimbabwe Limited | 20 | — |
| Investment in Axia Corporation Limited | 17 | — |
| Investment in Anglo Plc shares | 9 | 10 |
| Investment in OK Zimbabwe Limited | 8 | — |
| Investment in Medical Investments Limited | 7 | — |
| Investment in Seedco | 5 | — |
| Investment in Ecocash Holdings | 4 | — |
| Investment in National Foods Holdings Limited | 4 | — |
| Investment in British American Tobacco Holdings | 2 | — |
| Investment in Alloyed Limited | — | 136 |
| | 1,874 | 1,686 |
| **Current financial assets** | | |
| Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Deferred consideration on sale of Union Mine | 1,390 | 1,825 |
| Deferred consideration on sale of Pandora | 99 | 220 |
| Debt securities: Preference shares in Anglo American Marketing Limited | 18 | — |
| Deferred consideration on sale of Southridge Mineral Rights | — | 14 |
| Deferred consideration on sale of Rustenburg Mine | — | 2,723 |
| | 1,507 | 4,782 |
| Total other financial assets – non-current | 3,381 | 6,468 |
| 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 |
| Total other financial assets – current | 3,954 | 7,766 |

## 10. 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.*

The movement for the year in the Group's investment in associates was as follows:

| | 2022 Rm | 2021 Rm |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 49 | 57 |
| Share of loss from joint 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, AAP 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, upon receipt of the repayment, a net reversal of impairment of R195 million was recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### 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.

## 10. Investments in associates and joint ventures continued

### B. Joint ventures continued

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 |

[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. Refer to note 9.*

### C. Joint operations

The group has classified all the joint arrangements to which it is a party to 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. 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.

## 11. Inventories

| | 2022 Rm | 2021 Rm |
|---|---|---|
| Refined metals | 10,600 | 9,002 |
| At cost | 6,749 | 6,136 |
| At net realisable values | 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 17 for changes in estimates relating to inventory.

# Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## 12. Borrowings

| | 2022 Facility amount Rm | Utilised amount Rm | 2021 Facility amount Rm | 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.

## 13. 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 (as set out in note 10) 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 | — |

[1] *Fellow subsidiaries.*

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

### Trade payables

Trade payables are settled on commercial terms.

### Deposits

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

### Interest-bearing borrowings

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

# Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## 14. Commitments and contingent liabilities

| | 2022 Rm | 2021 Rm |
|---|---|---|
| **Commitments** | | |
| 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).

## 15. Financial instruments

### 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 |

## 15. Financial instruments continued

| | 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) |

### 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 based on observable market data

| | 31 December 2022 Rm | Fair value measurement at 31 December 2022 Level 1 Rm | Level 2 Rm | Level 3 Rm |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | | | |
| Investments held by environmental trusts | 905 | — | 905 | — |
| Other financial assets | 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 and loss | | | | |
| Trade and other payables[1] | 493 | — | 493 | — |
| Other financial liabilities | (4,217) | — | (498) | (3,719) |
| Total | (3,724) | — | (5) | (3,719) |

[1] *Represents the embedded derivative under purchase of concentrate agreements.*

# Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## 15. Financial instruments continued

| | 31 December 2021 Rm | Fair value measurement at 31 December 2021 Level 1 Rm | Level 2 Rm | Level 3 Rm |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 current financial liabilities | (5,640) | — | (190) | (5,450) |
| Total | (5,665) | — | (215) | (5,450) |

[1] *Represents the embedded derivative under purchase of concentrate agreements.*

There were no transfers between the levels during the year.

### 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.

## 15. Financial instruments continued

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

| | Other financial assets | | Other financial liabilities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022 Rm | 2021 Rm | 2022 Rm | 2021 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 | — | — |
| Reameasurement 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.*

### 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 consideration[1]** | | |
| 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 |

[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 summarised consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## 15. Financial instruments continued

| | Financial assets | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2022 Rm** | 2021 Rm |
| **Union Mine deferred consideration** | | |
| 10% change in 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.*

## 16. Impairment of assets and investments

### Equity investments 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 10. 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 hereof 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.

## 17. 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.

## 18. 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.

# Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## 19. 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 | | **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 | | **301** | 235 |
| Net equity-settled share-based payments charge to reserves | | **271** | 218 |
| Share of loss/(profit) from equity accounted entities | | **227** | (952) |
| Time value of money adjustment to environmental obligations | | **80** | 122 |
| Impairment of investments in associates | | **54** | 10 |
| Loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment | | **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 | | **—** | 33 |
| Dividends received | | **—** | (14) |
| Other movements | | **(5)** | (9) |
| Growth in environmental trusts | | **(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 | | **(700)** | — |
| Finance income | | **(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 (incl 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 |

# Sustainability commitments and performance

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Our Critical Foundations

| | Target | 2022 performance |
|---|---|---|
| **Zero Harm** | Zero fatalities | Zero fatalities at managed operations |
| | TRCFR (per million hours) lower than 2.23 | 2.34 YTD TRCFR per million hours worked |
| | LTIFR (per million hours) lower than 1.76 (15% improvement target on prior three-year average)<br>Note: No longer a targeted metric for AAP | 1.95 LTIFR per million hours worked |
| | **HIV management:** 90% of at risk population knowing their status | 93% of employees know their HIV status |
| | **HIV management:** 90% of HIV-positive undergoing treatment (on ART) | 93% of known HIV-positive employees are on ART |
| | TB incidence rate of below 600 per 100,000<br>Note: No longer a targeted metric for AAP | TB incidence rate (annualised) of 209 per 100,000 employees |
| | **Medical surveillance:** 90% of employees exposed to inhalable hazards and carcinogens have undergone risk-based medical surveillance | 100% annual medical surveillance of Category A exposed employees at South African operations (excludes Unki) |
| | Achieve and maintain ISO 14001 certification | All primary Mining and Processing Operations, have been Certified against the ISO 14001-2015 Environmental Management System Requirements and ISO 45001-2018 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems Requirements.<br>PMR and RBMR both have in addition, been re-certified against ISO 9001-2015 Quality Management System Requirements. |
| | Zero Level 4 and 5 environmental incidents | On target – No level 4 or 5 or repeat Level 3 environmental incidents reported |
| **Compliance with legal requirements** | **Mineral policy and legislative compliance:** 26% ownership of Reserves and Resources by historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs) | As at 31 December 2022, 59.7% ownership measured as the HDSA shareholding in the businesses that we control and the portion of our business transferred to HDSAs, which excludes ownership held by HDSAs through mandated investments. |
| | Zero environmental legal non-compliance directives | On target – No environmental legal non-compliance directives |
| | **Social and Labour Plans (SLPs):**<br>Number of projects delivered to plan | **SLP 2:**<br>Around 95% of SLP2 projects have been completed and handed over. However takeover of projects by the municipalities is still a challenge, and this leads to AAP having to continually maintain the completed projects. Only three SLP 2 projects have been delayed. namely; Library and ICT Centre and Internet Café at Twickenham as well as Malepetleke Sports Complex at Mogalakwena. The completion of the remaining Twickenham projects is planned for Q1 2023. The Malepetleke community have been presenting a great challenge to the progress of the project with constant demands and not complying to agreements, this is a risk that the project will further delay.<br><br>**SLP 3:**<br>The team has commenced with accelerated progression of detailed scoping, engineering, and design of SLP3 infrastructure projects. However, there were delays in scoping, approval, procurement and execution of SLP 3 projects which resulted in some roll overs to 2023. The team is focusing of finalizing planning work for all SLP 3 projects in the first quarter of 2023. |

## Our Critical Foundations

| | Target | | 2022 performance |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Group Standards and processes** | Full implementation of the Technical Standard AA TS 602 601 for all tailings dams with Major consequence classification of structures (CCS) rating. Achieve 100% by end of 2022 | | As of 31 December 2022, 78% was achieved. Expected to achieve 85% due to shortage of equipment which used to drill into the tailings dams and foundation soils on which the tailings dams are founded, carry out in-situ testing, enable installation of instrumentation and extraction of samples for testing in the laboratories. All outstanding items will be transferred to the GISTM implementation timelines (5 August 2023). |
| **Inclusion and diversity** | According to MC3 Targets (2019 – 2024) HDP's in: | | |
| | Top management (Board) | 50% | 50% |
| | Women in Top Management (Board) | 20% | 42% |
| | Executive management (PMC[1]) | 50% | 50% |
| | Women at PMC Level | 20% | 33% |
| | Senior management | 60% | 61% |
| | Women in Senior Management | 25% | 27% |
| | Middle management | 60% | 78% |
| | Women in Middle Management | 25% | 30% |
| | Junior management | 70% | 87% |
| | Women in Junior Management | 30% | 27% |
| | Core Skills | 60% | 89% |

[1] *PMC: Platinum Management Committee*

## Healthy environment

| | | Target | 2022 performance |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Climate change** | Energy | • **Energy used:** 20.64 million GJ | **Energy used:** 18.85 million GJ vs the plan of 20.64 million GJ (-9%) |
| | Energy | • **Energy intensity:** 0.824 GJ/ton milled | **Energy intensity:** 6% better than plan at 0.773 GJ/ton milled |
| | $CO_2$ emissions | • **$CO_2e$:** 4.599 million tonnes | **$CO_2e$ emissions:** 4.088 million tons $CO_2e$ vs the plan of 4.599 million tonnes $CO_2e$. |
| | $CO_2$ emissions | • **Carbon ($CO_2e$) Intensity:** 0.184 tonnes $CO_2$/ton milled | **Carbon intensity:** 9% below plan at 0.168 tonnes $CO_2$/ton milled |
| **Biodiversity** | | Deliver NPI on biodiversity across Anglo American. The intent is to show progress on Biodiversity management programme (BMP) to have a trajectory by 2030 that will achieve NPI later in life of mine when more work on the BMP is done | 100% compliance on Biodiversity and Ecosystem services baseline.<br>All progress targets achieved on Impact assessment mitigation, Biodiversity offset and compensation management planning, biomonitoring programmes and nature positive outcomes |
| **Water usage** | | Reduction in potable and raw water consumption towards our 2030 reduction of Fresh Water goal:<br>• 2022 potable water abstraction target of 18.06 Mℓ/d | • Potable water withdrawal of 16.54 Mℓ/d – significant below target |
| | | • 2022 potable water intensity target of 0.263 $m^3$/ton milled | • Potable water intensity of 0.248 $m^3$ per tonne milled – significant below target |
| | | • 2022 raw water abstraction of 7.01 Mℓ/d | • Raw water withdrawal of 6.82 Mℓ/d – below target |
| | | • 2022 raw water intensity target of 0.475 $m^3$/ton milled | • Raw water intensity of 0.4472 $m^3$ per tonne milled – below target |
| | | • 2022 optimal use of effluent by Mogalakwena and ACP/WVS 10.03 Mℓ/d | • Optimal use of effluent of 2.4 Mℓ/d – not achieved due to external factors, such as the rebuild of the Polokwane pipeline |

# Sustainability commitments and performance continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Thriving communities

| | Target | 2022 performance |
|---|---|---|
| **Livelihoods** | • **2025 target:** Three jobs created/supported off-site for every job on-site | 1.6 jobs supported off-site for every job onsite (excluding induced jobs*)<br><br>6.2 jobs supported off-site for every job onsite (including induced jobs) |

* *Induced employment: Employment generated by local spending on goods and services by employees and contractors*

## Trusted Corporate Leader

| | Target | 2022 performance |
|---|---|---|
| **Ethical value chains** | • **2025 target:** All operations to undergo third-party audits against recognised responsible mine certification systems. | Three out of four mining operations (75%) have conducted IRMA audits. LPPM certification for the Process operations was maintained. |

# Group performance data

for the year ended 31 December 2022

| Glossary of terms | Description/Definition |
|---|---|
| PGMs | Sum total of platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd), rhodium (Rh), iridium (Ir), ruthenium (Ru) and gold (Au) |
| Other PGMs + Gold | Sum total of iridium, ruthenium and gold |
| Produced ounces M&C | Metal in concentrate delivered to the smelters for onward processing |
| POC | Purchase of concentrate |
| Rand basket price per PGM oz sold – average | Net revenue from all metals (PGMs, base metals and other metals) over PGM ounces sold – excluding trading |
| Rand basket price per Pt oz sold – average | Net revenue from all metals (PGMs, base metals and other metals) over Pt ounces sold – excluding trading |
| Rand basket price per PGM oz sold – mined | Net revenue from all metals (PGMs, base metals and other metals) over PGM ounces sold for mined volume from own mines and attributable mined volumes from Joint Operations (JOs) – excluding trading |
| Rand basket price per Pt oz sold – mined | Net revenue from all metals (PGMs, base metals and other metals) over Pt ounces sold for mined volume from own mines and attributable mined volumes from JOs – excluding trading |
| Rand basket price per PGM oz sold – POC | Net revenue from all metals (PGMs, base metals and other metals) over PGM ounces sold for total POC volume – excluding trading |
| Rand basket price per Pt oz sold – POC | Net revenue from all metals (PGMs, base metals and other metals) over Pt ounces sold for total POC volume – excluding trading |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 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 |
| Adjusted EBIT | Earnings before interest and tax adjusted to exclude scrapping of assets and related insurance claim income, profit/loss on sale of assets and remeasurements of loans and receivables |
| Adjusted operating profit | Operating profit adjusted to exclude scrapping of assets and related insurance claim income, profit/loss on sale of assets and remeasurements of loans and receivables |
| ROCE | Return on capital employed calculated as adjusted EBIT over average capital employed |
| Attributable economic free cash flow | Cash flow after all cash expenses (mining, overhead, marketing and market development), stay-in-business (SIB) capital and capitalised waste |
| Attributable cash flow | Cash flow after all cash expenses (mining, overhead, marketing and market development), SIB capital, capitalised waste and project capital expenses |
| Cash on-mine costs | Includes all direct mining, concentrating and on-mine and allocated centralised services costs |
| Cash operating costs | Includes all direct mining, concentrating, on-mine and allocated centralised services, allocated smelting, treatment and refining costs |
| Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled | Cash on-mine costs over tonnes milled – mined volume metric only |
| Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced | Cash operating costs for mined volume over PGM ounces produced from mined volume – excludes POC and project costs for Twickenham |
| Cash operating cost per Pt oz produced | Cash operating costs for mined volume over Pt ounces produced from mined volume – excludes POC and project costs for Twickenham |
| All-in sustaining costs | Includes cash operating costs, other indirect costs, other direct and allocated net expenses, direct and allocated SIB capital, capitalised waste stripping and allocated marketing and market development costs net of revenue from all metals other than PGMs. Presented before project and restructuring costs and abnormal activities |
| Headcount (as at period end) | Includes Anglo American Platinum (AAP) own and contractors excluding JO employees and contractors as at 31 December costed to working costs and SIB capital |
| Working cost employees | Own employees and full time employed contractors involved in the daily operating activities of the operations |

