ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

ANNUAL RESULTS 2018

UNLOCKING
OUR FULL
POTENTIAL

AngloAmerican

Real Mining. Real People. Real Difference.

CONTENTS

KEY FEATURES

PGM production
(2017: 5.0 Moz)
5.2 Moz

Free cash from operations
(2017: R3.5bn)
R5.6bn

ROCE
(2017: 18%)
24%

Net cash/(debt)
(2017: (R1.8bn))
R2.9bn

Dividend
(2017: R0.9bn)
R3.0bn or R11.25 per share

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION ON THE WEBSITE

Integrated report
Full mineral reserves and resources report
Supplementary report
GRI Standards referenced index
UN Global Compact Assessment

www.angloamericanplatinum.com/investors/annual-reporting/2018

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

		2018	2017	% change
OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE				
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**28,260**	29,698	(5)
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.48**	3.46	1
M&C platinum production[1]	000 oz	**2,484.7**	2,397.5	4
Total PGM production[2]	000 oz	**5,186.5**	5,007.7	4
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**108.1**	93.9	15
REFINED PRODUCTION				
Total PGMs	000 oz	**4,784.9**	5,116.2	(6)
Platinum (Pt)	000 oz	**2,402.4**	2,511.9	(4)
Palladium (Pd)	000 oz	**1,501.8**	1,668.4	(10)
Rhodium (Rh)	000 oz	**292.8**	323.2	(9)
Other PGMs	000 oz	**482.4**	497.3	(3)
Gold (Au)	000 oz	**105.5**	115.4	(9)
Nickel (Ni)	000 tonnes	**23.1**	26.1	(11)
Copper (Cu)	000 tonnes	**14.3**	15.8	(9)
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE				
Total net sales revenue	R million	**74,582**	65,670	14
Net sales revenue (excluding trading)	R million	**71,789**	65,670	9
Net sales revenue trading	R million	**2,793**	–	–
Net sales revenue per ounce (excluding trading)	R/Pt oz sold	**29,601**	26,213	13
Cost of sales	R million	**63,286**	56,578	12
Cost of sales (excluding trading)	R/Pt oz sold	**24,957**	22,589	10
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**807**	742	9
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced (mined volume)	R/Pt oz	**20,684**	19,203	8
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced (mined volume)	R/PGM oz	**9,458**	8,871	7
Gross profit on metal sales	R million	**11,296**	9,092	24
Gross profit margin	%	**15.1**	13.8	1
EBITDA	R million	**14,503**	11,985	21
EBITDA (excluding trading)	R million	**14,496**	11,985	21
EBITDA margin (excluding trading)	%	**20.2**	18.3	2
Headline earnings/(loss)	R million	**7,588**	3,886	95
Headline earnings per share	cents	**2,893**	1,482	95
Net cash/(debt)	R million	**2,891**	(1,833)	(258)
Capital expenditure (excluding waste stripping)	R million	**5,478**	4,185	31
Capital waste stripping	R million	**1,548**	784	97
Return on average capital employed (ROCE)	%	**23.8**	17.6	6
ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG)				
Fatalities	Number	**2**	6	(67)
Total recordable case frequency rate (TRCFR)	Rate / million hrs	**3.00**	4.52	(34)
Employees[3]	Number (at period end)	**24,789**	28,692	(14)
HDSAs in management[4]	%	**78**	76	2
GHG emissions, CO_2 equivalents[5]	1,000 tonnes	**4,118**	4,612	(11)
Water withdrawals or abstractions[6]	Megalitres	**24,433**	26,533	(8)
Energy use	Terajoules	**20,011**	21,497	(7)
Number of Level 3, 4 and 5 environmental incidents	Number	**–**	–	–
Total social investment excluding dividends[7]	R million	**467**	322	45

[1] Platinum in concentrate produced and purchased.
[2] Sum total of platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium and gold.
[3] Amplats total own and contractor employees excluding joint venture and associate employees and contractors.
[4] Includes all levels of management.
[5] Excludes Scope 3 emissions.
[6] Total water withdrawals or abstractions (total inflows excluding estimated surface water run-off and precipitation harvested).
[7] Total social investment includes SLP and CSI expenditure of R271 million, payments into Community Trusts of R82 million and operations community expenses of R114 million.

2018 ANNUAL RESULTS

KEY MESSAGES

- Tragic deaths of **two** colleagues in 2018
- **Increased returns to shareholders**
  - dividend pay-out ratio raised to 40% of headline earnings
  - cash dividend of R2.0 billion or R7.51 per share for H2 2018 resulting in total dividend for the year of R11.25 per share
- Quality earnings, with **EBITDA up 21%** to R14.5 billion
- **Headline earnings per share up 95%** to R28.93 per share
- **Free cash flow from operations increased by 60%** to R5.6 billion
- Strong balance sheet – net cash position of R2.9 billion
- Return on capital employed (ROCE) increased to 24%
- Total **PGM production up 4%** – record production from Mogalakwena, Unki and Kroondal
- **Upgrading the portfolio:** sale of Union, BRPM and holding in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited; acquisition of joint venture (JV) interest in Mototolo mine
- Clear and defined strategy for the **next phase of value delivery**
- **Total shareholder return of 55% in 2018** – a top performance on the JSE

Chris Griffith, CEO of Anglo American Platinum commented:

"Anglo American Platinum delivered another strong operational and financial performance in 2018. However, losing two of our colleagues is simply unacceptable and deeply distressing. We again express our sincere condolences to the family, friends and colleagues of Mr Johannes Maimela and Mr Emmanuel Segale. These tragic incidents have re-emphasised how critical it is for us to eliminate fatalities across our business – we must create a safe working environment.

In another year of strong production from our operations, total Platinum Group Metal (PGM) production increased by 4%, with another record production performance from Mogalakwena, as well as record production from Unki and Kroondal. The turnaround plan at Amandelbult is progressing, but a combination of factors negatively impacted Q4 production.

Refined production was, however, lower than mined production due to the temporary build-up of work-in-progress inventory. Planned maintenance, as well as the Mortimer smelter rebuild in Q2, the partial rebuild of the Polokwane smelter in Q3, and the commissioning of the Unki smelter in Q3, resulted in the inventory build – which we expect will be fully processed in 2019. Despite this, cash flow from operations rose by 60% to R5.6 billion, and net debt reduced by R4.7 billion to move us to a net cash position of R2.9 billion. I am pleased to report that as a result, Anglo American Platinum led the JSE All Share Index in 2018 with a total shareholder return of 55%.

We have had a busy year. As part of the upgrading of our portfolio, we sold Union Mine to Siyanda Resources, sold our equity holding in Royal Bafokeng Platinum, and sold our 33% interest in BRPM to our joint-venture (JV) partner. We have completed the acquisition of Glencore and Kagiso Platinum Venture stakes in the Mototolo JV, to make it a wholly owned operation. In support of our strategic objective of growing demand for PGMs, we supported the launch of AP Ventures LLC, together with the PIC committing USD200 million. Finally, we continue to advance project studies to evaluate the optimal expansion plan at Mogalakwena and assess the potential for synergies at Mototolo and Der Brochen.

We have evolved our strategy to deliver the next phase of value to the business, which focuses on three components: firstly, to realise the full value of our operations through our people and innovation, by operating beyond current world benchmark levels of performance; secondly, to invest in our portfolio through fast-payback projects, investing in technology and innovation at our mines, as well as developing studies for expansion projects, particularly at Mogalakwena; and thirdly, to facilitate the development of global markets for PGMs. I expect this series of strategic actions will create considerable additional value from our business, increasing cashflows and returns and reinforcing the sustainability of the Company for the benefit of all our stakeholders.

Given our strong balance sheet and greater confidence in the underlying cash-generating capability of the business, we are increasing our dividend pay-out ratio from 30% to 40% of headline earnings. This equates to a H2 2018 declared cash dividend of R2.0 billion or R7.51/share. Anglo American Platinum is in a strong position and I thank all our employees and business partners for their hard work. We are now looking forward to unlocking our full potential."

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Anglo American Platinum strives for continuous improvement and capitalising on value-enhancing opportunities to position itself as the leading PGM producer. The restructured and simplified, high-quality portfolio is at the centre of an attractive investment proposition and provides competitive returns and value to shareholders. The next phase of the strategy focuses on driving further value from the operations and is built around three key areas.

1. Extracting the full potential from our operations through our people and innovation

This is a process to drive improvement in operational performance from current levels, through greater stabilisation and process optimisation, towards best in class in the industry, known as P100. The next step is to operate our assets and equipment at levels beyond what is currently thought to be possible in the industry, known as P101.

Examples of areas of improvement include increasing the rope shovel performance at Mogalakwena from 26Mtpa to over 45Mtpa; increasing throughput at the concentrators by over 10%; increasing operating time of concentrators to over 94%; increasing recoveries of concentrators to over 83%; and increasing the operating factor at processing facilities (defined as availability multiplied by utilisation).

Beyond P101, a number of step-change technologies are being developed and deployed, including coarse particle flotation which can reduce energy intensity by over 30%; advanced fragmentation and shock-break technology at concentrators which has the potential to also reduce energy intensity by 30%; and fine recovery of chrome and PGMs, in conjunction with bulk sorting, which can lead to a 10% increase in feed grade and recoveries.

To unlock this additional value through P101 and a number of FutureSmart Mining™ technologies and digitalisation, additional investment in a number of fast payback, value enhancing projects is required. This is expected to deliver EBITDA margin uplift of 5-8% on a mine-to-market basis, within a three to five year time horizon, before the benefit of any expansion projects using 2018 prices and exchange rates. Capital guidance, including for these fast-payback and P101 investment projects will be in the region of R1.5–1.8 billion in 2019, and c. R2.0 billion for each of 2020 and 2021.

2. Investing in our core portfolio that delivers industry-leading cash flows and returns

The Company has identified specific opportunities to invest in value-enhancing projects in our portfolio to deliver attractive cash flows and returns. The capital profile is aligned to both the strategy and disciplined capital-allocation framework:

- Stay-in-business capital will temporarily increase by once-off spend on environmental upgrades to the smelters, through sulphur dioxide ($S0_2$) abatement
- Project capital remains focused on low-capex, fast-payback projects including chrome plant expansions, debottlenecking and replacement projects
- Project studies are progressing on expansion opportunities at Mogalakwena and Der Brochen.

3. Facilitating the development of the market for PGMs to increase demand

Growing the market for PGMs is a long-standing strategic priority. Its importance was re-emphasised in 2018 as a key aspect of the strategy. Market development is undertaken globally through a mix of marketing efforts in existing or near-term demand segments, such as jewellery through the Platinum Guild International (PGI); investment through the World Platinum Investment Council (WPIC); and targeted market development in longer-term growth areas, such as fuel cells, hydrogen and clean energy, in part through the launch of the new venture capital vehicle, AP Ventures. South African beneficiation objectives form part of broader market development activities.

SAFETY, HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL INVESTMENT

Safety

Tragically, there were two fatalities in work-related incidents in 2018, both at the Amandelbult complex. Mr Johannes Maimela, a 42-year-old tyre fitter, lost his life on 12 February 2018 after being attacked by a swarm of bees at the open-pit operations, and Mr Emmanuel Segale died in a fall-of-ground at Dishaba mine on 18 October 2018. Independent and comprehensive investigations were conducted to understand the circumstances and to incorporate learnings to create a safer work environment for all.

Despite the improved trend in our other safety indicators and reduction in the number of fatalities in recent years (2017: 6), our loss-of-life performance is disappointing. Our total recordable case injury-frequency rate (TRCFR) improved 34% to 3.00, and the lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) dropped 42% to 2.10. This resulted from a revised safety, health and environmental strategy which was co-created in 2017 with management, unions and employees, to turn around the poor fatality performance. This guided our management approach to safety in 2018 and will continue to do so in conjunction with comprehensive safety turnaround plans for targeted operations.

Health

Continued focus on the health and wellness of our employees has delivered results by reducing the amount of equipment emitting noise above 85 decibels at our operations. In addition, a strategy to reduce and ultimately eliminate particulate matter (dust) exposure is underway and will be fully implemented by 2020.

Anglo American Platinum is committed to achieving the 90:90:90 targets on HIV set by UNAIDS. The UNAIDS target includes 90% of employees knowing their status and 90% of HIV-positive employees taking antiretroviral therapy, with 90% under viral suppression. In 2018, 98% of employees were counselled leading to 88% of those knowing their status; 90% of those registering for antiretroviral therapy; and 80% of those in viral suppression.

The Company continued to intensify the proactive management of tuberculosis (TB) and roll-out of isoniazid prophylaxis. The combined HIV and TB initiatives contributed to reducing the TB incidence from 1,020 per 100,000 people in 2014 to 325 in 2018, significantly below the national average of 781.

Environment

We have maintained our record of no major or material environmental incidents (categorised as level three to five) since 2013.

We continue to reduce both our fresh water and energy consumption as well as improving water and energy intensities. Due to our reduced energy consumption, we are also reducing our greenhouse gas emissions through our focused carbon management programme.

We have made considerable progress in the management of our hazardous and non-hazardous waste to landfill with programmes and projects are in place to achieve a zero waste to landfill ambition by 2020.

Our most material air quality issue relates to sulphur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from our three smelters in South Africa. Polokwane smelter started constructing its SO_2 abatement project in 2018, which will use an innovative technology to capture SO_2 gas from the furnace and convert it to sulphuric acid. The technology will ultimately reduce SO_2 emissions by an estimated 96% to comply with global best practice limits. On completion of the SO_2 abatement project at Polokwane in 2020, Mortimer will commence its abatement project, together at a capital investment of R2.5 billion (in real terms). Waterval smelter, through the Anglo Converter Plant (ACP) already has an SO_2 abatement solution in place which operates at global best practice levels.

Managing tailings storage facilities (TSF) is critically important and remains a top ten priority major risk event. Risk management for major risk events has enforced very stringent management controls to prevent any failures. Focus remains on using the latest technology for early detection and ongoing monitoring and inspection of all the TSFs of both owned mines and managed JV mines. Anglo American Platinum continues to implement technical measures that indicate stability and integrity of the dams and ensure that the correct management structures and employed expertise are in place.

Social and community investment

The Company's social license to operate is dependent on the ability to demonstrate value-creation to host communities and thus make a positive impact on society.

In 2018, R609 million was spent on social investment, community development and empowerment. Included in this amount was R467 million of Community Social Investment (CSI), Social and Labour Plan (SLPs) spend and payments into Community Trusts, as well as R142 million paid out in dividends for community shareholdings in Atomatic, MASA and Alchemy.

Anglo American Platinum has an embedded plan to achieve its 2016-2020 SLPs. Stakeholders are engaged and more involved in the delivery of each SLP and each project is monitored and evaluated to gauge its impact. Overall, our flagship projects have created over 1,000 jobs. More than 8,000 learners benefited from our education support programme from early childhood development to grade 12 levels. The SLPs, regional socio-economic development or SED, Alchemy (community shareholding trust) and Zimele (an Anglo American initiative) strategy all form part of a broader SED strategy aimed at delivering lasting benefits for host communities around our assets.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Total production

Total production (M&C)	2018	2017	%
PGMs	**5,186,500**	5,007,700	4
Platinum	**2,484,700**	2,397,500	4
Palladium	**1,610,800**	1,557,300	3

Improving operational efficiencies and higher productivity across the majority of the portfolio has enabled an increase in total PGM production in line with upgraded PGM production guidance of 5.1 to 5.2 million PGM ounces.

Total PGM production (comprising platinum, palladium, rhodium, gold, iridium and ruthenium metal in concentrate) was up 4% to 5,186,500 ounces. Excluding Bokoni, which was placed on care and maintenance in 2017, total PGM production was up 6% on a like-for-like basis.

Mogalakwena

Production (M&C)	2018	2017	%
PGMs	**1,170,000**	1,098,500	7
Platinum	**495,100**	463,800	7
Palladium	**540,900**	508,900	6

Mogalakwena produced another record year of production of 1,170,000 PGM ounces, up 7%. Production increased through mining a targeted higher-grade area in the North pit in the first half of the year, and also due to optimisation of the primary mill at North concentrator plant leading to improved throughput and metal recovery.

Due to an optimised mine plan, which was implemented at the beginning of 2018, the pit walls of the central pit were steepened. This, together with improved truck and shovel performance, enabled an opportunity to move more waste tonnes in the period. By mining additional waste tonnes this period, more ore tonnes were exposed, allowing for more consistent mining of ore tonnes over the short to medium term, reducing the need to drawdown on ore stockpiles from 2021. In addition, improvements in concentrator performance allowed more ore to be processed and, as a result, less ore was stockpiled.

The consequent impact on Mogalakwena's unit cost was an 18% increase to R18,522 per platinum ounce. Excluding the impact of the lower ore capitalisation and increased waste stripping, unit cost increases 9%, benefitting from higher production but offset by above inflationary cost increases e.g. diesel and labour. Cash operating costs per PGM ounce (metal in concentrate) was R7,838 against R6,628 per ounce in 2017.

Mogalakwena delivered R4.0 billion of economic free cash flow (defined as operating free cash flow from consolidated activities less/add economic interest in the asset). The mine had an EBITDA margin of 46% and a ROCE of 31%.

All-in sustaining costs (AISC) (includes operating costs as defined above, all sustaining capital expenditure, capitalised waste stripping and allocated marketing and market development costs net of by product revenue) per platinum ounce sold was $286 per ounce, down from $340 in the previous year mainly due to the benefit of increased by-product revenue. AISC, if all produced metal was sold would have been $222 per platinum ounce sold.

Amandelbult

Production (M&C)	2018	2017	%
PGMs	**868,800**	858,000	1
Platinum	**442,700**	438,000	1
Palladium	**205,100**	202,500	1

As announced on 24 July 2017, Amandelbult has developed a strategy to improve the profitability of the mine by reducing the AISC. The key steps include: operational turn around of the asset by increasing immediately stopeable ore reserves (IMS) at Dishaba and implementing productivity improvements; developing the Dishaba UG2 project to mine the UG2 reef by utilising existing Merensky infrastructure at minimal capital investment; extracting the full value of metals mined and expanding chrome production; and assessing capital light replacement projects at Dishaba. The combination of these measures should enable Amandelbult to sustain production with no significant project capital expenditure in the medium term and reduce the AISC per platinum ounce sold to $820 at H1 2017 achieved prices and exchange rates by 2022.

Total PGM production at Amandelbult increased by 1% to 868,800 ounces, due to increased underground production delivered to the concentrator, primarily from Dishaba. Dishaba mine development led to a 7% increase in immediately available ore reserves compared with the prior year, highlighting the progress made in developing Dishaba Lower at a low capital cost of R0.5 billion. This was against previous thinking that a new shaft at much higher capital investment was the only replacement option. As part of the overall improvement plan, Dishaba No2. Vertical shaft has been successfully upgraded from 160ktpm to 230ktpm hoisting capacity by the end of 2018.

However, production was significantly impacted in the final quarter, with lower underground production delivered to the concentrator primarily due to the section 54 stoppage following the fatal incident on 18 October 2018 and subsequent extensive retraining of employees, some impact from Eskom load shedding, and persistent high absenteeism in the final quarter.

Chrome production at Amandelbult increased 27% to 831,900 tonnes (on a 100% basis) from 654,400 tonnes in 2017. A chrome interstage project was implemented in Q3 2018 at a capital cost of R10 million which increased the yield from 13.5% to 16.6%.

Amandelbult delivered economic free cash flow of R0.6 billion and the mine had an EBITDA margin of 15% and a ROCE of 17%.

AISC per platinum ounce sold was $794 per ounce, down from $955 in the previous year due to improvements in the rand basket price, including a greater contribution from chrome. AISC if all produced metal was sold would be $840 per platinum ounce sold.

Unki

Production (M&C)	2018	2017	%
PGMs	**192,800**	165,900	16
Platinum	**85,900**	74,600	15
Palladium	**75,500**	64,400	17

Unki mine in Zimbabwe produced a record 192,800 PGM ounces, an increase of 16%. Production increased due to an increase in tonnes milled, up 10% due to improved underground productivity, while the 4E built-up head grade increased to 3.51g/t (2017: 3.47g/t) due to improved mining reef cut and reducing waste tonnes mined.

Unki delivered R0.5 billion of economic free cash flow and an EBITDA margin of 29% and ROCE of 9%. If adjusted for the sale of treasury bills and real time gross settlement (RTGS) forex loss, the EBITDA margin would be 27% and ROCE would be 8%.

AISC (excluding the receipts of treasury bills) per platinum ounce sold was $616 per ounce, marginally up from $612, due to the benefit from increased by-product revenue offset by the RTGS forex loss. The equivalent AISC would be $449 if all material produced had been sold. Excluding the impact of the RTGS forex loss the AISC was $472 per ounce and $311 per ounce if all material produced had been sold.

The Unki smelter was completed in 2018, on schedule and on budget (capital investment of R0.7 billion) with commissioning completed in Q3 2018.

Mototolo (100% basis)

Production (M&C)	2018	2017	%
PGMs	**287,700**	184,800	56
Platinum	**132,400**	85,300	55
Palladium	**82,900**	52,500	58

Mototolo had an improved performance in 2018 increasing production by 56% to 287,700 PGM ounces (2017: 184,800 ounces). The mine returned to normal production levels in 2018, prior to the impact of the four-month concentrator shut down in 2017 for remedial work to restore the Helena tailings storage facility. Additional production of 20,800 PGM ounces was toll treated at Bokoni Mine (2017: 11,900 PGM ounces) from ore stockpiled during the concentrator plant shut down.

Mototolo delivered economic free cash flow of R0.1 billion, due to the loss of cash flow for four months following the concentrator disruptions at the end of 2017. This will normalise in 2019. The mine had an EBITDA margin of 25% and a ROCE of 34% based on the mine as a wholly-owned mine. The AISC of Mototolo for the period was $823 per platinum ounce sold (weighted as own mine and purchase of concentrate).

