

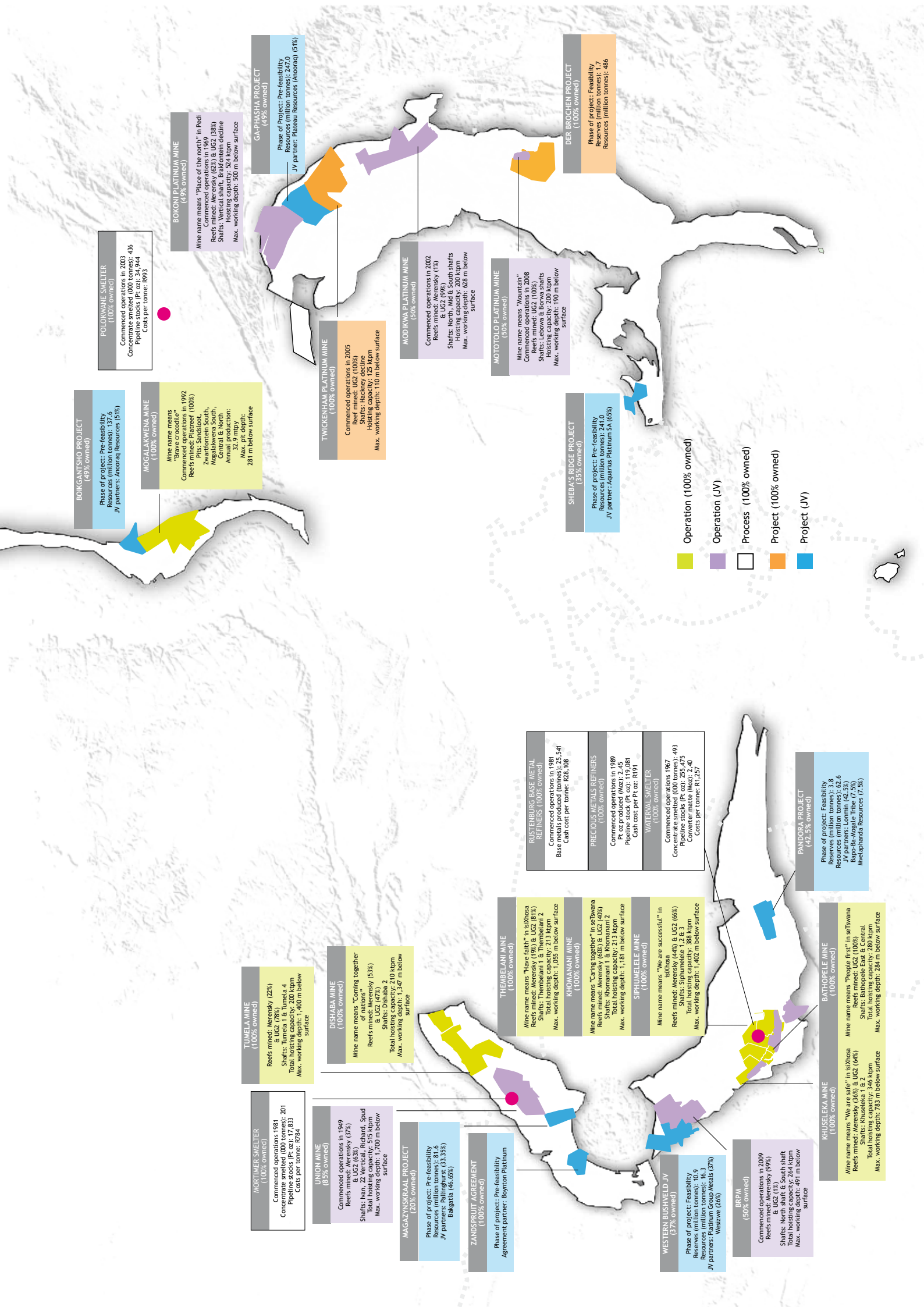
PLATINUM

A PRECIOUS METAL FOR A PRECIOUS PLANET

2009

Sustainable
Development
Report





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PLATINUM CAN HELP SAVE THE PLANET

Imagine if a metal was that useful. That precious. Platinum is used to break down the pollutants in detergents, creating cleaner air. It's also used in catalytic converters, which reduce harmful emissions from automobiles. Platinum is key in new technologies. It's an essential ingredient in lifesaving cancer treatments, and in pacemakers to keep hearts beating. Imagine the possibilities of Platinum - a metal of the future.

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For a full appreciation of the Group's activities and performance, read this report in conjunction with our Business Report, both available on the Company's website: <http://www.angloplatinum.com>.

A CONVERSATION WITH ANGLO PLATINUM'S CEO, NEVILLE NICOLAU

RESHAPING OUR COMPETITIVENESS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

How would you sum up the past year in general?

This has been one of the most challenging years ever faced by Anglo Platinum and possibly the industry as a whole. The economic situation made it difficult for our business; I am proud of the ways in which the people in the organisation responded to the pressures.

We knew that this would be a particularly difficult year and therefore had to revert to a business that is based on solid fundamentals. We continued to put systems in place to improve safety performance. We also geared up production to be efficient and strengthened our cost-containment endeavours. However, most importantly, we had to make sure that we were building an organisation with a culture that will ensure that we deliver safe, profitable platinum and that we make it sustainable into the future.

How have the new organisational values launched last year affected Anglo Platinum?

The launch of the values was the beginning of a process to foster a new culture in Anglo Platinum. 2009 was a challenging year, one that has put our values to the test. We stuck to our values and used them as a moral compass to navigate the challenges. I'm pleased by our employees' dedication and commitment to living our values and fostering a new culture within the Company.

Even though the Company's safety performance has improved, people are still losing their lives at Anglo Platinum operations. Is there something that you should be doing differently?

We have put a great deal of effort into safety and it is disheartening to see people losing their lives at our operations. I, on behalf of my executive team, extend our deepest condolences to the families, friends and colleagues of the people who lost their lives at our operations during the past year.

We continue to learn from all safety-related incidents and we will continue to strive to improve on safety, with the ultimate aim being that of zero harm.

This was a very successful year on our journey to zero harm in terms of achievements; we have, for the first time in Anglo Platinum's history, achieved in excess of 100 days fatality free, and our LTIFR of 1.37 is at a record low. A number of our operations have achieved their best records in fatality-free shifts and injury-free shifts. All of these achievements lead me to believe that we are heading in the right direction. Although we will continue to refine our strategy, we are confident that our four strategic thrusts will deliver the desired results for safety.

How has the financial crisis influenced sustainable development within the organisation?

The recession in the global economy resulted in a significant reduction in the

platinum price. This forced us to reduce costs and improve our efficiency. We decreased our production target to 2.4 million ounces and put some of our operations under care and maintenance.

In order to meet the reduced production forecasts of 2.45 million ounces efficiently we have had to rightsize the organisation and have therefore reduced our staff complement by 20%, or some 15,751 employees and contractors. This was achieved by focusing our resources at the operations, and through natural attrition, the elimination of vacancies, the replacement of contractors with permanent employees and voluntary severance packages.

Despite our cost-cutting actions, we did not compromise the safety and health of our workforce, the environmental performance of our operations, or the development work taking place in our host communities. We in fact increased our community development spend by R104 million to R245 million in 2009. This is a testament to our commitment to sustainable development.

2009 marked a significant milestone in terms of the Mining Charter. How has Anglo Platinum performed against the charter's targets?

I'm pleased to say we have successfully met all of the Mining Charter obligations that we were expected to meet at the end of 2009. The biggest impact the charter has had for Anglo Platinum has undoubtedly been the

changes to ownership structures at a number of our operations and projects. These changes and the transactions done have certainly resulted in the meaningful empowerment of historically disadvantaged South Africans.

Anglo Platinum continues to be accused of abusing local communities. What has been done to improve the relationship with communities in 2009?

Our efforts in community relations and development continue to demonstrate that we value and care about the communities around our operations. In partnership with provincial and local government we have a number of programmes offering portable skills training opportunities to members of the communities that have been

negatively affected by the global economic downturn. This will allow them to self-develop, so that they can participate in the natural infrastructural development programme and in the long term maybe provide a service in their communities.

We are also working closely with the DMR Task Team that was established by the Minister of Mineral Resources in 2009 to address the issues that are preventing the remaining 64 families at the Motlhotlo village from resettling to their new homes.

How have the rising concerns around security and pricing of energy affected your business?

Securing a cost-effective and stable supply of energy is increasingly

challenging. Although we have managed to improve our overall energy intensity by 14% from last year, it is essential that we continue to pursue alternative means of reducing our energy consumption. For this reason, in 2009 we set more rigorous energy-efficiency targets at each of our operations.

In terms of the Eskom-proposed electricity price increase, we have made submissions through the Energy Intensive Users' Group (EIUG). The group consists of 38 of the largest energy consumers, covering 40% of South Africa's electricity use. EIUG is extremely concerned about the economic impact of the proposed 35% increase in the cost of electricity on business and employment, and is proposing models to improve efficiency and access alternative funding.

CEO Neville Nicolau



Climate change was a topic of discussion in 2009. How are greenhouse gas emissions impacting Anglo Platinum?

Our greenhouse gas emissions are directly proportional to our electricity consumption and this remains a challenge for Anglo Platinum. By reducing our energy consumption we also reduce our carbon footprint, as over 90% of our greenhouse gas emissions are indirect emissions from the electricity we use.

A key component of our climate change strategy focuses on energy efficiency while we evaluate adaptive options and access the longer-term risks climate change may have on our business.

A CONVERSATION WITH ANGLO PLATINUM'S CEO, NEVILLE NICOLAU

"We have set short- and medium-term targets for all our major sustainable development issues and we will continue to drive the programmes that will enable us to achieve these targets."