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

| Glossary of terms | Description/Definition |
|---|---|
| PGM oz produced per employee | PGM ounces produced from mined volume (both own and JO mines) expressed as output per average working cost employee for both own mines and attributable JO employees |
| Stay–in–business (SIB) | SIB capital reported on asset analysis includes on-mine SIB capital as well as allocated off-mine smelting, treatment and refining SIB capital expenditure |
| Sustaining capital | Includes SIB capital, capitalised waste stripping and asset life extension capital |

| Guide on how to calculate | Description |
|---|---|
| On-mine cost per tonne milled | On-mine costs divided by the sum of tonnes milled less ore purchased multiply 1,000 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced | Cash operating costs divided by the sum of total mined production less PGM ounces in ore purchased multiply 1,000 |
| Total operating costs | Sum of cash operating costs, movement in metal inventory, purchase of ore mined costs, other costs, exploration, studies, research, carbon tax, royalty expense, other income and expenses, chrome operating costs and share of profit/loss from equity accounted entities |
| Adjusted EBITDA/ Operating EBITDA | Net revenue less total operating costs |
| Adjusted EBIT | Adjusted EBITDA less mining and concentrating amortisation and less chrome plant amortisation |
| Attributable economic free cash flow (using adjusted EBITDA) | Adjusted EBITDA add back movement in metal inventory, ore stockpile costs and other non-cash costs less all SIB capital, chrome economic interest and less other amortisation |
| Attributable cash flow | Attributable economic free cash flow less life extension capital less breakthrough and growth capital less project capital less economic interest adjustments |
| All-in sustaining costs | Sum of cash operating costs, purchase of ore costs, other costs, exploration, studies, research and carbon tax, royalty expense, other income and expenses, chrome operating costs, all SIB capital, economic interest, other amortisation, marketing and market development costs less the sum of ore stockpile costs, other non-cash costs, revenue from base and other metals and revenue from chrome divided by the average exchange rate achieved |
| All-in sustaining costs per PGM oz sold | Dollar all-in sustaining costs divided by PGM ounces sold multiply 1,000 |
| All-in sustaining costs margin per PGM oz sold | Sum of net revenue from PGMs (platinum, palladium, rhodium and other PGMs) divided by PGM ounces sold divided by the average exchange rate achieved multiply 1,000 less all-in sustaining costs per PGM ounce sold |
| Attributable economic free cash flow (using all-in sustaining cost margin) | All-in sustaining cost margin per PGM ounce sold multiply with PGM ounces sold multiply average exchange rate achieved divided by 1,000 plus allocated marketing and market development costs |
| Average price for PGM oz achieved per asset | All-in sustaining costs per PGM ounce sold plus all-in sustaining cost margin per PGM ounce sold |
| PGM ounces produced per employee | M&C ounces divided by working cost employees |

## Five-year review

| R millions | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Statement of comprehensive income** | | | | | |
| **Gross revenue** | **164,104** | 214,580 | 107,785 | 99,571 | 74,582 |
| Commissions paid | **(14)** | (12) | (14) | (20) | — |
| **Net revenue** | **164,090** | 214,568 | 107,771 | 99,551 | 74,582 |
| **Cost of sales** | **(93,578)** | (109,456) | (68,048) | (72,737) | (63,286) |
| **Cash operating costs** | **(44,413)** | (40,123) | (33,421) | (33,612) | (30,550) |
| On-mine costs | **(32,608)** | (29,548) | (25,160) | (25,624) | (23,278) |
| Smelting costs | **(6,144)** | (5,762) | (4,451) | (4,159) | (3,695) |
| Treatment and refining costs | **(5,661)** | (4,813) | (3,810) | (3,829) | (3,577) |
| Purchased metals | **(43,048)** | (46,091) | (47,545) | (30,384) | (29,212) |
| Depreciation of operating assets | **(5,795)** | (4,871) | (4,456) | (4,441) | (4,168) |
| Increase/(decrease) in metal inventories | **10,316** | (6,646) | 22,481 | 910 | 3,591 |
| (Decrease)/increase in ore stockpiles | **(395)** | (254) | 482 | (137) | 466 |
| Other costs | **(10,243)** | (11,471) | (5,589) | (5,073) | (3,413) |
| **Gross profit on metal sales** | **70,512** | 105,112 | 39,723 | 26,814 | 11,296 |
| Other net (expenditure)/income | **(825)** | (1,531) | (2,065) | (409) | (125) |
| Market development and promotional expenditure | **(1,342)** | (966) | (871) | (788) | (796) |
| **Adjusted operating profit** | **68,345** | 102,615 | 36,787 | 25,617 | 10,375 |
| Share of (loss)/profit from equity accounted entities (pre taxation) | **(227)** | 952 | 340 | (108) | (40) |
| **Adjusted EBIT** | **68,118** | 103,567 | 37,127 | 25,509 | 10,335 |
| Amortisation and depreciation (add back) | **5,795** | 4,871 | 4,456 | 4,441 | 4,168 |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** | **73,913** | 108,438 | 41,583 | 29,950 | 14,503 |
| Other operating net expense | **(7,145)** | (127) | (725) | (4,645) | (4,784) |
| **Profit before taxation (adjusted for taxation on equity accounted entities)** | **66,768** | 108,311 | 40,858 | 25,305 | 9,719 |
| Taxation (including taxation on equity accounted entities earnings) | **(17,472)** | (29,290) | (10,455) | (6,736) | (2,640) |
| **Profit for the year** | **49,296** | 79,021 | 30,403 | 18,569 | 7,079 |
| **Basic earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders** | **49,153** | 78,978 | 30,342 | 18,497 | 6,903 |
| **Headline earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders** | **48,824** | 79,026 | 30,346 | 18,603 | 7,588 |

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Five-year review

| R millions | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Reconciliation of profit before tax to adjusted EBITDA** | | | | | |
| Profit before taxation (adjusted for taxation on equity accounted entities) | **66,768** | 108,311 | 40,858 | 25,305 | 9,719 |
| Adjusted for: | | | | | |
| (Reversal)/provision for expected credit losses | **(195)** | 109 | 125 | — | — |
| Loss on scrapping of property, plant and equipment | **456** | 27 | 476 | — | — |
| Loss on revaluation of investment in Wesizwe Platinum Limited | **—** | — | — | 173 | 21 |
| Gain on disposal of Bokoni | **(700)** | — | — | — | — |
| Impairment of investments in equity accounted entities | **54** | — | — | — | 1,138 |
| Impairment of non-current financial assets | **—** | — | — | 77 | 234 |
| Loss on disposal of Union Mine and Masa Chrome | **—** | — | — | — | 850 |
| Insurance proceeds realised on loss of assets | **(38)** | (46) | (354) | (21) | (468) |
| Gain on step acquisition of Mototolo JO | **—** | — | — | — | (396) |
| Profit on disposal of Platinum Group Metals Investment Programme | **—** | — | — | — | (249) |
| Profit on disposal of plant, equipment and conversion rights | **2** | (7) | (65) | — | — |
| Profit on disposal of equity accounted entities | **—** | — | — | — | (15) |
| Net investment expense/(income) | **1,771** | (4,827) | (3,913) | (25) | (500) |
| Amortisation and depreciation | **5,795** | 4,871 | 4,456 | 4,441 | 4,168 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | **73,913** | 108,438 | 41,583 | 29,950 | 14,503 |
| **Statement of financial position** | | | | | |
| **Assets** | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | **59,225** | 52,167 | 46,139 | 43,504 | 39,708 |
| Capital work-in-progress | **19,940** | 14,319 | 10,989 | 8,501 | 7,780 |
| Other financial assets | **3,381** | 6,468 | 7,716 | 2,558 | 4,109 |
| Investment in equity accounted entities and joint operations | **1,952** | 1,963 | 908 | 413 | 407 |
| Inventories | **1,147** | 1,147 | 1,147 | 1,006 | 650 |
| Investments held by environmental trusts | **968** | 967 | 829 | 798 | 1,183 |
| Goodwill | **397** | 397 | 397 | 397 | 397 |
| Other non-current assets | **140** | — | — | — | 18 |
| Deferred taxation | **54** | 53 | 51 | — | — |
| Current assets | **89,710** | 102,668 | 76,201 | 46,843 | 35,138 |
| Total assets | **176,914** | 180,149 | 144,377 | 104,020 | 89,390 |
| **Equity and liabilities** | | | | | |
| Shareholder's equity | **96,962** | 102,350 | 78,534 | 60,842 | 47,428 |
| Deferred taxation | **17,138** | 15,648 | 13,141 | 11,120 | 8,238 |
| Environmental obligations | **2,906** | 2,318 | 1,824 | 1,898 | 1,925 |
| Other financial liabilities | **1,540** | 2,943 | 3,536 | 924 | 762 |
| Lease liabilities | **273** | 330 | 377 | 404 | 100 |
| Borrowings | **27** | 81 | 209 | 281 | 6,038 |
| Employee benefits | **11** | 11 | 23 | 19 | 15 |
| Current liabilities | **58,057** | 56,468 | 46,733 | 28,532 | 24,884 |
| Total equity and liabilities | **176,914** | 180,149 | 144,377 | 104,020 | 89,390 |

| R millions | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Statement of cash flows** | | | | | |
| **Net cash from operating activities** | **45,358** | 96,486 | 23,200 | 28,438 | 15,580 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | **(10,958)** | (9,836) | (5,577) | (8,114) | (8,214) |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including interest capitalised) | **(16,896)** | (13,631) | (9,471) | (8,600) | (6,964) |
| Other | **5,938** | 3,795 | 3,894 | 486 | (1,250) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities** | **(57,516)** | (57,811) | (14,945) | (11,308) | (7,168) |
| Repayment of borrowings | **(49)** | (125) | (66) | (5,793) | (4,889) |
| Dividends paid | **(54,601)** | (55,718) | (13,779) | (4,921) | (1,922) |
| Other | **(2,866)** | (1,968) | (1,100) | (594) | (357) |
| **Net increase in cash and cash equivalents** | **(23,116)** | 28,839 | 2,678 | 9,015 | 198 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year** | **51,483** | 19,991 | 18,546 | 9,541 | 9,357 |
| Foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents | **1,226** | 2,653 | (1,227) | (10) | (14) |
| Decrease in cash and cash equivalents due to RA Gilbert disposal | **—** | — | (6) | — | — |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | **29,593** | 51,483 | 19,991 | 18,546 | 9,541 |
| **Ratio analysis** | | | | | |
| Gross profit margin (%) | **43** | 49 | 37 | 27 | 15 |
| Adjusted operating profit as a % of average operating assets | **64** | 105 | 44 | 38 | 17 |
| Return on average shareholders' equity (%) | **50** | 87 | 44 | 34 | 16 |
| Return on average capital employed (%) (ROCE) | **111** | 183 | 72 | 58 | 24 |
| Return on average attributable capital employed (%) | **136** | 242 | 88 | 66 | 27 |
| Current ratio | **1.5:1** | 1.8:1 | 1.6:1 | 1.6:1 | 1.4:1 |
| Gearing ratio (net debt to total capital) (%)[1] | **N/A** | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Interest cover – EBITDA | **245.6** | 438.0 | 102.7 | 57.6 | 15.7 |
| Debt coverage ratio | **131.2** | 203.6 | 37.3 | 36.2 | 2.9 |
| Interest-bearing debt to shareholders' equity (%) | **0.5** | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 13.2 |
| Net asset value as a % of market capitalisation | **25.7** | 21.3 | 20.6 | 17.3 | 32.8 |
| Effective tax rate (%) | **26.2** | 27.0 | 25.6 | 26.6 | 27.2 |
| **Share performance** | | | | | |
| Number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)[2] | **263.3** | 263.2 | 262.7 | 262.5 | 262.4 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)[2] | **263.3** | 263.1 | 262.6 | 262.5 | 262.3 |
| Headline earnings per ordinary share (cents) | **18,542** | 30,042 | 11,554 | 7,087 | 2,893 |
| Dividends per share (cents) | **11,500** | 30,000 | 4,558 | 5,260 | 1,125 |
| Interim | **8,100** | 17,500 | 1,023 | 1,100 | 374 |
| Final | **3,400** | 12,500 | 3,535 | 4,160 | 751 |
| Market capitalisation (R millions) | **377,162** | 480,640 | 381,145 | 351,447 | 144,544 |
| Net asset value per ordinary share | **366.3** | 386.9 | 297.4 | 226.3 | 176.5 |
| Number of ordinary shares traded (millions) | **64.5** | 66.0 | 81.4 | 70.7 | 64.2 |
| Highest price traded (cents) | **252,500** | 224,087 | 145,403 | 139,353 | 54,650 |
| Lowest price traded (cents) | **113,806** | 126,752 | 44,287 | 52,786 | 30,500 |
| Closing price (cents) | **142,488** | 181,677 | 144,315 | 130,733 | 53,793 |
| Value traded (R millions) | **104,471** | 113,939 | 88,862 | 60,753 | 25,755 |

[1] *As cash and cash equivalents exceeds gross debt for the reporting periods, a gearing ratio is not applicable.*

[2] *Net of 595,107 (2021: 735,020) shares held in respect of the group's share scheme, and the 1,400,685 (2021: 1,400,685) shares issued as part of the community economic empowerment transaction.*