The acquisition of Glencore and Kagiso Platinum Venture shares of the Mototolo JV was completed on 1 November 2018. From this date, production was treated as own-mine production, and was previously treated as 50% JV mined production and 50% purchase of concentrate.

Union

PGM production from Union on an own-mine basis contributed 23,100 ounces including 11,600 platinum ounces and 5,200 palladium ounces. On completion of the sale of Union on 1 February 2018, production was treated as purchase of concentrate from third parties.

Joint ventures

JV mined production (M&C)	2018	2017	%
PGMs	**477,000**	455,600	5
Platinum	**213,300**	202,600	5
Palladium	**140,000**	135,200	4

Joint venture production is 50% mined production.

Kroondal achieved record PGM production up 7% to 312,200 PGM ounces due to improved underground efficiencies, and improved concentrator recoveries.

Modikwa marginally increased production by 1% to 164,700 PGM ounces, benefiting from ore purchases from Mototolo which contributed 12,300 PGM ounces compared to 9,700 in 2017. The underlying mine performance was impacted by a slow start to the year due to community unrest that affected work attendance in March and a bus-arson incident in April which tragically resulted in the death of six Modikwa employees.

Purchase of concentrate

Production (M&C)	2018	2017	%
PGMs	**2,291,900**	2,028,600	13
Platinum	**1,161,100**	1,021,200	14
Palladium	**597,300**	548,600	9

Total PGM purchase of concentrate (POC), including 50% of the joint ventures' production and purchase of concentrate from third parties, increased 13% to 2,291,900 ounces. The increase in POC is primarily due to the inclusion of concentrate from Union following the sale to Siyanda on 1 February 2018 and was partially offset by the removal of unprofitable ounces of Bokoni which was placed on care and maintenance in 2017 (which contributed 117,000 PGM ounces in 2017).

4E material from Sibanye-Stillwater will be under a tolling contract from 1 January 2019, and therefore will not be categorised under purchase of concentrate from third parties.

Refined production, sales volumes and stock

Refined production	2018	2017	%
PGMs	**4,784,900**	5,116,200	(6)
Platinum	**2,402,400**	2,511,900	(4)
Palladium	**1,501,800**	1,668,400	(10)
Sales volumes	**2018**	2017	%
PGMs	**5,224,900**	5,382,200	(3)
Platinum	**2,424,200**	2,504,600	(3)
Palladium	**1,513,100**	1,571,700	(4)

Refined PGM production decreased 6% to 4,784,900 PGM ounces. The reduction was primarily attributable to the planned rebuilds of Mortimer and Polokwane smelters, the commissioning of the Unki smelter, and maintenance work on other processing assets, all of which resulted in a build-up of work-in-progress inventory.

In addition, there was a particularly strong refined production performance in 2017 due to the stock-count gain (106,000 PGM ounces) and the build-up in additional work in progress inventory following the Waterval smelter run-out in 2016 (114,000 PGM ounces). Refined production and sales volumes should increase in 2019 as the backlog of work-in-progress-inventory from 2018 is processed in full.

PGM sales volumes (excluding marketing activities) decreased 3% to 5,224,900 PGM ounces. The decrease resulted from lower refined production, compensated in part by a drawdown in refined inventory levels. Market activities generated further sales volumes of 223,100 PGM ounces.

Platinum and palladium work-in-progress inventory has risen from around 467,000 ounces and 379,000 ounces respectively at the end of 2017 to 548,000 ounces and 447,000 ounces respectively at the end of 2018. Work-in-progress stock levels are expected to normalise in 2019.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2018 overview

Anglo American Platinum delivered another strong financial performance in 2018, with enhanced margins and operating cash flows, benefiting from the strategy to reposition the portfolio, removing loss-making ounces and an increased focus on operational efficiencies.

EBITDA rose 21% to R14.5 billion with a group EBITDA margin of 20% (excluding marketing activities). Headline earnings increased 95% to R7.6 billion (2017: R3.9 billion), with headline earnings per share (HEPS) of 2,893 cents (2017: 1,482 cents). Higher earnings reflect a higher dollar basket compared to 2017 and operating improvements.

The Company further strengthened its balance sheet to end the year with net cash of R2.9 billion, a R4.7 billion improvement from net debt of R1.8 billion at 31 December 2017.

Disposals and acquisitions

Further significant progress was made during the year in upgrading the Anglo American Platinum portfolio.

On 1 February 2018, the sale of our 85% interest in Union Mine and 50.1% interest in MASA Chrome to Siyanda Resources became effective. The company realised an attributable, after-tax loss on disposal of R0.8 billion which, together with prior impairments recognised, brings the total attributable, after-tax loss on divesting from this operation to R1.8 billion. This is excluded from headline earnings. Anglo American Platinum expects to extract value in future from the continuing purchase of concentrate/toll refining contracts with Siyanda, utilising capacity in the group's processing operations.

On 24 April 2018, the Company disposed of 17.3 million shares in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (RB Plat) for R0.4 billion. The sale of the Company's residual shareholding in RB Plat was completed on 7 August 2018, realising net proceeds of R0.1 billion.

On 4 July 2018, the Company entered into a binding sale-and-purchase agreement with RB Plat to dispose of its 33% interest in the BRPM JV. The sale was effective from 1 December 2018 (for accounting purposes). The total upfront consideration of R0.6 billion comprises an upfront payment of R0.3 billion for part of purchase consideration, plus the repayment of funding provided to BRPM from signature to effective date (R0.3 billion). The balance of the purchase consideration of R1.6 billion will be settled on a deferred basis and settled in three equal tranches after 1.5 years, 2.5 years and 3.5 years from the completion date, and escalated at over the settlement period at RB Plat's borrowing rate plus a premium of 2%. The deferred consideration may be settled in cash or in equivalent value of RB Plat shares. The sale has given rise to a post-tax impairment loss of R0.9 billion, excluded from headline earnings.

On 17 July 2018, the Company announced that its subsidiary, Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited had subscribed for interests in two UK based venture capital funds, with an aggregate commitment of USD100 million. Our commitment to the funds is matched by a USD100 million commitment from South Africa's Public Investment Corporation (PIC). In December 2018, Mitsubishi Corporation became the third Limited Partner of AP Ventures, further endorsing the funds mandate. The investments in Altergy Systems, Hydrogenious Technologies, Food Freshness Technology, Greyrock Energy, United Hydrogen and HyET Holding were sold to AP Ventures on 20 September 2018 with a carrying amount of R0.4 billion. The total fair value of the investments at the date of sale was R0.7 billion. A profit of R0.2 billion was recognised on disposing of the equity-accounted investment in Hydrogenious Technologies, which is excluded from headline earnings.

On 1 November 2018, the Company acquired Glencore's 40.2% and Kagiso's 9.8% interests in the Mototolo joint venture. The consideration comprises an upfront payment of R1.3 billion and deferred consideration payments of R12.6 million per month from November 2018 for 72 months to Glencore. Top-up payments (depending on the PGM price) and additional tax gross-up payments will be paid to Glencore in January each year until 2024, with a final top-up payment in November 2024. The deferred consideration is carried at fair value through profit or loss and included in headline earnings.

Sales revenue

Net sales revenue rose 14% to R74.6 billion from R65.7 billion in 2017 on the back of a 13% higher US dollar basket price of USD2,219 per platinum ounce sold (compared to USD1,966 in 2017). The average US dollar sales price achieved on all metals improved, except for platinum which was USD871 per ounce compared to USD947 in 2017. The average rand/dollar exchange rate was unchanged from 2017 and as a result the rand basket price also improved by 13% to R29,601 per platinum ounce sold (2017: R26,213). Sales volumes of PGMS declined 3% from the prior year due to lower refined production resulting from the Mortimer and Polokwane smelter rebuilds and other maintenance at the processing assets. The prior year also had the benefit of additional sales volumes, due to the stock count gain and the additional refined material following the build-up of work-in-progress inventory following the Waterval smelter run-out in 2016.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales rose by 12% from R56.6 billion in 2017 to R63.3 billion due to increased production volumes, lower ore stockpile capitalisation and input cost inflation. Following the sale of the Union operations in February 2018, Anglo American Platinum has higher purchase-of-concentrate costs and lower on-mine costs due to purchasing concentrate from Siyanda.

On-mine costs (mines and concentrators) reduced by R0.8 billion to R26.1 billion due to the exit of Union, partly offset by input cost inflation and increased volumes at retained operations. Processing costs rose by 10% in 2018 on higher input costs, such as labour, diesel, electricity and coal as well as commissioning the Unki smelter.

Costs associated with the purchase of concentrate and trading activities increased to R29.2 billion from R20.8 billion in 2017 due to higher volumes purchased as a result of concentrate purchased from Siyanda in respect of Union Mine, increased output from BRPM and purchases of third-party refined metal, and due to a higher purchase price due to the 13% higher rand basket price than 2017. This was partly offset by lower purchases for Bokoni after the mine was placed on care and maintenance in the second half of 2017 and lower output from the Sibanye Rustenburg mine. Inventory movements increased due to work-in-progress build-up because of maintenance of process operations and the ore stockpile capitalised was lower than the prior year. Other costs rose 2% from R3.4 billion in 2017, primarily due to higher transport of metal costs given higher costs for transporting chrome, and increased royalties on higher revenue.

Improved truck and shovel performance at Mogalakwena enabled the Company to move more waste creating the potential to expose more ore in future periods and improvements in concentrator performance resulted in building up less ore stockpiles than previously guided. As a result, unit cost rose 8% compared to 2017 to R20,684 per platinum ounce. Excluding the accounting impact of the lower ore capitalisation and increased waste stripping, unit cost was up 5% year-on-year. Unit cost benefited from increased mined production (after adjusting for Union) but was more than offset by above inflation increases in processing costs, labour and fuel cost, as well as environmental rehabilitation cost credits in 2017, not recurring in 2018.

The all-in sustaining cost of production was US$756 per platinum ounce against an achieved platinum price of US$871 per ounce.

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

EBITDA rose 21% from R12.0 billion in 2017 to R14.5 billion. Uncontrollable items comprising CPI inflation, US dollar metal prices and the rand/US dollar exchange rate, increased earnings by a net R4.2 billion, with stronger metal prices contributing R5.4 billion and foreign exchange gains adding R0.3 billion, partially offset by CPI of R1.5 billion.

Earnings were reduced by the lower increase in the measured value of ore stock piles (R1.3 billion) and the stock count loss in 2018 of R0.5 billion compared to the stock count gain in 2017 of R0.9 billion (net impact of a decrease of R1.4 billion). This was partially offset by improved costs which increased earnings by R0.6 billion, as well as the benefit of Bokoni being placed on care and maintenance, resulting in lower losses incurred for associates (R0.3 billion).

The EBITDA margin achieved was 20% (2017:18%), made up of own mining operations of 32% (2017: 32%), JV operations of 27% (2017:20%) and purchase of concentrate of 10% (2017: 9%).

Capital expenditure

Disciplined capital expenditure remains a priority, aimed at maintaining asset integrity and adding value, not volume.

Capital expenditure for 2018, excluding capitalised interest and capitalised waste stripping, increased 18% to R4.7 billion (net of insurance receipts) from R4.0 billion in 2017.

Stay-in-business (SIB) capex was flat on 2017 at R3.3 billion. The SIB governance process is rigorous, ensuring that this capital is sustainable and focused on safety, enhancing business continuity and regulatory compliance. SIB capital spend in 2019 is expected to be R3.4–R3.7 billion.

As previously guided, the SO_2 abatement project for Polokwane smelter began in 2018 (capital spend to date of R0.4 billion) and this will continue in 2019 – 2020. Mortimer SO_2 abatement project will begin in 2021.

Our focus is to invest in low-capex, fast-payback, value-accretive projects. Project capital was R1 billion in 2018 and related to Amandelbult chrome plant modules 3 and 4, Unki smelter and closing out Mogalakwena North concentrator optimisation. Project capital in 2019 is expected to be R1.5–R1.8 billion for low-capital, fast-payback projects (such as 15E at Amandelbult, Unki debottlenecking and chrome recovery plants at Amandelbult and Modikwa, and chrome interstage at Mototolo) and projects to achieve and then exceed operating benchmark performance.

Waste tonnes mined increased from 69 million tonnes in 2017 to 71 million tonnes in 2018 and the cost of mining 36 million tonnes was capitalised as compared to 20 million tonnes in 2017. Capitalised waste stripping was marginally above guidance at R1.5 billion as improved truck and shovel performance at Mogalakwena enabled the Company to move more waste, creating the potential to expose more ore in future periods. Guidance on 2019 capitalised waste stripping is R2.0–R2.2 billion.

Working capital

The company continued to focus on optimising its working capital levels. Trade working capital at 31 December 2018 was R4.9 billion, equivalent to 15 days, compared to R6.2 billion at 31 December 2017 (26 days). The decrease reflects higher trade creditors (R3.3 billion) due to higher payables for the purchase of concentrate (on higher volumes, including production purchased from Siyanda, as well as higher rand metal prices), an increase in the customer prepayment of R1.5 billion (due to a weaker closing exchange rate than 2017 and higher prices) and lower trade debtors of R0.6 billion (2 days in 2018 compared to 5 days in 2017). This was partially offset by a build-up in work-in-progress metal inventories totalling R3.5 billion because of planned maintenance at the processing assets, and measured ore stockpiles increasing R0.5 billion.

In 2018, the Company had a stock count loss of R0.5 billion (2017: stock count gain of R0.9 billion), with stock count losses of 16,000 ounces palladium, 19,000 ounces rhodium and 3,000 tonnes of nickel, partially offset by the benefit of 26,000 ounces platinum stock-count gain.

Stock counts of work-in-progress are performed annually at smelters and the base metal refinery, and every three years at the precious metals refinery. Due to the different physical nature of the stock at each point in the processing cycle, detailed methods have been developed to determine the physical contents. The process is complex, and results are available circa four months later at the end of the processing cycle. These values are then compared to the theoretical stock. The variance of each metal (either positive or negative) must be within an allowable variance, otherwise this would trigger an additional physical stock count. Each metal variance is then valued using the standard stock valuation methodology and the net sum of the platinum, palladium, rhodium and nickel variances reported as the financial stocktake adjustment.

Net debt and liquidity

The Company has a strong balance sheet. It ended the year with net cash of R2.9 billion compared to net debt of R1.8 billion at the end of 2017. This was supported by operations generating cash of R14.2 billion, R1.5 billion from the customer prepayment and net proceeds from disposals and acquisitions of R0.1 billion. These cash flows were used to fund capital expenditure and capitalised waste stripping of R6.2 billion; pay taxation of R1.8 billion; settle interest of R0.6 billion to our debt providers; fund associates and minor investments of R0.6 billion and pay a dividend to shareholders of R1.9 billion.

Excluding the impact of the customer prepayment of R6.1 billion, the Company is in a net debt position of R3.2 billion (2017: R6.5 billion), with net debt to EBITDA of 0.2x (2017: 0.5x). Liquidity headroom is at R23.4 billion, comprising both undrawn committed facilities of R14.2 billion and cash of R9.2 billion. The Company is comfortably within its debt covenants.

Dividend

The Board has increased the dividend pay-out ratio policy from 30% to 40% of headline earnings, reaffirming Anglo Platinum's confidence in the future of the business and commitment to disciplined and balanced capital allocation.

A second half cash dividend of R2.0 billion or R7.51 per share has been declared to our shareholders. The dividend applies to all shareholders on the register on 8 March 2019 and is payable on 11 March 2019. This brings the aggregate 2018 dividend to R3.0 billion or R11.25 per share, equivalent to a 40% pay-out on full year 2018 headline earnings.

PGM MARKET REVIEW

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

Prices

In USD terms, the achieved basket price was up 13% year on year to USD2,219 per platinum ounce (2017: USD1,966). The rand was unchanged, leading to the rand basket price also increasing by 13% at R29,601 per platinum ounce (2017: R26,213). The dollar platinum price ended the year at USD794, down 15% from the beginning of the year, while the average price over the year declined by 7.3% to USD880 (2017: USD949). The palladium price climbed 18% to USD1,029 per ounce on average (2017: USD869) and the rhodium price doubled to an average USD2,221 per ounce (2017: USD1,108).

Platinum

Platinum showed the weakest price performance amongst the PGMs due to a combination of negative sentiment on the light duty diesel engine segment in Europe, continuing softness of Chinese jewellery demand and global macroeconomic factors. Primary supply from mine production was essentially unchanged from the previous year but recycling of end-of-life catalytic converters from the automotive industry grew strongly, while gross demand declined by 2.5%. Consequently, platinum was in a moderate fundamental surplus in 2018.

Palladium

The palladium price climbed strongly in 2018, particularly in the second half, driven by an excess of demand over combined primary and secondary supply. As a result, palladium was in deficit again, although the size of the deficit was limited by very heavy net disinvestment. This performance is reflected in palladium hitting a series of nominal highs in the final quarter, peaking at USD1,277 in December, with an average price of USD1,029, 18% above prior-year levels (2017: USD869). Indeed, palladium traded at a premium to platinum almost throughout 2018, with its premium rising to a record USD476 an ounce in December, providing strong support for the PGM basket price. Demand for this metal remains concentrated in the automotive industry, where gross demand climbed 2.7% in 2018, while industrial demand rose 1.4%. This picture would have seen palladium in a much more substantial deficit without over 500,000 ounces of net redemptions from physically backed exchange-traded funds during the year which contributed to an overall 574,000 ounces of net disinvestment.

Rhodium

The rhodium price was particularly strong in 2018, with the average price doubling to USD2,221 (2017: USD1,108). The peak price of USD2,600 was the highest since 2010. As with palladium, this meant that rhodium contributed more significantly to revenue than in recent years. This price rise was partly due to a fundamental market deficit of 92,000 ounces, and a tighter leasing market driving some additional purchasing and speculators showing interest. Underlying demand in fact weakened slightly, dropping 3.8%: gross automotive demand climbed 2.6% to 863,000 ounces, aided by tighter emissions regulations in China and in Europe, but the chemical and glass industries both bought less metal than a year earlier.

Minor metals

The prices of both ruthenium and iridium increased in 2018 with ruthenium climbing to an of average of USD241 per ounce (2017: USD75) and iridium achieving an average of USD$1,284 per ounce (2017: USD898). Demand for both metals is strong from both the chemical industry, through demand for clean catalysis in the chlor-alkali sector in China, and the electrical industry, for its use in hard disks and chip resistors.

Automotive

The global light-duty vehicle sector declined marginally last year, with sales falling 0.4% from 2017 at 95 million units (source: LMC automotive global light vehicle sales update). The European automotive market was the main high point, with sales growing in both Eastern and Western Europe. North American vehicle sales were unchanged but there was some marked weakness in China, where light-duty vehicle sales fell 3.0%, driven by higher purchase taxes and slowing growth.

Gross automotive demand for platinum declined by 167,000 ounces or 5.4% year on year. Diesel's share of the light-duty vehicle market in Western Europe continues to drop, from 49.5% in 2016 to 44.5% in 2017 and 36.0% in 2018, contributing to a fall of over 200,000 ounces in gross platinum demand from the European automotive sector. A number of factors have combined to send diesel car sales lower, from the increased cost of fitting advanced after treatment, the perception of poor in-use tailpipe emissions and proposals to limit the use of older diesel vehicles in some urban areas around Europe.

The outlook for the diesel engine in the light-duty vehicle sector is somewhat unclear. Lower sales have made it less economically feasible for some manufacturers to develop a new family of diesel engines and diesel's share can be expected to fall further in the next few years. However, diesel vehicles are expected to maintain a reasonable share of sales of commercial vehicles and larger passenger cars in Western Europe over the next five years. With its relatively low CO_2 emissions, diesel is still extremely important for light and heavy-duty vehicle manufacturers and their ability to meet the stretching EU CO_2 emission targets in 2021 and 2030. Diesels are likely to remain the primary engine technology in heavy-duty vehicles in particular, while tighter emissions legislation in China and India will generate additional platinum demand to offset some of the demand lost in the light-duty vehicle sector.

Globally, gross demand for palladium from the automotive sector rose 2.7% while demand for rhodium climbed 2.6%. Both metals benefited from tightening emission standards in China and Europe in particular, with demand growing despite static vehicle sales volumes.

With palladium moving to a record premium over platinum in late 2018, there has been more interest in the concept of replacing palladium in some gasoline catalytic converters with platinum. Although this is not a trivial process, we believe it is already technically possible to replace some proportion of palladium currently used, while research may make this approach more widely applicable. However, there is little evidence yet that automotive manufacturers have started this substitution process. It is therefore unlikely that there will be any meaningful progress in replacing palladium with platinum in gasoline autocatalytic converters in 2019, although it is highly likely that this will occur at some point.

Industrial

Industrial demand for platinum was strong in 2018, rising 14% or 294,000 ounces, and a greater growth rate than global economic growth. China remained a key purchaser for capacity expansion in the chemical and, particularly, the glass sectors. Platinum demand from the fuel cell sector remains small in absolute terms, but this sector reflects a growing share of demand, supported by official support for this technology in China.

Industrial demand for palladium increased again in 2018, by 20,000 ounces. Rising demand from the chemical sector was the key positive change, just as for platinum. Industrial demand for rhodium declined by roughly 60,000 ounces from the previous year's high levels.

Jewellery

Gross global jewellery demand declined marginally in 2018, falling 1.5% or 37,000 ounces to 2.36 million platinum ounces. In China, the largest single market, gross platinum demand from the jewellery sector shrank 4.8% or 70,000 ounces to some 1.4 million ounces. Decreased footfall in jewellery stores in China has led retailers to move from a volume strategy (where jewellery is priced by weight) to a margin strategy, where profitability per piece is the focus. This has been challenging for both 24ct gold and plain platinum jewellery, which has historically been sold by weight. The jewellery sector in China is changing its approach and some positive signs are evident, but this process will take some time to complete as manufacturers develop new products and designs.