Climate change may also present a number of opportunities for our products, as more and more research is being done into new, cleaner technologies, many of which may contain platinum. We continue to pursue emerging markets such as fuel cells and clean coal technology with our research partners.

It is said that water will become a scarce resource in years to come. How is water being managed at a strategic level?

Water is fundamental to our business; in 2009 we developed a long-term strategy for the use and discharge of water that caters for various medium- and long-term scenarios. We also embrace the concept of the true value of water that takes into account the other costs of using water, such as social and ecosystem implications. We are working closely with government in the development of the medium- to long-term water strategies to avoid competition for water resources in the catchments where we operate.

In terms of our water use in 2009, however, our use of potable water decreased by 11%, due primarily to an increase in the use of waste or second-class water.

What are some of the key focus areas for 2010?

Anglo Platinum expects the platinum market in 2010 to return to a position

of deficit as a result of a moderate increase in supply but a significant recovery in demand. Given the market conditions we believe the appropriate level of production for 2010 is 2.5 million ounces of refined platinum and this is our target. We also aim to produce this volume at a unit cost of just over R11,000/oz, the same level as in the preceding two years. Our labour reductions are largely complete and we will spend the year working on improved productivity.

Operationally our top priority remains safety and we will increase efforts to take the next major step in safety improvement on our journey to zero harm.

Finally, the entire Anglo Platinum team has worked very hard to set the company up for success in the future. We are now in a much better position to deliver the performance required in the areas of safe, profitable platinum than ever before. Although our efforts are still 'work in progress', and we still have challenges ahead, Anglo Platinum is ready to deliver. I would like to thank each Anglo Platinum employee for your dedication and commitment during the past year, and in anticipation of your efforts in 2010. We have improved our relationship with all major stakeholders and I can assure you that we will continue to improve these in the future.



Energy efficient high pressure grinding rolls that are 20% more efficient than traditional mills

OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING



OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

Anglo Platinum has dealings with a wide range of stakeholders, many of whom are interested in various aspects of the Company's business, and not only in the financial element. Our Sustainable Development Report forms an important component of our overall communication plan with stakeholders, as it gives us the opportunity to present more comprehensive data and information on how we are addressing the many social and environmental aspects associated with our business.

Our first fully integrated annual report, which combines economic, social and environmental aspects, is aimed primarily at shareholders and has been distributed accordingly. The integration is in line with the intent of the proposed King III requirements.

This Sustainable Development Report is intended to be read by South African and international stakeholders interested in our business. Key data and information will be shared with members of the communities surrounding our operations, through community engagement forums and through the chief executive officer's bi-annual stakeholder engagement forums, held in both North West province and Limpopo province. During the course of the year we also provide updates on selected material issues via media releases and this information is made publicly available on our website. In 2009, for example, we provided a number of updates on the resettlement of people at Mogalakwena Mine.

It is a requirement of the Mining Charter scorecard that we report on our progress toward meeting the requirements of the charter. The Group continues to use its Sustainable Development Report to report publicly on its performance against the Mining

Charter scorecard. For easy cross-referencing, a scorecard reference table is included on page 40.

Anglo Platinum is not a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals, but subscribes to all the council's principles. A table of these principles is supplied on page 141.

SCOPE AND BOUNDARIES OF OUR REPORT

Anglo Platinum's financial year runs from January to December and this report thus covers results for 2009. The previous report was released in February 2009. Since then there have been several changes in Anglo Platinum's size and structure, significant enough to alter the scope of this report. On 1 July 2009 Lebowa Platinum Mines became an associate, with Anooraq holding a controlling interest of 51%. (The mine has been renamed Bokoni Platinum by Anooraq.) Thus only data and information up to 30 June 2009 for Lebowa Mine have been included.

The Rustenburg and Amandelbult mines were restructured in 2009, into five and two separate mines respectively. The names and structure of the new mines are given below.

The Rustenburg mining right area is now operating as five mining areas, as follows:

- Khomanani Mine (formerly Frank 1 and 2 shafts).
- Bathopele Mine (formerly Waterval Mine).
- Siphumelele Mine (formerly Turffontein, Brakspruit and Bleskop shafts).
- Thembelani Mine (formerly Paarderkraal 1 and 2 shafts).
- Khuseleka Mine (formerly Townlands and Boschfontein shafts).

OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

The Amandelbult mining right area is operating as two mines, namely:

- Tumela Mine (formerly West Mine); and
- Dishaba Mine (formerly East Mine).

During the course of the year operations at the Boschfontein, Brakspruit and Bleskop shafts were put on care and maintenance owing to the economic downturn as a result of the global financial crisis.

Furthermore, the Company began to wrap up its exploration activities in China, Russia and Canada in 2009, and from 2010 onwards will pursue active exploration only in Brazil.

There have been no material changes in Anglo Platinum's ownership or products in 2009 significant enough to materially alter the scope of this report.

Most of Anglo Platinum's activities take place in South Africa. They are confined to three provinces (North West, Limpopo and Mpumalanga), while the centralised corporate office is situated in Gauteng province. Primary activities range from exploration and ore mining, through smelting and refining, to the production of final metal products for sale to customers.

Data for joint-venture operations that are not under the direct control of Anglo Platinum's management is not covered in this report. However, information is provided in instances where material sustainable development issues are at stake.

The 2009 report displays changes in content, order and layout. These are

based on feedback from our wide stakeholder base; on the application of the Global Reporting Initiative's G3 materiality 'self-test' methodology; and on the advice received from the external review panel. As a result of these three aspects, this report focuses on material issues.

RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVES

It is again worth highlighting that, owing to the restructuring of the mining operations mentioned in the scope and boundaries section above, data for the Lebowa mine is not included beyond 30 June 2009. To assist with comparisons and data analysis two full years of data relating to the mine has been included in the performance data section on page 135.

Furthermore, the fatal shooting of a company security guard off-site at Amandelbult Mine in 2008, while he was pursuing a suspected copper-cable thief, was deemed to be a work-related fatality, and as a result the number of fatalities at Anglo Platinum in 2008 has been restated as 18 (up from 17).

Employee numbers have been restated in 2009 to reflect the numbers as at 31 December each year as opposed to those previously reported on as annual averages.

We have also aligned our definitions for the water parameters with the AAPlc definitions and therefore water data are not comparable year on year. We have been unable to restate previous years' water data as internal measurements were not taken prior to 2009.

ENSURING THAT WE REPORT ON MATERIAL ISSUES

To ensure that we address all the material issues that matter to us and to our stakeholders, we have reported on our most significant sustainable development risks, as identified through our integrated risk-management process. This process is explained in more detail on page 22. Please note also that we have used the Global Reporting Initiative's G3 'self-test' methodology, indicated in the G3 guidelines and discussed in more detail on page 23, to guide our reporting.

ALIGNMENT WITH THE GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE (GRI)

Our 2009 Sustainable Development Report provides details of our integrated economic, environmental and social programmes and performance for 2009, and identifies our material sustainable development challenges and opportunities for the future.

This is the third report we have compiled in line with the GRI's G3 guidelines. (The previous five reports were compiled in accordance with the GRI's G2 guidelines.) However, the 2009 annual report to shareholders is, for the first time, a fully integrated report of the Company's economic, social and environmental performance.

In accordance with the G3 guidelines, we declare that this report is aligned with application level A+.

The mining and metals sector supplement indicators have been used to guide what is reported on. A revised supplement that will guide future reports is likely to be released in 2010.

In structuring this report we have used the five capitals model, which is a hypothetical model for sustainable capitalism. The model entails five separate stocks, namely natural, human, social, manufactured and financial capital.

High values of these capitals across all five components deliver enhanced value to both organisations and society.

Financial capital is crucial to the ongoing survival of the organisation and is derived from the value that the other four capitals provide. All of the capitals are interlinked and there is some overlap between them. The whole system is underpinned by the principle of accountability, representing the relationship that an organisation has with stakeholders.

The capitals need to be managed for the long term, not just the immediate return, building up stocks of capital and living off the interest that this creates. They also need to be recognised as interdependent, where changes in the one are likely to have an impact on another. Likewise, one form of capital cannot simply be traded against another.

ASSURANCE POLICIES AND INTERNAL PRACTICES

The Group has internal systems in place to record, monitor and improve the accuracy, completeness and reliability of the financial, operational, safety, health, human resources and environmental management information and data included in this report.

The directors:

- recognise explicitly that they are accountable for the content of this report. For this reason,

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) was appointed to provide independent assurance over the selected parameters and the report content, allowing us to declare Anglo Platinum's GRI application level as level A+;

- recognise explicitly that the assurance provider, PwC, is alone responsible for the content of the independent assurance report and agree, at the outset, to publish the assurance report in full; and
- ensure that adequate resources are made available for PwC's work; and also that PwC is given access to any individual, group, site, record or information it considers necessary to the task of assurance.

EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL

An external review panel was established in 2008 to review our draft sustainable development report prior to publication. The purpose of this panel is to review the report's materiality, inclusiveness and responsiveness, guided by the AA1000 assurance standard. The panel for the 2009 report comprises Valerie Geen, Jonathon Hanks, Tshepo Lenake, Cathy Reichardt and Natalie Kincaid-Smith, and is chaired by Steve Nicholls of KPMG. KPMG was appointed by Anglo Platinum as the panel's administrator to ensure an independent relationship between Anglo Platinum and the panel. As per the panel's governance rules, Marinda van der Merwe was rotated off the panel and replaced by Natalie Kincaid-Smith.