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Salient features

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average market prices achieved** | | | | | | |
| Platinum | US$/oz | **962** | 1,083 | 880 | 861 | 870 |
| Palladium | US$/oz | **2,076** | 2,439 | 2,214 | 1,520 | 1,033 |
| Rhodium | US$/oz | **15,600** | 19,613 | 10,628 | 3,810 | 2,204 |
| Iridium | US$/oz | **3,939** | 4,765 | 1,579 | 1,462 | 1,207 |
| Ruthenium | US$/oz | **483** | 433 | 243 | 238 | 238 |
| Gold | US$/oz | **1,786** | 1,788 | 1,754 | 1,416 | 1,262 |
| Nickel | US$/tonne | **25,731** | 18,472 | 14,250 | 14,050 | 12,972 |
| Copper | US$/tonne | **8,530** | 9,248 | 6,182 | 5,949 | 6,424 |
| Chrome | US$/tonne | **171** | 122 | 107 | 121 | 178 |
| **% contribution of net revenue** | | | | | | |
| PGMs | % | **93.5** | 96.1 | 95.6 | 92.6 | 89.9 |
| Platinum | % | **22.5** | 18.6 | 17.3 | 28.7 | 39.2 |
| Palladium | % | **28.0** | 28.5 | 41.8 | 39.9 | 30.3 |
| Rhodium | % | **36.7** | 42.7 | 31.7 | 18.0 | 12.6 |
| Iridium | % | **3.3** | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Ruthenium | % | **1.7** | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.3 |
| Gold | % | **1.3** | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Nickel | % | **4.3** | 2.5 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 5.6 |
| Copper | % | **1.0** | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Chrome | % | **1.0** | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.5 |
| Other metals | % | **0.2** | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| **Exchange rates** | | | | | | |
| Average achieved on sales | ZAR/US$ | **16.31** | 14.71 | 16.34 | 14.50 | 13.33 |
| Average achieved total | ZAR/US$ | **16.37** | 14.79 | 16.47 | 14.45 | 13.24 |
| Closing exchange rate at end of period | ZAR/US$ | **16.94** | 15.96 | 14.69 | 14.03 | 14.38 |
| **Basket prices achieved – excluding trading** | | | | | | |
| Platinum – Dollar basket price | US$/Pt oz | **5,690** | 6,082 | 4,885 | 2,819 | 2,219 |
| PGM – Dollar basket price | US$/PGM oz | **2,551** | 2,761 | 2,035 | 1,347 | 1,030 |
| PGM – Dollar basket price – Mined volume | US$/PGM oz | **2,626** | 2,832 | 2,118 | 1,401 | 1,097 |
| PGM – Dollar basket price – Purchased volume | US$/PGM oz | **2,427** | 2,635 | 1,840 | 1,251 | 948 |
| Platinum – Rand basket price | Rand/Pt oz | **92,473** | 89,233 | 79,961 | 40,862 | 29,601 |
| PGM – Rand basket price | Rand/PGM oz | **41,453** | 40,511 | 33,320 | 19,534 | 13,734 |
| PGM – Rand basket price – Mined volume | Rand/PGM oz | **42,817** | 41,645 | 34,603 | 20,310 | 14,622 |
| PGM – Rand basket price – Purchased volume | Rand/PGM oz | **39,579** | 38,756 | 30,061 | 18,147 | 12,639 |
| **Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading** | | **3,861.3** | 5,214.4 | 2,868.6 | 4,633.7 | 5,224.9 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **1,730.9** | 2,367.3 | 1,195.3 | 2,215.1 | 2,424.2 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **1,208.8** | 1,589.5 | 903.2 | 1,520.7 | 1,513.1 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **921.6** | 1,257.6 | 770.0 | 897.8 | 1,287.7 |
| **Total PGM ounces sold – trading** | | **1,849.9** | 770.6 | 1,171.0 | 349.0 | 223.1 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **1,289.1** | 409.4 | 427.5 | 46.1 | 94.0 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **508.9** | 318.3 | 679.7 | 262.2 | 124.5 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **51.8** | 30.7 | 52.9 | 20.3 | — |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **0.1** | 12.2 | 10.9 | 20.5 | 4.6 |
| **Costs and unit costs – excluding trading** | | | | | | |
| On-mine costs | R million | **33,003** | 29,802 | 24,678 | 24,767 | 22,812 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | R/tonne | **1,191** | 1,057 | 993 | 856 | 807 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | $/tonne | **73** | 71 | 60 | 59 | 61 |
| Cash operating costs for unit costs | R million | **40,635** | 36,676 | 30,018 | 30,285 | 28,036 |
| Cash operating costs for unit costs | $ million | **2,483** | 2,480 | 1,823 | 2,096 | 2,117 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | R/PGM oz | **15,338** | 12,831 | 11,739 | 10,189 | 9,685 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | $/PGM oz | **937** | 868 | 713 | 705 | 731 |
| Cash operating costs | R million | **86,464** | 85,666 | 68,482 | 55,507 | 56,783 |
| Cash operating costs | $ million | **5,283** | 5,793 | 4,159 | 3,841 | 4,287 |

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Costs and unit costs – excluding trading** | | | | | | |
| Movement in metal inventory | R million | **(10,316)** | 6,646 | (22,104) | (910) | (3,591) |
| Purchase of ore – Mined | R million | **—** | — | — | 625 | — |
| Other costs | R million | **4,050** | 3,509 | 2,031 | 1,971 | 1,691 |
| Exploration, studies, research and carbon tax | R million | **796** | 551 | 382 | 408 | 361 |
| Royalty expense | R million | **4,844** | 6,904 | 2,607 | 2,104 | 685 |
| Other income and expenses | R million | **2,377** | 2,741 | 3,116 | 1,378 | 490 |
| Chrome operating costs | R million | **842** | 756 | 786 | 804 | 835 |
| Share of loss/(profit) from equity accounted entities | R million | **227** | (952) | (340) | 108 | 40 |
| Total operating costs | R million | **89,284** | 105,820 | 54,960 | 61,994 | 57,295 |
| Mining and concentrating amortisation | R million | **5,155** | 4,354 | 3,967 | 4,024 | 3,718 |
| Chrome plant amortisation | R million | **110** | 98 | 97 | 35 | 34 |
| Purchase of concentrate allocated amortisation | R million | **530** | 420 | 393 | 383 | 417 |
| **Financials – excluding trading** | | | | | | |
| Net revenue | R million | **162,580** | 213,431 | 95,919 | 91,697 | 71,790 |
| Platinum | R million | **27,067** | 37,872 | 17,160 | 27,625 | 28,108 |
| Palladium | R million | **41,073** | 56,804 | 33,234 | 33,486 | 20,934 |
| Rhodium | R million | **64,754** | 92,891 | 32,932 | 16,556 | 9,401 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | R million | **13,316** | 14,655 | 6,402 | 5,572 | 5,757 |
| Base and other metals | R million | **14,182** | 9,912 | 4,879 | 7,088 | 5,734 |
| Chrome | R million | **2,188** | 1,297 | 1,311 | 1,370 | 1,855 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | R million | **73,296** | 107,611 | 40,960 | 29,703 | 14,495 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin | % | **45** | 50 | 43 | 32 | 20 |
| Adjusted EBIT | R million | **67,501** | 102,740 | 36,503 | 25,262 | 10,327 |
| ROCE | % | **110** | 182 | 71 | 57 | 24 |
| Stay-in-business capital | R million | **9,582** | 7,323 | 4,937 | 4,875 | 4,189 |
| Capitalised waste stripping | R million | **3,564** | 3,042 | 2,540 | 2,062 | 1,548 |
| Chrome economic interest | R million | **330** | 97 | 126 | 106 | 245 |
| Economic interest associates | R million | **—** | (215) | (167) | (154) | 203 |
| Attributable economic free cash flow | R million | **50,062** | 102,795 | 10,248 | 18,258 | 4,736 |
| Life extension capital | R million | **920** | 415 | 286 | 411 | 100 |
| Breakthrough capital | R million | **1,912** | 1,998 | 1,214 | 504 | — |
| Growth capital | R million | **918** | 829 | 336 | 233 | 882 |
| Chrome economic interest adjustment for project capital | R million | **(27)** | (12) | (20) | (44) | (102) |
| Attributable cash flow | R million | **46,339** | 99,565 | 8,433 | 17,153 | 3,856 |
| Reconciling items for AISC and economic free cash flow | | | | | | |
| Allocated marketing and market development costs | R million | **1,342** | 966 | 874 | 788 | 796 |
| Ore stockpile costs | R million | **395** | 254 | (483) | 138 | (466) |
| Other amortisation | R million | **68** | 81 | 66 | — | 29 |
| Other non-cash costs | R million | **4** | (6) | 51 | (97) | 65 |
| Restructuring costs | R million | **202** | 127 | 151 | — | 16 |
| COVID-19 expenses | R million | **282** | 634 | 528 | — | — |
| Foreign currency (losses)/gains | R million | **(26)** | 86 | 684 | — | — |
| Sibanye POC creditor settlement | R million | **—** | — | — | (3,487) | — |
| **Headcount as at period end** | | | | | | |
| Total employees (AAP own and contractors excluding JOs) | | **26,009** | 25,538 | 25,634 | 25,268 | 24,789 |
| Own enrolled | | **21,724** | 22,737 | 22,880 | 22,960 | 22,845 |
| Contractors | | **4,285** | 2,801 | 2,754 | 2,308 | 1,944 |
| PGM ounces produced per employee | per annum | **103.9** | 108.7 | 97.2 | 114.1 | 94.1 |

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Gross profit on metal sales and EBITDA

| | 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mined | POC | Trading | Total |
| **Net revenue** | 109,266 | 53,314 | 1,510 | 164,090 |
| **Cost of sales** | (51,258) | (41,427) | (893) | (93,578) |
| Cash operating costs | (40,718) | (3,687) | (8) | (44,413) |
| On-mine | (32,608) | — | — | (32,608) |
| Smelting | (4,163) | (1,981) | — | (6,144) |
| Treatment and refining | (3,947) | (1,706) | (8) | (5,661) |
| Depreciation | (5,265) | (530) | — | (5,795) |
| On-mine | (4,009) | — | — | (4,009) |
| Smelting | (845) | (406) | — | (1,251) |
| Treatment and refining | (358) | (109) | — | (467) |
| Other depreciation | (53) | (15) | — | (68) |
| Purchase of metals and leasing activities | (12) | (42,151) | (885) | (43,048) |
| Increase in metal inventories | 4,463 | 5,853 | — | 10,316 |
| Decrease in ore stockpiles | (395) | — | — | (395) |
| Other costs | (9,331) | (912) | — | (10,243) |
| **Gross profit on metal sales** | 58,008 | 11,887 | 617 | 70,512 |
| **Gross profit margin %** | 53 | 22 | 41 | 43 |
| Add back depreciation | 5,265 | 530 | — | 5,795 |
| Other income and expenses | (430) | 63 | — | (367) |
| Share of loss from equity accounted entities | (227) | — | — | (227) |
| **Operating EBITDA** | 62,616 | 12,480 | 617 | 75,713 |
| **Operating EBITDA margin %** | 57 | 23 | 41 | 46 |
| Market development and promotional expenditure | (902) | (440) | — | (1,342) |
| Restructuring costs | (202) | — | — | (202) |
| COVID-19 costs | (282) | — | — | (282) |
| Foreign currency losses | 26 | — | — | 26 |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** | 61,256 | 12,040 | 617 | 73,913 |
| **Adjusted EBITDA margin %** | 56 | 23 | 41 | 45 |

| | 2021 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mined | POC | Trading | Total |
| **Net revenue** | 143,334 | 70,098 | 1,136 | 214,568 |
| **Cost of sales** | (54,601) | (54,545) | (310) | (109,456) |
| Cash operating costs | (36,915) | (3,197) | (11) | (40,123) |
| On-mine | (29,548) | — | — | (29,548) |
| Smelting | (3,960) | (1,802) | — | (5,762) |
| Treatment and refining | (3,407) | (1,395) | (11) | (4,813) |
| Depreciation | (4,452) | (420) | — | (4,871) |
| On-mine | (3,409) | — | — | (3,409) |
| Smelting | (652) | (291) | — | (942) |
| Treatment and refining | (337) | (103) | — | (439) |
| Other depreciation | (54) | (26) | — | (81) |
| Purchase of metals and leasing activities | 10 | (45,803) | (299) | (46,091) |
| Decrease in metal inventories | (1,806) | (4,840) | — | (6,646) |
| Decrease in ore stockpiles | (254) | — | — | (254) |
| Other costs | (11,185) | (286) | — | (11,471) |
| **Gross profit on metal sales** | 88,733 | 15,553 | 826 | 105,112 |
| **Gross profit margin %** | 62 | 22 | 73 | 49 |
| Add back depreciation | 4,452 | 420 | — | 4,871 |
| Other income and expenses | (693) | 9 | — | (683) |
| Share of profit from equity accounted entities | 952 | — | — | 952 |
| **Operating EBITDA** | 93,443 | 15,982 | 826 | 110,251 |
| **Operating EBITDA margin %** | 65 | 23 | 73 | 51 |
| Market development and promotional expenditure | (649) | (317) | — | (966) |
| Restructuring costs | (127) | — | — | (127) |
| COVID-19 costs | (634) | — | — | (634) |
| Foreign currency losses | (86) | — | — | (86) |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** | 91,947 | 15,665 | 826 | 108,438 |
| **Adjusted EBITDA margin %** | 64 | 22 | 73 | 51 |