Indian jewellery demand grew strongly again in 2018, rising some 15%. The Platinum Guild International continues to position platinum as an attractive and modern jewellery metal for consumers in India, as well as supporting the jewellery trade to manufacture, price and market platinum successfully in what remains a gold-led marketplace.

Demand was relatively stable in Europe, Japan and North America. In all three markets, platinum retains a strong brand and attraction to consumers, supporting ongoing demand.

Investment

Net investment demand for platinum was again positive in 2018 but lower than the exceptionally strong 2016 and 2017. Net demand was 66,000 ounces, compared to 356,000 ounces in 2017. Despite obvious price weakness in US dollar terms, there was net disinvestment from physically-backed exchange-traded funds. Investment from Japan was lower than the previous two years: lower volatility in yen prices and a persistent discount for platinum against gold failed to provide as many buying opportunities in 2018. Physical investment in platinum outside Japan strengthened, aided by the World Platinum Investment Council's work on improving the availability of investment products in key markets.

Palladium suffered another year of disinvestment, with over 500,000 ounces of net disinvestment from exchange-traded funds as investors looked to realise profits from their holdings or, in some cases, take physical metal instead to benefit from high palladium lease rates.

Long-dated demand from fuel cells

Although platinum demand from fuel cells remains limited in scale, interest in this technology is gaining traction. Some recent commercial successes for hydrogen fuel cell technology, in both stationary and mobile applications, include uses as diverse as garbage trucks, heavy-duty trucks and forklift trucks. Hyundai released a new fuel cell car, the Nexo, while Mercedes produced its first fuel cell hybrid, the GLC, in 2018.

OEMs (original equipment manufacturers) and governments have set a range of targets for fuel cell electric vehicle use. If infrastructure requirements are also met, there is the potential for several million fuel cell electric vehicles to be on the road by 2030. At least as importantly, China continues to devote considerable effort to commercialising fuel cell and hydrogen technology. The potential for these efforts in China and elsewhere could lead to annual demand of several hundred-thousand ounces by the end of the next decade.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Jewellery

Development of the global platinum jewellery market is carried out by Platinum Guild International (PGI) and focused on four major platinum jewellery markets (China, Japan, USA, India). Initiatives in China, Japan and the USA are funded by Anglo American Platinum and other primary PGM producers, while the work in India is funded exclusively by the Company.

The next three years will be critical for platinum jewellery development in China to stimulate long-term demand growth. The market is undergoing a structural change due to changing consumer preferences, with millennials who prefer branded jewellery collections over generic designs. The PGI is developing marketing programmes that safeguard platinum's strong equity in bridal jewellery and target love occasions, which together represent a total potential market of 3.5 million ounces. This is a large segment for future growth – especially in China's fast-growing lower-tier markets. In 2019, PGI will also lead further innovation in jewellery by driving a bigger variety of product designs through its partnerships with platinum jewellery manufacturers.

The PGI launched platinum in India, and its core marketing programmes and product offerings contribute to the growth in this market. Retail sales among PGI's strategic partners (which represent 54% of the platinum market under the PGI programme) continued to grow in 2018, despite challenging market conditions after government introduced new taxes and regulations for the jewellery industry. PGI is currently working through partners to develop branded offerings for platinum jewellery for men, which has recently become one of the fastest-growing categories. Existing marketing programmes such as Platinum Day of Love and Evara branded franchises continue to perform. At current growth rates, PGI projects the market to deliver over 500,000 ounces of platinum jewellery in India by 2023.

This is the most-mature platinum jewellery market in the world, with the highest per-capita consumption and share of market. PGI Japan has identified the opportunity to develop a new platinum jewellery category targeted at mature consumers, who hold a third of all Japanese financial assets. In 2018, PGI developed a series of Legacy collections aimed at older consumers with a preference for platinum to buy products that allow them to pass on their wealth to the next generation.

Platinum sales continue to rise on the back of a strong economy and historically low platinum prices in the US. PGI's Platinum Crown initiative has boosted sales of platinum prongs by over 10% among participating partners.

Investment demand

Developing investment demand for platinum is led by the World Platinum Investment Council (WPIC), an industry body funded by several producers including Anglo American Platinum. In 2018, WPIC continued to make progress against its mission and strategy despite adverse market conditions, which included a falling platinum price. WPIC works to stimulate investor demand for physical platinum by providing actionable insights, engaging prospective investors and giving them the information to support informed decisions on platinum, and working with financial institutions and market participants to develop products and channels that investors need.

WPIC concluded 2018 with ten active, ounce-producing product partnership projects, including three at a very early stage in China. An incremental 160,000 ounces of investment in platinum are anticipated for the year. North American retail sales were particularly strong and will be a focus for WPIC in future.

In 2018, WPIC continued its strategic investment in China's significant potential, by engaging with multiple prospective investors. In addition, it has positioned itself as an important provider of platinum market information in the Chinese language and attracted key media partners including Wall Street CN, Gold Topnews and Puoke Financial in disseminating relevant research and content for Chinese investors.

In early December, WPIC concluded an agreement with Bank of China, one of the world's largest banks, to collaborate across China to increase platinum investment. The bank plans to grow its platinum investment products and the partnership will capitalise on WPIC's expertise in existing and new product development. WPIC will provide platinum training to the bank's sales team in Beijing and Shanghai in 2019 and expand this across major branches in China over the year.

Industrial market development

On the industrial front, Anglo American Platinum continues to support the development of PGM technologies through several means. These include investing in primary research and development; investing in early-stage companies commercialising PGM technologies; and working towards a favourable policy environment for these technologies.

In 2018, Anglo American Platinum successfully spun off its internal PGM investment programme, announcing the establishment of independent fund manager AP Ventures LLP. The second founding partner is the Public Investment Corporation (PIC) which manages the South African state pension fund. Each founding partner committed USD100 million to the initiative. AP Ventures will continue with the original intention of the PGM investment programme, investing in high-growth companies developing patentable technologies that use PGMs to address some of society's biggest challenges. In December 2018, Mitsubishi Corporation became the third limited partner of AP Ventures, further endorsing the funds' mandate.

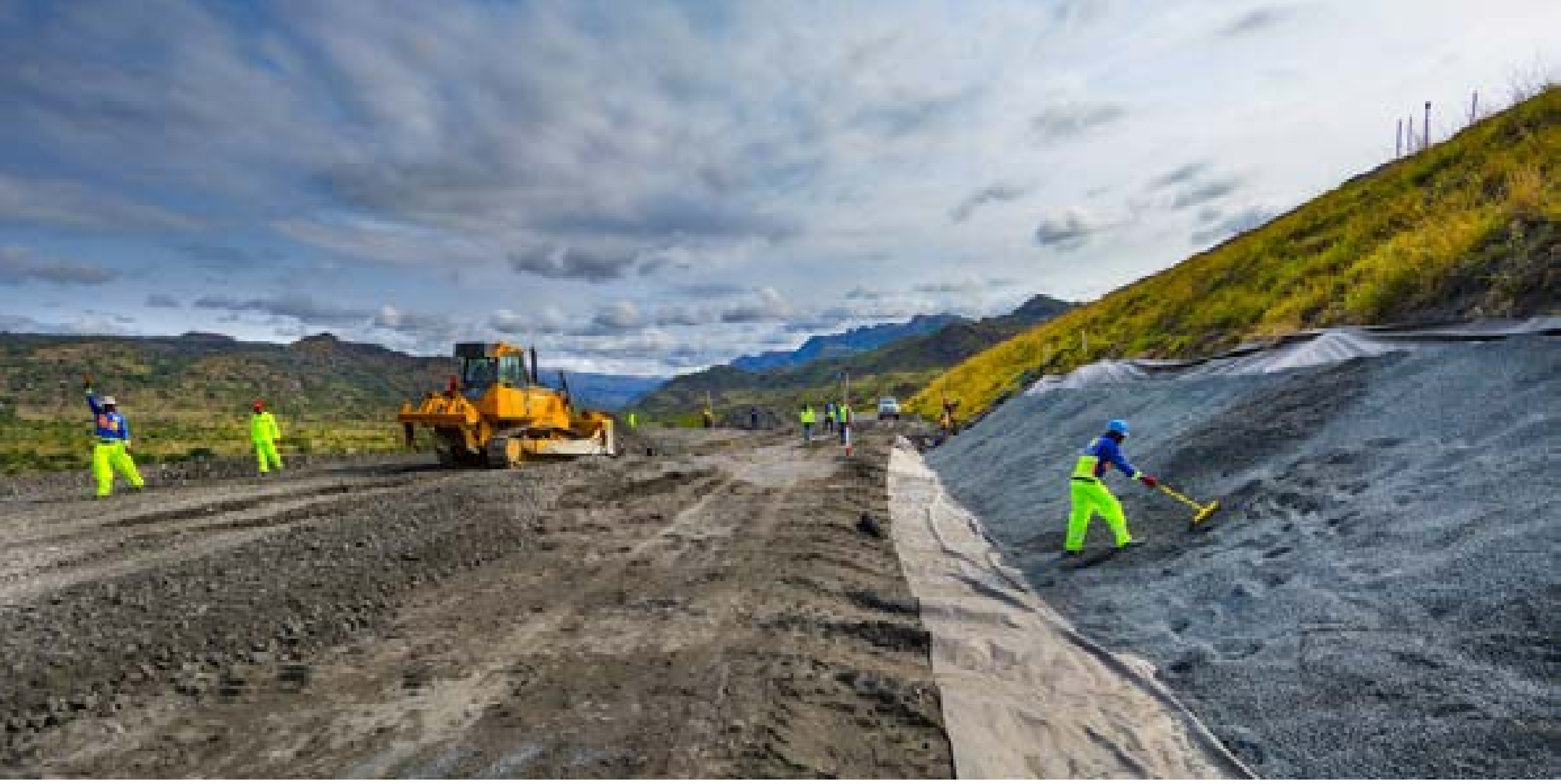
Advocacy activities support development of a conducive policy environment for hydrogen and fuel cell technologies in the major early-adopter markets of China, the European Union, United Kingdom and United States. This work is complemented by participating in demonstration projects, where appropriate, such as co-funding hydrogen refuelling infrastructure in key locations. Further, our advocacy work involves actively participating in several industry associations including the global Hydrogen Council and Chinese International Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Association, with Anglo American Platinum being a founding member of both bodies. The Company is also a member of Brussels-based Hydrogen Europe, the London-based UK Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Association, the Washington DC-based Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Energy Association, and the California-based California Fuel Cell Partnership. Each organisation provides a platform to engage relevant industry and government partners.

Importantly, where possible, the company aims to integrate demand stimulation with developing skills and building capacity in South Africa. In 2018, we held the 19th annual PlatAfrica jewellery design and manufacturing awards in partnership with PGI India and Metal Concentrators. This reflects our strategy to actively grow the market for platinum jewellery in South Africa and our successful partnership with Metal Concentrators, which manages our metal financing scheme that provides platinum to local jewellery manufacturers on favourable financial terms.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY POLICY

Mining Charter 2018

Anglo American Platinum welcomes the gazetting of the mining charter 2018 by the Minister of Mineral Resources on 27 September 2018. The final version is a significant improvement on the draft 2017 and 2018 mining charters and deals more constructively with numerous issues that had proven challenging under the 2010 charter. The Company appreciates the extensive efforts made by the minister and his team to engage with and consider the feedback of numerous stakeholder groups in finalising this charter.



In its submission to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) on 27 August 2018, Anglo American (including Anglo American Platinum, collectively known as the "Group") presented several proposals that the Group believed would support greater competitiveness, investment and growth for the mining industry.

While the process of reviewing and fully assessing the implications of the new charter is still under way, the Group welcomes certain improvements and points of clarity. However, a few significant concerns remain, which the group believes may continue to affect the sustainability of the mining industry in South Africa. These include:

- Continued regulatory uncertainty arising from the recent favourable decision of the High Court on the Minerals Council of South Africa's application for a declaratory order on various issues in the mining charter
- Application of the charter (designed for mining) to licences granted under the Precious Metals Act and Diamonds Act, some of which must be renewed annually
- Provisions suggesting that new and further BEE ownership transactions will need to be concluded on renewing a mining right.

In addition, the Group is concerned that Mining Charter 2018 will, in certain respects, be difficult to implement legally and practically, and may have unintended adverse consequences for the industry.

Currently, Anglo American Platinum is not applying for any new mining rights, and all current mining rights have at least 20 years until renewal is required.

A further amendment to the mining charter of 2018 was gazetted in December 2018. This amendment has clarified that our first reports on progress with initiatives under the new mining charter will be due in March 2020. This is a welcome development.

Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA)

The Minister of Mineral Resources has announced that he is withdrawing the MPRDA Amendment Bill. As the MPRDA Amendment Bill was never signed into law by the President, the Bill falls away in its entirety and the MPRDA stands unamended.

MINERAL RESERVES AND RESOURCES STATEMENT

Reserves

The combined South African and Zimbabwean Ore Reserves have decreased by 8.7% from 166.2 4E Moz to 151.6 4E Moz in the review period. The reduction was primarily due to a change in economic assumptions at Mogalakwena Mine, the disposal of the interest In Union Mine to Siyanda Resources and depletion due to production. The reduction of Ore Reserves has been partially offset by an increase in Ore Reserves at Tumela, Unki and Modikwa mines due to the conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.

Resources

The combined South African and Zimbabwean Mineral Resources, inclusive of Ore Reserves, decreased by 5.1% from 801.1 4E Moz to 760.5 4E Moz in the review period. This was primarily the result of disposing of the interest in Union Mine to Siyanda (-39.2 4E Moz for Merensky and UG2 Reef and -0.6 4E Moz for the tailings dams).

The full reserves and resources statement will be available on 13 March 2019.

BOARD CHANGES

As announced on 23 October, Mr Andile Sangqu, Executive Head of Anglo American South Africa Limited stepped down as non-executive director and Mr Norman Mbazima was appointed as a non-executive director.

Mr Ian Botha, the Finance Director (FD) has tended his resignation and will therefore step down from the board on 28 February 2019. Mr Craig Miller, who is currently the Anglo American plc Financial Controller, will assume the role of Finance Director on 1 April 2019. Mr Simon Kruger, the Company Financial Controller will serve as the Acting FD for the period 1 March 2019 to 31 March 2019.

The Chairman, Mr Valli Moosa, who has served as a director for the past 10 years, will retire from the board at the AGM to be held on 17 April 2019. Mr Norman Mbazima will assume the role as Chairman going forward.

Mr Peter Mageza, who has been a member of the board for the past five years, has been appointed as the Lead Independent Director.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHANGES

Mr Vishnu Pillay, Executive Head of Joint Ventures and Exit Operations, retired from his role on 31 December 2018. The joint venture portfolio was incorporated into mining under the leadership of Mr Dean Pelser, Executive Head of Mining.

Mr Indresen Pillay, Executive Head of Projects and Safety, Health and Environment, resigned from his role as of August 2018. Mr Prakashim Moodliar has been appointed by the Executive Committee and will start on 1 March 2019 as Executive Head of Projects. Mr Moodliar joins from ABInBev Africa as the Africa Zone Projects Manager, responsible for leading a large, multi-disciplinary team which focused on project development and execution in Africa.

The Safety, Health and Environment portfolio will continue under the leadership of Mr Gordon Smith, Executive Head of Technical.

OUTLOOK

Market outlook

The three major PGMs – platinum, palladium and rhodium – should again be in a combined deficit in 2019. Primary mine supply should remain flat, while tightening emissions regulations are likely to boost demand for palladium and rhodium in the light duty and platinum in the heavy-duty sectors.

Platinum is expected to be in a modest surplus once again in 2019. The outlook for gross global automotive demand is more positive in 2019, with some growth possible. While the diesel engine's share of the European light vehicle market is expected to decline further, additional demand from the heavy-duty sector in China and India, due to stricter emissions regulations, could drive combined automotive demand higher. Industrial demand is likely to remain strong, but lower than 2018 as global economic growth moderates. The jewellery demand outlook remains mixed. There are some positive signs in China that jewellers could drive higher platinum sales but 2019 could still see a modest decline in demand before the market finally stabilises. In contrast, Indian demand should increase further, and we expect a robust performance in other key jewellery markets. Investment demand depends on price movements and volatility but should be positive, aided by continuing market development work from the World Platinum Investment Council. Primary supply should change little year on year, but recycling flows will increase marginally, all contributing to the modest surplus forecast for 2019.

Palladium should once again be in a strong and widening deficit in 2019. Automotive demand seems set to increase, even with little or no growth in vehicle sales, as average vehicle size increases and emissions rules tighten. Although palladium is trading at a substantial premium to platinum, there is little evidence of intensive efforts to replace palladium with platinum in any gasoline catalytic converters. Even if this R&D process were to start in earnest in 2019, gross automotive palladium demand would be likely to rise over the coming year. Mine production should be relatively flat year-on-year, but more palladium will be recovered from recycling. Over 500,000 ounces of net disinvestment from Exchange Traded Funds took place in 2018, without which palladium would have been in a very large deficit. Even if similar levels of disinvestment occur in 2019 which is unlikely given the current volume of ETFs available, palladium is still expected to remain in a deficit once again.

Rhodium demand should be steady in 2019. Although vehicle sales are unlikely to grow this year, tighter emissions rules and rising vehicle sizes should translate to incremental automotive demand. Industrial demand could fall back due to some price sensitivity in the glass sector. Primary supplies are expected to remain relatively flat but the volume of metal recycled should climb in 2019, with rhodium likely to remain in a small fundamental surplus.

Operational outlook

PGM production guidance (metal-in-concentrate) is 4.2–4.5 million PGM ounces for 2019, including platinum outlook of 2.0–2.1 million ounces and palladium outlook of 1.3–1.4 million ounces. Lower production versus 2018 reflects the Sibanye-Stillwater material changing to a tolling contract from 1 January 2019, and therefore refined metal is returned to Sibanye-Stillwater.

Refined production will be higher at 4.6–4.9 million PGM ounces for 2019, including platinum of 2.2–2.3 million ounces and palladium of 1.4–1.5 million ounces. Refined production is higher than M&C due to the build-up of work-in-progress inventory after planned maintenance on Mortimer and Polokwane smelters in 2018, which will be processed in 2019. Sales volumes will be in line with refined production.

Financial outlook

Unit cost guidance is between R21,000 and R22,000 per produced platinum ounce (metal-in-concentrate).

The Company is committed to maintaining a strong balance sheet through the cycle, only focussing on high-returning and quick pay back projects. Total capital expenditure guidance for 2019, excluding capitalised waste stripping is R5.7 billion to R6.3 billion. Capitalised waste stripping guidance is R2.0–R2.2 billion.

The Board has committed to paying a sustainable dividend based on a pay-out ratio of 40% of normalised headline earnings.

The financial information on which the guidance is based on has not been reviewed or reported on by the Company's auditors.