The panel members were selected based on the knowledge they have of the industry; and for their expertise in the sustainable development challenges and opportunities that face business in general, and the platinum industry in particular. Members were appointed

on a pro bono basis, and the panel has functioned independently of Anglo Platinum. Members were offered the opportunity to nominate a charity of their choice and Anglo Platinum will make a donation of R15,000 on their behalf.

Page 13 will include a consolidated statement by the external review panel.

CONTACT DETAILS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information, please email us at sbullock@angloplat.com, or complete the fax reply form at the back of this report. The Anglo Platinum website is <http://www.angloplatinum.com>.

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OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSURERS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT OF ANGLO PLATINUM LIMITED

Introduction

We have been engaged by the directors of Anglo Platinum Limited (“Anglo Platinum”) to perform an independent assurance engagement in respect of selected Identified Sustainability Information included in Anglo Platinum’s Sustainable Development Report for the year ended 31 December 2009 (“the Report”).

Scope and subject matter

The following Identified Sustainability Information was selected for an expression of reasonable assurance:

- Fatality Injury Frequency Rate (FIFR) (Page 130)
- Total transport-related fatal injuries reported (Page 31)
- Total fall of ground related fatal injuries reported (Page 31)
- Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (Page 130)
- Number of new cases of Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) reported (Page 37)
- Number of new cases of Occupational Diseases reported (Page 78)
- Number of new cases of Platinosis reported (Page 78)
- Number of employees participating in Anti-retroviral treatment (ART) (Page 40)
- Number of employees participating in Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) (Page 40)
- Total CO₂ emissions from electricity purchased in Kilotonnes (Page 133)
- Total CO₂ from fossil fuels purchased and processes in Kilotonnes (Page 133)
- Total SO₂ emissions from processes in Kilotonnes (Page 133)

- Total number of level 2 and level 3 environmental incidents reported (Page 134)
- Total energy used in Terajoules (Page 133)
- Total amount of water used for primary activities in Megalitres (Page 133)
- Total amount of water used for non-primary activities in Megalitres (Page 133)
- HDSA procurement spend in South African Rand (Page 71)
- Total amount spent on Corporate Social Investment in South African Rand (Page 90)
- Percentage of security personnel trained in the organisation’s policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations (Page 85)
- Anglo Platinum’s assertion that it has achieved an A+ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) application level (Page 8 & 9)

The following Identified Sustainability Information was selected for an expression of limited assurance:

- Overview of the Mogalakwena Mine Motlhotlo community resettlement project (Page 53)

Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Responsibilities of the directors

Anglo Platinum’s directors are responsible for the content of the Sustainable Development Report and for the preparation and presentation of the Identified Sustainability Information in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative’s (GRI) new generation (G3) guidelines.

Responsibility of the independent assurance provider

Our responsibility is to express, to the directors, an opinion on the Identified Sustainability Information contained in the Report, for the year ended 31 December 2009, based on our assurance engagement.

Summary of work performed

We have conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. This standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain assurance on the Identified Sustainability Information as per the terms of our engagement.

The defined procedures by which Anglo Platinum’s Identified Sustainability Information is generated and aggregated and the GRI new generation (G3) guidelines have been applied as assurance criteria. Definitions for the Identified Sustainability Information applied are those determined by Anglo Platinum and provided in the glossary (page 143).

Our work consisted of:

- reviewing processes that Anglo Platinum have in place for determining the Identified Sustainability Information included in the Sustainable Development Report;
- obtaining an understanding of the systems used to generate, aggregate and report the Identified

Sustainability Information at the sampled operations;

- conducting interviews with management at the sampled operations and at corporate head office;
- evaluating the data generation and reporting processes against the reporting criteria;
- performing key controls testing and testing the accuracy of data reported on a sample basis;
- reviewing the consistency between the Identified Sustainability Information and related statements in Anglo Platinum's Sustainable Development Report; and
- reviewing the validity of Anglo Platinum's self declaration of the GRI (G3) application level in the report.

Inherent limitations

The accuracy and completeness of sustainability data is subject to inherent limitations given the nature and methods for determining, calculating and estimating such data. Qualitative interpretations of relevance, materiality and the accuracy of data are subject to individual assumptions and judgements.

The evidence gathering procedures for limited assurance are more restricted than for reasonable assurance and therefore less assurance is obtained with limited assurance than for reasonable assurance.

Conversion factors used to derive CO₂ emissions and energy used from fuel and electricity consumed, is based upon information and factors derived by independent third parties. Our assurance work has not included an examination of the derivation of those factors and other third party information.

We have not carried out any work on data reported for prior reporting periods, nor in respect of future projections and targets. We have not conducted any work outside of the agreed scope and therefore restrict our opinion to the Identified Sustainability Information.

Conclusion

Reasonable assurance

Based on our work performed, the Identified Sustainability Information selected for reasonable assurance, for the year ended 31 December 2009, is free from material misstatement.

Limited assurance

Based on our work performed, nothing has come to our attention causing us to believe that the Identified Sustainability Information selected for limited assurance, for the year ended 31 December 2009, is materially misstated.



Wessie van der Westhuizen

Director

Registered Auditor

Johannesburg
5 February 2010

Sustainable development and our business

44%

of platinum is used in autocatalysts which reduce pollution

27%

decline in 2009 demand for autocatalysts

Mining activities have inherently positive and negative economic, social and environmental impacts on the communities that live close to mines. Positive impacts are typically enhanced by, and negative impacts mitigated through, socio-economic, social and environmental management programmes.

40%

of platinum demand is produced by Anglo Platinum

MANAGEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Positive impacts by the Group's operations have included investments in job creation, skills development, education and health, and also local business development, procurement opportunities and infrastructural provision.



The negative impacts of mining typically include:

- economic dependency;
- social impacts, such as the proliferation of informal settlements as job seekers move into areas adjacent to the mine;
- increased crime;
- environmental impacts, for example noise and dust pollution; the pollution of water; and boreholes running dry; and
- the loss of agricultural land for subsistence farming.

OVERVIEW OF OUR BUSINESS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mining is, by its very nature, not sustainable in perpetuity, as we mine ore bodies with finite lives. By mining, however, we extract the platinum group metals (PGMs) that our society needs in order to address, among other things, various technological and medical issues and the quality of our air. Through our business we are able to employ a significant number of people who are often sole breadwinners; improve people's skills levels; generate wealth for our shareholders; and pay taxes. Many of

the benefits and skills created by mining will outlast the mining activities themselves. Therefore, although mining as an activity is not sustainable indefinitely, the opportunities Anglo Platinum seeks to create for individuals and society certainly can be. Our socio-economic development programmes are designed to ensure sustainable communities beyond life of mine.

Anglo Platinum's operating mines are based in South Africa, a country presenting a unique sustainable development context. South Africa is

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND OUR BUSINESS

a developmental state that experienced years of selective development during the period of apartheid. This led to imbalances in South African society, which the present government is attempting to rectify through numerous transformation programmes. To address several of these social imbalances in the mining industry, the government developed the Mining Charter with its associated scorecard, which requires mines to have met certain targets relating to employment equity, and to employee and community development, by 2009.

‘Many of the Anglo Platinum social and employee programmes detailed in this report have been designed and implemented to meet the requirements of the Mining Charter.’

South Africa is also a water-scarce country. In areas such as the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex, years of underdevelopment have created imbalances in water resource distribution. Under the apartheid government, many traditional communities were forcibly moved into so-called ‘homelands’. This led to high population densities around many of Anglo Platinum’s mining operations, such as those around Rustenburg and the Eastern Limb operations. The high population densities and the scarce natural resources in the area have led to competing demands for access to natural and other resources, such as land. These competing forces have, in some instances, led to conflict between mining operations and their surrounding communities, for example the communities around Mogalakwena Mine.

Although Anglo Platinum is based primarily in South Africa, it also has to address many global sustainability challenges, such as climate change and the protection of biodiversity. Therefore, both South African and global sustainability issues are discussed in this report.

PROFILE OF OPERATIONS AND PRODUCTS

OUR OPERATIONS

Anglo Platinum Limited is listed on the JSE Limited and is the sole listed entity for the Group. The Company no longer has a secondary listing on the London Stock Exchange or depositary receipts for the Company’s shares on the Brussels Bourse.

Anglo Platinum is a subsidiary of Anglo American plc, which holds a 79,72% share in Anglo Platinum. The word ‘Group’ in this report, however, refers only to Anglo Platinum and its major,

wholly owned subsidiaries, primarily Anglo Platinum Management Services (Proprietary) Limited; Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited (RPM); Twickenham Platinum Mine; Lebowa Platinum Mines Limited (until 30 June 2009); and all other subsidiaries.

The Group is also engaged in joint ventures and partnerships. It has governance structures in place with its joint-venture partners, and representation on the boards and board committees of its joint-venture partners, details of which are included on page 118. The Group’s smelting and refining operations are wholly owned through RPM and are situated in South Africa. These operations treat concentrates from wholly owned subsidiaries and joint ventures.

In Zimbabwe, the Group is developing the Unki Platinum Mine, and our policies and standard procedures apply to the management of the Unki project, which is expected to come into production in the latter part of 2010.

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), under which mines are governed, fully embraces the concept of sustainable development in section 37, which refers to the National Environmental Management Act’s definition of sustainable development as “the integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning, implementation and decision-making so as to ensure that development serves present and future generations”.

The MPRDA requires all mining operations to have social and labour plans and environmental management programmes in place, and to comply with, and publicly report on, progress towards meeting the requirements of the Mining Charter. The Group uses this report to provide feedback on its performance against the charter.

MAIN PRODUCTS AND NATURE OF MARKETS SERVED

Anglo Platinum is the world's leading primary producer of platinum and accounts for about 40% of newly mined production globally. It also produces other platinum group metals (PGMs) including palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium. Nickel, copper, other base metals and gold are also produced.