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Refined production

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total operations** | | | | | | |
| **Refined production from own mined volume** | | | | | | |
| Total PGMs | 000 ounces | **2,537.7** | 3,429.2 | 1,832.1 | 3,037.3 | 2,696.1 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **1,157.7** | 1,566.8 | 794.8 | 1,410.8 | 1,292.4 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **894.4** | 1,227.3 | 690.0 | 1,074.6 | 950.9 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **160.3** | 224.8 | 112.8 | 179.4 | 151.9 |
| Other metals | 000 ounces | **325.3** | 410.3 | 234.5 | 372.5 | 300.9 |
| Nickel | 000 tonnes | **16.3** | 16.8 | 10.3 | 16.4 | 16.7 |
| Copper | 000 tonnes | **11.6** | 11.4 | 8.2 | 11.6 | 11.1 |
| Chrome tonnes (100%) | 000 tonnes | **831.0** | 892.6 | 785.8 | 908.7 | 859.0 |
| **Refined production from purchased volume** | | | | | | |
| Total PGMs | 000 ounces | **1,293.4** | 1,709.2 | 881.0 | 1,612.7 | 2,088.8 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **625.2** | 833.1 | 406.2 | 800.1 | 1,109.9 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **304.1** | 399.8 | 215.3 | 405.9 | 550.9 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **88.9** | 124.5 | 61.1 | 114.1 | 140.9 |
| Other PGMs | 000 ounces | **275.2** | 351.8 | 198.3 | 292.6 | 287.0 |
| Nickel | 000 tonnes | **5.0** | 5.5 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| Copper | 000 tonnes | **3.4** | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| **Total refined production owned** | | | | | | |
| Total PGMs | 000 ounces | **3,831.1** | 5,138.4 | 2,713.1 | 4,650.0 | 4,784.9 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **1,782.9** | 2,399.9 | 1,201.0 | 2,210.9 | 2,402.4 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **1,198.5** | 1,627.5 | 905.3 | 1,480.5 | 1,501.8 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **249.2** | 349.3 | 173.9 | 293.4 | 292.8 |
| Other metals | 000 ounces | **600.5** | 761.7 | 432.8 | 665.1 | 587.9 |
| Nickel | 000 tonnes | **21.3** | 22.3 | 13.9 | 23.0 | 23.1 |
| Copper | 000 tonnes | **15.0** | 14.6 | 10.4 | 14.2 | 14.3 |
| Chrome tonnes (100%) | 000 tonnes | **831.0** | 892.6 | 785.8 | 908.7 | 859.0 |
| **Total refined production metal split** | | | | | | |
| Platinum | % | **46.5** | 46.7 | 44.3 | 47.5 | 50.2 |
| Palladium | % | **31.3** | 31.7 | 33.4 | 31.8 | 31.4 |
| Rhodium | % | **6.5** | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Other PGMs | % | **15.7** | 14.8 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 12.3 |
| Base metals | | | | | | |
| Nickel | % | **57.7** | 59.3 | 56.5 | 60.7 | 60.6 |
| Copper | % | **40.6** | 39.1 | 42.2 | 37.5 | 37.5 |
| Other base metals | % | **1.7** | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 |

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Platinum pipeline calculation** | | | | | | |
| Own mined M&C ounces | 000 ounces | 1,028.6 | 1,107.3 | 998.2 | 1,172.5 | 1,052.8 |
| Joint operations mined M&C ounces | 000 ounces | 177.0 | 189.0 | 152.5 | 205.8 | 270.7 |
| Total purchase of concentrate M&C ounces | 000 ounces | 655.2 | 690.2 | 612.0 | 672.4 | 1,161.0 |
| Total platinum ounces M&C | 000 ounces | 1,860.8 | 1,986.6 | 1,762.7 | 2,050.6 | 2,484.6 |
| Pipeline stock adjustment | 000 ounces | (15.1) | — | — | 83.3 | 26.3 |
| Pipeline movement | 000 ounces | (62.9) | 413.3 | (561.7) | 77.0 | (108.5) |
| Refined platinum production | 000 ounces | 1,782.9 | 2,399.9 | 1,201.0 | 2,210.9 | 2,402.4 |
| **Toll refined production** | | | | | | |
| Total PGMs | 000 ounces | 622.6 | 673.7 | 503.5 | 501.0 | — |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | 369.2 | 403.3 | 301.9 | 303.2 | — |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | 191.8 | 205.9 | 152.2 | 154.4 | — |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | 51.1 | 52.6 | 40.5 | 30.8 | — |
| Other metals | 000 ounces | 10.5 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 12.6 | — |
| **Refined production including toll refining** | | | | | | |
| Total PGMs | 000 ounces | 4,453.7 | 5,812.1 | 3,216.6 | 5,151.0 | 4,784.9 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | 2,152.1 | 2,803.2 | 1,502.9 | 2,514.2 | 2,402.4 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | 1,390.3 | 1,833.4 | 1,057.5 | 1,634.9 | 1,501.8 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | 300.3 | 401.9 | 214.4 | 324.2 | 292.8 |
| Other metals | 000 ounces | 611.0 | 773.6 | 441.7 | 677.7 | 587.9 |

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Total mined volume

(All statistics represent attributable contribution for mined production i.e. excluding POC and trading)

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| Development metres | km | **45.6** | 46.3 | 42.0 | 52.5 | 51.2 |
| Immediately available ore reserves | months | **38.1** | 38.8 | 35.4 | 43.0 | 39.8 |
| Square metres | 000 m² | **1,931** | 2,000 | 1,691 | 2,108 | 1,992 |
| Tonnes milled | 000 tonnes | **27,721** | 28,205 | 24,851 | 28,932 | 28,260 |
| Ore purchased | 000 tonnes | **—** | — | — | 300 | — |
| Surface tonnes | 000 tonnes | **14,786** | 14,979 | 13,866 | 15,070 | 15,305 |
| Underground tonnes | 000 tonnes | **12,935** | 13,226 | 10,985 | 13,562 | 12,955 |
| UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2 | % | **97.8** | 99.4 | 98.7 | 97.1 | 96.5 |
| Built-up head grade | 4E g/tonne | **3.27** | 3.50 | 3.56 | 3.62 | 3.48 |
| Surface tonnes | 4E g/tonne | **2.79** | 3.20 | 3.29 | 3.36 | 3.09 |
| Merensky Underground tonnes | 4E g/tonne | **3.09** | 4.06 | 5.57 | 5.01 | 5.56 |
| UG2 Underground tonnes | 4E g/tonne | **3.92** | 3.90 | 3.94 | 3.96 | 3.97 |
| **Total production (M&C)** | | | | | | |
| PGMs | 000 ounces | **2,649.2** | 2,858.3 | 2,557.1 | 3,011.2 | 2,894.6 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **1,205.6** | 1,296.3 | 1,154.0 | 1,378.2 | 1,323.5 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **929.6** | 1,015.9 | 930.8 | 1,049.2 | 1,013.6 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **164.8** | 174.2 | 150.3 | 186.0 | 177.9 |
| Iridium | 000 ounces | **55.9** | 58.6 | 50.5 | 63.0 | 59.6 |
| Ruthenium | 000 ounces | **225.1** | 236.5 | 198.5 | 252.1 | 241.4 |
| Gold | 000 ounces | **68.2** | 76.7 | 73.0 | 82.7 | 78.5 |
| Nickel | tonnes | **20,040** | 19,815 | 19,812 | 20,677 | 20,488 |
| Copper | tonnes | **12,603** | 12,606 | 12,932 | 13,517 | 13,336 |
| Chrome | 000 tonnes | **831** | 893 | 786 | 909 | 859 |
| PGM sale of concentrate (Kroondal) | 000 ounces | **—** | — | 8.2 | — | — |
| PGM purchase of ore (Amandelbult) | 000 ounces | **—** | — | — | 39.0 | — |
| **Total PGM ounces refined** | 000 ounces | **2,537.7** | 3,429.2 | 1,832.1 | 3,037.3 | 2,696.1 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **1,157.7** | 1,566.8 | 794.8 | 1,410.8 | 1,292.4 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **894.4** | 1,227.3 | 690.0 | 1,074.6 | 950.9 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **485.6** | 635.1 | 347.3 | 551.8 | 452.8 |
| **Total PGM ounces sold** | | **2,552.0** | 3,441.8 | 1,915.9 | 3,002.8 | 2,901.2 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **1,123.6** | 1,545.8 | 792.4 | 1,401.6 | 1,304.6 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **902.3** | 1,199.6 | 688.5 | 1,092.3 | 959.7 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **526.1** | 696.4 | 435.0 | 509.0 | 636.9 |
| **Employees** | average | **25,498** | 26,293 | 26,320 | 26,391 | 30,776 |
| Own employees | average | **21,941** | 22,848 | 23,191 | 23,513 | 28,114 |
| Contractor employees | average | **3,557** | 3,445 | 3,129 | 2,878 | 2,662 |
| PGM ounces produced per employee[1] | per annum | **103.9** | 108.7 | 97.2 | 114.1 | 94.1 |
| Total employees | average | **25,912** | 26,637 | 26,680 | 26,678 | 30,965 |
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| On-mine costs[2] | R million | **33,003** | 29,802 | 24,678 | 24,767 | 22,812 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | R/tonne | **1,191** | 1,057 | 993 | 856 | 807 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | $/tonne | **73** | 71 | 60 | 59 | 61 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | R million | **40,635** | 36,676 | 30,018 | 30,285 | 28,036 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | $ million | **2,483** | 2,480 | 1,823 | 2,096 | 2,117 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | R/PGM oz | **15,338** | 12,831 | 11,739 | 10,189 | 9,685 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | $/PGM oz | **937** | 868 | 713 | 705 | 731 |
| Movement in metal inventory | R million | **(4,463)** | 1,806 | (6,114) | (1,751) | (1,144) |
| Purchase of ore | R million | **—** | — | — | 625 | — |

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| Other costs[3] | R million | **3,211** | 3,279 | 1,912 | 1,826 | 1,565 |
| Exploration, studies, research and carbon tax | R million | **723** | 524 | 353 | 382 | 337 |
| Royalty expense | R million | **4,844** | 6,874 | 2,571 | 2,070 | 629 |
| Other income and expenses | R million | **631** | 927 | 876 | 542 | (300) |
| Chrome operating costs | R million | **842** | 756 | 786 | 804 | 835 |
| Share of loss/(profit) from equity accounted entities | R million | **227** | (952) | (340) | 108 | 40 |
| Total operating costs | R million | **46,650** | 49,890 | 30,062 | 34,890 | 29,998 |
| Mining and concentrating amortisation[4] | R million | **5,155** | 4,354 | 3,967 | 4,024 | 3,718 |
| Chrome plant amortisation | R million | **110** | 98 | 97 | 35 | 34 |
| **Financials** | | | | | | |
| Rand basket price per PGM ounce sold | R/PGM oz | **42,817** | 41,645 | 34,603 | 20,310 | 14,622 |
| Dollar basket price per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **2,626** | 2,832 | 2,118 | 1,401 | 1,097 |
| Rand basket price per Pt ounce sold | R/Pt oz | **97,246** | 92,726 | 83,666 | 43,515 | 32,517 |
| Dollar basket price per Pt ounce sold | $/Pt oz | **5,964** | 6,305 | 5,121 | 3,001 | 2,439 |
| Net revenue | R million | **109,266** | 143,334 | 66,298 | 60,989 | 42,422 |
| Platinum | R million | **17,575** | 24,737 | 11,335 | 17,520 | 15,128 |
| Palladium | R million | **30,654** | 42,905 | 25,355 | 24,153 | 13,267 |
| Rhodium | R million | **41,647** | 59,823 | 21,428 | 10,143 | 4,860 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | R million | **7,597** | 8,165 | 3,911 | 3,475 | 3,110 |
| Base and other metals | R million | **9,605** | 6,407 | 2,959 | 4,329 | 4,203 |
| Chrome | R million | **2,188** | 1,297 | 1,311 | 1,370 | 1,855 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | R million | **62,616** | 93,443 | 36,237 | 26,099 | 12,424 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin | % | **57** | 65 | 55 | 43 | 29 |
| Adjusted EBIT | R million | **57,351** | 88,991 | 32,173 | 22,041 | 8,672 |
| ROCE | % | **96** | 184 | 66 | 51 | 21 |
| Stay-in-business capital on-mine[5] | R million | **4,821** | 4,085 | 2,950 | 3,207 | 2,495 |
| Stay-in-business capital chrome | R million | **—** | — | 24 | 37 | 38 |
| Stay-in-business capital allocated | R million | **3,210** | 2,219 | 1,359 | 1,147 | 1,078 |
| Capitalised waste stripping | R million | **3,564** | 3,042 | 2,540 | 2,062 | 1,548 |
| Chrome economic interest | R million | **330** | 97 | 126 | 106 | 240 |
| Attributable economic free cash flow | R million | **46,799** | 85,049 | 22,280 | 17,976 | 5,474 |
| Life extension capital on-mine | R million | **727** | 415 | 286 | 411 | 100 |
| Life extension capital allocated | R million | **130** | — | — | — | — |
| Breakthrough capital on mine | R million | **1,192** | 1,453 | 906 | 389 | — |
| Breakthrough capital chrome | R million | **103** | 46 | 68 | 8 | — |
| Growth capital on-mine | R million | **917** | 827 | 320 | 57 | 125 |
| Growth capital chrome | R million | **—** | — | 11 | 160 | 390 |
| Project capital allocated | R million | **460** | 373 | 186 | 95 | 366 |
| Chrome economic interest adjustment for project capital | R million | **(27)** | (12) | (20) | (44) | (102) |
| Attributable cash flow | R million | **43,297** | 81,947 | 20,524 | 16,900 | 4,594 |
| All-in sustaining costs (net of revenue credits other than PGMs) | $ million | **3,163** | 3,484 | 2,470 | 2,609 | 2,352 |
| All-in sustaining costs per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **1,239** | 1,012 | 1,289 | 869 | 811 |
| All-in sustaining costs margin per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **1,103** | 1,667 | 693 | 401 | 129 |
| Reconciling items for AISC and economic free cash flow | | | | | | |
| Allocated marketing and market development costs | R million | **902** | 649 | 604 | 524 | 471 |
| Ore stockpile costs | R million | **395** | 254 | (483) | 138 | (466) |
| Other amortisation | R million | **53** | 54 | 49 | — | 17 |
| Other non-cash costs | R million | **2** | (3) | 26 | (59) | 36 |

1 *Prior years restated to only include mining working cost employees as defined in the glossary.*
2 *Includes ore stockpile costs.*
3 *Excludes other amortisation.*
4 *Includes other amortisation.*
5 *Prior year numbers previously included capitalised waste stripping which is now shown separately.*