Johannesburg, South Africa
14 February 2019

For further information, please contact:

Investors
Emma Chapman
Head of Investor Relations
+27 (0)11 373 6239
emma.chapman@angloamerican.com

Media
Mpumi Sithole
Media Relations
+27 (0)11 373 6246
mpumi.sithole@angloamerican.com

SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Gross sales revenue		**74,582**	65,688
Commissions paid		**–**	(18)
Net sales revenue	2	**74,582**	65,670
Cost of sales	3	**(63,286)**	(56,578)
Gross profit on metal sales	3	**11,296**	9,092
Other net income/(expenditure)	5	**342**	(6)
Loss on impairment and scrapping of property, plant and equipment		**(21)**	(1,699)
Market development and promotional expenditure		**(796)**	(813)
Operating profit		**10,821**	6,574
Impairment of investment in associate Bokoni Holdco		**–**	(235)
Impairment of non-current financial assets		**(234)**	(777)
Impairment of investment in associate Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM)	19	**(1,133)**	(1 910)
Profit on disposal of long-dated resources		**–**	1,066
Loss on disposal of Union Mine and Masa Chrome	19	**(850)**	–
Profit on disposal of associates		**15**	135
Impairment of Richtrau 123 Proprietary Limited	10	**(5)**	–
Gain on step acquisition of Mototolo business	23	**336**	–
Profit on disposal of Platinum Group Metals Investment Programme (PGMIP)		**249**	–
Interest expensed		**(738)**	(1,219)
Interest received		**686**	222
Dividends received from Rand Mutual Assurance		**42**	–
Fair value remeasurements of other financial assets		**510**	46
Losses from associates (net of taxation)		**(15)**	(362)
Losses from joint ventures (net of taxation)		**(25)**	–
Profit before taxation	6	**9,659**	3,540
Taxation	7	**(2,666)**	(1,616)
Profit for the year		**6,993**	1,924
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), pre-tax		**650**	(416)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**880**	(553)
Deferred foreign exchange translation gains/(losses)		**880**	(553)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**(230)**	137
Net (losses)/gains on equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (note 17 for changes in accounting policies)		**(261)**	137
Tax effects		**31**	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		**7,643**	1,508
Profit attributed to:			
Owners of the Company		**6,817**	1,944
Non-controlling interests		**176**	(20)
		6,993	1,924
Total comprehensive income attributed to:			
Owners of the Company		**7,467**	1,528
Non-controlling interests		**176**	(20)
		7,643	1,508
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Earnings per ordinary share (cents)			
– Basic		**2,599**	741
– Diluted		**2,589**	739
Headline earnings	8	**7,588**	3,886

SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		**54,150**	48,938
Property, plant and equipment	9	**40,003**	36,597
Capital work in progress		**7,780**	5,361
Investment in associates and joint ventures	10	**407**	2,464
Investments held by environmental trusts		**1,183**	970
Other financial assets	11	**4,109**	3,507
Inventories	12	**650**	–
Other non-current assets		**18**	39
Current assets		**35,138**	31,318
Inventories	12	**21,988**	18,489
Trade and other receivables		**1,607**	2,097
Other assets		**1,347**	1,075
Other financial assets		**276**	73
Taxation		**379**	469
Cash and cash equivalents		**9,541**	9,115
Non-current assets held for sale		**–**	558
Total assets		**89,288**	80,814
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital		**27**	27
Share premium		**22,746**	22,673
Foreign currency translation reserve		**2,644**	1,764
Remeasurements of equity investments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI		**216**	429
Retained earnings		**21,478**	16,634
Non-controlling interests		**231**	(526)
Shareholders' equity		**47,342**	41,001
Non-current liabilities		**17,062**	18,864
Interest-bearing borrowings	13	**6,038**	9,362
Obligations due under finance leases		**100**	98
Environmental obligations		**1,925**	1,693
Employee benefits		**15**	17
Other financial liabilities		**762**	239
Deferred taxation		**8,222**	7,455
Current liabilities		**24,884**	20,374
Interest-bearing borrowings	13	**129**	1,713
Obligations due under finance leases within one year		**17**	17
Trade and other payables		**15,647**	11,316
Other liabilities		**8,423**	6,691
Other financial liabilities		**639**	616
Share-based payment provision		**29**	21
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale		**–**	575
Total equity and liabilities		**89,288**	80,814

SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		**75,184**	65,993
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		**(57,224)**	(50,126)
Cash generated from operations		**17,960**	15,867
Interest paid (net of interest capitalised)		**(609)**	(1,004)
Taxation paid		**(1,771)**	(1,742)
Net cash from operating activities		**15,580**	13,121
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (includes interest capitalised)		**(6,964)**	(4,969)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		**24**	17
Purchases of financial assets investments		**(39)**	(68)
Net proceeds on disposal of Union Mine and Masa Chrome		**414**	–
Purchase of concentrate pipeline		**(974)**	(1,529)
Receipt of deferred consideration		**101**	–
Proceeds on disposal of long-dated resources		**–**	1,066
Net proceeds on disposal of Royal Bafokeng Platinum shares (RB Plat)		**510**	–
Acquisition of Mototolo JV (note 22)		**(1,278)**	–
Proceeds on disposal of investment in BRPM		**555**	144
Shareholder funding capitalised to investment in associates		**(869)**	(1,156)
Acquisition of equity investment in Hydrogenious		**(48)**	(13)
Proceeds from disposal of Hydrogenious		**353**	–
Acquisition of convertible notes in United Hydrogen		**(15)**	(4)
Proceeds from disposal of PGMIP investments		**310**	–
Investment in joint ventures (AP Ventures)		**(382)**	–
Redemption of preference shares in Baphalane Siyanda Chrome Company		**–**	86
Advances made to Plateau Resources Proprietary Limited		**(133)**	(708)
Interest received		**260**	143
Growth in environmental trusts		**6**	8
Other advances		**(45)**	(135)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(8,214)**	(7,118)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Purchase of treasury shares for the Bonus Share Plan (BSP)		**(141)**	(155)
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings		**(4,889)**	(1,659)
Repayment of finance lease obligation		**(18)**	(17)
Cash distributions to non-controlling interests		**(198)**	(272)
Dividends paid		**(1,922)**	–
Net cash used in financing activities		**(7,168)**	(2,103)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**198**	3,900
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**9,357**	5,457
Foreign exchange differences on Unki cash and cash equivalents		**(14)**	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**9,541**	9,357
Movement in net cash			
Net debt at beginning of year		**(1,833)**	(7,319)
Net cash from operating activities		**15,580**	13,121
Net cash used in investing activities		**(8,214)**	(7,118)
Net cash used in financing activities other than debt repayment		**(2,628)**	(517)
Foreign exchange differences on Unki cash and cash equivalents		**(14)**	–
Net cash/(debt) at end of year		**2,891**	(1,833)
Made up as follows:			
Cash and cash equivalents		**9,541**	9,115
Less: Restricted cash		**(366)**	–
Cash and cash equivalents classified as held for sale		**–**	242
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	13	**(6,038)**	(9,362)
Obligations due under finance leases within one year		**(17)**	(17)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	13	**(129)**	(1,713)
Obligations due under finance leases		**(100)**	(98)
		2,891	(1,833)

SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital Rm	Share premium Rm	Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR) Rm	Re-measurements of equity investments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI Rm	Retained earnings Rm	Non-controlling interests Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 31 December 2016	27	22,498	2,317	334	14,840	(234)	39,782
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year			(553)	137	1,944	(20)	1,508
Deferred taxation charged directly to equity				(42)	2		(40)
Cash distributions to minorities						(272)	(272)
Shares acquired in terms of the BSP – treated as treasury shares	(–)*	(155)					(155)
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	– *	330			(330)		–
Equity-settled share-based compensation					189	–	189
Shares purchased for employees					(11)		(11)
Balance at 31 December 2017	27	22,673	1,764	429	16,634	(526)	41,001
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			**880**	**(261)**	**6,817**	**176**	**7,612**
Deferred taxation charged directly to equity				**31**	**6**		**37**
Transfer of reserve upon disposal of investments				**17**	**(17)**		**–**
Dividends paid**					**(1,922)**		**(1,922)**
Disposal of business						**779**	**779**
Retirement benefit					**5**		**5**
Cash distributions to minorities						**(198)**	**(198)**
Shares acquired in terms of the BSP – treated as treasury shares	**(–)***	**(141)**					**(141)**
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	**– ***	**214**			**(214)**		**–**
Equity-settled share-based compensation					**180**		**180**
Shares forfeited to cover tax expense on vesting					**(11)**		**(11)**
Balance at 31 December 2018	**27**	**22,746**	**2 644**	**216**	**21,478**	**231**	**47,342**

** Less than R500,000.*

	Per share	Rm
*** Dividends paid*		*1,922*
Interim 2018	*R3.74*	*1,000*
Final 2017	*R3.49*	*922*

NOTES TO THE SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. 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 preliminary 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 2017, except for IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* which became effective on 1 January 2018.

The directors take full responsibility for the preparation of the preliminary report and that the summarised financial information has been correctly extracted from the underlying audited consolidated financial statements. The preparation of the Group's audited results and the summarised consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 were supervised by the finance director, Mr I Botha CA(SA).

The consolidated financial statements from which the summarised consolidated financial statements have been extracted were audited by the Company's auditors, Deloitte & Touche. The consolidated financial statements and the auditor's unmodified report on the consolidated financial statements are available for inspection at the Company's registered office. The consolidated financial statements are also available on the Company's website www.angloamericanplatinum.com/investors/annual-reporting/2018.

	Net sales revenue		EBITDA[4]	
	2018 Rm	2017 Rm	**2018 Rm**	2017 Rm
2. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION				
Segment revenue and results				
Operations				
Mogalakwena Mine	**18,106**	16,118	**8,249**	7,700
Amandelbult Mine	**13,192**	11,423	**2,031**	1,173
Unki Platinum Mine	**2,884**	2,489	**835**	823
Mototolo Mine[1]	**687**	–	**212**	–
Twickenham Project	**–**	21	**(438)**	(449)
Modikwa Platinum Mine[2]	**2,138**	1,817	**566**	361
Mototolo Platinum Mine[2]	**1,343**	1,218	**379**	267
Kroondal Platinum Mine[2]	**3,833**	3,233	**1,052**	646
Union Mine[3]	**286**	4,280	**43**	612
Other	**–**	14	**(505)**	(633)
Total – mined	**42,469**	40,612	**12,424**	10,500
Inter-segmental transaction	**(48)**	(24)	**–**	–
Purchased metals	**29,368**	25,082	**2,884**	2,309
Trading	**2,793**	–	**7**	
Market development and promotional expenditure	**–**	–	**(796)**	(813)
Restructuring	**–**	–	**(16)**	(11)
	74,582	65,670	**14,503**	11,985
Depreciation			**(4,168)**	(4,093)
Loss from associates and joint ventures			**40**	380
Other income and expenses			**109**	(4)
Marketing development and promotional expenditure			**796**	813
Restructuring			**16**	11
Gross profit on metal sales			**11,296**	9,092

[1] *Amplats obtained control of Mototolo Mine on 1 November 2018, from which date it is consolidated.*

[2] *Amplats' share (excluding purchase of concentrate).*

[3] *Effective 1 February 2018, Union Mine was disposed of.*

[4] *During the year, the Group changed the way it reports measures of segment profit or loss from operating contribution to earnings before interest tax depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA). The current year segmental reporting measure of profit or loss was reported and disclosed in terms of EBITDA, with prior years restated.*

Information reported to the Executive Committee of the Group for purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is done on a mine-by-mine basis.

	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
3. GROSS PROFIT ON METAL SALES		
Net sales revenue	**74,582**	65,670
Cost of sales	**(63,286)**	(56,578)
Cash operating costs	**(30,550)**	(30,642)
On-mine	**(23,278)**	(24,109)
Smelting	**(3,695)**	(3,363)
Treatment and refining	**(3,577)**	(3,170)
Purchase of metals and leasing activities*	**(29,212)**	(20,763)
Depreciation	**(4,140)**	(4,074)
On-mine	**(2,871)**	(2 823)
Smelting	**(566)**	(551)
Treatment and refining	**(703)**	(700)
Increase in metal inventories	**3,591**	515
Increase in ore stockpiles	**466**	1,761
Other costs (note 4)**	**(3,441)**	(3,375)
Gross profit on metal sales	**11,296**	9,092

** Consists of purchased metals in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals.*
*** Excluded from costs of inventories expensed during the period.*

	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
4. OTHER COSTS		
Other costs comprise the following principal categories:		
Corporate costs	**516**	487
Corporate costs – Anglo American*	**110**	114
Technical and sustainability – Anglo American*	**334**	318
Contributions to education and community development	**271**	281
Share-based payments - other share schemes	**195**	205
Research	**111**	149
Research – Anglo American	**90**	81
Project studies	**79**	36
Total studies	**169**	133
Less: Capitalised to CWIP	**(90)**	(97)
Exploration	**81**	105
Total exploration costs	**150**	157
Less: Capitalised	**(69)**	(52)
Transport of metals	**911**	856
Royalties	**685**	653
Other	**58**	90
Total other costs	**3 441**	3 375

** Services provided by Anglo American plc and its subsidiaries.*

NOTES TO THE SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

		2018 Rm	2017 Rm
5.	**OTHER NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)**		
	Other net expenditure comprises the following principal categories:		
	Realised and unrealised foreign exchange loss	**(68)**	(398)
	Fair value gain/(loss) on cash and cash equivalents designated as a hedging instrument	**528**	(383)
	Fair value (loss)/gains on contract liability	**(561)**	422
	Other foreign exchange losses	**(35)**	(437)
	Project maintenance costs*	**(109)**	(106)
	Restructuring and other related costs	**(16)**	(11)
	Profit/(loss) on disposal of plant, equipment and conversion rights	**18**	(16)
	Royalties received	**58**	27
	Insurance proceeds	**490**	197
	Proceeds realised on treasury bills	**218**	228
	Other – net	**(249)**	73
		342	(6)

** 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.*

		2018 Rm	2017 Rm
6.	**PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION**		
	Profit before taxation is arrived at after taking account of:		
	Auditor's remuneration	**15**	14
	Audit fees – current year	**15**	14
	Other services	**–**	–
	Losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**609**	563
	Fair value changes on hedging accounting	**(33)**	(39)
	Operating lease charges – buildings and equipment	**88**	40
	(Loss)/profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(8)**	7
	Insurance proceeds realised on loss of assets	**(468)**	(48)
	Increase in provision for stores obsolescence	**72**	(64)
	Movement in inventory measured at net realisable value*	**(1,121)**	(198)
	Mined	**(977)**	(310)
	Purchased	**(144)**	112

** This movement arises as a result of changes in prices of metal.*

		%	%
7.	**TAXATION**		
	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
	Disallowable items that are individually immaterial	**0.7**	2.3
	Employee housing expenditure disallowed	**–**	1.1
	Impairment of investments in associates	**0.1**	17.0
	Impairment of non-current financial assets	**0.7**	6.1
	Prior year (overprovision)/underprovision	**(0.9)**	(1.7)
	Effect of after-tax share of losses from associates	**0.3**	2.9
	Difference in tax rates of subsidiaries	**(1.9)**	(1.6)
	Loss on disposals/impairment of Union Mine and Masa Chrome	**2.1**	–
	Tax not raised on minority share of impairment of Union Mine	**–**	1.9
	Impact of acquisition of Mototolo Mine	**(1.0)**	–
	Profit on disposal of long-dated resources	**–**	(8.4)
	Profit on disposal of associates	**–**	(1.1)
	Other	**(0.5)**	(0.9)
	Effective taxation rate	**27.6**	45.6

	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
8. RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PROFIT AND HEADLINE EARNINGS		
Profit attributable to shareholders	**6,817**	1,944
Adjustments		
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 6)	**(8)**	7
Tax effect thereon	**2**	(2)
Loss on impairment and scrapping of property, plant and equipment	**21**	44
Tax effect thereon	**(6)**	(12)
Non-controlling interest share	**(1)**	–
Fair value gain on existing interest in Mototolo Mine	**(336)**	–
Tax effect thereon	**–**	–
Profit on disposal of PGMIP investments	**(249)**	
Tax effect thereon	**–**	–
Profit on disposal of long-dated resources	**–**	(1,066)
Tax effect thereon	**–**	–
Impairment of investments in associates	**1,138**	2,145
Tax effect thereon	**(253)**	–
Insurance proceeds on loss of assets	**(468)**	(48)
Tax effect thereon	**131**	14
Profit on disposal of associates	**(15)**	(135)
Tax effect thereon	**–**	–
Disposal of Union Mine and Masa Chrome	**850**	1,655
Tax effect thereon	**(32)**	(397)
Non-controlling interest's share	**(3)**	(263)
Headline earnings	**7,588**	3,886
Attributable headline earnings per ordinary share (cents)		
Headline	**2,893**	1,482
Diluted	**2,822**	1,476
9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Cost		
Opening balance	**74 982**	76 247
Transfer from capital work in progress	**4 924**	3 892
Acquistion of Mototolo JV	**1 693**	–
Additions at cost	**274**	295
Additions /(reductions) to decommissioning asset	**7**	(362)
Disposals/scrapping of assets	**(4 380)**	(4 354)
Foreign currency translation differences	**995**	(736)
Closing balance	**78 495**	74 982
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	**38 385**	37 673
Charge for the year	**4 168**	4 093
Reduction in decommissioning asset	**–**	(210)
Disposals/scrapping of assets	**(4 364)**	(2 917)
Foreign currency translation differences	**303**	(254)
Closing balance	**38 492**	38 385
Carrying amount	**40 003**	36 597

NOTES TO THE SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
10. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES		
A. Associates		
Listed (market value: R131 million (2017: R75 million))		
Investment in Atlatsa Resources Corporation	–	–
Unlisted	**64**	2,464
Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited (Bokoni Holdco)		
Carrying value of investment	–	–
Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM)		
Carrying value of investment (note 19)	–	2,333
Richtrau No. 123 Proprietary Limited		
Carrying value of investment	–	5
Primus Power		
Carrying value of investment	**5**	26
Peglerae Hospital Proprietary Limited		
Carrying value of investment	**59**	57
Hydrogenious Technologies GmbH		
Carrying value of investment (note 19)	–	43
	64	2,464

B. Joint ventures

Unlisted investment: AP Ventures (APV)

On 17 July 2018 AAP announced that its wholly owned subsidiary, Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited (APML), had subscribed for interests in two UK-based venture capital funds (the Funds), with a total aggregate commitment equivalent to USD100 million. AAP's commitment to the Funds is matched by a USD100 million commitment from South Africa's Public Investment Corporation SOC Limited (PIC). APML and the PIC comprise the Limited Partners (LPs).

APV comprises two funds, APV Fund I and APV Fund II. Fund I is closed to other investors with APML and PIC holding equal ownership interest of 49.5% each and 1% held by General Partners, who have power and authority over APV. APV is a legally separate entity from the Limited Partners. The two Limited Partners have invested R328 million each into Fund I on 21 September 2018.

APV is independently managed by the General Partners.

The General Partners (GPs) are responsible for the day-to-day investment, disinvestments, financing and distribution decisions.

The GPs are required to hold at all times the 1% of the capital contributed by the LPs. The removal of the GPs require 75% of committed capital by Limited Partners to approve the decision. This demonstrates that the Limited Partners require unanimous consent to remove the General Partners and therefore the investment in fund I is that of a joint venture and is equity accounted by APML from 1 October 2018.

APV has a 31 March year end, measures its investments at fair value through profit or loss and therefore unaudited internal valuations as at 30 November 2018 were used for equity accounting purposes.

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

	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Opening balance	–	–
Loss after taxation	**(25)**	–
Loss from joint ventures	**(25)**	–
Taxation – deferred	–	–
Investment in AP Ventures	**382**	–
Foreign exchange translation loss in FCTR	**(14)**	–
Closing balance	**343**	–
Total balance for associates and joint ventures	**407**	2,464

	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
11. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Loans carried at amortised cost		
Loans to Plateau Resources Proprietary Limited (Plateau)	**224**	201
Loan to ARM Mining Consortium Limited	**44**	52
Advance to Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community	**—**	149
Other	**100**	100
	368	502
Equity investments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI		
Investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (RB Plat)	**—**	627
Investment in Wesizwe Platinum Limited (Wesizwe)	**89**	114
Convertible notes in United Hydrogen Group Inc.	**—**	30
Investment in Primus Power	**22**	—
Investment in Anglo Plc shares	**30**	—
Investment in Altergy Systems	**—**	31
Investment in Ballard Power Systems Inc.	**175**	258
Investment in Greyrock Energy Inc. (Greyrock)	**—**	93
Investment in Food Freshness Technology	**—**	77
	316	1,230
Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Deferred consideration on sale of BRPM (note 19)	**1,546**	—
Deferred consideration on sale of Pandora Joint Venture	**149**	115
Deferred consideration on sale of Rustenburg Mine	**1,730**	1,660
	3,425	1,775
Total other financial assets	**4,109**	3,507
12. INVENTORIES		
Refined metals	**3,972**	3,906
At cost	**2,990**	2,548
At net realisable values	**982**	1,358
Work-in-process	**13,893**	10,354
At cost	**9,851**	5,547
At net realisable values	**4,042**	4,807
Ore stockpiles	**2,256**	1,761
Total metal inventories	**20,121**	16,021
Stores and materials at cost less obsolescence provision	**2,517**	2,468
	22,638	18,489
Less: Non-current inventories	**650**	—
	21,988	18,489

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

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for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 Facility amount Rm	**2018 Utilised amount Rm**	2017 Facility amount Rm	2017 Utilised amount Rm
13. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS				
Unsecured financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
The Group has the following borrowing facilities:				
Committed facilities	**20,499**	**6,078**	22,254	9,397
Absa Bank Limited	**1,600**	**–**	2,000	–
Anglo American SA Finance Limited	**9,100**	**5,536**	9,100	9,100
BNP Paribas	**1,000**	**–**	1,000	–
FirstRand Bank Limited	**2,657**	**–**	2,857	–
Nedbank Limited	**3,662**	**262**	4,297	297
Rand Merchant Bank	**280**	**280**	–	–
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	**2,200**	**–**	3,000	–
Uncommitted facilities	**6,438**	**89**	6,230	1,678
Anglo American SA Finance Limited	**5,000**	**89**	5,000	1,678
Bank of Nova Scotia	**575**	**–**	492	–
Nedbank London#	**863**	**–**	738	–
Total facilities	**26,937**	**6,167**	28,484	11,075
Total interest-bearing borrowings	**26,937**	**6,167**	28,484	11,075
Current interest-bearing borrowings		**129**		1,713
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings		**6,038**		9,362
		6,167		11,075
Weighted average borrowing rate (%)		**8.69**		8,59

 # USD60 million uncommitted facility.

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 obligation to provide funding until maturity of the facility, by which time the renewal of the facility is negotiated.

An amount of R16,937 million (2017: R18,657 million) of the facilities is committed for one to five years; R1,000 million (2017: R1,000 million) is committed for a rolling period of 364 days; R2,300 million (2017:R 2,300 million) is committed for a rolling period of 18 months. The Company has adequate committed facilities to meet its future funding requirements.

Uncommitted facilities are callable on demand.

14. 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. These transactions are priced on an arm's length basis. Material related party transactions with subsidiaries and associates of Anglo American plc and the Group's associates (as set out in note 9A) and not disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements are as follows:

	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Compensation paid to key management personnel	**82**	84
Interest paid for the year*	**757**	1,068
Interest received for the year*	**158**	58
Insurance paid for the year*	**449**	447
Insurance received for the year *	**490**	197
Purchase of goods and services for the year from associates	**4,660**	5,310
Purchase of goods and services from Anglo American plc*	**899**	897
Corporate costs	**110**	114
Technical and sustainability	**334**	318
Research	**90**	81
Information management	**138**	163
Shared services	**91**	83
Supply chain	**60**	43
Office costs	**35**	49
Routine analysis (sample testing)	**41**	45
Deposits*	**7,969**	7,246
Interest-bearing borrowings (including interest accrued)*	**5,587**	10,777
Amounts owed to related parties	**23**	1,434
Associates	**–**	1,423
Anglo American plc and its subsidiaries	**23**	11

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.