Some 44% of the world's platinum is used in autocatalysts, which are designed to reduce noxious emissions from vehicles. The demand for autocatalysts declined by 27% in 2009, to its lowest level since 2002. (A more detailed market review appears in the 2009 Annual Report.)

The Group is firmly committed to the development of PGM markets and, in cooperation with Johnson Matthey and others, researches and promotes new products using PGMs, particularly in environmental applications. Anglo Platinum created the Platinum Guild International (PGI) in 1975 and provides funding for its jewellery development efforts. The Group is active in other industry organisations, including the International Platinum Association, which is an advocacy forum for producers and fabricators, and attends to sustainability-related matters on behalf of the industry via its Safety & Sustainable Development Committee.

DISCLOSURE ON OVERALL MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The Board charges line management with ensuring that adequate resources are applied, and sufficient attention is given, to the implementation of sustainable development principles within the organisation.

The executive management team relies on a dedicated safety, health and environmental (SHE) department and

a sustainable development (SD) department to ensure that all the key aspects of sustainable development pertinent to the Group's activities are addressed. Sustainable development issues, including economic, environmental and labour practices, human rights, and societal and product responsibility aspects, remain a line function responsibility. For example, sulfur dioxide emissions at an operation have to be managed and addressed by the operational manager, not the environmental manager.

The SHE and SD departments' main roles are to develop and govern strategic intent, provide advice and ensure that other functions across the Group are addressing sustainable development issues. These departments are managed by Dr Lettie la Grange and Mr Stephen Bullock respectively. Their other functions include providing monthly SD performance reports for the Operations Committee; and presenting quarterly reports to the Safety & Sustainable Development Committee and the Board for review.

We have an integrated approach to managing sustainable development and therefore this section is intended to be a complete overview of our overall management approach. Other Group functions charged with key components of Anglo Platinum's sustainable development programme are as follows:

The procurement department: Implements vendor social responsibility criteria, including those relating to historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs) and to local procurement.

The community engagement and development department: Responsible for managing corporate social investment projects and community engagement around the Group's operations.

The human resources development department: Responsible for the skills-development, recruitment and transformation components of the social and labour plans.

The finance department: Responsible for managing and providing advice on the Group's finances, to ensure economic sustainability.

The marketing department: Responsible for market development, product stewardship and interaction with customers.

The corporate affairs department: Tasked with ensuring that employee and community human rights are protected, and that issues pertaining to this aspect are addressed.

The engineering department: Responsible for initiatives relating to energy and water efficiency, and for ensuring adequate access to both energy and water for the Company's operations.

The research and development department: Seeks new, more efficient technologies for use at the operations to reduce the Company's environmental footprint.

Company secretarial department: Responsible for corporate governance, including all aspects related to the King codes.

At an operational level, there are dedicated safety, health, environmental, community, human resources and finance specialists tasked with ensuring that the various aspects of the Company's sustainable development programmes are implemented and managed. These specialists are required to comply with corporate policy. All operations are SANS ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certified. Through our

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND OUR BUSINESS

International Platinum Group Metals Association goes to the European Union

On 18 November 2009 the International Platinum Group Metals Association (IPA) organised a round-table meeting with European Union (EU) policy stakeholders in Brussels, to present to them its principles and strategy regarding the metal's sustainability. The IPA's objective was to establish relationships with key stakeholders, and to obtain feedback on its overall strategic direction.

The event was attended by all the relevant EU directorates-general, for instance those for enterprise, trade, the environment and research and development (R&D). There was also high-level representation from the EU Parliament and other important stakeholder groups.

Jacinto dos Santos Rocha, the deputy director of the Department of Mineral Resources in South Africa, was invited to give a keynote speech outlining the importance of South Africa as the main producer of platinum group metal (PGM) resources. He stated that South Africa supports a socially, economically and ecologically sustainable PGM industry, but also stressed that the industry needs to make sure that communities are engaged and uplifted; that mining and processing are done in a responsible way; and that there is an open and transparent flow of communication and reporting between all the stakeholders in the industry. Mr Rocha called for more R&D programmes based in South Africa, emphasised the importance of beneficiation, and called on other South African PGM mines to join the IPA and its efforts in terms of sustainability.

Roland Gerner, the president of the IPA, gave a brief overview of the PGM industry and its markets, and outlined the association's sustainability principles. He reinforced his message with examples of ways in which the IPA and its members have been implementing these principles in their daily business.

The presentations were followed by a stimulating and highly informed debate in an excellent atmosphere, with many participants expressing their interest in continuing the dialogue. The discussions also confirmed recycling as one of the key issues to be addressed from an EU perspective, especially in light of the overall strategy to make the EU a recycling society.

The IPA's sustainability committee was to meet in January 2010, to discuss the meeting's outcomes in detail. It was also to develop a follow-up programme, to ensure that relationships with EU policymakers are fostered in future and that an ongoing dialogue is established.

major shareholder, AAPlc, we are bound by a number of international codes, among them the 10 principles of the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM); the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights; and the Global Compact.

RELATIONSHIP WITH ANGLO AMERICAN

The Anglo American Group (AAPlc) is our majority shareholder and holds 79.7% of Anglo Platinum. Anglo American sets business policy and performance standards to which we conform. These policies and performance standards have been developed by AAPlc to meet its many sustainable development obligations. AAPlc is, among other things, a signatory to the Global Compact, a member of the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM) and a signatory to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.

At Anglo Platinum we have aligned our sustainable development-related policies and management systems fully with those of AAPlc; and report internally on our performance at prescribed periods. Implementation of the AAPlc policies is confirmed from time to time via peer-reviews and internal and external audits. The diagram below is an illustration of the hierarchy of AAPlc policies and documents; and of the ways in which these obligations interrelate with Anglo Platinum's policies, procedures and guidelines.

AAPlc is a member of the ICMM and therefore needs to meet the ICMM's sustainable development reporting and assurance requirements. Although Anglo Platinum does not specifically have to meet these requirements, a set of ICMM principles has been provided on page 141.

STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT

Owing to, among other things, growing world populations and the ever-increasing use of renewable and non-renewable resources, societies in general are seeking development that is sustainable. This presents opportunities, challenges and risks for Anglo Platinum's business and these are discussed in more detail here.

Our strategy is to develop the market for platinum group metals (PGMs); to expand our production into that opportunity; and to conduct our business safely, cost-effectively and competitively. Our objective is to be the number one company in finding, mining, processing and marketing PGMs for the maximum benefit of all our stakeholders.

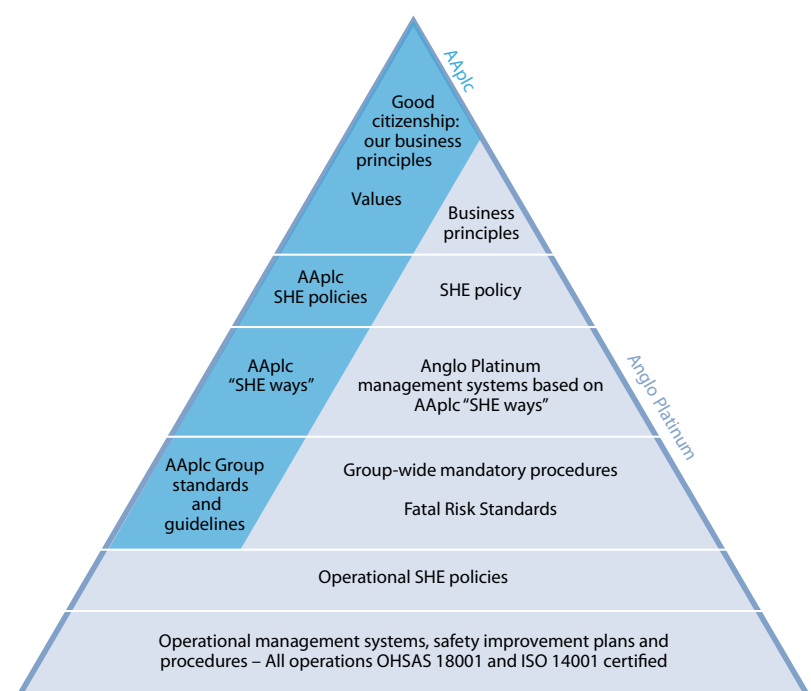
The Company's strategy is not set in isolation from the issue of sustainability. A SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) methodology

is used, on an annual basis, to review and redefine the Company strategy. The functional managers feed topics into this process, based on research, stakeholder engagement and the previous identification of issues. The relevant documentation is then reviewed and debated by executive management before the strategy is finalised and approved by the Board.

In light of the principle, in the King III code on corporate governance, that strategy, risk, performance and sustainability are inseparable, the Company strategy will be reviewed through a 'sustainability lens' in 2010.

OPPORTUNITIES

Every year Anglo Platinum evaluates the opportunities that global sustainability-related issues present to the Company via its strategy formulation and review processes. The process culminates in a Group strategy,



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with executive management being assigned specific tasks to implement and clearly defined actions against which to monitor progress.

The table below lists the key sustainability opportunities present to the Group. Plans are in place to ensure that the Group benefits from these opportunities while at the same time meeting society's needs.

RISKS AND OUR MATERIAL ISSUES

Our approach to assessing risk

Anglo Platinum is exposed to a variety of risks and uncertainties that may have an impact on the Company's finances and/or reputation, and that may also affect the achievement of its economic, social

and environmental objectives and obligations. Understanding these risks and developing appropriate responses to them is crucial to Anglo Platinum's sustainability.

Risk management is achieved through an integrated risk-management process that identifies all the main business risks, including operational and sustainable development risks that could adversely affect and impede the achievement of the Group's business objectives.