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Total purchased volume

(All statistics represent attributable contribution from purchased production)

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total purchased production (M&C)** | | | | | | |
| PGMs | 000 ounces | **1,374.8** | 1,440.4 | 1,259.9 | 1,429.6 | 2,292.0 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **655.2** | 690.2 | 612.0 | 672.4 | 1,161.0 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **319.8** | 336.8 | 293.1 | 336.7 | 597.3 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **92.8** | 96.4 | 83.8 | 98.0 | 168.6 |
| Iridium | 000 ounces | **53.3** | 55.0 | 46.5 | 56.4 | 60.5 |
| Ruthenium | 000 ounces | **236.3** | 242.6 | 206.7 | 249.0 | 269.9 |
| Gold | 000 ounces | **17.4** | 19.3 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 34.7 |
| Nickel | tonnes | **6,173** | 6,187 | 5,765 | 8,881 | 8,137 |
| Copper | tonnes | **3,624** | 3,498 | 3,264 | 3,523 | 3,759 |
| **Total PGM ounces refined** | | **1,293.4** | 1,709.2 | 881.0 | 1,612.7 | 2,088.8 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **625.2** | 833.1 | 406.2 | 800.1 | 1,109.9 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **304.1** | 399.8 | 215.3 | 405.9 | 550.9 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **364.1** | 476.3 | 259.5 | 406.7 | 427.9 |
| **Total PGM ounces sold** | | **1,309.3** | 1,772.6 | 952.6 | 1,630.8 | 2,323.7 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **607.3** | 821.5 | 402.9 | 813.5 | 1,119.6 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **306.5** | 389.9 | 214.7 | 428.5 | 553.4 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **395.5** | 561.2 | 335.0 | 388.8 | 650.7 |
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| Purchase of concentrate costs[1] | R million | **42,142** | 45,793 | 35,940 | 22,874 | 26,362 |
| Cash operating costs[1] | R million | **45,829** | 48,990 | 38,464 | 25,222 | 28,747 |
| Cash operating costs[1] | $ million | **2,800** | 3,313 | 2,336 | 1,745 | 2,171 |
| Movement in metal inventory | R million | **(5,853)** | 4,840 | (15,990) | 840 | (2,446) |
| Other costs[2] | R million | **839** | 260 | 158 | 182 | 156 |
| Exploration, studies, research and carbon tax | R million | **73** | 26 | 26 | 23 | 21 |
| Other income and expenses | R million | **(54)** | 1 | 3 | 49 | 6 |
| Total operating costs | R million | **40,834** | 54,116 | 22,661 | 26,316 | 26,484 |
| Allocated amortisation[3] | R million | **530** | 420 | 393 | 383 | 417 |

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financials** | | | | | | |
| Rand basket price per PGM ounce sold | R/PGM oz | **39,579** | 38,756 | 30,061 | 18,147 | 12,639 |
| Dollar basket price per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **2,427** | 2,635 | 1,840 | 1,251 | 948 |
| Rand basket price per Pt ounce sold | R/Pt oz | **85,335** | 83,627 | 71,076 | 36,378 | 26,232 |
| Dollar basket price per Pt ounce sold | $/Pt oz | **5,234** | 5,687 | 4,351 | 2,509 | 1,967 |
| Net revenue | R million | **53,314** | 70,098 | 29,621 | 30,708 | 29,368 |
| Platinum | R million | **9,492** | 13,135 | 5,826 | 10,106 | 12,981 |
| Palladium | R million | **10,419** | 13,899 | 7,879 | 9,332 | 7,668 |
| Rhodium | R million | **23,107** | 33,068 | 11,505 | 6,413 | 4,541 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | R million | **5,719** | 6,490 | 2,492 | 2,098 | 2,647 |
| Base and other metals | R million | **4,577** | 3,506 | 1,920 | 2,760 | 1,531 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | R million | **12,480** | 15,982 | 6,960 | 4,392 | 2,884 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin | % | **23** | 23 | 23 | 14 | 10 |
| Adjusted EBIT | R million | **11,950** | 15,562 | 6,567 | 4,009 | 2,467 |
| ROCE | % | **753** | 910 | 317 | 560 | 71 |
| Stay-in-business capital allocated | R million | **1,551** | 1,019 | 605 | 483 | 579 |
| Economic interest associates | R million | **—** | (215) | (167) | (154) | 199 |
| Attributable economic free cash flow | R million | **5,063** | 19,559 | (9,795) | 1,070 | 75 |
| Life extension capital allocated | R million | **63** | — | — | — | — |
| Project capital allocated | R million | **158** | 128 | 59 | 28 | — |
| Attributable cash flow | R million | **4,842** | 19,431 | (9,854) | 1,041 | 75 |
| Reconciling items for AISC and economic free cash flow | | | | | | |
| Allocated marketing and market development costs | R million | **440** | 317 | 270 | 264 | 326 |
| Other amortisation | R million | **15** | 26 | 17 | — | 12 |
| Other non-cash costs | R million | **2** | (3) | 26 | (38) | 28 |
| Sibanye POC creditor settlement | R million | **—** | — | — | (3,487) | — |
| **Toll refining activity** | | | | | | |
| Total PGM ounces refined | | **622.6** | 673.7 | 503.5 | 501.0 | — |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **369.2** | 403.3 | 301.9 | 303.2 | — |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **191.8** | 205.9 | 152.2 | 154.4 | — |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **61.6** | 64.5 | 49.4 | 43.4 | — |

[1] *Excludes trading.*
[2] *Excludes other amortisation.*
[3] *Includes other amortisation.*

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Mogalakwena Platinum Mine

(100% owned)

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| Metres drilled | 000 m | **1,583** | 1,661 | 1,626 | 1,440 | 1,618 |
| In-pit ore reserves | months | **25.1** | 27.5 | 28.4 | 31.2 | 30.6 |
| Total tonnes mined | 000 tonnes | **84,674** | 86,801 | 80,870 | 81,315 | 89,062 |
| Waste tonnes mined | 000 tonnes | **68,572** | 74,851 | 66,821 | 67,033 | 71,002 |
| Ore tonnes mined | 000 tonnes | **16,102** | 11,950 | 14,050 | 14,282 | 18,060 |
| Waste tonnes mined capitalised | 000 tonnes | **49,085** | 49,841 | 44,223 | 40,521 | 35,899 |
| Stripping ratio | | **4.3** | 6.3 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| Tonnes milled | 000 tonnes | **13,855** | 14,203 | 13,531 | 13,710 | 13,775 |
| Built-up head grade | 4E g/tonne | **2.79** | 3.23 | 3.32 | 3.45 | 3.20 |
| **Total mined production (M&C)** | | | | | | |
| PGMs | 000 ounces | **1,026.2** | 1,214.6 | 1,181.6 | 1,215.0 | 1,170.0 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **430.2** | 512.1 | 500.8 | 517.5 | 495.1 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **476.1** | 560.7 | 545.3 | 557.9 | 540.9 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **33.8** | 39.4 | 38.3 | 36.7 | 35.6 |
| Iridium | 000 ounces | **7.5** | 8.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| Ruthenium | 000 ounces | **31.1** | 36.3 | 33.8 | 32.9 | 32.1 |
| Gold | 000 ounces | **47.5** | 57.3 | 55.4 | 61.8 | 58.4 |
| Nickel | tonnes | **14,745** | 14,911 | 15,482 | 15,674 | 15,739 |
| Copper | tonnes | **8,988** | 9,403 | 10,008 | 10,210 | 10,105 |
| **Total PGM ounces refined** | | **1,005.9** | 1,495.5 | 837.5 | 1,228.5 | 1,109.6 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **421.7** | 639.3 | 338.3 | 523.8 | 486.4 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **463.8** | 691.8 | 398.1 | 567.8 | 508.5 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **120.4** | 164.4 | 101.1 | 136.9 | 114.7 |
| **Total PGM ounces sold** | | **1,009.7** | 1,479.1 | 839.4 | 1,221.9 | 1,146.5 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **411.5** | 632.8 | 336.2 | 519.2 | 492.2 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **470.3** | 678.3 | 394.8 | 575.5 | 514.0 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **127.9** | 168.0 | 108.4 | 127.2 | 140.4 |
| **Employees** | average | **2,449** | 2,332 | 2,194 | 2,152 | 2,110 |
| Own employees | average | **2,241** | 2,081 | 2,000 | 1,936 | 1,886 |
| Contractor employees | average | **208** | 251 | 194 | 216 | 224 |
| PGM ounces produced per employee[1] | per annum | **419.0** | 520.8 | 538.6 | 564.6 | 554.5 |
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| On-mine costs[2] | R million | **9,191** | 8,058 | 6,754 | 6,802 | 6,281 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | R/tonne | **663** | 567 | 499 | 496 | 456 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | $/tonne | **41** | 38 | 30 | 34 | 34 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | R million | **13,876** | 12,469 | 10,125 | 9,940 | 9,171 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | $ million | **848** | 843 | 615 | 688 | 692 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | R/PGM oz | **13,522** | 10,266 | 8,569 | 8,181 | 7,838 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | $/PGM oz | **826** | 694 | 520 | 566 | 592 |
| Movement in metal inventory | R million | **(2,102)** | 429 | (1,611) | (294) | (405) |
| Other costs[3] | R million | **1,211** | 1,304 | 767 | 736 | 754 |
| Exploration, studies, research and carbon tax | R million | **240** | 225 | 161 | 174 | 173 |
| Royalty expense | R million | **1,664** | 2,812 | 1,070 | 941 | 308 |
| Other income and expenses | R million | **122** | 149 | 357 | (26) | (145) |
| Total operating costs | R million | **15,011** | 17,390 | 10,869 | 11,470 | 9,857 |
| Amortisation[4] | R million | **2,749** | 2,077 | 1,902 | 1,909 | 1,924 |

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financials** | | | | | | |
| Rand basket price per PGM ounce sold | R/PGM oz | **39,965** | 37,862 | 33,736 | 21,152 | 15,792 |
| Dollar basket price per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **2,451** | 2,575 | 2,065 | 1,459 | 1,184 |
| Rand basket price per Pt ounce sold | R/Pt oz | **98,056** | 88,500 | 84,232 | 49,782 | 36,788 |
| Dollar basket price per Pt ounce sold | $/Pt oz | **6,014** | 6,018 | 5,156 | 3,433 | 2,759 |
| Net revenue | R million | **40,352** | 56,001 | 28,317 | 25,845 | 18,106 |
| Platinum | R million | **6,429** | 10,146 | 4,864 | 6,486 | 5,704 |
| Palladium | R million | **15,966** | 24,303 | 14,478 | 12,712 | 7,075 |
| Rhodium | R million | **8,934** | 14,226 | 4,931 | 1,966 | 970 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | R million | **2,287** | 2,563 | 1,610 | 1,469 | 1,162 |
| Base and other metals | R million | **6,736** | 4,763 | 2,433 | 3,213 | 3,195 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | R million | **25,341** | 38,612 | 17,447 | 14,375 | 8,249 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin | % | **63** | 69 | 62 | 56 | 46 |
| Adjusted EBIT | R million | **22,592** | 36,534 | 15,546 | 12,466 | 6,325 |
| ROCE | % | **69** | 141 | 61 | 55 | 31 |
| Stay-in-business capital on-mine | R million | **2,713** | 2,223 | 1,399 | 1,467 | 1,116 |
| Stay-in-business capital allocated | R million | **1,924** | 1,377 | 891 | 694 | 648 |
| Capitalised waste stripping | R million | **3,564** | 3,042 | 2,540 | 2,062 | 1,548 |
| Attributable economic free cash flow | R million | **15,256** | 32,652 | 10,806 | 9,935 | 4,039 |
| Life extension capital on-mine | R million | **17** | 14 | 17 | 16 | — |
| Life extension capital allocated | R million | **76** | — | — | — | — |
| Breakthrough capital on-mine | R million | **521** | 841 | 454 | 112 | — |
| Growth capital on-mine | R million | **849** | 317 | 77 | 38 | 123 |
| Project capital allocated | R million | **324** | 268 | 142 | 54 | — |
| Attributable cash flow | R million | **13,469** | 31,212 | 10,117 | 9,715 | 3,916 |
| All-in sustaining costs (net of revenue credits other than PGMs) | $ million | **1,146** | 1,281 | 939 | 891 | 830 |
| All-in sustaining costs per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **1,135** | 866 | 1,118 | 729 | 724 |
| All-in sustaining costs margin per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **906** | 1,489 | 769 | 548 | 251 |
| Reconciling items for AISC and economic free cash flow | | | | | | |
| Allocated marketing and market development costs | R million | **333** | 254 | 258 | 222 | 201 |
| Ore stockpile costs | R million | **230** | 274 | (183) | 102 | (501) |
| Other amortisation | R million | **11** | 21 | 16 | — | 7 |
| Other non-cash costs | R million | **—** | — | — | (24) | 16 |
| Sustaining capital | R million | **8,294** | 6,656 | 4,848 | 4,240 | 3,313 |

[1] *Prior years restated to only include mining working cost employees as defined in the glossary.*
[2] *Includes ore stockpile costs.*
[3] *Excludes other amortisation.*
[4] *Includes other amortisation.*

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Amandelbult Platinum Mine

(100% owned)