** Anglo American plc and its subsidiaries.*

NOTES TO THE SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
15. COMMITMENTS		
Property, plant and equipment		
Contracted for	**1,580**	1,919
Not yet contracted for	**3,123**	4,302
Authorised by the directors	**4,703**	6,221
Project capital	**1,324**	2,040
– Within one year	**875**	799
– Thereafter	**449**	1,241
Stay-in-business capital	**3,378**	4,180
– Within one year	**3,138**	2,997
– Thereafter	**240**	1,183
Capital commitments relating to the Group's share in associates		
Contracted for	**–**	337
Not yet contracted for	**–**	1,569
	–	1,906
Other		
Operating lease rentals – property, plant and equipment	**1,658**	1,461
Due within one year	**67**	77
Due within two to five years	**331**	123
Due after five years	**1,260**	1,261

Most of the Group's leasing arrangementshave renewal options. These commitments will be funded from existing cash resources, future operating cash flows, borrowings and any other funding strategies embarked on by the Group.

	Amortised costs Rm	FVTPL Rm	FVTOCI Rm	Total Rm	Fair value Rm
16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS					
Categories of financial instruments					
2018					
Financial assets					
Investments held by environmental trusts	**–**	**1,183**	**–**	**1,183**	**1,183**
Other financial assets	**368**	**3,701**	**316**	**4,385**	**4,385**
Trade and other receivables	**1,607**	**–**	**–**	**1,607**	**1,607**
Cash and cash equivalents	**9,541**	**–**	**–**	**9,541**	**9,541**
	11,516	**4,884**	**316**	**16,716**	**16,716**
2017					
Financial assets					
Investments held by environmental trusts	–	1,109	–	1,109	1,109
Other financial assets	502	1,848	1,230	3,580	3,580
Trade and other receivables	2,176	–	–	2,176	2,176
Cash and cash equivalents	9,357	–	–	9,357	9,357
	12,035	2,957	1,230	16,222	16,222

16. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS** continued

Categories of financial instruments continued

	FVTPL Rm	Amortised costs (AC) Rm	Total Rm	Fair value Rm
2018				
Financial liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	**–**	**(6,038)**	**(6,038)**	**(6,038)**
Obligations due under finance leases	**–**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**
Current interest-bearing borrowings	**–**	**(129)**	**(129)**	**(129)**
Obligations due under finance leases within one year		**(17)**	**(17)**	**(17)**
Trade and other payables*	**(9,703)**	**(5,944)**	**(15,647)**	**(15,647)**
Other financial liabilities	**(940)**	**(461)**	**(1,401)**	**(1,401)**
	(10,643)	**(12,689)**	**(23,332)**	**(23,332)**
2017				
Financial liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	–	(9,362)	(9,362)	(9,362)
Obligations due under finance leases	–	(98)	(98)	(98)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	–	(1,713)	(1,713)	(1,713)
Obligations due under finance leases within one year		(17)	(17)	(17)
Trade and other payables*	(6,753)	(4,751)	(11,504)	(11,504)
Other financial liabilities	(547)	(308)	(855)	(855)
	(7,300)	(16,249)	(23,549)	(23,549)

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

Description	31 December 2018 Rm	Fair value measurement at 31 December 2018 Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Financial assets through profit or loss				
Investments held by environmental trusts	**1,183**	**1,183**	**–**	**–**
Other financial assets	**3,701**	**–**	**11**	**3,690**
Equity investments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI				
Other financial assets	**316**	**119**	**–**	**197**
Total	**5,200**	**1,302**	**11**	**3,887**
Financial liabilities through profit and loss				
Trade and other payables*	**(9,703)**	**–**	**(9,703)**	**–**
Other financial liabilities	**(940)**	**–**	**(2)**	**(938)**
Non-financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Liabilities for return of metal	**(211)**	**–**	**(211)**	**–**
Total	**(10,854)**	**–**	**(9,916)**	**(938)**

** Represents payables under purchase of concentrate agreements.*

NOTES TO THE SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

Categories of financial instruments continued

Fair value disclosures continued

Description	31 December 2017 Rm	Fair value measurement at 31 December 2017 Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Financial assets through profit or loss				
Investments held by environmental trusts	1,109	1,109	–	–
Other financial assets	1,848	–	7	1,841
Other financial assets	1,230	741	–	489
Total	4,187	1,850	7	2,330
Financial liabilities through profit or loss				
Trade and other payables*	(6,753)	–	(6,753)	–
Other current financial liabilities	(547)	–	(4)	(543)
Non-financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Liabilities for return of metal	(134)	–	(134)	–
Total	(7,434)	–	(6,891)	(543)

** Represents payables 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 liabilities relate specifically to forward foreign exchange contracts and fixed price commodity contracts.

The valuation of forward foreign exchange contracts is a function of the ZAR:USD exchange rate at balance sheet 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 purchase of concentrate trade creditors which are priced in US dollar. The settlement of these purchase of concentrate trade creditors takes place on average three to four months after the purchase has taken place. The fair value is a function of the expected ZAR:USD exchange rate and the metal prices at the time of settlement. The Level 2 fair value of liabilities for the return of metal is determined by multiplying the quantities of metal under open leases by the relevant commodity prices and ZAR:USD exchange rates.

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 Ballard Power Systems and Primus Power. These investments are irrevocably designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income per IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and, the deferred consideration on the disposal of the Rustenburg Mine, Pandora Joint Venture and BRPM which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The fair values are based on unobservable market data, and estimated with reference to recent third-party transactions in the instruments of the company, or 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 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.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

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

	2018 Other financial assets Rm	2017 Other financial assets Rm	2018 Other financial liabilities Rm	2017 Other financial liabilities Rm
Opening balance	**2,330**	1,725	**(543)**	(501)
BRPM deferred consideration	**1,529**	–	**–**	–
Disposal of Pandora and acquisition of investment		115	**–**	–
Acquisition of control in Mototolo Joint Operations	**–**	–	**(925)**	–
Investment in Primus Power convertible notes	**6**	–	**–**	–
Reclassification of United Hydrogen Group Inc.	**–**	30	**–**	–
Acquisition of investment in United Hydrogen Group Inc.	**15**	–	**–**	–
Investment in Hyet Holding B.V	**33**	–	**–**	–
Remeasurements of deferred considerations through profit or loss*	**421**	115	**474**	(42)
Payment (received)/made	**(101)**	(31)	**56**	–
Total (losses)/gains included in other comprehensive income	**(150)**	393	**–**	–
Disposal of PGMIP investments	**(338)**	–	**–**	–
Transfer to retained earning on disposal of investments at FVTOCI	**57**	–	**–**	–
Foreign exchange translation	**85**	(17)	**–**	–
Closing balance	**3,887**	2,330	**(938)**	(543)

** These are included in fair value remeasurements of other financial assets in statement of comprehensive income.*

Level 3 fair value sensitivities

Assumed expected cash flows, discount rates and market prices of peer groups have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. A 10% change in expected cash flows and a 0.5% change in the discount rates would have the following impact:

	Financial asset 2018 Rm	Financial asset 2017 Rm	Financial liability 2018 Rm	Financial liability 2017 Rm
10% change in expected cash flows				
Reduction to profit or loss	**39**	23	**8**	54
Increase to profit or loss	**39**	23	**8**	54
0.5% change in discount rates				
Reduction to profit or loss	**40**	54	**12**	2
Increase to profit or loss	**41**	56	**12**	2
10% change in market price of peer groups				
Reduction to OCI	**23**	46	**–**	–
Increase to OCI	**23**	46	**–**	–

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17. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Inventory

During the current period, the Group changed its estimate of the quantities of inventory based on the outcome of a physical count of in-process metals. 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 Metal Refinery, where the physical count is usually conducted every three years. The Precious Metals Refinery physical count was conducted by exception again in 2016 and is due to be performed again in 2019.

This change in estimate had the effect of decreasing the value of inventory disclosed in the financial statements by R485 million (31 December 2017: increase of R942 million). This results in the recognition of an after tax loss of R349 million (31 December 2017: after-tax gain of R678 million).

Rustenburg deferred consideration

The Group's sale of the Rustenburg Mine was completed on 1 November 2016. The present value of the deferred consideration was recognised as a level 3 financial asset at fair value through profit or loss. Remeasurements arising from changes in estimates of cash flows as well as the unwinding of the discount are included in interest income and expense. The estimated cash flows were revised in December 2018 after the finalisation of relevant financial information by the purchaser, Sibanye-Stillwater. This has given rise to a post-tax increase of R729 million (31 December 2017: nil) in the present value of the deferred consideration, and the recognition of a gain in profit or loss which is included in headline earnings.

18. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers on 1 January 2018.

IFRS 9

The new classification and measurement, and impairment principles in IFRS 9 were adopted with no material impact. The Group continues to apply the hedge accounting principles in IAS 39 Financial Instruments per paragraph 7.2.21 of IFRS 9. The impact was on classification of investments that were reclassified from amortised cost with a value of R30 million on 1 January 2018, which was disposed of during the year, and from available-for-sale assets to fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) irrevocably designated. Fair value changes on the investments previously classified as available for sale were not reclassified as they are already in equity, and will never be reclassified to profit or loss but retained earnings. Prior years were reclassified with no material impact.

IFRS 15

The only impact on adoption of this standard was on classification of prepayment from customers from deferred income liabilities to contract liabilities. Prior years were reclassified with no material impact.

19. DISPOSAL TRANSACTIONS

Union Mine and Masa Chrome

The Group concluded a binding sale agreement for its 85% ownership interest in Union Mine and its 50.1% ownership interest in Masa Chrome Proprietary Limited to Siyanda Resources. The agreement was signed on 14 February 2017 and most of the critical conditions precedent were met on 1 December 2017. As of this date it was highly probable that the sale would be concluded within 12 months, such that the criteria for reclassification as held for sale, in terms of IFRS 5 Non-current assets held for sale, were met. An attributable, post-tax impairment loss of R996 million was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2017. A further attributable post-tax impairment loss of R12 million was recognised in January 2018, presented in scrapping of assets and partly in the loss on disposal in the statement of comprehensive income.

The sale was effective as of 1 February 2018, at which date R414 million (R573 million proceeds less R159 million cash and cash equivalents disposed) consideration was received. A post-tax loss on disposal of R0.8 billion was recognised, and is excluded from headline earnings. This brought the total loss, including previously recognised impairments to R1.8 billion.

19. DISPOSAL TRANSACTIONS continued

	Rm
Union Mine and Masa Chrome continued	
Assets over which control is lost on 1 February 2018	
Non-current assets	**216**
Environmental assets	**140**
Deferred taxation	**76**
Current assets	**175**
Trade and other receivables	**9**
Taxation	**7**
Cash and cash equivalents	**159**
Total assets	**391**
Liabilities over which control is lost on 1 February 2018	
Non-current liabilities	**201**
Environmental obligations	**201**
Current liabilities	**366**
Trade and other payables	**203**
Other liabilities	**163**
Total liabilities	**567**

Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM)

Background

On 4 July 2018 AAP signed a binding agreement to dispose of its 33% interest in the unincorporated Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) joint venture to Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RB Plat) structured in two phases, which will be completed independently. Phase 1 is for the sale of AAP's 33% interest in BRPM. Shareholder and lender approvals were obtained and the capital raise by RB Plat was completed on 26 September 2018. Phase 2 is for the transfer of AAP's 33% interest in the mining rights, and requires section 11 DMR approval.

Salient features

The purchase consideration totals R1.86 billion (excluding cash calls) plus the amount of funding provided by AAP to BRPM from signature to effective date. An upfront payment of R568 million (including, proceeds from the capital raise of R253 million to settle part of purchase consideration and repayment of cash calls made by BRPM on AAP to 11 December 2018 of R315 million) was received by AAP on 11 December 2018, being the effective date for the transaction.

The balance of the R1.86 billion, less the capital raise will be settled on a deferred basis. One-third will be settled after each of 1.5 years, 2.5 years and 3.5 years. The deferred consideration escalates at RB Plat's borrowing rate plus a premium of 2% (c.12.36%) and will be subordinated in favour of RB Plat's third-party debt.

Each deferred consideration tranche may be settled in cash or RB Plat shares, at the option of RB Plat. If settled in shares, RB Plat will first offer the shares to the RB Plat shareholders at the 30-day VWAP, then determined, discounted by no more than 5%.

Accounting impact

A post-tax impairment loss of R879 million was recognised based on the transaction price, excluded from headline earnings.

Classification as held-for-sale for BRPM commenced on 1 October 2018 as all conditions precedent were met on 26 September 2018. Thereafter, the investment was recognised at fair value less costs to sell, which was lower than the equity-accounted value.

The deferred consideration was measured at fair value upfront and takes into account the possibility of a lower receipt in the event RB Plat issues shares, which are taken up by the RB Plat shareholders at a discount. Remeasurements of the deferred consideration, including the unwind of discount, are subsequently recognised in profit/loss and included headline earnings.

Hydrogenious Technologies GmbH

On 20 September 2018, AAP sold its equity-accounted investment in Hydrogenious to AP Ventures. The difference between the proceeds of R353 million and the equity-accounted carrying amount of R129 million resulted in a profit on disposal of R224 million which was recognised in profit or loss and excluded from headline earnings.

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20. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS

Equity investments in Atlatsa and Bokoni Holdco and associated loans

AAP has a 22.76% shareholding in Atlatsa as well as a 49% shareholding in Bokoni Holdco, which is equity accounted as an associate.

On 21 July 2017 Atlatsa Resources announced the placement of Bokoni Platinum Mine on care and maintenance, which was effected on 1 October 2017. AAP committed to support Bokoni while on care and maintenance until the end of December 2019. A total of R211 million was advanced during the year ended 31 December 2018, with a further R159 million expected to be advanced for care and maintenance costs in 2019.

All funding advanced has been impaired to the extent that it comprises a loan to Atlatsa for its 51% share of the funding requirements. The 49% effective shareholder contribution to Bokoni was capitalised to the investment. Equity-accounted losses were applied thereto.

Bokoni

R101 million (49%) of the care and maintenance funding was capitalised to the investment in Bokoni and equity-accounted losses to the same value were applied against this amount. The equity-accounted losses impact headline earnings.

Atlatsa

R110 million (51%) of the care and maintenance funding for 2018 was capitalised as a loan to Atlatsa. The full value hereof was impaired leaving a carrying value of R224 million which is expected to be recovered through the acquisition of the Kwanda North and Central Block prospecting rights for R350 million.

21. UNKI PLATINUM MINE INDIGENISATION PLAN

The Zimbabwean Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act was promulgated in March 2008 and seeks to ensure that at least 51% of the shares of every company is owned by indigenous Zimbabweans. The Company has sought to secure compliance with this legislation through the implementation of two previous transactions. Both these transactions were not executed to finality as the government of Zimbabwe has been refining its position on indigenisation.

In his budget speech in December 2017, the Zimbabwean minister of finance, honourable PA Chinamasa, proposed further changes to the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act. The proposed changes will result in the 51/49 indigenisation requirement being only applicable to diamond and platinum miners, with all other sectors free from the indigenisation requirements.

While generally a positive development for most foreign investors in Zimbabwe, we will continue to engage the Zimbabwean government regarding Unki's indigenisation.

Stakeholders will be kept informed of any material developments in this regard.

22. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

A final dividend of R2,0 billion (R7.51 per share) for the year ended 31 December 2018 was declared after year end, payable on Monday, 11 March 2019 to shareholders recorded in the register at the close of business on Friday, 8 March 2019.

23. BUSINESS COMBINATION

AAP has signed a binding SPA to acquire Glencore's 40% in the unincorporated Mototolo Mine joint venture (JV) which will increase its interest to 90%, structured in two phases, which can be completed independently of one another. AAP held an existing interest of 50% in the JV.

Phase 1 for the acquisition of 40% of the business was subject to competition commission approval, which was granted and therefore, became unconditional on 1 November 2018. Phase 2 for the transfer of Glencore's Thorncliff mining right requires DMR section 102 approval.

Phase 1 of the transaction was completed on 1 November 2018, acquisition date, from which date AAP obtained control of the Mototolo Mine and was therefore consolidated for two months ended 31 December 2018. On the acquisition date Kagiso, Glencore's BEE partner in Mototolo mine, sold its 10% interest in Mototolo Mine to AAP thereby granting AAP 100% ownership of the Mototolo Mine.

Mototolo Mine is engaged in mining operations and was acquired to continue the expansion of the Group's operations in mining.

23. BUSINESS COMBINATION continued

	Rm
Consideration transferred	
Upfront cash payment	**1,278**
Glencore's 40% interest	**1,011**
Kagiso's 10% interest	**267**
Existing purchase of concentrate (POC) liability derecognised	**(486)**
Contingent deferred consideration	**925**
	1,717

The consideration is made up of upfront payment of R1,278 million (R267 million for Kagiso and R1,011 million for Glencore's interest) which was paid on 1 November 2018 and the remaining balance would be paid monthly on a deferred basis over a period of 72 months at equal instalments of R12.6 million. The contingent deferred consideration is remeasured based on the actual PGM 4E prices realised from the effective date of the transaction to 31 December 2024, with resulting changes recognised in profit or loss and included in headline earnings. The maximum amount payable is limited to R22 billion, however, this is unlikely to be reached as the PGM 4E prices will have to increase significantly. Refer to note 16 for sensitivity analysis of financial liabilities.

Acquisition-related costs to the value of R13 million were incurred, excluded from consideration transferred and recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

The purchase of concentrate liability, that was payable to Glencore for concentrate delivered to AAP, will not be required to be made and therefore comprise a purchase price adjustment.

	Rm
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed on 1 November 2018	
Non-current assets	**2,889**
Property, plant and equipment[1]	**1,803**
Mining right	**122**
Environmental trust assets	**72**
Capital work in progress	**892**
Current assets	**130**
Trade and other receivables[2]	**7**
Inventory	**123**
Cash and cash equivalents	**–**
Total assets	**3,019**
Non-current liabilities	**136**
Environmental obligations	**136**
Current liabilities	**301**
Trade and other payables	**239**
Other liabilities	**62**
Total liabilities	**437**
Net asset	**2,582**
Property plant and equipment is made up as follows:	
Mining infrastructure and development (including intangible asset/goodwill)	**1,192**
Plant and equipment (including chrome plant)	**484**
Land and buildings	**12**
Decommissioning asset	**5**
	1,693

[1] *Property, plant and equipment acquired includes the chrome plant with a fair value of R61 million purchased from Glencore. This is included in the business combination accounting because it was negotiated as part of the acquisition of the acquiree's business. The chrome plant will continue to be operated by Glencore at its own costs to obtain the chrome concentrate that was part of an existing chrome supply contract. A new chrome supply agreement was entered into on the same commercial terms until 31 December 2024, at the end of the life of the mining right related to the chrome business. The fair value of the mining right related to the chrome business has therefore taken into account the fact that the chrome business is not transferred to AAP.*

[2] *The receivables acquired (which primarily comprised trade receivables) in this transaction with a fair value of R7 million had a gross contractual amounts of R7 million. The best estimate at acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected are Rnil.*

NOTES TO THE SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

23. BUSINESS COMBINATION continued

	Rm
Fair value of the existing 50% interest in the JV	
Carrying value (50% of the net asset value before acquisition)	924
Fair value	1,260
Gain on existing shareholding recognised in profit or loss	**336**
Excess of consideration transferred over net asset acquired	
Consideration transferred	1,717
Plus: Fair value of the existing shareholding	1,260
	2,977
Less: Fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities	(2,624)
Intangible asset/Goodwill[3]	353
Net cash flows on acquisition of Mototolo Mine	
Consideration paid in cash	1,717
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	–
	1,717
Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group post acquisition[4]	
Profit	128
Impact of acquisition on results of Group as if acquired at 1 January 2018[4]	
Profit	632

The following transaction is recognised separately from the business combination accounting:

AAP and Glencore had an existing chrome supply agreement that continues post the business combination on the same commercial terms to the end of December 2024. This is treated separately from the business combination accounting because it is not settled as part of the business combination. This transaction is accounted for in terms of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers with revenue recognised and presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

[3] *The fair value of the existing shareholding in Mototolo JV was based on the existing footprint. This business combination accounting is provisional and may be restated in 2019 when it is finalised as AAP finalises its valuation of its existing shareholding and the fair values of property, plant and equipment, with any adjustments recognised against the intangible asset. Goodwill, if any, represents synergies/improvements arising from the utilisation of the acquired Mototolo infrastructure to mine and process Der Brochen and other adjacent properties.*

[4] *AAP was already selling off all of the PGM output of Mototolo JV under a POC agreement with Glencore/Kagiso partnership. The business combination therefore has no impact on the Group's revenue.*

24. AUDIT BY COMPANY'S AUDITORS

The consolidated financial statements from which the summarised consolidated financial statements have been extracted have been audited by the Company's auditors, Deloitte & Touche and are consistent in all material respects with the consolidated financial statements. The audit of the summarised consolidated financial statements was performed in accordance with ISA 810 (Revised) , *Engagement to Report on Summary Financial Statements*. The auditor's report does not necessarily report on all the information contained in this announcement. Shareholders are therefore advised that, in order to obtain a full understanding of the nature of the auditors' engagement, they should obtain a copy of the auditor's report together with the accompanying financial information from the Company's registered office. The consolidated financial statements, their unmodified report on the consolidated financial statements and the summarised consolidated financial statements are available for inspection at the Company's registered office and on the Company's website. Any reference to future financial performance, included in this announcement, has not been reviewed or reported on by the Company's auditors.

Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche
Registered Auditors
Audit & Assurance - Gauteng

www.deloitte.com

Buildings 1 and 2
Deloitte Place
The Woodlands
Woodlands Drive
Woodmead Sandton
Private Bag X6
Gallo Manor 2052
South Africa
Docex 10 Johannesburg

Tel: +27 (0)11 806 5000
Fax: +27 (0)11 806 5111

Riverwalk Office Park,
Block B
41 Matroosberg Road
Ashlea Gardens X6
Pretoria, 0081
PO Box 11007
Hatfield 0028
South Africa
Docex 6 Pretoria

Tel: +27 (0)12 482 0000
Fax: +27 (0)12 460 3633

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

Opinion

The summarised consolidated financial statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited as set out on pages 14 to 34, which comprise the summarised consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the summarised consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018.

In our opinion, the accompanying summarised consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited, in accordance with the requirements of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements for preliminary reports, set out in note 1 to the summarised consolidated financial statements, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summarised financial statements.

Summarised Consolidated Financial Statements

The summarised consolidated financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by the International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to annual financial statements. Reading the summarised consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited consolidated financial statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited and the auditor's report thereon.

The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Our Report Thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited consolidated financial statements in our report dated 15 February 2019. That report also includes the communication of other key audit matters as reported in the auditor's report of the audited financial statements.

Directors' Responsibility for the Summarised Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the summarised consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements for preliminary reports, set out in note 1 to the summarised consolidated financial statements, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summarised financial statements.

The Listings Requirements require preliminary reports to be prepared 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 and Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, and to also, as a minimum, contain the information required by IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summarised consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the consolidated audited financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810 (Revised), *Engagements to Report on Summarised Financial Statements*.

Deloitte & Touche

Deloitte & Touche

Registered Auditors
Per: G Berry
Partner
17 February 2019

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Objective areas	2018 target	2018 performance- year end	
Safety and health	Zero fatalities	Two fatalities	☒
	TRCFR (per million hours) lower than 3.01 (15% BU improvement target)	3.00 TRCFR per million hours worked Includes Union Mining Complex (divested 31 January 2018)	☑
	LTIFR (per million hours) lower than 2.07 (15% BU improvement target) *Note: No longer a targeted metric for Anglo American Platinum*	2.10 LTIFR per million hours worked Includes Union Mining Complex (divested 31 January 2018)	☒
	HIV management: 90% of at risk population knowing their status	88% of employees know their HIV status	☒
	HIV management: 90% of HIV-positive undergoing treatment (on ART)	90% of known HIV-positive employees are on ART	☑
	TB incidence rate of below 600 per 100,000	Average annualised TB incidence rate of 325 per 100,000 employees	☑
	Medical Surveillance: 100% annual medical surveillance of persons potentially at risk of exposure to airborne pollutants (Cat A)	100% medical surveillance of Cat A employees (Excludes Unki)	☑
Mineral policy and legislative compliance	26% ownership of Reserves and Resources by historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs)	43% of the business transferred to HDSAs (using 2017 production units and taking into account the disposal of Union in 2018).	☑
	HDSA procurement expenditure: Capital Goods (40%) Services (70%) Consumables (50%)	 73% 79% 70%	☑
	HDSA in: Top management: 40% Senior management: 40% Middle management: 40% Junior management: 40% Core Skills: 40% Women in Mining: Not defined HDSAs in Management: 40%	 33% 49% 69% 82% 87% 18% 78%	☑
	Maintain ISO 14001 certification: 100% renewal of certificates for RBMR and PMR	Rustenburg Base Metals Refinery (RMBR) and Precious Metals Refinery (PMR), which are responsible for product delivery and compliance to external requirements, have environmental management systems certified against the new ISO 14001:2015 standard.	☑
	Zero environmental legal non-compliance directives	On target - No directives received	☑
Labour relations and our performance	Target of 106 PGM ounces produced per employee	Achieved – 108.1 PGM ounces produced per employee	☑
	Labour unavailability to be below 18.5%	The total absence rate for 2018 is 20% including annual leave of 8.3% (year on year increase in annual leave of 0.45% due to enhanced leave smoothing processes). Several long-term initiatives are underway aiming at improved productivity.	☒

Objective areas	2018 target	2018 performance- year end	
Community development	Implementation of second generation SLP	In progress – The approval of SLP 2 is for Amandelbult and Der Brochen are still pending.	⃠
	1% after-tax profit to be spent on community development	Total CSI spend was R271 million (excluding Unki).	☑
Access to and allocation of natural resources	3% reduction target for Energy consumption to be achieved for the period 2016 – 2020, driving a 1% reduction per annum. • 2018 absolute consumption target of 19.3 million GJ • 2018 energy intensity target of 0.83 GJ per tonne milled	• Energy consumption of 20.01 million GJ • Energy intensity of 0.79 GJ per tonne milled.	☒ ☑
	5% reduction in CO_2 emissions per unit of production for the period 2016 – 2020, equating to a 1% reduction per annum. *Note: Not a 2018 targeted metric for Anglo American Platinum*	CO_2 equivalent emissions of 4.1 Mt CO_2e or 0.16 t CO_2e per tonne milled (Scope 1 and 2 only)	☑
	9.5% reduction in water consumption (2.7 Mm^3) against the 2020 BAU projected demand (28.5 Mm^3). • 2018 total new water abstraction or withdrawal target of 27.8 Mm^3 • 2018 potable water abstraction target of 9.5 Mm^3 • 2018 total new water withdrawal intensity target of 1.08 m^3 per tonne milled	• Total water withdrawal of 24.43 Mm^3 • Potable water withdrawal of 6.14 Mm^3 • Total water withdrawal intensity of 0.96 m^3 per tonne milled	☑ ☑ ☑

☑ Achieved/on target
☒ Not achieved/below target
⃠ In progress

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Glossary of terms	Description/Definition
PGMs	Sum total of platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium and gold
Other PGMs + Gold	Sum total of rhodium, 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 sales 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 sales 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 sales 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 JVs – excluding trading
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold – mined	Net sales 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 JVs – excluding trading
Rand Basket Price per PGM oz sold – POC	Net sales 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 sales revenue from all metals (PGMs, base metals and other metals) over Pt ounces sold for total POC volume – excluding trading
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation adjusted to exclude scrapping of property, plant and equipment. Prior years recalculated for comparability
EBIT	Earnings before interest and tax adjusted to exclude scrapping of property, plant and equipment. Prior years recalculated for comparability
ROCE	Return on capital employed calculated as EBIT over average capital employed
Attributable economic free cash flow	Cash flow after all cash expenses (mining, overhead, marketing and market development), sustaining (SIB) and capitalised waste
Attributable net cash flow	Cash flow after all cash expenses (mining, overhead, marketing and market development), sustaining (SIB), capitalised waste and project capital expenses
Cash-on mine costs	Includes all direct mining, concentrating plus 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 Purchase of concentrate (POC) and project costs for Twickenham
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	Cash operating costs for mined volume over Pt ounces produced from mined volume – excludes purchase of concentrate (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 sustaining capex, capitalised waste stripping and allocated marketing and market development costs net of revenue from all metals other than platinum – presented before project and restructuring costs and abnormal activities
Headcount (as at period ended)	Includes AAP own and contractors excluding JV employees and contractors as at 31 December costed to working costs and stay-in business capital
Average in service employees	The average number of employees costed on both working cost and SIB, in service over the full financial year
PGM ounces produced per employee	PGM ounces produced from mined volume (both own and JV mines) expressed as output per average employee for both Own mines and attributable JV employees
Stay–in–business (SIB)	SIB capital reported on asset analysis includes on-mine sustaining capital as well as allocated off-mine smelting, treatment and refining sustaining capital expenditure

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW

R millions	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Gross sales revenue	**74,582**	65,688	61,976	59,829	55,626
Commissions paid	**–**	(18)	(16)	(14)	(14)
Net sales revenue	**74,582**	65,670	61,960	59,815	55,612
Cost of sales	**(63,286)**	(56,578)	(56,096)	(54,584)	(53,320)
Cash operating costs	**(30,550)**	(30,642)	(35,317)	(35,482)	(30,211)
On-mine costs	**(23,278)**	(24,109)	(29,615)	(29,918)	(25,391)
Smelting costs	**(3,695)**	(3,363)	(2,834)	(2,886)	(2,518)
Treatment and refining costs	**(3,577)**	(3,170)	(2,868)	(2,678)	(2,302)
Purchased metals	**(29,212)**	(20,763)	(13,518)	(10,247)	(12,411)
Depreciation of operating assets	**(4,140)**	(4,074)	(4,629)	(5,215)	(4,926)
(Decrease)/increase in metal inventories	**3,591**	515	187	(1,029)	(2,967)
(Decrease)/increase in ore stockpiles	**466**	1,761	–	–	–
Other costs	**(3,441)**	(3,375)	(2,819)	(2,611)	(2,805)
Gross profit on metal sales	**11,296**	9,092	5,864	5,231	2,292
Other net expenditure	**342**	(6)	(600)	(514)	(561)
Scrapping of immaterial assets	**–**	–	(22)	–	–
Market development and promotional expenditure	**(796)**	(813)	(683)	(800)	(827)
Insurance proceeds realised on loss of assets	**(468)**	–	–	–	–
Adjusted operating profit/(loss)	**10,375**	8,273	4,559	3,917	904
Loss from associates (pre taxation)	**(40)**	(381)	(130)	(557)	(82)
EBIT	**10,335**	7,892	4,429	3,360	822
Amortisation and depreciation (add back)	**4,168**	4,093	4,667	5,281	4,985
EBITDA	**14,503**	11,985	9,096	8,641	5,807
Other operating income/(expense)	**(4,844)**	(8,464)	(8,051)	(23,083)	(5,726)
Profit/(loss) before taxation (adjusted for taxation on associates)	**9,659**	3,521	1,045	(14,442)	81
Taxation (including taxation on associates earnings)	**(2,666)**	(1,597)	(349)	2,007	(51)
Profit/(loss) for the year	**6,993**	1,924	696	(12,435)	30
Basic earnings/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	**6,817**	1,944	632	(12,358)	282
Headline earnings/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	**7,588**	3,886	1,867	(126)	445
Notes:					
Associate earnings					
Loss from associates (pre taxation)	**(40)**	(381)	(130)	(557)	(82)
Tax on associates	**–**	19	15	28	(46)
Loss on associates post taxation (net of taxation)	**(40)**	(362)	(115)	(529)	(128)

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW

R millions	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Reconciliation of profit before tax to EBITDA					
Profit/(loss) before taxation (adjusted for taxation on associates)	**9,659**	3,521	1,045	(14,442)	81
Adjusted for:					
Share-based payment expense for faciliation of BEE investment in Atomatic	**–**	–	156	–	–
Loss on disposal of Rustenburg Mine	**–**	–	1,681	–	–
Net gain on Atlatsa refinancing transactions	**–**	–	–	–	(243)
Loss on scrapping of property, plant and equipment	**21**	1,699	–	10,242	480
Loss on revaluation of investment in Wesizwe Platinum Limited	**–**	–	–	–	–
Impairment of investments in associates	**1,138**	2,145	283	4,082	168
Impairment of non-current financial assets	**234**	777	111	1,792	–
Loss on disposal of Union Mine and Masa Chrome	**850**	–	–	775	–
Insurance proceeds realised on loss of assets	**(468)**	–	–	–	–
Gain on step acquistion of Mototolo JV	**(336)**	–	–	–	–
Profit on disposal of PGMIP	**(249)**	–	–	–	–
Profit on disposal of long-dated resources	**–**	(1,066)	–	–	–
Profit on disposal of associates	**(15)**	(135)	–	–	–
Net investment (expense)/income	**(500)**	951	1,153	911	336
Amortisation and depreciation	**4,168**	4,093	4,667	5,281	4,985
EBITDA	**14,503**	11,985	9,096	8,641	5,807
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION					
Assets					
Property, plant & equipment	**40,003**	36,597	38,574	39,869	44,297
Capital work-in-progress	**7,780**	5,361	4,892	6,548	10,736
Investment in associates	**407**	2,464	3,963	3,883	7,637
Investments held by environmental trusts	**1,183**	970	907	882	842
Other financial assets	**4,109**	3,507	3,326	1,023	3,120
Other non-current assets	**18**	39	–	–	54
Inventory	**650**	–	–	–	–
Current assets	**35,138**	31,318	26,035	20,715	22,373
Non-current assets held for sale	**–**	558	–	–	–
Total assets	**89,288**	80,814	77,697	72,920	89,059
Equity and liabilities					
Shareholder's equity	**47,342**	41,001	39,782	39,244	49,836
Long-term interest-bearing borrowings	**6,038**	9,362	9,398	12,124	9,459
Obligations due under finance leases	**100**	98	96	94	–
Other financial liabilities	**762**	239	219	–	–
Environmental obligations	**1,925**	1,693	1,938	2,404	2,110
Employees' service benefit obligations	**15**	17	17	14	8
Deferred taxation	**8,222**	7,455	7,519	7,928	10,270
Current liabilities	**24,884**	20,374	18,728	11,112	17,376
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	**–**	575	–	–	–
Total equity and liabilities	**89,288**	80,814	77,697	72,920	89,059

R millions	**2018**	2017	2016	2015	2014
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS					
Net cash from operating activities	**15,580**	13,121	11,400	8,264	4,645
Net cash used in investing activities	**(8,214)**	(7,118)	(5,829)	(6,064)	(7,398)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including interest capitalised)	**(6,964)**	(4,969)	(5,018)	(5,152)	(6,863)
Other	**(1,250)**	(2,149)	(811)	(912)	(535)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	**(7,168)**	(2,103)	(1,786)	(1,730)	2,793
Proceeds from/(repayment of) interest-bearing borrowings	**(4,889)**	(1,659)	(1,668)	(1,487)	3,204
Other	**(2,279)**	(444)	(118)	(243)	(411)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**198**	3,870	3,785	470	40
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**9,357**	5,457	1,672	1,202	1,162
Foreing exchange differences on Unki cash and cash equivalents*	**(14)**	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**9,541**	9,357	5,457	1,672	1,202
RATIO ANALYSIS					
Gross profit margin %	**15.1**	13.8	9.5	8.7	4.1
Adjusted operating profit as a % of average operating assets	**16.6**	14.0	7.7	6.3	1.4
Return on average shareholders' equity (%)	**15.8**	4.8	1.8	(27.9)	0.1
Return on average capital employed (%) (ROCE)	**23.8**	17.6	8.9	5.8	1.3
Return on average attributable capital employed (%)	**26.7**	19.0	9.4	6.1	1.4
Current ratio	**1.4:1**	1.5:1	1.4:1	1.9:1	1.3:1
Gearing ratio (net debt to total capital) (%)	**(7.4)**	4.3	15.5	24.5	22.7
Interest cover – EBITDA	**15.7**	9.8	6.4	6.8	5.4
Debt coverage ratio	**2.9**	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
Interest-bearing debt to shareholders' equity (%)	**13.3**	27.3	32.1	36.8	31.7
Net asset value as a % of market capitalisation	**32.8**	43.2	55.8	78.5	54.2
Effective tax rate%	**27.6**	45.6	(34.3)	(13.7)	14.3
SHARE PERFORMANCE					
Number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)	**262.3†**	262.2†	262.0†	261.7†	261.2
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)	**262.3†**	262.2†	261.9†	261.4†	261.1
Headline earnings/(loss) per ordinary share (cents)	**2,893**	1,482	713	(48)	170
Dividends per share (cents)	**11.25**	3.49	–	–	–
Interim	**3.74**	–	–	–	–
Final	**7.51**	3.49	–	–	–
Market capitalisation (R millions)	**144,544**	94,911	71,307	49,983	91,994
Net asset value per ordinary share	**176.2**	152.7	148.3	146.4	186.3
Number of ordinary shares traded (millions)	**64.2**	82.1	113.9	100.6	67.2
Highest price traded (cents)	**54,650**	42,000	48,780	40,526	53,000
Lowest price traded (cents)	**30,500**	26,512	15,646	15,905	30,620
Closing price (cents)	**53,793**	35,346	26,441	18,534	34,112
Value traded (R millions)	**25,755**	26,974	39,336	28,154	29,117

† Net of 978,316 (2017: 1,162,483) shares held in respect of the Group's share scheme, the 6 290 365 shares issued as part of the community economic empowerment transaction and, in 2014 and prior years, 356 339 shares held by the Kotula Trust (The Group Employee Share Participation Scheme).

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

SALIENT FEATURES

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Average market prices achieved						
Platinum	US$/oz	**871**	947	993	1,051	1,386
Palladium	US$/oz	**1,029**	876	610	703	803
Rhodium	US$/oz	**2,204**	1,094	680	958	1,147
Iridium	US$/oz	**1,207**	864	563	526	528
Ruthenium	US$/oz	**238**	72	40	46	61
Gold	US$/oz	**1,260**	1,253	1,244	1,156	1,259
Nickel	US$/tonne	**12,972**	10,314	9,611	11,726	17,034
Copper	US$/tonne	**6,424**	6,221	4,761	5,180	6,912
Chrome	US$/tonne	**178**	177	141	99	116
% contribution of net revenue						
PGMs	%	**89.9**	88.9	89.7	90.6	87.2
Platinum	%	**39.2**	48.1	56.7	55.4	57.1
Palladium	%	**30.3**	28.0	22.0	23.8	19.7
Rhodium	%	**12.6**	6.5	4.9	6.3	5.2
Iridium	%	**2.0**	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.1
Ruthenium	%	**3.3**	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.7
Gold	%	**2.5**	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.4
Nickel	%	**5.6**	5.4	6.1	6.1	9.2
Copper	%	**1.7**	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4
Chrome	%	**2.5**	3.3	2.3	1.1	0.8
Other metals	%	**0.3**	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Exchange rates						
Average achieved on sales	ZAR/US$	**13.33**	13.33	14.63	12.71	10.87
Closing exchange rate at end of period	ZAR/US$	**14.38**	12.31	13.73	15.47	11.57
Basket prices achieved – excluding trading						
Platinum – Dollar basket price	US$/Pt oz	**2,219**	1,966	1,753	1,905	2,413
PGM – Dollar basket price	US$/PGM oz	**1,030**	915	837	918	1,139
PGM – Dollar basket price – Mined volume	US$/PGM oz	**1,097**	972	857	931	1,156
PGM – Dollar basket price – Purchased volume	US$/PGM oz	**948**	835	781	879	1,107
Platinum – Rand basket price	Rand/Pt oz	**29,601**	26,213	25,649	24,203	26,219
PGM – Rand basket price	Rand/PGM oz	**13,734**	12,198	12,249	11,667	12,378
PGM – Rand basket price – Mined volume	Rand/PGM oz	**14,622**	12,965	12,541	11,831	12,563
PGM – Rand basket price – Purchased volume	Rand/PGM oz	**12,639**	11,139	11,432	11,168	12,032
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**5,224.9**	5,382.2	5,058.1	5,126.7	4,479.4
Platinum	000 ounces	**2,424.2**	2,504.6	2,415.7	2,471.4	2,114.8
Palladium	000 ounces	**1,513.1**	1,571.7	1,532.1	1,597.6	1,256.9
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**1,287.6**	1,305.9	1,110.3	1,057.7	1,107.7
Total PGM ounces sold – trading		**223.1**	–	–	–	–
Platinum	000 ounces	**94.0**	–	–	–	–
Palladium	000 ounces	**124.5**	–	–	–	–
Gold	000 ounces	**4.6**	–	–	–	–

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Financials – excluding trading						
Net sales revenue	R million	**71,789**	65,670	61,960	59,815	55,612
from platinum	R million	**28,108**	31,590	35,156	33,116	31,762
from palladium	R million	**20,934**	18,421	13,644	14,222	10,966
from rhodium	R million	**9,401**	4,242	3,062	3,772	2,902
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**5,757**	4,089	3,781	3,072	2,885
from base and other metals	R million	**5,734**	5,171	4,898	4,960	6,659
from chrome	R million	**1,855**	2,157	1,419	673	438
Total operating costs	R million	**(57,293)**	(53,685)	(52,864)	(51,174)	(49,805)
EBITDA	R million	**14,496**	11,985	9,096	8,641	5,807
EBITDA margin	%	**20.2**	18.3	14.7	14.4	10.4
EBIT	R million	**10,327**	7,892	4,429	3,360	822
ROCE	%	**23.6**	17.6	8.9	5.8	1.3
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**4,736**	5,095	5,385	5,972	4,198
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**3,856**	4,471	4,785	4,774	2,342
Costs and unit costs						
Cash operating costs	R million	**27,377**	26,427	33,744	33,697	28,484
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**807**	742	729	751	770
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced (mined volume)	R/PGM oz	**9,458**	8,871	9,298	9,202	10,654
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced (mined volume)	$/PGM oz	**714**	666	633	720	982
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**4,189**	3,336	2,750	2,535	3,790
Capitalised waste stripping	R million	**1,548**	784	1,297	999	561
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**1,768**	2,000	2,002	2,054	2,467
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**756**	826	860	887	1,240
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced (mined volume)	R/Pt oz	**20,684**	19,203	19,545	19,266	22,574
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced (mined volume)	$/Pt oz	**1,561**	1,443	1,330	1,508	2,081
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow						
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**24**	24	19	25	36
Abnormal income/(expense) included in operating and net cash flow						
– Disposal of treasury bills	R million	**218**	228	–	–	–
Head count (as at period ended)						
Total employees (AAP own and contractors excluding JVs)		**24,789**	28,692	28,250	45,520	49,295
Own enrolled		**22,845**	26,453	26,062	42,773	46,048
Contractors		**1,944**	2,239	2,188	2,747	3,247
Productivity						
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**108.1**	93.9	80.8	73.7	53.3