Each risk is assessed and rated based on a standardised five-by-five risk matrix that is used across the Group for assigning a risk level and ranking in order of significance to ensure consistency. Based on the risk level, mitigating controls and action plans are

defined and continually monitored. The Board determines the level of acceptable risk and requires the operations to manage and report accordingly.

The Board is satisfied that there is an adequate ongoing risk-management process in place that identifies, evaluates and manages the key risks faced by the Group.

Integrated risk management

Anglo Platinum's integrated risk management (IRM) policy defines the following objectives:

- Identify, evaluate and manage risks in order to create shareholder value.
- Leverage opportunities as much as possible.

Opportunity	Description	Cross-reference
Autocatalyst market growth	Demand for platinum and palladium use in autocatalysis declined by 27% and 13% to 2.7 million and 3.9 million ounces respectively in 2009. Forecasts for 2010 predict an increase in growth in the use of platinum and palladium in autocatalysts.	Integrated Annual Report page 24
Rising demand to improve people's health	In 2009 demand for platinum in the medical sector, where the metal is used to produce anti-cancer drugs and as an alloy with gold in the dental field, declined by 6%.	Integrated Annual Report page 31
Potential growth in the fuel-cell market	The demand for platinum for fuel cells is very small at present. However, this is expected to increase in the short to medium term for portable applications such as flashlights and laptop computers. In the longer term, the commercialisation of fuel-cell vehicles will provide sustainable growth in this sector as environmental concerns become more pronounced. Growth in stationary fuel-cell applications is a major opportunity for growth.	Integrated Annual Report page 31
Possible PGM use in clean-coal technology	Based on the success of this project, the Company will continue to pursue opportunities in clean-coal technology, to create a new market for PGMs and to contribute positively to society's response to climate change.	Integrated Annual Report page 29
Growth in the South African market	The South African Government is encouraging local beneficiation of PGMs. Through Anglo Platinum's own initiatives, such as its local jewellery fabrication programme, and through other industry and government programmes, local demand for platinum may increase, although off a very low base.	Page 109
Strong resource base to create economic and human capital opportunities	The Group's mineral-resource base could offer an opportunity to grow the business. With this growth would come the following opportunities: to create new jobs in South Africa, where unemployment rates are currently at 39%; to improve employees' skills through development programmes; and to uplift host communities through socio-economic development and infrastructural-delivery programmes.	Integrated Annual Report page 94 – 125
Preservation	New technology, developed jointly with Johnson Matthey, has revealed the ability of palladium to prolong the life of fresh produce.	—

- Improve decision-making in key business processes based on risk principles.
- Create an operating environment of 'no surprises' and 'no repeats'.
- Promote and achieve a common risk language.
- Ensure that Anglo Platinum implements risk management at all levels of the organisation, from the stope face to the boardroom.
- Enable the sharing of risk knowledge throughout the organisation.
- Create the ability to be flexible and adapt to changes in our business environment.
- Align our risk-management process to global best practice and accepted corporate governance principles.

The Group has identified 18 headline risk areas, which form the basis for regular and exception reporting to the Executive Committee and the Board. Strategies are in place to address performance in each area and are reported on quarterly. Internal 'headline risk owners' have been appointed for each risk area and practical guidance is given through the integrated risk-management framework. The table below shows the 18 headline risk areas with typical risks identified under each.

In order to report to management, the Audit Committee and the Board, key risks identified during top-down strategic risk assessments and bottom-up operational risk assessments are consolidated into an executive risk summary (ERS):

- Top down – Facilitated workshops are held with the executive team. The primary objectives of these sessions are to identify and assess risks to the strategy of the Company and risks within the strategy of the Company.
- Bottom up – Risk assessments are facilitated for each operation and

capital project, followed by review sessions in which the key risks for managed mines, processing operations, capital projects and joint ventures are discussed with the respective executive heads.

- Consolidation – An ERS is prepared, which consolidates the top-down and bottom-up views into a single report.

The ERS is reviewed and ratified by the Operations Committee, the Audit Committee and the Board. A full ERS is prepared at half-year and year-ends. Significant changes are reported on in the first and third quarters.

In conducting its review of the effectiveness of risk management, the Board considers key findings from the ongoing monitoring and reporting processes, and also from management and independent assurance reports. The Board also takes account of material changes and trends in the Group's risk profile, and considers whether the control system, including the reporting aspect, adequately supports the Board's risk-management objectives.

The following risk management process improvements were implemented during 2009:

- A strategic risk assessment workshop was conducted with executive management to identify and assess risks to and in the Group's value-based management strategy.
- Business continuity management plans, comprising emergency response, crisis management and business recovery, were developed and implemented at all managed operations.
- A new risk management system was implemented to facilitate the monitoring of significant actions and status reporting.

- Risk management activities were aligned and integrated with the annual business planning cycle.
- Structural changes now facilitate alignment and information sharing between Anglo Platinum's risk functions and those of the other AAPlc business units.
- The Group's risk management methodology has been aligned with the requirements and principles of ISO 31000 ('Risk Management – Guidelines on Principles and Implementation of Risk Management').
- The facilitation of the risk-management process has been consolidated in the Anglo Business Assurance Services (ABAS), which is responsible for integrated risk management, internal audit and insurance services. ABAS conducts routine audits to ensure that all headline risk actions and control measures are being implemented and attended to. A summary of internal audit findings and corrective action is reviewed by Anglo Platinum's Operations Committee and Audit Committee.

Materiality self-test

For purposes of compiling this report, the G3 'self-test' methodology has been used to determine what material issues need to be reported on. Both external and internal factors are covered, as detailed below.

External factors

External factors include:

- the main topics and future challenges for the sector reported by Anglo Platinum's peers, namely Impala Platinum, Lonmin Platinum, AngloGold Ashanti, Rio Tinto, BHP, Xstrata and Anglo American plc;

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- relevant laws, regulations, agreements and voluntary agreements with strategic significance for Anglo Platinum and its stakeholders;
- well-documented and publicised sustainability issues, impacts, risks or opportunities (eg climate change, HIV/AIDS, poverty) identified through sound investigation by people with recognised expertise; and
- influence from the membership of organisations such as the International Platinum Group Metals Association and the International Council on Mining and Metals; and advice received from the new external review panel.

Internal factors

Internal review factors are as follows:

- Key values, policies, strategies, operational management systems, goals and targets at Anglo Platinum.
- The interests/expectations of stakeholders specifically invested in the success of the Company (eg employees, shareholders and suppliers).
- Significant risks to Anglo Platinum as defined by internal risk methodologies and documented in risk reports.
- Factors critical to enabling the Company success.

- The Company's core products and the manner in which these can, or could, contribute to sustainable development.

The application of the materiality self-test methodology resulted in the company being able to report against "A" application level. The Global Reporting Initiative content index on page 136 highlights those indicators considered material, and provides cross-references to the relevant detailed information in this report.

Headline risk area*		Examples of risks and issues
1	Foreign exchange	Sensitivity of revenues to fluctuations in exchange rate (primarily the rand versus the US dollar)
2	Commodity price	Fluctuations in commodity prices impacting revenues
3	Treasury	Fluctuations in interest rates affecting financing costs and liquidity
4	Counterparty	Default of counterparties including banks, customers and joint-venture partners
5	Employees	Skills shortages, adherence to Mining Charter requirements, employee relations and other human resources-related risks
6	Employee safety	Fall of ground, fire/explosion, moving machinery and other safety-related risks
7	Employee health	Noise-induced hearing loss, HIV/AIDS, nickel exposure, hand-arm vibration, tuberculosis and other health-related risks such as cholera
8	Environment	Air emissions, biodiversity, energy, hydrocarbons, land, waste, water, tailings and other environment-related risks
9	Social	Relationships with stakeholders, including local communities, local government, media
10	Political	Impact of legislative changes, for instance those affecting royalties and the conversion of mineral rights
11	Legal and regulatory	Failure to comply with legal and regulatory requirements
12	Reserves and resources	Ensuring that mines generate sufficient reserves and resources to sustain metal-production plans
13	Operational performance	Higher-than-inflation unit-cost increases
14	Capital projects	Not meeting significant expansion targets, skills shortages
15	Mergers and acquisitions	Inappropriate transactional structuring of joint ventures, funding of transactions
16	Technology	Reliability of furnaces and plants, mining mechanisation, introducing new technology
17	Infrastructure	Lack of infrastructure to meet expansion programme targets, such as water supply, electricity, housing and transport
18	Event risk	Catastrophic events such as mine flooding, ground failure, tailings dam failures, fires, explosions

* Not in risk priority order.

Our most material sustainable development issues

Based on the integrated risk-management process, the materiality 'self-test' methodology and the external review panel's comments, the Company's most material sustainability issues are currently the following:

- The global financial crisis and its impact on business, employment and skills development.
- Safety and health.
- The Mining Charter.
- Community issues.
- Energy, climate change and water.

The next section of this report discusses these material issues in detail, and provides information about what Anglo Platinum is doing to manage the risks. Operational performance issues are excluded from this report. They are dealt with in detail in the annual report.

Levels of control and our approach to managing risk

Many of the risks the business faces may be outside its control and one may well question the extent to which management can influence the respective risks. Below is a 'risk radar' that provides a classification in terms of strategic, operational and corporate-specific risks, with our material risks plotted onto it. Note that higher risks are depicted closer to the centre of the radar.

Only operational risks are considered to be fully within the control of the Company. Some strategic and corporate risks are controllable through partnerships with other industry players, eg suppliers, other mining companies and industry bodies such as Business Unity South Africa, the Chamber of Mines and the National Business Initiative. Others, such as the risks posed

by the global economy, cannot be controlled, and our reactions to them are mainly reactive in nature.