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| Total development | km | 30.1 | 29.8 | 27.9 | 36.8 | 35.4 |
| Immediately available ore reserves | months | 31.3 | 36.7 | 33.0 | 31.0 | 25.0 |
| Square metres | 000 m² | 657 | 718 | 589 | 804 | 785 |
| Tonnes milled | 000 tonnes | 5,268 | 5,925 | 4,516 | 7,057 | 6,961 |
| Ore purchased | 000 tonnes | — | — | — | 300 | — |
| Surface tonnes | 000 tonnes | 690 | 776 | 329 | 1,289 | 1,494 |
| Underground tonnes | 000 tonnes | 4,578 | 5,149 | 4,187 | 5,468 | 5,468 |
| UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2 | % | 97.0 | 98.8 | 97.3 | 94.4 | 93.2 |
| Built-up head grade | 4E g/tonne | 4.27 | 4.18 | 4.26 | 4.05 | 3.98 |
| Surface tonnes | 4E g/tonne | 2.80 | 2.69 | 2.42 | 2.48 | 2.15 |
| Merensky underground tonnes | 4E g/tonne | 3.59 | 4.06 | 5.57 | 5.06 | 5.56 |
| UG2 underground tonnes | 4E g/tonne | 4.47 | 4.40 | 4.38 | 4.39 | 4.38 |
| **Total mined production (M&C) including ore purchased** | | | | | | |
| PGMs | 000 ounces | 712.5 | 773.2 | 608.1 | 893.3 | 868.9 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | 361.0 | 391.5 | 307.0 | 453.6 | 442.7 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | 165.2 | 180.0 | 143.2 | 208.9 | 205.1 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | 65.3 | 70.4 | 55.6 | 81.2 | 77.3 |
| Iridium | 000 ounces | 23.5 | 25.5 | 19.9 | 29.2 | 27.5 |
| Ruthenium | 000 ounces | 94.4 | 102.3 | 79.4 | 115.7 | 111.0 |
| Gold | 000 ounces | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Nickel | tonnes | 876 | 969 | 803 | 1,227 | 1,272 |
| Copper | tonnes | 339 | 381 | 332 | 515 | 555 |
| Chrome (100%) | 000 tonnes | 772 | 884 | 786 | 909 | 832 |
| **Total PGM ounces in ore purchased** | 000 ounces | — | — | — | 39.0 | — |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | — | — | — | 19.8 | — |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | — | — | — | 9.1 | — |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | — | — | — | 10.1 | — |
| **Total PGM ounces refined** | | 686.7 | 894.3 | 451.2 | 886.8 | 811.5 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | 352.0 | 452.7 | 222.6 | 461.2 | 439.0 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | 161.7 | 207.2 | 112.7 | 211.8 | 197.3 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | 173.0 | 234.4 | 115.8 | 213.7 | 175.2 |
| **Total PGM ounces sold** | | 699.8 | 906.5 | 501.3 | 866.4 | 915.6 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | 342.1 | 444.4 | 223.8 | 457.9 | 445.3 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | 163.6 | 200.8 | 114.9 | 215.3 | 200.8 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | 194.1 | 261.3 | 162.6 | 193.3 | 269.4 |
| **Employees** | average | 13,419 | 14,483 | 14,903 | 15,097 | 15,296 |
| Own employees | average | 12,326 | 13,559 | 13,874 | 14,147 | 14,479 |
| Contractor employees | average | 1,093 | 924 | 1,029 | 950 | 817 |
| PGM ounces produced per employee[1] | per annum | 53.1 | 53.4 | 40.8 | 59.2 | 56.8 |
| Total employees | average | 13,672 | 14,815 | 15,263 | 15,353 | 15,429 |
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| On-mine costs[2] | R million | 11,998 | 11,766 | 9,524 | 9,620 | 9,052 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | R/tonne | 2,278 | 1,986 | 2,109 | 1,423 | 1,300 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | $/tonne | 139 | 134 | 128 | 98 | 98 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | R million | 13,141 | 12,884 | 10,325 | 10,810 | 9,941 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | $ million | 803 | 871 | 627 | 748 | 751 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | R/PGM oz | 18,444 | 16,665 | 16,979 | 12,654 | 11,441 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | $/PGM oz | 1,127 | 1,127 | 1,031 | 876 | 864 |

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| Movement in metal inventory | R million | (627) | 706 | (2,172) | (1,080) | (332) |
| Purchase of ore | R million | — | — | — | 625 | — |
| Other costs[3] | R million | 915 | 979 | 529 | 515 | 556 |
| Exploration, studies, research and carbon tax | R million | 309 | 163 | 101 | 107 | 112 |
| Royalty expense | R million | 1,349 | 2,003 | 690 | 612 | 194 |
| Other income and expenses | R million | 29 | 30 | 180 | (102) | (130) |
| Chrome operating costs | R million | 811 | 746 | 786 | 804 | 817 |
| Total operating costs | R million | 15,927 | 17,511 | 10,439 | 12,293 | 11,160 |
| Mining and concentrating amortisation[4] | R million | 796 | 817 | 652 | 786 | 728 |
| Chrome plant amortisation | R million | 96 | 98 | 97 | 35 | 34 |
| **Financials** | | | | | | |
| Rand basket price per PGM ounce sold | R/PGM oz | 47,001 | 45,958 | 36,399 | 20,110 | 14,409 |
| Dollar basket price per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | 2,883 | 3,125 | 2,228 | 1,387 | 1,081 |
| Rand basket price per Pt ounce sold | R/Pt oz | 96,135 | 93,745 | 81,551 | 38,052 | 29,626 |
| Dollar basket price per Pt ounce sold | $/Pt oz | 5,896 | 6,375 | 4,992 | 2,624 | 2,222 |
| Net revenue | R million | 32,889 | 41,662 | 18,248 | 17,424 | 13,192 |
| Platinum | R million | 5,353 | 7,094 | 3,229 | 5,729 | 5,165 |
| Palladium | R million | 5,559 | 7,143 | 4,208 | 4,776 | 2,775 |
| Rhodium | R million | 16,826 | 23,126 | 8,460 | 4,358 | 2,176 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | R million | 2,418 | 2,641 | 1,012 | 912 | 980 |
| Base and other metals | R million | 651 | 370 | 31 | 283 | 293 |
| Chrome | R million | 2,082 | 1,288 | 1,308 | 1,366 | 1,803 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | R million | 16,962 | 24,151 | 7,809 | 5,132 | 2,031 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin | % | 52 | 58 | 43 | 29 | 15 |
| Adjusted EBIT | R million | 16,070 | 23,237 | 7,060 | 4,311 | 1,269 |
| ROCE | % | 153 | 253 | 76 | 50 | 17 |
| Stay-in-business capital on mine | R million | 560 | 372 | 325 | 424 | 492 |
| Stay-in-business capital chrome | R million | — | — | 24 | 37 | 38 |
| Stay-in-business capital allocated | R million | 484 | 372 | 201 | 219 | 219 |
| Chrome economic interest | R million | 330 | 97 | 126 | 106 | 233 |
| Attributable economic free cash flow | R million | 15,090 | 24,022 | 4,797 | 3,278 | 603 |
| Life extension capital on-mine | R million | 126 | 319 | 191 | 318 | 62 |
| Life extension capital allocated | R million | 21 | — | — | — | — |
| Breakthrough capital on-mine | R million | 415 | 466 | 357 | 242 | — |
| Breakthrough capital chrome | R million | 103 | 46 | 68 | 8 | — |
| Growth capital on-mine | R million | — | — | — | (16) | (2) |
| Growth capital chrome | R million | — | — | 11 | 160 | 390 |
| Project capital allocated | R million | 27 | 26 | 9 | 8 | — |
| Chrome economic interest adjustment for project capital | R million | (27) | (12) | (20) | (44) | (102) |
| Attributable cash flow | R million | 14,425 | 23,177 | 4,182 | 2,602 | 254 |
| All-in sustaining costs (net of revenue credits other than PGMs) | $ million | 941 | 1,100 | 752 | 872 | 798 |
| All-in sustaining costs per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | 1,344 | 1,213 | 1,499 | 1,007 | 872 |
| All-in sustaining costs margin per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | 1,299 | 1,788 | 565 | 249 | 37 |
| Reconciling items for AISC and economic free cash flow | | | | | | |
| Allocated marketing and market development costs | R million | 271 | 189 | 166 | 150 | 146 |
| Ore stockpile costs | R million | 138 | 21 | (155) | 30 | (119) |
| Other amortisation | R million | 9 | 16 | 11 | — | 5 |
| Other non-cash costs | R million | — | — | — | (17) | 11 |
| Sustaining capital | R million | 1,191 | 1,063 | 740 | 998 | 811 |

1 *Prior years restated to only include mining working cost employees as defined in the glossary.*
2 *Includes ore stockpile costs.*
3 *Excludes other amortisation.*
4 *Includes other amortisation.*

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Mototolo Platinum Mine

(100% owned from 1 November 2018)

2018 statistics represent attributable contributions i.e. AAP owned share excluding POC

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| Total development | km | **1.2** | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| Immediately available ore reserves | months | **33.6** | 26.5 | 32.3 | 26.1 | 25.1 |
| Square metres | 000 $m^2$ | **370** | 314 | 273 | 310 | 184 |
| Tonnes milled | 000 tonnes | **2,782** | 2,521 | 2,085 | 2,320 | 1,554 |
| Built-up head grade | 4E g/tonne | **3.34** | 3.14 | 3.34 | 3.23 | 3.32 |
| **Total mined production (M&C)** | | | | | | |
| PGMs | 000 ounces | **289.9** | 244.4 | 223.6 | 242.3 | 162.9 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **132.7** | 112.7 | 103.1 | 112.0 | 74.9 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **84.2** | 70.2 | 63.9 | 68.7 | 46.9 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **23.1** | 19.4 | 17.9 | 19.4 | 12.9 |
| Iridium | 000 ounces | **8.8** | 7.5 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 4.9 |
| Ruthenium | 000 ounces | **38.8** | 32.7 | 30.1 | 32.8 | 21.9 |
| Gold | 000 ounces | **2.3** | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Nickel | tonnes | **555** | 469 | 386 | 449 | 309 |
| Copper | tonnes | **229** | 192 | 160 | 180 | 127 |
| **Total PGM ounces refined** | | **257.8** | 300.1 | 153.2 | 244.6 | 149.2 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **117.8** | 140.6 | 67.7 | 115.9 | 72.8 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **74.6** | 87.0 | 45.5 | 71.2 | 43.6 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **65.4** | 72.5 | 40.0 | 57.5 | 32.8 |
| **Total PGM ounces sold** | | **253.0** | 307.5 | 161.1 | 242.0 | 156.5 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **112.6** | 139.1 | 66.8 | 115.5 | 71.4 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **73.5** | 85.1 | 45.0 | 72.9 | 42.1 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **66.9** | 83.3 | 49.3 | 53.6 | 43.0 |
| **Employees** | average | **2,123** | 2,035 | 2,090 | 2,110 | 1,171 |
| Own employees | average | **1,606** | 1,543 | 1,508 | 1,476 | 870 |
| Contractor employees | average | **517** | 492 | 582 | 634 | 301 |
| PGM ounces produced per employee[1] | per annum | **136.6** | 120.1 | 107.0 | 114.8 | 139.1 |
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| On-mine costs[2] | R million | **3,375** | 2,879 | 2,340 | 2,039 | 1,267 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | R/tonne | **1,213** | 1,142 | 1,122 | 879 | 815 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | $/tonne | **74** | 77 | 68 | 61 | 62 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | R million | **3,949** | 3,336 | 2,671 | 2,361 | 1,463 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | $ million | **241** | 226 | 162 | 163 | 110 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | R/PGM oz | **13,619** | 13,651 | 11,947 | 9,747 | 8,979 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | $/PGM oz | **832** | 923 | 726 | 674 | 678 |
| Movement in metal inventory | R million | **(601)** | 56 | (496) | (111) | (64) |
| Other costs[3] | R million | **213** | 302 | 149 | 123 | 40 |
| Exploration, studies, research and carbon tax | R million | **61** | 52 | 32 | 34 | 12 |
| Royalty expense | R million | **437** | 660 | 214 | 168 | 24 |
| Other income and expenses | R million | **96** | 11 | 38 | (25) | (36) |
| Total operating costs | R million | **4,155** | 4,417 | 2,608 | 2,549 | 1,439 |
| Amortisation[4] | R million | **449** | 376 | 299 | 384 | 192 |

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financials** | | | | | | |
| Rand basket price per PGM ounce sold | R/PGM oz | **42,052** | 43,226 | 33,190 | 18,621 | 12,973 |
| Dollar basket price per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **2,579** | 2,939 | 2,032 | 1,284 | 973 |
| Rand basket price per Pt ounce sold | R/Pt oz | **94,501** | 95,567 | 80,013 | 39,023 | 28,443 |
| Dollar basket price per Pt ounce sold | $/Pt oz | **5,796** | 6,498 | 4,898 | 2,691 | 2,133 |
| Net revenue | R million | **10,638** | 13,290 | 5,348 | 4,506 | 2,030 |
| Platinum | R million | **1,766** | 2,225 | 965 | 1,444 | 827 |
| Palladium | R million | **2,505** | 3,043 | 1,653 | 1,613 | 603 |
| Rhodium | R million | **5,183** | 7,004 | 2,365 | 1,078 | 326 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | R million | **879** | 860 | 334 | 267 | 169 |
| Base and other metals | R million | **300** | 153 | 27 | 99 | 103 |
| Chrome | R million | **5** | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | R million | **6,483** | 8,873 | 2,740 | 1,956 | 591 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin | % | **61** | 67 | 51 | 43 | 29 |
| Adjusted EBIT | R million | **6,034** | 8,497 | 2,441 | 1,572 | 399 |
| ROCE | % | **129** | 229 | 60 | 53 | 24 |
| Stay-in-business capital on-mine | R million | **257** | 393 | 523 | 394 | 407 |
| Stay-in-business capital allocated | R million | **269** | 159 | 88 | 80 | 51 |
| Attributable economic free cash flow | R million | **5,314** | 8,388 | 1,608 | 1,358 | 200 |
| Life extension capital on-mine | R million | **439** | 67 | 51 | 14 | — |
| Life extension capital allocated | R million | **12** | — | — | — | — |
| Breakthrough capital on-mine | R million | **24** | 13 | 21 | 14 | — |
| Growth capital on-mine | R million | **—** | — | — | 4 | — |
| Project capital allocated | R million | **14** | 12 | 4 | 5 | — |
| Attributable cash flow | R million | **4,825** | 8,296 | 1,532 | 1,321 | 200 |
| All-in sustaining costs (net of revenue credits other than PGMs) | $ million | **313** | 327 | 230 | 213 | 131 |
| All-in sustaining costs per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **1,238** | 1,062 | 1,428 | 879 | 837 |
| All-in sustaining costs margin per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **1,267** | 1,842 | 592 | 376 | 85 |
| Reconciling items for AISC and economic free cash flow | | | | | | |
| Allocated marketing and market development costs | R million | **88** | 60 | 49 | 39 | 23 |
| Ore stockpile costs | R million | **(39)** | 17 | (21) | (8) | 130 |
| Other amortisation | R million | **3** | 5 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Other non-cash costs | R million | **—** | — | — | (5) | 2 |
| Sustaining capital | R million | **977** | 619 | 663 | 488 | 458 |