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

GROSS PROFIT ON METAL SALES AND EBITDA

	2018				2017		
	Mined	**POC**	**Trading**	**Total**	Mined	POC	Total
Net sales revenue	**42,421**	**29,368**	**2,793**	**74,582**	40,588	25,082	65,670
Cost of sales	**(33,577)**	**(26,923)**	**(2,786)**	**(63,286)**	(33,407)	(23,171)	(56,578)
Cash operating costs	**(28,165)**	**(2,385)**	**–**	**(30,550)**	(28,612)	(2,030)	(30,642)
– On-mine	**(23,278)**	**–**	**–**	**(23,278)**	(24,109)	–	(24,109)
– Smelting	**(2,417)**	**(1,278)**	**–**	**(3,695)**	(2,287)	(1,076)	(3,363)
– Treatment and refining	**(2,470)**	**(1,107)**	**–**	**(3,577)**	(2,216)	(954)	(3,170)
Depreciation	**(3,751)**	**(417)**	**–**	**(4,168)**	(3,709)	(383)	(4,092)
– On-mine	**(2,871)**	**–**	**–**	**(2,871)**	(2,823)	–	(2,823)
– Smelting	**(368)**	**(198)**	**–**	**(566)**	(375)	(176)	(551)
– Treatment and refining	**(496)**	**(207)**	**–**	**(703)**	(501)	(199)	(700)
– Other costs	**(16)**	**(12)**	**–**	**(28)**	(10)	(8)	(18)
Purchase of metals and leasing activities	**(36)**	**(26,390)**	**(2,786)**	**(29,212)**	(29)	(20,734)	(20,763)
Increase in metal inventories	**1,145**	**2,446**	**–**	**3,591**	354	161	515
Increase in ore stockpiles	**466**	**–**	**–**	**466**	1,761	–	1,761
Other costs	**(3,236)**	**(177)**	**–**	**(3,413)**	(3,172)	(185)	(3,357)
Gross profit on metal sales	**8,844**	**2,445**	**7**	**11,296**	7,181	1,911	9,092
Gross profit margin %	**21**	**8**	**–**	**15**	18	8	14
Add back depreciation	**3,751**	**417**	**–**	**4,168**	3,709	383	4,092
Other income and expenses	**(132)**	**22**	**–**	**(110)**	(10)	15	5
Profit and loss on associates	**(40)**	**–**	**–**	**(40)**	(380)	–	(380)
Operating EBITDA	**12,424**	**2,884**	**7**	**15,315**	10,500	2,309	12,809
Operating EBITDA margin %	**29**	**10**	**–**	**21**	26	9	20
Marketing and market development costs	**(471)**	**(325)**	**–**	**(796)**	(503)	(310)	(813)
Restructuring	**(16)**	**–**	**–**	**(16)**	(11)	–	(11)
EBITDA	**11,937**	**2,559**	**7**	**14,503**	9,986	1,999	11,985
EBITDA margin %	**28**	**9**	**–**	**19**	25	8	18

REFINED PRODUCTION

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total operations						
Refined production from mining operations						
Total PGMs	000 oz	**2,696.1**	2,975.5	3,482.9	3,766.2	2,715.9
Platinum	000 oz	**1,292.4**	1,419.5	1,688.4	1,836.9	1,323.8
Palladium	000 oz	**950.9**	1,035.3	1,090.6	1,238.2	921.1
Rhodium	000 oz	**151.9**	179.8	227.0	225.8	154.1
Other PGMs	000 oz	**227.7**	261.9	391.1	373.8	242.9
Gold	000 oz	**73.2**	79.0	85.8	91.5	74.0
Nickel	000 tonnes	**16.7**	18.9	21.0	21.9	23.9
Copper	000 tonnes	**11.1**	12.1	11.9	14.9	15.6
Chrome tonnes (100%)	000 tonnes	**859.0**	978.8	751.6	566.5	289.2
Refined production from purchases						
Total PGMs	000 oz	**2,088.8**	2,140.7	1,304.3	1,215.2	1,114.5
Platinum	000 oz	**1,110.0**	1,092.4	646.3	621.9	565.7
Palladium	000 oz	**550.9**	633.1	373.6	356.7	304.3
Rhodium	000 oz	**140.9**	143.4	90.4	79.4	75.3
Other PGMs	000 oz	**254.7**	235.4	171.6	135.7	147.6
Gold	000 oz	**32.3**	36.4	22.4	21.5	21.6
Nickel	000 tonnes	**6.4**	7.2	4.4	3.9	4.3
Copper	000 tonnes	**3.2**	3.7	2.2	2.2	3.1
Chrome tonnes (100%)	000 tonnes	**—**	—	—	—	—
Total refined production (including toll refined metal)						
Total PGMs	000 oz	**4,784.9**	5,116.2	4,787.2	4,981.4	3,830.4
Platinum	000 oz	**2,402.4**	2,511.9	2,334.7	2,458.8	1,889.5
Palladium	000 oz	**1,501.8**	1,668.4	1,464.2	1,594.9	1,225.4
Rhodium	000 oz	**292.8**	323.2	317.4	305.2	229.4
Other PGMs	000 oz	**482.4**	497.3	562.7	509.5	390.5
Gold	000 oz	**105.5**	115.4	108.2	113.0	95.6
Nickel	000 tonnes	**23.1**	26.1	25.4	25.8	28.2
Copper	000 tonnes	**14.3**	15.8	14.1	17.1	18.7
Chrome tonnes (100%)	000 tonnes	**859.0**	978.8	751.6	566.5	289.2
SPLIT OF TOTAL REFINED PRODUCTION						
Platinum		**50**	49	49	49	49
Palladium	%	**31**	33	31	32	32
Rhodium	%	**6**	6	7	6	6
Other PGMs	%	**11**	10	11	11	11
Gold	%	**2**	2	2	2	2
Base Metals						
Nickel	%	**61**	61	63	59	59
Copper	%	**38**	37	35	39	39
Other Base Metals	%	**1**	2	2	2	2
PLATINUM PIPELINE CALCULATION						
Own mined volume	000 oz	**1,035.3**	1,130.9	1,473.7	1,507.7	1,015.2
JV mined volume	000 oz	**288.3**	245.3	252.8	241.3	241.2
Projects mined volume	000 oz	**—**	—	3.4	13.0	11.6
Purchase of concentrate	000 oz	**1,161.1**	1,021.2	651.9	575.2	601.9
M&C platinum production	000 oz	**2,484.7**	2,397.5	2,381.9	2,337.3	1,869.9
Pipeline stock adjustment	000 oz	**26.3**	77.2	59.9	133.3	26.9
Pipeline movement	000 oz	**(108.6)**	20.4	(111.7)	(11.9)	(9.6)
Refined platinum production (excl. toll refined metal)	000 oz	**2,402.4**	2,495.0	2,330.1	2,458.7	1,887.2

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

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

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Production						
Total development	km	**51.2**	67.7	97.5	106.4	71.5
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**39.8**	34.3	30.7	29.5	17.0
Square metres	000 m^2	**1,992**	2,222	3,299	3,613	2,290
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**28,260**	29,698	40,574	39,849	32,995
Surface tonnes	000 tonnes	**15,305**	15,548	20,385	17,738	18,349
Underground tonnes	000 tonnes	**12,955**	14,150	20,189	22,111	14,646
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	**96.5**	92.7	87.2	84.2	87.8
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.48**	3.46	3.16	3.23	3.00
Surface tonnes	4E g/tonne	**3.09**	2.92	2.42	2.50	2.41
Merensky Underground tonnes	4E g/tonne	**5.56**	4.81	4.59	4.83	4.72
UG2 Underground tonnes	4E g/tonne	**3.97**	4.05	3.87	3.69	3.71
Total production (M&C)						
PGMs	000 ounces	**2,894.6**	2,979.1	3,638.1	3,696.3	2,690.2
Platinum	000 ounces	**1,323.6**	1,376.2	1,729.9	1,762.0	1,268.0
Palladium	000 ounces	**1,013.5**	1,008.7	1,150.4	1,157.3	885.9
Rhodium	000 ounces	**177.9**	190.0	240.6	245.8	166.0
Iridium	000 ounces	**59.6**	64.6	84.5	85.2	57.0
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**241.5**	262.6	346.4	358.8	241.0
Gold	000 ounces	**78.5**	77.0	86.2	87.2	72.3
Nickel	000 tonnes	**20.5**	20.6	24.0	24.6	19.2
Copper	000 tonnes	**13.3**	13.5	15.6	16.1	13.1
Chrome	000 tonnes	**859.0**	978.8	751.6	566.5	289.2
Total PGM ounces refined		**2,696.1**	2,975.5	3,482.9	3,766.2	2,715.9
Platinum	000 ounces	**1,292.4**	1,419.5	1,688.4	1,836.9	1,323.8
Palladium	000 ounces	**950.9**	1,035.3	1,090.6	1,238.2	921.1
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**452.8**	520.7	703.9	691.1	471.0
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**2,901.2**	3,130.6	3,729.3	3,860.3	3,233.3
Platinum	000 ounces	**1,304.6**	1,422.3	1,759.4	1,838.3	1,476.9
Palladium	000 ounces	**959.7**	998.3	1,163.6	1,236.0	943.5
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**636.9**	710.0	806.3	786.0	812.9
Employees and efficiencies						
Own employees	average	**23,568**	27,757	40,890	45,787	46,108
Contractor employees	average	**3,204**	3,976	4,148	4,394	4,587
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**108.1**	93.9	80.8	73.7	53.3

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Financials – excluding trading						
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**14,622**	12,965	12,541	11,831	12,563
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,097**	972	857	931	1,156
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**32,516**	28,537	26,583	24,844	27,503
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,439**	2,140	1,817	1,955	2,531
Net sales revenue	R million	**42,421**	40,588	46,769	45,672	40,619
from platinum	R million	**15,128**	17,938	25,729	24,626	22,210
from palladium	R million	**13,267**	11,721	10,334	11,001	8,231
from rhodium	R million	**4,860**	2,394	2,240	2,765	1,973
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**3,110**	2,494	2,894	2,393	2,184
from base and other metals	R million	**4,202**	3,792	4,066	4,214	5,583
from chrome	R million	**1,854**	2,249	1,506	673	438
Total operating costs	R million	**(29,997)**	(30,088)	(37,933)	(37,068)	(34,789)
EBITDA	R million	**12,424**	10,500	8,836	8,604	5,830
EBITDA Margin	%	**29.3**	25.9	18.9	18.8	14.4
EBIT	R million	**8,672**	6,791	4,446	3,549	1,103
ROCE	%	**21.5**	17.5	10.0	7.1	2.1
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**5,474**	4,431	5,065	5,440	4,483
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**4,594**	3,807	4,464	4,245	2,637
Costs and unit costs						
Cash operating costs	R million	**27,377**	26,427	33,744	33,697	28,484
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**809**	742	718	726	742
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced (mined volume)	R/PGM oz	**9,458**	8,871	9,298	9,202	10,654
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced (mined volume)	$/PGM oz	**714**	666	633	720	982
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**3,611**	3,004	2,657	2,472	3,655
Capitalised waste stripping	R million	**1,548**	784	1,297	999	561
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**776**	1,068	1,448	1,558	1,687
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**596**	752	816	844	1,145
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced (mined volume)	R/Pt oz	**20,684**	19,203	19,545	19,266	22,574
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced (mined volume)	$/Pt oz	**1,561**	1,443	1,330	1,508	2,081
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow						
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**27**	27	20	26	38
Abnormal Income/(Expense) included in operating and net cash flow						
– Disposal of treasury bills	R million	**218**	228	–	–	–

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

TOTAL PURCHASED VOLUME

(All statistics represent attributable contribution for purchased production)

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total production (M&C)						
PGMs	000 ounces	**2,291.9**	2,028.6	1,335.6	1,159.2	1,206.2
Platinum	000 ounces	**1,161.1**	1,021.2	651.9	575.2	601.9
Palladium	000 ounces	**597.3**	548.6	388.2	322.3	330.8
Rhodium	000 ounces	**168.6**	142.4	93.0	80.0	83.2
Iridium	000 ounces	**60.4**	50.7	32.8	28.9	30.4
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**269.9**	229.9	147.3	132.5	138.8
Gold	000 ounces	**34.6**	35.7	22.4	20.3	21.1
Nickel	000 tonnes	**8.1**	8.3	4.8	4.6	4.3
Copper	000 tonnes	**3.8**	4.1	2.8	2.4	2.6
Chrome	000 tonnes	**–**	–	–	–	–
Total PGM ounces refined		**2,080.5**	2,061.9	1,285.1	1,215.1	1,110.2
Platinum	000 ounces	**1,109.9**	1,075.5	641.7	621.8	563.4
Palladium	000 ounces	**550.9**	587.7	360.1	356.7	302.6
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**419.7**	398.7	283.3	236.6	244.2
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**2,323.7**	2,251.7	1,328.8	1,266.5	1,246.1
Platinum	000 ounces	**1,119.6**	1,082.3	656.3	633.1	637.9
Palladium	000 ounces	**553.4**	573.4	368.6	361.6	313.4
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**650.7**	596.0	303.9	271.8	294.8
Financials – excluding trading						
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**12,639**	11,139	11,432	11,168	12,032
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**948**	835	781	879	1,107
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**26,232**	23,174	23,147	22,341	23,505
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**1,967**	1,738	1,582	1,758	2,163
Net sales revenue	R million	**29,368**	25,082	15,191	14,144	14,993
from platinum	R million	**12,981**	13,653	9,427	8,490	9,552
from palladium	R million	**7,668**	6,699	3,310	3,222	2,735
from rhodium	R million	**4,541**	1,848	822	1,007	930
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**2,647**	1,595	887	679	701
from base and other metals	R million	**1,531**	1,287	745	746	1,075
Total operating costs	R million	**(26,484)**	(22,773)	(13,786)	(12,311)	(13,434)
EBITDA	R million	**2,884**	2,309	1,405	1,833	1,559
EBITDA margin	%	**9.8**	9.2	9.2	13.0	10.4
EBIT	R million	**2,467**	1,926	1,127	1,606	1,301
ROCE	%	**70.9**	30.6	17.0	18.7	12.6
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**75**	1,530	1,482	2,377	1,296
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**75**	1,530	1,482	2,375	1,287

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Costs and unit costs						
Cash operating costs	R million	**28,747**	22,798	13,494	11,214	13,389
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**12,543**	11,239	10,103	9,673	11,100
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**947**	844	687	757	1,023
Stay-in business capital	R million	**579**	332	93	63	135
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**992**	932	555	496	780
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**888**	863	856	779	1,232
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**24,760**	22,324	20,699	19,494	22,245
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,869**	1,677	1,408	1,525	2,050
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow						
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**22**	22	17	23	32

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

MOGALAKWENA PLATINUM MINE
(100% owned)

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Production						
Metres drilled	000 m	**1,618**	1,416	1,440	1,273	1,367
In-pit ore reserves	months	**30.6**	31.0	29.8	52.1	52.3
Total tonnes mined	000 tonnes	**89,062**	88,328	96,374	92,406	95,594
Waste tonnes mined	000 tonnes	**71,002**	68,639	77,617	77,029	79,842
Stripping ratio		**3.9**	3.5	4.1	5.0	5.1
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**13,775**	13,622	12,623	11,725	11,731
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.20**	3.09	3.02	3.09	3.03
Total mined production (M&C)						
PGMs	000 ounces	**1,170.0**	1,098.5	980.1	935.9	868.4
Platinum	000 ounces	**495.1**	463.8	411.9	392.5	370.0
Palladium	000 ounces	**540.9**	508.9	452.0	430.3	395.6
Rhodium	000 ounces	**35.6**	32.4	29.6	29.0	26.6
Iridium	000 ounces	**7.9**	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.1
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**32.1**	29.1	27.1	27.1	24.7
Gold	000 ounces	**58.4**	57.5	52.7	50.4	45.4
Nickel	000 tonnes	**15.7**	16.0	16.9	16.8	13.8
Copper	000 tonnes	**10.1**	10.4	10.7	10.6	8.9
Total PGM ounces refined		**1,109.6**	1,102.3	939.2	994.2	832.2
Platinum	000 ounces	**486.4**	468.4	401.1	417.6	357.0
Palladium	000 ounces	**508.5**	515.7	425.9	466.9	378.1
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**114.7**	118.2	112.2	109.7	97.1
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**1,146.5**	1,094.3	978.6	1,001.7	861.3
Platinum	000 ounces	**492.2**	466.8	414.7	422.0	382.3
Palladium	000 ounces	**514.0**	494.8	448.8	469.4	381.1
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**140.3**	132.7	115.1	110.3	97.9
Employees and efficiencies						
Own employees	average	**1,886**	1,854	1,828	1,770	1,786
Contractor employees	average	**282**	412	424	557	564
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**539.7**	484.8	435.2	402.2	369.5

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Financials – excluding trading						
Rand Basket Price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**15,792**	14,730	14,538	13,840	15,998
Dollar Basket Price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,184**	1,105	994	1,089	1,472
Rand Basket Price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**36,788**	34,528	34,309	32,850	36,045
Dollar Basket Price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,759**	2,590	2,345	2,585	3,317
Net sales revenue	R million	**18,106**	16,118	14,227	13,864	13,779
from platinum	R million	**5,704**	5,886	6,040	5,663	5,807
from palladium	R million	**7,075**	5,817	3,994	4,185	3,367
from rhodium	R million	**970**	398	271	353	280
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**1,162**	1,125	1,100	866	720
from base and other metals	R million	**3,195**	2,892	2,822	2,797	3,605
Total operating costs	R million	**(9,857)**	(8,418)	(8,446)	(7,634)	(8,274)
EBITDA	R million	**8,249**	7,700	5,781	6,230	5,505
EBITDA Margin	%	**45.6**	47.8	40.6	44.9	40.0
EBIT	R million	**6,325**	5,969	3,959	4,615	4,050
ROCE	%	**30.8**	31.8	22.4	26.9	26.2
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**4,039**	3,977	3,158	4,378	3,444
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**3,916**	3,756	3,122	4,325	3,273
Costs and unit costs						
Cash operating costs	R million	**9,171**	7,280	7,611	6,869	6,992
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**456**	351	428	409	437
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**7,838**	6,628	7,766	7,340	8,052
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**592**	498	528	574	742
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**1,765**	1,409	1,174	1,058	1,749
Capitalised waste stripping	R million	**1,548**	784	1,297	999	561
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**140**	158	208	116	236
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**286**	340	498	269	607
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**18,522**	15,696	18,477	17,502	18,900
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,398**	1,179	1,257	1,369	1,742
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow						
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**31**	32	26	35	49

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

AMANDELBULT PLATINUM MINE

(100% owned)

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Production						
Total development	km	**35.4**	36.9	36.1	36.2	18.3
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**25.0**	27.2	24.2	24.6	23.5
Square metres	000 m²	**785**	781	805	845	371
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**6,961**	7,049	7,058	6,501	3,471
Surface tonnes	000 tonnes	**1,494**	1,490	1,369	584	691
Underground tonnes	000 tonnes	**5,467**	5,559	5,689	5,917	2,780
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	**93.2**	84.5	84.3	81.9	83.5
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.98**	3.86	4.07	4.12	3.83
Surface tonnes	4E g/tonne	**2.15**	1.73	2.47	2.01	1.24
Merensky underground tonnes	4E g/tonne	**5.56**	4.81	4.77	4.63	4.72
UG2 underground tonnes	4E g/tonne	**4.38**	4.24	4.41	4.26	4.43
Total mined production (M&C)						
PGMs	000 ounces	**868.8**	858.0	884.6	837.8	415.7
Platinum	000 ounces	**442.7**	438.0	458.6	429.5	214.1
Palladium	000 ounces	**205.1**	202.5	207.3	198.9	99.5
Rhodium	000 ounces	**77.3**	74.9	74.7	71.1	34.6
Iridium	000 ounces	**27.5**	27.3	27.1	25.4	12.2
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**111.0**	109.8	110.3	106.0	51.4
Gold	000 ounces	**5.2**	5.5	6.6	6.9	3.9
Nickel	000 tonnes	**1.3**	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.9
Copper	000 tonnes	**0.6**	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5
Chrome (100%)	000 tonnes	**831.9**	654.4	234.7	–	–
Total PGM ounces refined		**811.5**	852.4	849.2	817.2	445.9
Platinum	000 ounces	**439.0**	456.3	449.1	432.1	239.9
Palladium	000 ounces	**197.3**	210.1	197.1	205.0	121.6
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**175.2**	186.0	203.0	180.1	84.4
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**915.6**	919.5	890.5	814.9	581.1
Platinum	000 ounces	**445.3**	458.5	466.3	425.7	273.1
Palladium	000 ounces	**200.8**	203.6	209.3	200.9	125.1
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**269.5**	257.4	214.9	188.3	182.9
Employees and efficiencies						
Own employees	average	**14,490**	14,108	13,879	14,173	13,788
Contractor employees	average	**1,300**	1,714	1,147	765	738
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**55.0**	54.2	58.9	56.1	28.6

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Financials – excluding trading						
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**14,409**	12,423	12,006	10,864	10,780
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,081**	932	821	855	992
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**29,626**	24,913	22,929	20,797	22,939
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,222**	1,868	1,567	1,637	2,111
Net sales revenue	R million	**13,192**	11,423	10,692	8,853	6,264
from platinum	R million	**5,165**	5,784	6,780	5,688	4,086
from palladium	R million	**2,775**	2,392	1,863	1,781	1,077
from rhodium	R million	**2,176**	946	683	743	424
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**980**	569	487	366	330
from base and other metals	R million	**293**	262	277	275	347
from chrome	R million	**1,803**	1,470	602	–	–
Total operating costs	R million	**(11,161)**	(10,250)	(9,269)	(7,694)	(6,734)
EBITDA	R million	**2,031**	1,173	1,423	1,159	(470)
EBITDA margin	%	**15.4**	10.3	13.3	13.1	(7.5)
EBIT	R million	**1,269**	450	596	396	(1,112)
ROCE	%	**16.6**	5.7	7.0	4.7	(13.1)
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**603**	91	996	546	(71)
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**254**	73	956	169	(461)
Costs and unit costs						
Cash operating costs	R million	**10,070**	9,306	8,456	7,576	5,534
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**1,300**	1,197	1,092	1,069	1,484
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**11,592**	10,846	9,559	9,042	13,312
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**875**	815	650	708	1,227
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**750**	563	381	348	404
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**353**	438	403	414	391
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**794**	955	864	972	1,442
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**22,752**	21,246	18,438	17,640	25,851
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,717**	1,596	1,254	1,380	2,383
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow						
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**25**	23	17	22	31