OUR APPROACH TO STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Anglo Platinum engages with a wide cross-section of stakeholders, including employees, investors, suppliers, contractors, the government and communities. A full list of our stakeholders and how we interact with them is included on page 122. Generally, we are of the view that our management of stakeholder relations is good.

We engage our stakeholders on sustainability matters in a number of different ways and not as a collective. Key forums for engaging with stakeholders are as follows, for each stakeholder sector:

- Employees – Through the partnership structures in place with organised labour and through internal meetings and committees, eg the

Transformation Committee, 'performance road shows' and leadership communication forums.

- Suppliers – Through one-on-one meetings, supplier questionnaires, facility audits in some instances and in 2009 through a supplier conference where sustainability issues specifically were discussed.
- Communities – Each operation has a community engagement forum in place. Twice a year the CEO has a stakeholder engagement forum in both the North West and Limpopo provinces to discuss sustainability-related issues affecting local communities, business people and government.
- Government – Our government relations department engages with the various levels of government on key sustainability and related issues across the different departments responsible for mining regulation and compliance.
- Non-governmental organisations – Forums exist with key non-governmental organisations, such as the South African Human Rights



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Commission and Benchmarks, to discuss sustainability-related issues.

Material sustainable development issues raised by these stakeholders are extracted by reviewing minutes and records of engagements; discussing sustainability issues with the functions responsible for the respective engagements to prioritise issues raised; and having representatives from the safety, health and environmental and sustainable development (SD) departments attending key engagements, for instance the 'SD in Supply Chain' conference with suppliers.

The list of material issues we identify through our materiality assessment process is not specifically discussed

with stakeholders for their final input and comment prior to finalisation. We have chosen, rather, to use an external review panel. The purpose of this panel is to review the report's materiality, inclusiveness and responsiveness, guided by the AA1000 assurance standard.

We are reviewing the Company's stakeholder engagement strategy. The consulting firm, G3 Solutions, was appointed in October 2009 to evaluate our stakeholder engagement processes and to advise on how the Company can improve its stakeholder engagement.

AWARDS

Anglo Platinum received recognition for its sustainability programmes in 2009, as follows:

- JSE SRI index ranking.
- Best sustainable development report in the 2009 ACCA awards.
- Best sustainable development report in the JSE Chartered Institute of Secretaries awards.
- Second in the Ernst & Young sustainability reporting awards.
- Twelfth in the carbon disclosure project ranking.
- Ninth in the global CDP ranking for mining companies.
- First place in the *Mail & Guardian's* Greening the Future awards, in the 'most improved environmental performance' category.



Anglo Platinum changes the lives of millions of people through the Business Trust

Anglo Platinum and other leading companies pool their resources and work in partnership with the government, through the Business Trust, to accelerate the achievement of national objectives. This has an impact at a scale and of a kind that companies cannot have by working independently and produces results for the government that it cannot achieve on its own.

Through its work with the Business Trust Anglo Platinum has:

- helped South Africa to reconfigure its tourism offering by restructuring South African Tourism and creating a company to support enterprises in the tourism sector. Between 1999 and 2004 one million new tourists were attracted and 100,000 additional jobs sustained in this sector. Over the last 10 years 6,000 enterprises have been assisted to undertake R4,5 billion worth of work and keep the equivalent of 6,500 people in work;
- established South Africa as an attractive destination for companies wanting to outsource their business processes. The Business Trust has triggered a R1 billion incentive scheme by South Africa's Department of Trade and Industry and has over the last two years attracted new investments by some 20 companies that will create 100,000 jobs;
- run one of the largest educational support programmes ever undertaken. Almost one million primary school learners were helped to improve their reading and writing ability (independent tests showed significant advances for those who participated). Improvements were also made in the performance of 500 secondary schools with the maths pass rate improving from 27% in the first year to 51% in its final year;
- initiated a malaria control programme that provided protection to over 500,000 dwellings in northern

KwaZulu-Natal, southern Mozambique and Swaziland. This programme curbed the infection rate in that area by up to 88%;

- accelerated the implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme, which provided work opportunities to over one million unemployed South Africans. This was done a year ahead of schedule through a productive partnership between the Business Trust and the Department of Public Works. Based on this success, the programme has been significantly expanded and innovative systems for incentivising government performance have been introduced. The Business Trust has enabled the government to design and implement the systems for the rapid expansion of the programme, which will provide income and work to some 4.5 million people over the next four years; and
- developed a market development approach to reducing poverty in South Africa's poverty nodes. Over R1.5 billion of investment has been attracted into Maruleng and Bushbuckridge, a region with 89% unemployment. This project has developed models for the way communal property institutions can be managed, investment attracted and smallholder farmers developed.

For every rand that a corporate partner donates to the Business Trust, R10 of government funding has been geared in to supported projects and almost R20 of public and private investment triggered. For every rand spent, the Business Trust has spent less than 5 cents on administration.

In the current programme cycle, Anglo Platinum has, through the Business Trust, helped to provide income and work for some 1.5 million people.

Our material issues

R2.45 m

ounces platinum output
in 2009

1.37

lost time injury frequency
rate in 2009

The sustainable development agenda generally is broad and there is a risk that we could focus our efforts on too many issues at any given time, thereby eroding the effectiveness of what we do.

We need to focus our efforts by ensuring that we have effective internal risk-management and consultative processes with our stakeholders; which include, among others, government, investors, employees and people from the communities surrounding our operations.

23.7 PJ

total energy used in 2009

OVERVIEW

This section of our report describes our most material sustainability issues. It examines what is being done to mitigate the risks associated with these issues, and to boost and refine our management processes and systems. The methods used to determine these risks, and a description of Anglo Platinum's overall approach to risk management, are covered in the previous section.

It needs to be noted at the outset that, while every effort is made to mitigate the risks associated with our activities, their consequences cannot always be eradicated.



GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS

The global financial crisis continued to have a material impact on our business in 2009. The rise in the platinum price was to some extent negated by a strengthening of the rand by 21% during 2009. The Company responded to the global financial crisis by, among other things:

- maintaining platinum output in the range of 2.45 million ounces per annum;
- deferring capital expenditure on certain expansion and development projects;

- focusing on cost control and keeping cost escalations effectively flat at R11,236 per equivalent refined ounce;
- putting the high cost marginal shafts of Brakspruit, Boschfontein and Bleskop on care and maintenance; and
- reducing the number of people by 724 at the head and regional offices.

Despite these efforts, net debt rose by R5,8 billion to R19,3 billion during 2009. The global financial outlook for 2010 appears to be better and the Company is expecting the platinum price to trade above US\$1,500. Costs in 2010 are expected to remain flat. The

Company is not expecting to cut further jobs in 2010.

These aspects are discussed in more detail.

The unprecedented volatility in platinum demand and price experienced in 2008 was followed by a period of consolidation in 2009. The inherent strength in the structure of the platinum business saw the platinum market return to balance during 2009, as jewellery and investment demand increased, reacting to lower price levels in the first half of the year and as investor sentiment improved.

MATERIAL ISSUES

These increases offset depressed demand for metal for use in autocatalysts and lower demand from the industrial sectors.

Developments in 2009 again highlight the importance of Anglo Platinum's continued commitment to market development, which supports the maintenance of existing and the development of new industrial (including autocatalyst) applications and the maintenance of healthy jewellery markets. Market development for by-product metals, most specifically palladium and rhodium, maximise contribution to the total revenue from the basket of metals sold and reduce the absolute platinum incentive price.

During the challenging past year and the opportunity it provided to reposition Anglo Platinum, every aspect of our business was examined and questioned. Rebuilding the competitive position we formerly occupied remained a key focus and is supported by actions taken. The role of our corporate office was redefined and the structures reduced significantly and focused on supporting our operations in their efforts to improve performance.

The major restructuring of our mining operations, which we announced early in 2009, was completed by year-end. Our largest operations, Rustenburg and Amandelbult, have been split into more efficient stand-alone units, of five and two mines respectively. This new structure ensures we can achieve a sustainable reduction in the unit cost of our production and underpins our commitment to extracting maximum value from our assets.

As part of the restructuring process, we have optimised the source of ounces across our portfolio. This included

placing three of our high-cost shafts onto 'care and maintenance' indefinitely: Bleskop shaft at Siphumelele Mine in April; and Brakspruit shaft at Siphumelele Mine and Boschfontein shaft at Khuseleka Mine in August. Union and Mogalakwena remain untouched by these changes. The result is that we have mines that are appropriately managed under current circumstances, with clear accountability to the executive team.

The programme to upgrade our smelters to provide maximum flexibility continued successfully in 2009 and the efforts of our process division employees contributed greatly to the enhanced smelter performance in the second half of 2009.

Reconfiguring the Company has come at a cost. We reduced our head office and regional office complement by 724 people last year. Overall, we reduced our labour by 15,752 people during the year or by 18,786 people from the peak in 2008. This reorganisation was done in a professional orderly and compassionate manner in line with our value of care and respect. Despite the significant reduction in employees and the associated challenges we did not experience any industrial action and we did not have a single forced retrenchment. This is only possible when there are sound robust, relations with our employees, partners and the unions.

We delivered on our production target for 2009 of 2.4 million ounces of refined platinum, with 2,452 million the final refined total. We also delivered on our cost target despite the inefficiency inherent in labour rationalisation periods. Anglo Platinum's unit cost of production was essentially the same per equivalent refined platinum ounce in

2009 as in 2008, at R11,236. Cost management is being institutionalised in our business and we have plans to keep these costs flat for the next two years. This is a major challenge in an environment of very high escalation and we will be hard pressed to achieve this.