[1] *Prior years restated to only include mining working cost employees as defined in the glossary.*
[2] *Includes ore stockpile costs.*
[3] *Excludes other amortisation.*
[4] *Includes other amortisation.*

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Unki Platinum Mine (Zimbabwe)

(100% owned)

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| Total development | km | **2.1** | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Immediately available ore reserves | months | **119.8** | 125.8 | 129.8 | 230.1 | 235.6 |
| Squar e metres | 000 $m^2$ | **369** | 353 | 340 | 323 | 306 |
| Tonnes milled | 000 tonnes | **2,492** | 2,091 | 1,960 | 2,092 | 1,925 |
| Built-up head grade | 4E g/tonne | **3.42** | 3.52 | 3.58 | 3.45 | 3.51 |
| **Total mined production (M&C)** | | | | | | |
| PGMs | 000 ounces | **232.1** | 204.6 | 196.1 | 201.7 | 192.7 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **104.7** | 91.1 | 87.3 | 89.4 | 85.9 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **89.6** | 80.2 | 77.2 | 79.2 | 75.5 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **10.4** | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| Iridium | 000 ounces | **4.4** | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Ruthenium | 000 ounces | **10.4** | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| Gold | 000 ounces | **12.6** | 11.4 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 10.6 |
| Nickel | tonnes | **3,313** | 2,952 | 2,703 | 2,777 | 2,557 |
| Copper | tonnes | **2,739** | 2,351 | 2,198 | 2,317 | 2,223 |
| **Total PGM ounces refined** | 000 ounces | **221.3** | 245.6 | 139.9 | 206.0 | 174.9 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **98.6** | 110.8 | 58.7 | 92.0 | 80.6 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **85.4** | 96.5 | 56.2 | 81.3 | 67.8 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **37.3** | 38.3 | 25.0 | 32.6 | 26.4 |
| **Total PGM ounces sold** | 000 ounces | **218.8** | 242.9 | 140.7 | 204.7 | 181.1 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **94.9** | 109.5 | 58.1 | 91.6 | 80.9 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **85.1** | 94.4 | 55.4 | 82.7 | 67.6 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **38.8** | 39.0 | 27.1 | 30.4 | 32.6 |
| **Working cost employees** | average | **1,598** | 1,525 | 1,388 | 1,120 | 1,098 |
| Own employees | average | **1,195** | 1,145 | 1,142 | 1,120 | 1,098 |
| Contractor employees | average | **403** | 380 | 246 | — | — |
| PGM ounces produced per employee[1] | per annum | **145.2** | 134.2 | 141.3 | 180.1 | 175.5 |
| Total Employees | average | **1,682** | 1,528 | 1,388 | 1,120 | 1,098 |
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| On-mine costs[2] | R million | **2,746** | 2,071 | 1,900 | 1,869 | 1,661 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | R/tonne | **1,102** | 990 | 969 | 893 | 863 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | $/tonne | **67** | 67 | 59 | 62 | 65 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | R million | **3,629** | 2,741 | 2,393 | 2,364 | 2,078 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | $ million | **222** | 185 | 145 | 164 | 157 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | R/PGM oz | **15,636** | 13,392 | 12,198 | 11,721 | 10,784 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | $/PGM oz | **955** | 906 | 741 | 811 | 814 |
| Movement in metal inventory | R million | **(232)** | (71) | (534) | (158) | (103) |
| Other costs[3] | R million | **691** | 549 | 383 | 337 | 156 |
| Exploration, studies, research and carbon tax | R million | **99** | 64 | 40 | 48 | 28 |
| Royalty expense | R million | **721** | 290 | 230 | 19 | — |
| Other income and expenses | R million | **10** | 231 | 161 | 272 | (109) |
| Total operating costs | R million | **4,918** | 3,803 | 2,672 | 2,882 | 2,049 |
| Amortisation[4] | R million | **518** | 418 | 516 | 445 | 344 |

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financials** | | | | | | |
| Rand basket price per PGM ounce sold | R/PGM oz | **42,032** | 41,198 | 35,276 | 21,511 | 15,922 |
| Dollar basket price per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **2,578** | 2,801 | 2,159 | 1,483 | 1,194 |
| Rand basket price per Pt ounce sold | R/Pt oz | **96,895** | 91,391 | 85,377 | 48,083 | 35,635 |
| Dollar basket price per Pt ounce sold | $/Pt oz | **5,943** | 6,214 | 5,226 | 3,316 | 2,673 |
| Net revenue | R million | **9,198** | 10,008 | 4,963 | 4,403 | 2,884 |
| Platinum | R million | **1,486** | 1,757 | 841 | 1,145 | 938 |
| Palladium | R million | **2,897** | 3,387 | 2,034 | 1,830 | 940 |
| Rhodium | R million | **2,481** | 3,306 | 1,246 | 502 | 226 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | R million | **778** | 632 | 386 | 330 | 253 |
| Base and other metals | R million | **1,556** | 926 | 457 | 596 | 526 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | R million | **4,280** | 6,204 | 2,291 | 1,520 | 835 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin | % | **47** | 62 | 46 | 35 | 29 |
| Adjusted EBIT | R million | **3,762** | 5,786 | 1,775 | 1,076 | 491 |
| ROCE | % | **58** | 114 | 38 | 26 | 9 |
| Stay-in-business capital on-mine | R million | **189** | 371 | 287 | 230 | 148 |
| Stay-in-business capital allocated | R million | **307** | 174 | 101 | 83 | 79 |
| Attributable economic free cash flow | R million | **3,638** | 5,531 | 1,236 | 1,064 | 525 |
| Life extension capital allocated | R million | **11** | — | — | — | — |
| Breakthrough capital on-mine | R million | **1** | 34 | 26 | 14 | — |
| Growth capital on-mine | R million | **63** | 436 | 137 | 13 | 4 |
| Project capital allocated | R million | **79** | 55 | 28 | 25 | 366 |
| Attributable cash flow | R million | **3,484** | 5,005 | 1,045 | 1,011 | 155 |
| All-in sustaining costs (net of revenue credits other than PGMs) | $ million | **250** | 245 | 203 | 192 | 140 |
| All-in sustaining costs per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **1,144** | 1,007 | 1,443 | 937 | 772 |
| All-in sustaining costs margin per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **998** | 1,536 | 518 | 346 | 204 |
| Reconciling items for AISC and economic free cash flow | | | | | | |
| Allocated marketing and market development costs | R million | **76** | 45 | 45 | 38 | 32 |
| Ore stockpile costs | R million | **88** | (53) | (129) | 18 | 20 |
| Other amortisation | R million | **3** | 4 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Other non-cash costs | R million | **—** | — | — | (3) | 3 |
| Sustaining capital | R million | **507** | 545 | 388 | 313 | 228 |

[1] *Prior years restated to only include mining working cost employees as defined in the glossary.*
[2] *Includes ore stockpile costs.*
[3] *Excludes other amortisation.*
[4] *Includes other amortisation.*

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Modikwa Platinum Mine

(50:50 joint operation with ARM Mining Consortium Limited)
(All statistics represent attributable contribution for mined production i.e. excluding POC)

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| Total development | km | **7.5** | 8.7 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Immediately available ore reserves | months | **20.8** | 21.7 | 20.8 | 13.5 | 17.4 |
| Square metres | 000 $m^2$ | **180** | 173 | 123 | 174 | 200 |
| Tonnes milled | 000 tonnes | **1,243** | 1,177 | 831 | 1,118 | 1,214 |
| Surface sources | 000 tonnes | **58** | — | 6 | 71 | — |
| Underground sources | 000 tonnes | **1,185** | 1,177 | 825 | 1,047 | 1,214 |
| Built-up head grade | 4E g/tonne | **3.65** | 3.84 | 3.95 | 4.04 | 4.19 |
| **Total mined production (M&C)** | | | | | | |
| PGMs | 000 ounces | **144.5** | 146.4 | 107.4 | 145.5 | 164.8 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **57.7** | 57.5 | 42.2 | 57.1 | 65.0 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **54.1** | 55.2 | 40.4 | 54.5 | 61.3 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **11.2** | 11.7 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 13.1 |
| Iridium | 000 ounces | **3.8** | 4.0 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| Ruthenium | 000 ounces | **16.0** | 16.6 | 12.3 | 16.9 | 19.2 |
| Gold | 000 ounces | **1.7** | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Nickel | tonnes | **343** | 266 | 198 | 272 | 309 |
| Copper | tonnes | **211** | 167 | 124 | 168 | 189 |
| Chrome | 000 tonnes | **59** | 9 | — | — | — |
| **Total PGM ounces refined** | 000 ounces | **133.8** | 162.6 | 83.4 | 151.9 | 150.8 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **53.3** | 63.8 | 31.3 | 61.3 | 63.0 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **50.4** | 60.5 | 32.8 | 58.6 | 57.2 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **30.1** | 38.3 | 19.3 | 32.0 | 30.5 |
| **Total PGM ounces sold** | 000 ounces | **134.2** | 163.9 | 90.6 | 152.9 | 166.3 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **51.4** | 62.6 | 31.4 | 61.4 | 63.7 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **50.4** | 58.6 | 33.2 | 60.3 | 57.7 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **32.4** | 42.7 | 25.9 | 31.2 | 44.9 |
| **Employees** | average | **2,180** | 2,227 | 2,127 | 2,119 | 2,181 |
| Own employees | average | **1,961** | 1,905 | 1,995 | 2,023 | 2,001 |
| Contractor employees | average | **219** | 322 | 132 | 96 | 180 |
| PGM ounces produced per employee[1] | per annum | **66.3** | 65.7 | 50.5 | 68.7 | 75.6 |
| Total employees | average | **2,257** | 2,236 | 2,127 | 2,150 | 2,189 |
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| On-mine costs[2] | R million | **2,360** | 1,950 | 1,590 | 1,628 | 1,481 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | R/tonne | **1,898** | 1,656 | 1,914 | 1,457 | 1,220 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | $/tonne | **116** | 112 | 116 | 101 | 92 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | R million | **2,627** | 2,134 | 1,727 | 1,781 | 1,618 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | $ million | **160** | 144 | 105 | 123 | 122 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | R/PGM oz | **18,172** | 14,578 | 16,080 | 12,239 | 9,814 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | $/PGM oz | **1,110** | 986 | 977 | 847 | 741 |
| Movement in metal inventory | R million | **(423)** | 231 | (502) | (32) | (89) |
| Other costs[3] | R million | **66** | 48 | 32 | 40 | 20 |
| Exploration, studies, research and carbon tax | R million | **5** | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Royalty expense | R million | **244** | 361 | 123 | 110 | 35 |

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| Other income and expenses | R million | **(43)** | (71) | (37) | 3 | (15) |
| Chrome operating costs | R million | **31** | 10 | | | |
| Total operating costs | R million | **2,507** | 2,719 | 1,349 | 1,908 | 1,572 |
| Amortisation[4] | R million | **236** | 233 | 201 | 173 | 176 |
| Chrome plant amortisation | R million | **14** | 1 | | | |
| **Financials** | | | | | | |
| Rand basket price per PGM ounce sold | R/PGM oz | **44,346** | 44,437 | 34,850 | 19,545 | 12,857 |
| Dollar basket price per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **2,720** | 3,022 | 2,133 | 1,348 | 964 |
| Rand basket price per Pt ounce sold | R/Pt oz | **115,856** | 116,454 | 100,361 | 48,646 | 33,572 |
| Dollar basket price per Pt ounce sold | $/Pt oz | **7,105** | 7,919 | 6,143 | 3,355 | 2,518 |
| Net revenue | R million | **5,952** | 7,285 | 3,156 | 2,988 | 2,138 |
| Platinum | R million | **805** | 998 | 455 | 767 | 738 |
| Palladium | R million | **1,716** | 2,086 | 1,216 | 1,330 | 801 |
| Rhodium | R million | **2,733** | 3,656 | 1,303 | 670 | 360 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | R million | **420** | 450 | 167 | 155 | 171 |
| Base and other metals | R million | **177** | 91 | 16 | 67 | 66 |
| Chrome | R million | **101** | 4 | — | — | — |
| Adjusted EBITDA | R million | **3,445** | 4,566 | 1,807 | 1,080 | 566 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin | % | **58** | 63 | 57 | 36 | 26 |
| Adjusted EBIT | R million | **3,195** | 4,332 | 1,606 | 907 | 390 |
| ROCE | % | **143** | 250 | 86 | 61 | 23 |
| Stay-in-business capital on-mine | R million | **440** | 234 | 125 | 144 | 65 |
| Stay-in-business capital allocated | R million | **116** | 58 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Attributable economic free cash flow | R million | **2,448** | 4,497 | 1,154 | 869 | 381 |
| Life extension capital on-mine | R million | **5** | 15 | 26 | 36 | 38 |
| Life extension capital allocated | R million | **5** | — | — | — | — |
| Growth capital on-mine | R million | **5** | 73 | 106 | 34 | — |
| Project capital allocated | R million | **9** | 6 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Attributable cash flow | R million | **2,424** | 4,404 | 1,019 | 798 | 343 |
| All-in sustaining costs (net of revenue credits other than PGMs) | $ million | **201** | 185 | 123 | 143 | 129 |
| All-in sustaining costs per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **1,496** | 1,130 | 1,362 | 937 | 773 |
| All-in sustaining costs margin per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | **1,096** | 1,852 | 760 | 381 | 161 |
| Reconciling items for AISC and economic free cash flow | | | | | | |
| Allocated marketing and market development costs | R million | **49** | 33 | 29 | 26 | 24 |
| Ore stockpile costs | R million | **(16)** | — | — | — | — |
| Other amortisation | R million | **2** | 3 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Other non-cash costs | R million | **—** | (4) | 8 | (3) | 2 |
| Sustaining capital | R million | **566** | 307 | 184 | 211 | 135 |