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

UNKI PLATINUM MINE (ZIMBABWE)

(100% owned)

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Production						
Total development	km	**1.8**	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**235.6**	215.7	163.8	144.4	3.8
Square metres	000 m^2	**306**	288	276	266	231
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**1,925**	1,752	1,719	1,656	1,598
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.51**	3.47	3.46	3.22	3.10
Total mined production (M&C)						
PGMs	000 ounces	**192.8**	165.9	162.0	141.6	131.3
Platinum	000 ounces	**85.9**	74.6	74.5	66.5	62.3
Palladium	000 ounces	**75.5**	64.4	61.4	52.4	48.2
Rhodium	000 ounces	**8.7**	7.4	7.2	6.3	5.9
Iridium	000 ounces	**3.6**	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**8.5**	7.2	7.2	6.2	5.9
Gold	000 ounces	**10.6**	9.2	8.6	7.5	6.4
Nickel	000 tonnes	**2.6**	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6
Copper	000 tonnes	**2.2**	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
Total PGM ounces refined		**174.9**	171.6	153.0	147.0	126.2
Platinum	000 ounces	**80.6**	79.0	71.7	69.4	60.3
Palladium	000 ounces	**67.8**	67.6	56.5	56.4	45.9
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**26.5**	25.0	24.8	21.2	20.0
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**181.1**	173.1	157.1	146.9	134.1
Platinum	000 ounces	**80.9**	79.5	73.9	69.7	67.5
Palladium	000 ounces	**67.6**	65.4	59.0	56.5	47.4
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**32.6**	28.2	24.2	20.7	19.2
Employees and efficiencies						
Own employees	average	**1,098**	1,088	1,168	1,254	1,258
Contractor employees	average	**–**	–	–	–	–
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**175.5**	152.5	138.7	112.9	104.4

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Financials – excluding trading						
Rand Basket Price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**15,922**	14,375	14,178	13,781	15,710
Dollar Basket Price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,194**	1,078	969	1,085	1,446
Rand Basket Price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**35,635**	31,299	30,126	29,017	31,204
Dollar Basket Price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,673**	2,347	2,059	2,284	2,871
Net sales revenue	R million	**2,884**	2,489	2,227	2,024	2,107
from platinum	R million	**938**	1,003	1,077	935	1,014
from palladium	R million	**940**	766	526	503	413
from rhodium	R million	**226**	94	63	75	69
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**253**	206	198	138	120
from base and other metals	R million	**527**	420	363	373	491
Total operating costs	R million	**(2,049)**	(1,666)	(1,963)	(1,696)	(1,621)
EBITDA	R million	**835**	823	264	328	486
EBITDA margin	%	**28.9**	33.1	11.8	16.2	23.1
EBIT	R million	**491**	466	(162)	(129)	192
ROCE	%	**9.3**	9.5	(2.8)	(2.2)	4.0
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**525**	614	61	158	301
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**155**	296	(20)	20	55
Costs and unit costs						
Cash operating costs	R million	**2,078**	1,745	1,799	1,667	1,422
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**863**	811	873	835	722
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**10,784**	10,519	11,109	11,778	10,832
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**814**	790	756	922	998
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**228**	181	163	132	207
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**50**	49	71	63	69
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**616**	612	959	903	1,019
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**24,180**	23,387	24,151	25,078	22,844
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,825**	1,757	1,643	1,962	2,105
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow						
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**30**	29	23	31	43
Abnormal Income/(Expense) included in operating and net cash flow – Disposal of treasury bills	R million	**218**	228	–	–	–

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

UNION PLATINUM MINE

(85% owned, until 1 February when it was sold. Statistics for 2018 represent 100% for January 2018.)

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Production						
Total development	km	**0.9**	11.3	10.8	12.9	8.2
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**–**	15.4	17.5	11.0	14.6
Square metres	000 m^2	**28**	320	293	287	168
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**205**	2,688	2,597	2,558	2,007
Surface tonnes	000 tonnes	**36**	435	472	394	654
Underground tonnes	000 tonnes	**169**	2,253	2,125	2,164	1,353
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.90**	3.86	3.81	3.93	3.13
Surface tonnes	4E g/tonne	**3.00**	1.63	1.64	1.55	1.23
Merensky underground tonnes	4E g/tonne	**–**	–	5.18	6.95	6.15
UG2 underground tonnes	4E g/tonne	**4.09**	4.29	4.27	3.98	3.98
Total mined production (M&C)						
PGMs	000 ounces	**23.1**	308.6	298.3	279.2	173.2
Platinum	000 ounces	**11.6**	154.5	151.2	141.1	88.2
Palladium	000 ounces	**5.2**	71.4	68.9	64.3	39.4
Rhodium	000 ounces	**2.1**	28.6	27.4	25.6	15.9
Iridium	000 ounces	**0.8**	10.3	10.0	9.3	5.7
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**3.3**	42.5	39.4	37.6	23.1
Gold	000 ounces	**0.1**	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.9
Nickel	000 tonnes	**–**	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Copper	000 tonnes	**–**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chrome (100%)	000 tonnes	**27.1**	324.4	262.1	266.8	222.5
Total PGM ounces refined		**18.8**	305.4	285.7	287.3	198.3
Platinum	000 ounces	**8.8**	160.7	147.5	151.6	107.1
Palladium	000 ounces	**4.0**	74.2	65.2	70.6	53.2
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**6.0**	70.5	73.0	65.1	38.0
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**21.2**	344.6	316.8	320.5	290.2
Platinum	000 ounces	**8.4**	161.2	152.5	153.0	120.4
Palladium	000 ounces	**4.7**	71.7	68.9	70.9	54.4
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**8.1**	111.7	95.4	96.6	115.4
Employees and efficiencies						
Own employees	average	**4,989**	5,086	5,402	6,293	7,235
Contractor employees	average	**172**	211	224	449	396
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**4.5**	58.3	53.0	41.5	22.7

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Financials – excluding trading						
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**13,499**	12,419	12,492	11,717	10,883
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,012**	931	854	922	1,001
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**34,105**	26,550	25,958	24,551	26,226
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,558**	1,991	1,774	1,932	2,413
Net sales revenue	R million	**286**	4,280	3,958	3,756	3,159
from platinum	R million	**100**	2,033	2,221	2,052	1,804
from palladium	R million	**62**	841	613	632	468
from rhodium	R million	**48**	359	249	301	211
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**20**	217	191	171	206
from base and other metals	R million	**6**	59	53	58	85
from chrome	R million	**50**	771	631	542	385
Total operating costs	R million	**(243)**	(3,668)	(3,482)	(3,684)	(3,759)
EBITDA	R million	**43**	612	476	72	(600)
EBITDA margin	%	**15.0**	14.3	12.0	1.9	(19.0)
EBIT	R million	**39**	531	221	(179)	(984)
ROCE	%	**10.7**	38.1	10.2	(7.5)	(31.2)
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**(12)**	211	302	34	(292)
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**(12)**	211	302	29	(296)
Costs and unit costs						
Cash operating costs	R million	**249**	3,261	3,027	3,267	2,956
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**1,109**	1,044	1,015	1,138	1,379
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**10,800**	10,567	10,145	11,706	17,067
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**815**	794	690	916	1,573
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**11**	161	59	94	154
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**9**	141	134	167	197
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**1,010**	873	877	1,086	1,645
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**21,542**	21,109	20,016	23,149	33,516
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,626**	1,586	1,362	1,811	3,089
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow						
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**28**	25	20	26	36

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

MODIKWA PLATINUM MINE

(50:50 joint venture with ARM Mining Consortium Limited)

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

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Production						
Total development	km	**5.9**	6.0	6.2	8.1	8.4
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**17.4**	24.8	27.6	20.6	25.0
Square metres	000 m^2	**200**	216	206	181	172
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**1,214**	1,116	1,019	956	986
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**4.19**	4.46	4.53	4.42	4.28
Total mined production (M&C)						
PGMs	000 ounces	**164.7**	162.7	148.0	135.5	132.6
Platinum	000 ounces	**65.0**	63.3	57.4	52.4	52.3
Palladium	000 ounces	**61.3**	61.3	56.1	51.5	50.2
Rhodium	000 ounces	**13.1**	13.0	11.9	10.9	10.3
Iridium	000 ounces	**4.5**	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.5
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**19.2**	19.0	17.0	15.6	14.7
Gold	000 ounces	**1.6**	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
Nickel	000 tonnes	**0.3**	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Copper	000 tonnes	**0.2**	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total PGM ounces refined		**150.8**	157.1	142.4	136.9	120.4
Platinum	000 ounces	**63.0**	63.3	56.7	54.2	48.6
Palladium	000 ounces	**57.2**	61.8	53.6	54.9	45.0
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**30.6**	32.0	32.1	27.8	26.8
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**166.3**	166.0	151.9	143.6	141.9
Platinum	000 ounces	**63.7**	63.1	58.6	54.5	55.1
Palladium	000 ounces	**57.7**	59.5	56.8	55.0	47.4
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**44.9**	43.4	36.5	34.1	39.4
Employees and efficiencies						
Own employees	average	**2,009**	2,000	1,879	2,010	2,079
Contractor employees	average	**306**	410	466	513	545
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**71.2**	67.6	63.1	53.7	50.5

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Financials – excluding trading						
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**12,857**	10,942	10,586	10,231	10,695
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**964**	821	724	805	984
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**33,572**	28,809	27,458	26,958	27,560
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,518**	2,161	1,877	2,122	2,536
Net sales revenue	R million	**2,138**	1,817	1,608	1,469	1,517
from platinum	R million	**738**	795	853	730	826
from palladium	R million	**801**	703	507	489	413
from rhodium	R million	**360**	158	110	128	121
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**171**	104	88	71	80
from base and other metals	R million	**68**	57	50	51	77
Total operating costs	R million	**(1,572)**	(1,456)	(1,450)	(1,236)	(1,240)
EBITDA	R million	**566**	361	158	233	277
EBITDA margin	%	**26.4**	19.9	9.8	15.9	18.3
EBIT	R million	**390**	203	(18)	59	134
ROCE	%	**23.2**	12.1	(1.1)	3.4	9.3
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**381**	166	147	158	163
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**343**	89	71	(12)	(87)
Costs and unit costs						
Cash operating costs	R million	**1,618**	1,507	1,365	1,245	1,218
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**1,220**	1,252	1,238	1,189	1,121
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**9,814**	9,259	9,226	9,189	9,185
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**741**	696	628	719	847
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**96**	99	52	48	100
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**29**	49	49	47	63
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**450**	777	842	851	1,151
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**24,883**	23,792	23,778	23,762	23,286
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,878**	1,787	1,618	1,859	2,146
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow						
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**28**	27	21	28	38

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

MOTOTOLO PLATINUM MINE
(50:50 joint venture with Glencore Kagiso Platinum Venture, up until 31 October after which it is wholly owned)
(All statistics represent attributable contribution for mined production i.e. excluding POC)

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Production						
Total development	km	**0.4**	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.9
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**25.1**	31.2	35.7	31.2	29.7
Square metres	000 m^2	**184**	131	168	148	171
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**1,554**	954	1,284	1,286	1,316
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.32**	3.04	3.02	3.07	3.17
Total mined production (M&C)						
PGMs	000 ounces	**163.0**	92.4	126.1	124.3	131.0
Platinum	000 ounces	**75.0**	42.7	58.4	57.4	60.9
Palladium	000 ounces	**46.9**	26.3	35.4	35.2	37.1
Rhodium	000 ounces	**13.0**	7.3	10.1	9.9	10.4
Iridium	000 ounces	**4.9**	2.8	3.9	3.8	3.9
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**21.9**	12.6	17.3	17.0	17.6
Gold	000 ounces	**1.3**	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
Nickel	000 tonnes	**0.3**	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Copper	000 tonnes	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total PGM ounces refined		**149.2**	99.3	123.0	128.4	126.3
Platinum	000 ounces	**72.8**	48.7	58.1	61.3	59.8
Palladium	000 ounces	**43.6**	29.7	34.4	38.7	36.2
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**32.8**	20.9	30.5	28.4	30.3
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**156.5**	117.0	131.1	133.4	138.8
Platinum	000 ounces	**71.4**	50.0	60.4	62.2	66.2
Palladium	000 ounces	**42.1**	29.6	36.7	39.2	37.4
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**43.0**	37.4	34.0	32.0	35.2
Employees and efficiencies						
Own employees	average	**870**	748	772	770	761
Contractor employees	average	**170**	198	231	247	170
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**156.6**	97.8	125.8	122.4	140.7

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Financials – excluding trading						
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**25,123**	10,410	10,821	10,573	11,307
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,884**	781	740	832	1,040
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**28,443**	24,375	23,466	22,677	23,719
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,133**	1,828	1,604	1,785	2,182
Net sales revenue	R million	**2,030**	1,218	1,418	1,411	1,570
from platinum	R million	**827**	630	882	835	994
from palladium	R million	**603**	339	326	349	326
from rhodium	R million	**326**	108	95	123	122
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**169**	75	77	62	64
from base and other metals	R million	**105**	66	38	42	63
Total operating costs	R million	**(1,439)**	(951)	(1,041)	(962)	(990)
EBITDA	R million	**591**	267	377	449	580
EBITDA margin	%	**29.1**	21.9	26.6	31.8	36.9
EBIT	R million	**399**	167	257	342	472
ROCE	%	**23.5**	41.4	43.1	41.7	61.7
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**200**	(42)	286	354	473
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**200**	(42)	286	351	470
Costs and unit costs						
Cash operating costs	R million	**1,463**	849	986	922	927
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**815**	786	678	625	612
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**8,979**	9,195	7,826	7,417	7,080
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**678**	691	532	580	652
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**458**	234	101	105	132
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**49**	52	42	39	50
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**684**	1,033	687	627	761
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**19,518**	19,916	16,899	16,060	15,227
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,473**	1,496	1,150	1,257	1,403
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow						
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**24**	23	18	24	33

The acquisition of the remaining 50% of Mototolo was concluded on 1 November 2018 and Mototolo is now a 100% owned operation. The statistics for 2018 represents 50% of production for 10 months and 100% production for two months.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

KROONDAL PLATINUM MINE

(50:50 pooling and sharing agreement with Sibanye Platinum Limited)

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

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Production						
Total development	km	**6.0**	9.4	12.6	12.4	13.3
Square metres	000 m^2	**478**	484	471	467	475
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**2,625**	2,517	2,391	2,344	2,415
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.66**	3.64	3.70	3.69	3.53
Total mined production (M&C)						
PGMs	000 ounces	**312.2**	292.9	288.1	275.7	267.4
Platinum	000 ounces	**148.3**	139.3	137.0	131.5	128.0
Palladium	000 ounces	**78.6**	73.9	72.5	69.1	66.8
Rhodium	000 ounces	**28.1**	26.4	25.9	24.6	23.7
Iridium	000 ounces	**10.4**	9.8	9.8	9.3	8.9
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**45.5**	42.3	41.8	40.1	38.9
Gold	000 ounces	**1.3**	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Nickel	000 tonnes	**0.3**	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Copper	000 tonnes	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total PGM ounces refined		**281.3**	286.3	275.6	279.5	244.1
Platinum	000 ounces	**141.7**	142.7	133.7	138.8	118.7
Palladium	000 ounces	**72.4**	75.8	68.4	74.9	60.3
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**67.2**	67.8	73.5	65.8	65.1
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**314.1**	312.2	290.8	289.7	275.4
Platinum	000 ounces	**142.8**	142.8	138.4	139.9	132.3
Palladium	000 ounces	**72.7**	73.0	72.4	75.2	62.6
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**98.6**	96.4	80.0	74.6	80.5
Employees and efficiencies						
Own employees	average	**2,712**	2,800	2,926	2,857	2,854
Contractor employees	average	**1,131**	1,032	1,085	1,239	1,219
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**81.2**	76.5	71.9	67.3	65.7

		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Financials – excluding trading						
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**12,206**	10,356	10,663	10,391	10,854
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**915**	777	729	818	999
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**26,843**	22,651	22,406	21,523	22,603
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,013**	1,699	1,532	1,694	2,080
Net sales revenue	R million	**3,833**	3,233	3,101	3,010	2,990
from platinum	R million	**1,656**	1,800	2,016	1,874	1,984
from palladium	R million	**1,010**	858	644	669	546
from rhodium	R million	**752**	328	236	295	266
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**355**	196	160	126	132
from base and other metals	R million	**60**	51	45	46	62
Total operating costs	R million	**(2,781)**	(2,587)	(2,447)	(2,305)	(2,225)
EBITDA	R million	**1,052**	646	654	705	765
EBITDA margin	%	**27.4**	20.0	21.1	23.4	25.6
EBIT	R million	**741**	128	246	395	512
ROCE	%	**54.4**	8.3	13.2	20.0	28.2
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**757**	284	412	475	470
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**757**	284	412	474	439
Costs and unit costs						
Cash operating costs	R million	**2,772**	2,630	2,369	2,221	2,174
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**979**	977	928	883	836
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**8,878**	8,979	8,221	8,053	8,128
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**670**	675	559	630	749
Stay-in business capital	R million	**186**	225	237	234	275
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**71**	117	112	113	143
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**495**	819	806	807	1,090
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**18,696**	18,881	17,286	16,882	16,981
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,411**	1,419	1,176	1,321	1,565
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow						
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**22**	21	17	23	31

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the year ended 31 December 2018

ANALYSIS OF GROUP CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

R millions	2018 Stay-in-business	2018 Waste stripping	2018 Projects	2018 Total	2017 Stay-in-business	2017 Waste stripping	2017 Projects	2017 Total
Mogalakwena Mine	**1,116**	**1,548**	**123**	**2,787**	1,007	784	221	2,012
Amandebult Mine	**530**	**–**	**450**	**980**	438	–	18	456
Unki Mine	**148**	**–**	**4**	**152**	131	–	11	142
Twickenham Project	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	17	–	(10)	7
Modikwa Mine	**65**	**–**	**38**	**103**	81	–	77	158
Mototolo Mine	**407**	**–**	**–**	**407**	217	–	–	217
Kroondal Mine	**144**	**–**	**–**	**144**	200	–	–	200
Union Mine	**5**	**–**	**–**	**5**	113	–	–	113
Mining and retreatment	**2,415**	**1,548**	**615**	**4,578**	2,204	784	317	3,305
Polokwane Smelter	**542**	**–**	**–**	**542**	83	–	–	83
Waterval Smelter	**126**	**–**	**–**	**126**	447	–	–	447
Acid Converting Plant (ACP)	**407**	**–**	**–**	**407**	–	–	–	–
Mortimer Smelter	**237**	**–**	**–**	**237**	168	–	–	168
Unki Smelter	**–**	**–**	**366**	**366**	–	–	306	306
Rustenburg Base Metals Refiners	**213**	**–**	**–**	**213**	201	–	–	201
Precious Metals Refiners	**130**	**–**	**–**	**130**	118	–	–	118
Total smelting and refining	**1,655**	**–**	**366**	**2,021**	1,017	–	306	1,323
Other	**119**	**–**	**1**	**120**	116	–	–	116
Total capital expenditure	**4,189**	**1,548**	**982**	**6,719**	3,337	784	623	4,744
Capitalised interest	**–**	**–**	**–**	**307**	–	–	–	225
Total capitalised costs	**4,189**	**1,548**	**982**	**7,026**	3,337	784	623	4,969

DIRECTORS

Executive directors

CI Griffith (Chief executive officer)
I Botha (Finance director)

Independent non-executive directors

MV Moosa (Independent non-executive chairman)
RMW Dunne (British)
NP Mageza
NT Moholi
D Naidoo
JM Vice

Non-executive directors

M Cutifani (Australian)
S Pearce (Australian)
AM O'Neill (British)
N Mbazima

Alternate directors

PG Whitcutt (Alternate to S Pearce)

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 Operations Proprietary Limited

CORPORATE AND DIVISIONAL OFFICE, REGISTERED OFFICE AND BUSINESS AND POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE COMPANY SECRETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISERS

55 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001
PO Box 62179, Marshalltown 2107

Telephone +27 (0) 11 373 6111
Facsimile +27 (0) 11 373 5111
+27 (0) 11 834 2379

SPONSOR

Merrill Lynch South Africa (Pty) Ltd
The Place, 1 Sandton Drive, Sandton 2196

REGISTRARS

Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited
Rosebank Towers, 15 Bierman Avenue
Rosebank, 2196
PO Box 61051
Marshalltown 2107

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

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche
Buildings 1 and 2, Deloitte Place
The Woodlands, Woodlands Drive
Woodmead
Sandton 2196

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Emma Chapman
emma.chapman@angloamerican.com

Telephone +27 (0) 11 373 6239

LEAD COMPETENT PERSON

Gordon Smith
gordon.smith@angloamerican.com

Telephone +27 (0) 11 373 6334

FRAUD LINE – SPEAKUP

Anonymous whistleblower facility
0800 230 570 (South Africa)
angloplat@anglospeakup.com

HR-RELATED QUERIES

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

Bursaries, email: bursaries@angloplat.com

Career information: www.angloamericanplatinum.com/careers/working-at-anglo-american-platinum

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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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