Our total capital expenditure for the year was some R3.1 billion lower than in 2008 owing to the aggressive actions taken to reduce the rate of capital expenditure across the Company while we were in the grip of the global economic downturn. This reduction resulted in a number of our projects being delayed, including Amandelbult 4 shaft, Twickenham Platinum Mine and the Styldrift Merensky Phase 1 project. However, the Khomanani 2 shaft, Dishaba UG2 and Khuseleka 1 shaft projects are all progressing without delay.

Capital expenditure for 2009, excluding capitalised interest, amounted to R9.7 billion, of which R6 billion was spent on projects and R3.7 billion on stay-in-business capital. It is important to further break down our stay-in-business capital, as a large portion of the expenditure is solely for waste-stripping at our open pit Mogalakwena Mine. The expenditure on waste-stripping at the latter during the year was R240 million.

Given the market conditions we believe that the appropriate level of production for 2010 is 2.5 million ounces of refined platinum and this is our target. We also aim to produce this volume at a unit cost of just over R11,000/oz, the same level as in the preceding two years. Our labour reductions are largely complete and we will spend the year working on improved productivity.

EMPLOYEE SAFETY

OUR JOURNEY TOWARDS ZERO HARM

Overview of performance

Ensuring the safety of our employees, and of all the other people who work at the Company's operations, is our first priority in the management of our business. Unfortunately, despite our focus on safety, 13 people lost their lives at work in 2009 at Anglo Platinum. We are acutely aware of the human tragedy each of these fatalities represents and extend our sincere and deepest sympathies to the families and colleagues of those who died, and to others also affected by their deaths.

Each fatality at Anglo Platinum is thoroughly investigated, to ensure that corrective action is taken across the entire Company to prevent a recurrence of its cause.

Although it remains unacceptable for people to get injured or lose their lives at our operations, the downward trend seen in a number of safety indicators is nevertheless encouraging. The number of fatalities at Anglo Platinum's operations has been decreasing over the past three years: from 25 in 2007, to 18 in 2008 and 13 in 2009. A full breakdown of rates is provided on page 131.

Of the 13 fatalities at our operations in 2009, five were due to falls of ground, three were transport-related, two were due to falling objects, one was caused by contact with moving machinery, one was due to exposure to blasting fumes and one was the result of falling from a height.

The lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) improved considerably, from 1.74 in 2008 to 1.37 in 2009 (a reduction of 21%).

This improved safety performance was achieved despite the fact that 2009 proved to be a challenging year for Anglo Platinum. The organisation underwent major restructuring, particularly of its Rustenburg and Amandelbult operations, and experience has shown that organisational restructuring often results in instability and uncertainty and in a corresponding deterioration in safety performance. Our belief is that a restructured Anglo Platinum, with its more focused managerial operational units, will be able to deliver further improvements in safety performance.

At Anglo Platinum the number of stoppages initiated by employees and management is considered to be a key safety indicator and is monitored as such. This approach encourages a culture of reporting unsafe conditions or actions in order to take appropriate corrective action. In excess of 15,000 stoppages were recorded during 2009, with 58 of them section 54 notices issued by the Department of Mineral Resources under the Mine Health and Safety Act. All the stoppages were investigated and the appropriate actions taken to rectify the situation. Stoppages lasted from a few minutes to a couple of days in some instances.

No fatality is acceptable — in memoriam

Loss of life at Anglo Platinum's operations is our single greatest concern and no fatality is acceptable. This is reflected in our belief that all injuries are preventable and that we are all responsible for ensuring this. To prevent repeat incidents, the focus is on understanding their causes, learning from them and ensuring that action is taken to prevent recurrences.

We deeply regret every life lost and are determined to eliminate fatalities and produce an ever-improving safety record. Anglo Platinum extends its condolences to the families and other people affected by these events.

Date of death	Name of deceased	Cause
13 January 2009	Rodriques Tsamba	Fall of ground
23 January 2009	Paul Lephakga	Struck by power pack
25 February 2009	Gert Lamprecht	Fell from a height
6 March 2009	Victor Mlawu	Struck by scraper rope
23 April 2009	Zacharia Pheko	Exposed to blasting fumes
23 May 2009	Enoch Lumka	Struck by derailed loader
27 May 2009	Sivuyile Sathula	Fall of ground
5 June 2009	Bright Nkomana	Fall of ground
18 June 2009	Masande Mahlezana	Transport-related incident
18 June 2009	Mafemani Makhuvele	Fall of ground
22 August 2009	Tankiso Koenyama	Struck by a load
29 August 2009	Simthembile Semane	Fall of ground
19 September 2009	Selato Magoai	Falling object

MATERIAL ISSUES

STRATEGY

Anglo Platinum's improved safety performance in 2009 can be linked to the Company's sound and stable safety approach. In early 2009 it drew up a safety strategy and plan based on an extensive gap analysis of its existing safety management strategies and programmes. Anglo Platinum's strategy continues to be based on a vision of 'zero harm' and on the three principles of 'zero mindset', 'no repeats' and 'simple, non-negotiable standards'. The strategy is also based on a philosophy of a comprehensive, integrated and systematic approach. There are four main focus points to the strategy: safety management systems; behaviour change; engineering and technological solutions; and wellness in the workplace.

The safety strategy remains aligned to past initiatives and best practices, and will be reviewed by senior management in early 2010, with input from Anglo American plc, to evaluate what enhancements can be made. The review process will be overseen and assured by PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Safety management systems

The aim of safety systems is to create a systematic framework for the management of hazards and their associated risks. Our safety management system incorporates the requirements of the OHSAS 18001 standard and of the Anglo Safety Way, and also includes specific standards such as the Anglo Fatal Risk Standards. An IT system known as IRM.NET has been under development at Anglo Platinum during the past few years and now forms an important part of the Company's safety management systems. Using input from safety and other inspections, IRM.NET allows management to monitor working areas with a deteriorating safety risk profile so that corrective action can be taken before an incident actually occurs.

This information helps management to focus its attention proactively, and to show visible leadership in those areas requiring the most attention.

As part of the system, focus was placed on risk management training. In total, 1,532 employees were trained in 2009.

Professional safety trainers provided a valuable source of learning, as seen from these statistics on course attendance:

- Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment: total trained: 624
- SHE Representative: total trained: 1,329

Uncontrolled falls of ground remain responsible for a high percentage of lost-time injuries and fatalities. Consequently, falls of ground management was identified as a major strategic focus, and a fall of ground management system (FOGM) was developed to integrate and refine existing efforts to eliminate such falls.

The system is supported by a policy of 'no rock will fall uncontrolled'. It consists of six pillars designed to cater for the different aspects and phases of our operations.

The six pillars are:

- Macro design – during the mine design phase.
- Micro design – includes ongoing support design aspects.
- Implementation – focuses on ensuring that implementation actually happens against design plans.
- Monitoring – focuses on checking and auditing against design and the standard.
- Review – requires management review of the system.
- Research – requires research and development of new technologies to eliminate falls of ground.

This systematic, line management-driven system recognises and supports existing safety systems, combining them with rock engineering efforts and controls to eliminate uncontrolled falls of ground. Because varied geological profiles and different mining depths across the Group's operations have had to be taken into account in the process of developing the system, it is envisaged that its full implementation will require until the fourth quarter of 2010 to complete.

Behaviour change

Following the launch of the Company values in 2008, the Leadership Academy was tasked with helping to embed the concept of 'living' the behaviours implicit in these values among employees. The following three programmes were developed and implemented in 2009:

- The Commitment Workshop, the aims of which are to:
 - generate a profound commitment to, and belief in, the possibility of realising zero harm;
 - translate belief and commitment into actions and behaviours that will entrench the intended transformation of values within the Company's operations; and
 - build foundations for sustainability within operations, to ensure that commitment is transferred down the management line.
- The Frontline Supervisory Programme, which was created to:
 - build skills and capability in teamwork, communication, planning, organisation and accountability in order to develop leaders;
 - provide the tools and approaches required to enable and empower leaders to deliver on the commitment to zero harm and to Company values; and
 - to date, 78% of employees in the target audience have been trained.

Implementation of the Fatal Risk Standards

In 2007 Anglo Platinum adopted Anglo American's Fatal Risk Standards (AFRS). AFRS supports our safety principles of 'zero harm', 'no repeats' and 'simple, non-negotiable rules and standards', and have been specially designed to eliminate fatalities in the Group.

Of the 10 Fatal Risk Standards, seven were identified as applicable to Anglo Platinum's Precious Metal Refiners (PMR) and have been implemented by the refinery. These seven standards relate to:

- vehicles;
- mobile equipment (forklifts, cranes);
- isolation (lock-out);
- equipment guarding;
- working at heights;
- lifting equipment; and
- hazardous material (chemicals).

The three AFRS that do not apply to PMR have to do with molten metals; underground ground control; and underground equipment.

In January 2008 PMR undertook a gap analysis to identify what needed to happen before the refinery could be said to comply with the AFRS requirements. It soon became apparent that a great deal of work would be required in order to be able to comply with these stringent standards, and that standard champions would be needed to promote each standard and facilitate its adoption.

The following people were chosen as champions:

- Vehicles and mobile equipment: Theuns Niewenhuizen
- Isolation and equipment guarding: Hannes van Heerden and Roland Booth
- Working at heights and lifting equipment: Jannie du Plessis
- Hazardous materials: Rentia Engelbrecht and Corli Venter

The champions had to understand the requirements clearly, identify the shortfalls and work out the associated cost of complying with the requirements. Capital was



made available to fund all these requirements. For example, walkways, vehicle airbags, vehicle markings and automatic light switching facilities on all vehicles and forklifts.