[1] *Prior years restated to only include mining working cost employees as defined in the glossary.*
[2] *Includes ore stockpile costs.*
[3] *Excludes other amortisation.*
[4] *Includes other amortisation.*

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Kroondal Platinum Mine

(50:50 pooling and sharing agreement with Sibanye-Stillwater)

(All statistics represent attributable contribution for mined production i.e. excluding POC)

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| Total development | km | **4.7** | 4.3 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Square metres | 000 $m^2$ | **355** | 442 | 366 | 496 | 478 |
| Tonnes milled | 000 tonnes | **2,081** | 2,288 | 1,929 | 2,636 | 2,625 |
| Surface sources | 000 tonnes | **183** | – | – | – | – |
| Underground sources | 000 tonnes | **1,898** | 2,288 | 1,929 | 2,636 | 2,625 |
| Built-up head grade | 4E g/tonne | **3.48** | 3.57 | 3.67 | 3.60 | 3.66 |
| **Total mined production (M&C)** | | | | | | |
| PGMs | 000 ounces | **244.0** | 275.1 | 240.3 | 313.5 | 312.2 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **119.3** | 131.5 | 113.6 | 148.6 | 148.3 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **60.4** | 69.7 | 60.8 | 80.0 | 78.6 |
| Rhodium | 000 ounces | **21.0** | 24.2 | 21.2 | 28.1 | 28.1 |
| Iridium | 000 ounces | **7.9** | 9.0 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Ruthenium | 000 ounces | **34.4** | 39.6 | 34.4 | 45.1 | 45.5 |
| Gold | 000 ounces | **1.0** | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Nickel | 000 tonnes | **208** | 247 | 240 | 278 | 279 |
| Copper | 000 tonnes | **97** | 113 | 109 | 126 | 127 |
| **Sale of concentrate (M&C)** | | | | | | |
| PGMs | | **–** | – | 8.2 | – | – |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **–** | – | 3.3 | – | – |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **–** | – | 1.7 | – | – |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **–** | – | 3.2 | – | – |
| Base metals | tonnes | **–** | – | 45.6 | – | – |
| **Total PGM ounces refined** | 000 ounces | **232.2** | 331.2 | 167.0 | 319.5 | 281.3 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **114.3** | 159.5 | 76.2 | 156.5 | 141.7 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **58.5** | 84.3 | 44.7 | 83.8 | 72.4 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **59.4** | 87.4 | 46.1 | 79.1 | 67.2 |
| **Total PGM ounces sold** | 000 ounces | **236.5** | 341.9 | 182.9 | 315.0 | 314.1 |
| Platinum | 000 ounces | **111.1** | 157.4 | 76.1 | 156.1 | 142.8 |
| Palladium | 000 ounces | **59.4** | 82.4 | 45.2 | 85.6 | 72.7 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | 000 ounces | **66.0** | 102.1 | 61.6 | 73.4 | 98.6 |
| **Employees** | average | **3,729** | 3,691 | 3,618 | 3,727 | 3,729 |
| Own employees | average | **2,612** | 2,615 | 2,672 | 2,745 | 2,712 |
| Contractor employees | average | **1,117** | 1,076 | 946 | 982 | 1,017 |
| PGM ounces produced per employee[1] | per annum | **65.4** | 74.5 | 66.4 | 84.1 | 83.7 |
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| On-mine costs[2] | R million | **3,333** | 3,078 | 2,570 | 2,809 | 2,569 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | R/tonne | **1,602** | 1,345 | 1,333 | 1,065 | 979 |
| On-mine cost/tonne milled | $/tonne | **98** | 91 | 81 | 74 | 74 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | R million | **3,624** | 3,356 | 2,777 | 3,029 | 2,772 |
| Cash operating costs[2] | $ million | **221** | 227 | 169 | 210 | 209 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | R/PGM oz | **14,853** | 12,199 | 11,556 | 9,663 | 8,878 |
| Cash operating cost per PGM ounce produced | $/PGM oz | **908** | 825 | 702 | 669 | 670 |

| | | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Costs and unit costs** | | | | | | |
| Movement in metal inventory | R million | (478) | 454 | (799) | (75) | (115) |
| Other costs[3] | R million | 115 | 98 | 62 | 65 | 36 |
| Exploration, studies, research and carbon tax | R million | 9 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 8 |
| Royalty expense | R million | 429 | 748 | 244 | 219 | 63 |
| Other income and expenses | R million | (17) | 59 | 100 | 74 | 19 |
| Total operating costs | R million | 3,682 | 4,728 | 2,397 | 3,325 | 2,781 |
| Amortisation[4] | R million | 340 | 388 | 342 | 289 | 311 |
| **Financials** | | | | | | |
| Rand basket price per PGM ounce sold | R/PGM oz | 43,289 | 44,133 | 34,269 | 18,486 | 12,206 |
| Dollar basket price per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | 2,655 | 3,001 | 2,098 | 1,275 | 915 |
| Rand basket price per Pt ounce sold | R/Pt oz | 92,144 | 95,830 | 82,387 | 37,319 | 26,843 |
| Dollar basket price per Pt ounce sold | $/Pt oz | 5,651 | 6,516 | 5,043 | 2,573 | 2,013 |
| Net revenue | R million | 10,237 | 15,088 | 6,267 | 5,824 | 3,833 |
| Platinum | R million | 1,736 | 2,517 | 981 | 1,950 | 1,656 |
| Palladium | R million | 2,011 | 2,943 | 1,766 | 1,893 | 1,010 |
| Rhodium | R million | 5,490 | 8,504 | 3,123 | 1,568 | 752 |
| Other PGMs + Gold | R million | 815 | 1,021 | 401 | 342 | 355 |
| Base and other metals | R million | 185 | 103 | (5) | 71 | 61 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | R million | 6,555 | 10,360 | 3,870 | 2,499 | 1,052 |
| Adjusted EBITDA margin | % | 64 | 69 | 62 | 43 | 27 |
| Adjusted EBIT | R million | 6,215 | 9,971 | 3,527 | 2,210 | 741 |
| ROCE | % | 365 | 702 | 182 | 151 | 54 |
| Stay-in-business capital on-mine | R million | 301 | 279 | 176 | 199 | 144 |
| Stay-in-business capital allocated | R million | 110 | 79 | 45 | 40 | 42 |
| Attributable economic free cash flow | R million | 5,660 | 10,446 | 2,869 | 2,174 | 757 |
| Life extension capital allocated | R million | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Project capital allocated | R million | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Attributable cash flow | R million | 5,648 | 10,440 | 2,867 | 2,173 | 757 |
| All-in sustaining costs (net of revenue credits other than PGMs) | $ million | 275 | 313 | 212 | 250 | 229 |
| All-in sustaining costs per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | 1,161 | 916 | 1,158 | 794 | 730 |
| All-in sustaining costs margin per PGM ounce sold | $/PGM oz | 1,446 | 2,064 | 941 | 465 | 171 |
| Reconciling items for AISC and economic free cash flow | | | | | | |
| Allocated marketing and market development costs | R million | 84 | 68 | 57 | 50 | 43 |
| Ore stockpile costs | R million | (5) | (6) | 6 | (5) | 4 |
| Other amortisation | R million | 3 | 6 | 4 | — | 2 |
| Other non-cash costs | R million | 2 | 1 | 18 | (7) | 4 |
| Sustaining capital | R million | 416 | 358 | 221 | 239 | 186 |

[1] *Prior years restated to only include mining working cost employees as defined in the glossary.*
[2] *Includes ore stockpile costs.*
[3] *Excludes other amortisation.*
[4] *Includes other amortisation.*

# Group performance data continued

for the year ended 31 December 2022

## Analysis of Group capital expenditure

| R million | Stay-in-business capital and capitalised waste: On-mine | Stay-in-business capital and capitalised waste: Allocated from process operations | Life extension capital: On-mine | Life extension capital: Allocated from process operations | Sustaining capital[1] | Growth and breakthrough capital: Break-through | Growth and breakthrough capital: Growth | Growth and breakthrough capital: Allocated from process operations | Total growth and break-through projects | Total capital |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2022** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total capitalised costs | 13,146 | | 920 | | 14,066 | 1,912 | 918 | | 2,830 | 16,896 |
| Mining operations | 8,385 | 3,210 | 727 | 130 | 12,452 | 1,295 | 917 | 460 | 2,672 | 15,124 |
| Mogalakwena | 2,713 | 1,924 | 17 | 76 | 4,730 | 521 | 849 | 324 | 1,694 | 6,424 |
| Mogalakwena capitalised waste | 3,564 | | | | 3,564 | | | | | 3,564 |
| Amandelbult[2] | 560 | 484 | 126 | 21 | 1,191 | 518 | — | 27 | 545 | 1,736 |
| Mototolo | 257 | 269 | 439 | 12 | 977 | 24 | — | 14 | 38 | 1,015 |
| Unki | 189 | 307 | — | 11 | 507 | 1 | 63 | 79 | 143 | 650 |
| Modikwa joint operation | 440 | 116 | 5 | 5 | 566 | — | 5 | 9 | 14 | 580 |
| Kroondal joint operation | 301 | 110 | — | 5 | 416 | — | — | 7 | 7 | 423 |
| Other | 361 | — | 140 | — | 501 | 231 | — | — | 231 | 732 |
| POC and toll activities | — | 1,551 | — | 63 | 1,614 | — | — | 158 | 158 | 1,772 |
| **Statistical data** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Process operations | 4,761 | | 193 | | | 617 | 1 | | 618 | 5,572 |
| Waterval Smelter | 1,390 | | — | | | 23 | | | 23 | 1,413 |
| Polokwane Smelter | 1,629 | | 88 | | | 9 | | | 9 | 1,726 |
| Mortimer Smelter | 364 | | — | | | 10 | | | 10 | 374 |
| ACP | 739 | | 105 | | | 7 | | | 7 | 851 |
| RBMR | 501 | | — | | | 528 | 1 | | 529 | 1,030 |
| PMR | 138 | | — | | | 40 | | | 40 | 178 |

| R million | Stay-in-business capital and capitalised waste: On-mine | Stay-in-business capital and capitalised waste: Allocated from process operations | Life extension capital: On-mine | Sustaining capital | Growth and breakthrough capital: Break-through | Growth and breakthrough capital: Growth | Growth and breakthrough capital: Allocated from process operations | Total growth and break-through projects | Total capital |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2021** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total capitalised costs | 10,365 | | 415 | 10,780 | 1,998 | 829 | | 2,827 | 13,631 |
| Mining operations | 7,127 | 2,219 | 415 | 9,761 | 1,499 | 827 | 373 | 2,699 | 12,460 |
| Mogalakwena | 2,223 | 1,377 | 14 | 3,614 | 841 | 317 | 268 | 1,426 | 5,040 |
| Mogalakwena capitalised waste | 3,042 | | | 3,042 | | | | | 3,042 |
| Amandelbult[2] | 372 | 372 | 319 | 1,063 | 512 | — | 26 | 538 | 1,601 |
| Mototolo | 393 | 159 | 67 | 619 | 13 | — | 12 | 25 | 644 |
| Unki | 371 | 174 | — | 545 | 34 | 436 | 55 | 525 | 1,070 |
| Modikwa joint operation | 234 | 58 | 15 | 307 | — | 73 | 6 | 79 | 386 |
| Kroondal joint operation | 279 | 79 | — | 358 | — | — | 6 | 6 | 364 |
| Other | 213 | — | — | 213 | 99 | 1 | — | 100 | 313 |
| POC and toll activities | — | 1,019 | — | 1,019 | — | — | 128 | 128 | 1,146 |
| Capitalised interest | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| **Statistical data** | | | | | | | | | |
| Process operations | 3,238 | | | | 499 | 2 | | 501 | 3,739 |
| Waterval Smelter | 1,159 | | | | 69 | | | 69 | 1,228 |
| Polokwane Smelter | 210 | | | | 11 | | | 11 | 221 |
| Mortimer Smelter | 152 | | | | 7 | | | 7 | 159 |
| Unki Smelter | 13 | | | | 4 | | | 4 | 17 |
| ACP | 1,221 | | | | 10 | | | 10 | 1,232 |
| RBMR | 379 | | | | 384 | 2 | | 386 | 765 |
| PMR | 104 | | | | 14 | | | 14 | 118 |

[1] *Sustaining capital includes stay-in-business capital, capitalised waste and asset life extension capital.*

[2] *Includes Amandelbult chrome plant capital.*

# 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
elizna.viljoen@angloamerican.com

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

### Financial, administrative, technical advisers

Anglo Corporate Services South Africa Proprietary Limited

### Corporate and divisional office, registered office and business and postal addresses of the company secretary and administrative advisers

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Saxonwold, Gauteng, 2132
Telephone +27 (0) 11 373 6111

### Sponsor

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PO Box 651987, Benmore 2010

Telephone +27 (0) 11 305 5822
letrisha.mahabeer@bofa.com

### Registrar

Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited
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Private Bag X9000, Saxonwold 2132

Telephone +27 (0) 11 370 5000
Facsimile +27 (0) 11 688 5200

### Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
4 Lisbon Lane
Waterfall City, 2090

### Investor relations

Franscelene Moodley
franscelene.moodley@angloamerican.com
Telephone +27 (0) 11 638 0279

### Lead Competent Persons

Andrew Smith: Lead Ore Reserves
Kavita Mohanlal: Principal Mineral Resources estimation

### 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

### Disclaimer

Certain elements made in this annual report constitute forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are typically identified by the use of forward looking terminology such as 'believes', 'expects', 'may', 'will', 'could', 'should', 'intends', 'estimates', 'plans', 'assumes', or 'anticipates' or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of, eg future plans, present or future events, or strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. Such forward looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control and all of which are based on the Company's current beliefs and expectations about future events. Such statements are based on current expectations and, by their current nature, are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and performance to differ materially from any expected future results or performance, expressed or implied, by the forward looking statement. 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.

**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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