In addition, many of the existing operational procedures had to be changed to accommodate the requirements for AFRS, as was the case, for example, with permit systems and working at heights. In October 2008 an audit was conducted to measure PMR's compliance against a target set of 70%. PMR achieved 79% compliance during this audit; and in March 2009 received the trophy for the highest achievement in the Company's process division.

A further independent benchmark audit was done in February 2009, which focused on the two standards related to isolation and equipment safeguarding. The resultant report showed a compliance of 100% and 86% respectively.

A second gap analysis was done, with the aim of meeting a new target of 90%. In June 2009 PMR was again audited, and the new target was reached.

Will PMR be able to maintain or to better this impressive achievement? As in all such cases, this will depend largely on the continued effort and dedication of PMR personnel.

MATERIAL ISSUES

New technologies in use at the mines improve safety



Locomotives – The number of locomotives used to transport ore and waste-rock has been reduced and they have all been replaced with new ‘millennium locos’. These come already fitted with improved lighting, a better seating configuration, roll-over protection and proximity devices.

Netting – In-stope bolting and netting, considered to be a last means of preventing injury from falls of ground, has been successfully implemented across all underground mining operations. The requirement for netting was extended to beyond the stope in 2009 and is now also standard in gullies and ledging areas.

Winches – Winches are used with a scraper bucket system underground to scrape ore and waste rock towards loading facilities. In the past, single winch systems were rigged to clean both the face and the gully. These have now all been replaced with separate winches for the face and the gully, thereby reducing the hazards associated with rigging and signalling when the winches are in operation. The rigging equipment itself has also been improved, through the use of an enhanced three-point bolting configuration, bigger snatch blocks and better signalling devices.

Centralised blasting – Blasting of the ore was previously done using manual or hand-lit blasting systems. All mines have now migrated to centralised electronic blasting, which makes it possible for the entire mine to be evacuated and cleared of people before a blast takes place. This completely eliminates the risk of people being exposed to blasts and gases.

Air loaders – Air loaders are used underground to load waste rock and ore, and have resulted in injuries in the past as they are prone to rolling. They now all have two telescopic arms fitted on the operator’s side of the loader, to prevent injury to the operator if the loader rolls. By leveraging off the side walls, these arms also prevent the loader from rolling in the first place. All air loaders have also been silenced, to prevent noise-induced hearing loss in operators.

- The Personal Change Programme, which is intended to:
 - free individuals from the constraints and the cultural legacy of the past by developing better relationships and an understanding and knowledge of each other; and
 - allow all employees to have a voice, so as to enable the development of a culture of trust, dignity and respect.

The Personal Change Programme was launched in July 2009 at Mogalakwena Mine, and was officially opened by the CEO, Neville Nicolau. To date 549 employees have attended programme workshops.

The CEO, together with 90 members of the Anglo Platinum leadership group, participated in a half-day workshop session of the Personal Change Programme.

Engineering and technological solutions

Anglo Platinum has redesigned some of its key mining equipment in order to 'design out' specific injury hazards. The process of identifying hazards and of finding ways to eliminate them is also an ongoing one. The text box on page 34 includes some examples.

Wellness in the workplace

This part of the safety strategy focuses on ensuring that employees are healthy and fit to perform their work safely. The Company has a number of employee health programmes including TB, HIV/AIDS, stress management and counselling. These programmes are

discussed in more detail in the health section of the report.

SAFETY ACHIEVEMENTS

Although much still needs to be done to eliminate all injuries across the Group, some operations achieved significant safety milestones in 2009 on their journey to zero harm. Achievements such as operating fatality free during the fourth quarter of 2009, or concentrators operating without a single lost-time injury in 2009, are significant.

Leaders from across the mining industry congregated at Sun City for the first-ever Hard Rock Mining Safety Summit in September 2009. The summit, jointly organised by the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM) and the Association of Mine Managers of South Africa (AMMSA) focused on sharing the sciences and techniques associated with health and safety in the mining industry.

In his opening address, AMMSA President, Mr Frik Fourie, emphasised the importance of a tripartite approach to managing health and safety in the

mining industry. "We believe that safety is not only the responsibility of the manager, nor of the government or even employees or unions. Rather it is our joint responsibility" said Mr Frik Fourie.

Some of the more significant safety achievements, as well as the awards presented at the hard rock mining safety summit, are detailed on page 36.

"This was a very successful year on our journey to zero harm in terms of achievements; we have, for the first time in Anglo Platinum's history, achieved in excess of 100 days fatality free; our LTIFR of 1,37 is at a record low."

SAFETY FOCUS IN 2010

The safety programme in 2010 will centre on a number of priorities. To begin with, a management review of the safety strategy and plan will take place early in the year to identify opportunities and areas in need of further



Union Mine representatives receiving an award at the Hard Rock Mining Safety Summit.

MATERIAL ISSUES

improvement. To ensure a holistic approach, numerous stakeholders will give input into this process, including Anglo American plc.

Further work is to be done on traffic management across all Group operations, with the objective of ensuring that people and mining equipment are kept apart whenever possible. For example, people should not be walking in travelling ways in the mine where heavy machinery and equipment are in operation, and separate travelling ways must be developed to eliminate the hazard.

Additional effort will also go into improving the overall management of risk. Traditionally, the Company has been very good at assessing risks. However, its subsequent management of risk-mitigation measures has not met international best practice standards. Work will be done across the Group to improve our risk-management techniques and skills, including change management.

FATALITY-FREE RECORDS

	Fatality-free shifts as at 31 December 2009	Fatality-free days as at 31 December 2009
Siphumelele Mine	656,977	218
Khomanani Mine	2,513,229	960
Thembelani Mine	2,274,894	806
Bathopele Mine	300,610	196
Khuseleka Mine	908,360	209
Tumela Mine	3,795,443	469
Dishaba Mine	3,421,043	917
Union Mine	869,527	124
Mogalakwena Mine	432,394	502
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine	1,690,506	385
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine concentrators	427,244	103
Mogalakwena Concentrator	481,902	697
Rustenburg Concentrator	2,931,190	1,151
Waterval Smelter	427,042	309
Greenfield projects	1,560,062	309

All operations listed under this section have had a fatality in the last five years.

(1) Received Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) award for significant industry achievement. Was first in class in the platinum category.

(2) Received DMR most improved safety performance award and achieved second in class award in the platinum category.

(3) Achieved DMR fifth in class award in the platinum category.

LOST-TIME INJURY-FREE RECORDS

	LTI-free shifts YTD as at 31 December 2009	LTI-free months as at 31 December 2009
Central Services (RPM)	82,577	2
Amandelbult Concentrator	25,885	2
Union Concentrator	465	5
Mototolo Concentrator	89,035	17
ACP	20,782	2
Polokwane Smelter	4,770	0
Mortimer Smelter	114	1
Rustenburg Base Metal Refiners	4,609	0
Precious Metal Refiners	234,691	11
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment	68,499	10

All operations listed under this section have been fatality free for a minimum of five years.

* Statistics included up to date of disposal (30 June 2009).

EMPLOYEE HEALTH

NOISE-INDUCED HEARING LOSS (NIHL)

Noise exposure remains the most significant occupational health risk at Anglo Platinum.

In line with the regulations on medical surveillance for noise exposure published under the Mine Health and Safety Act, all employees exposed to noise levels that are equal to or greater than the occupational exposure limit of 85 dB(A) are on a medical surveillance programme.

Based on the NIHL definition stipulated by the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), Anglo Platinum reported 42 new cases of NIHL in 2009, compared with the 28 cases reported on in 2008.

In 2009, 75 employees were compensated for NIHL, compared with 68 employees in 2008. These increases are consistent with the existence of a cohort of employees with pre-compensable NIHL. Given the long latency period, the variation in susceptibility to noise and the multiple risk factors associated with NIHL, the Company continues to place a major focus on occupational health risk-management strategies that are aimed at reducing noise levels.

During 2009 Anglo Platinum focused on reducing noise at source by silencing or replacing equipment emitting sound-pressure levels in excess of 110 dB(A). The high-risk equipment was identified through the use of comprehensive occupational hygiene measurements. A set of predetermined criteria was then applied in order to select the equipment to be silenced or replaced. Taken into consideration were factors such as the number of

employees affected; the sustainability (efficiency, practicality and reliability) of the proposed interventions; and the costs involved.

The silencing of equipment is progressing well, with approximately 50% of the equipment identified at the start of 2009 having been silenced over the past 12 months. All loaders and drills identified are included in the above percentage, as these were identified as 'high-risk equipment'. This means that we are well ahead in meeting our target of silencing all high-risk equipment by 2013.

As a result of these initiatives, the number of employees exposed to noise levels in excess of 105 dB(A) decreased from 2,517 in June 2009 to 1,998 in December 2009. The number of employees exposed to noise levels in excess of 85 dB(A) decreased from 42,980 in June 2009 to 31,724 in December 2009.

INFECTIOUS TUBERCULOSIS

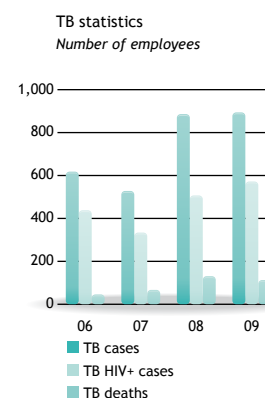
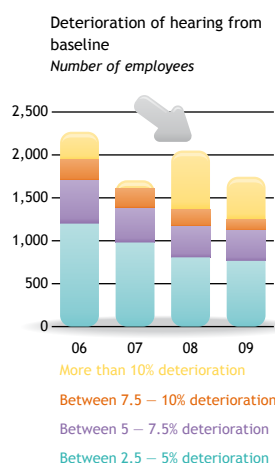
Anglo Platinum screens employees for tuberculosis (TB) and provides comprehensive treatment to those who

are infected. During 2009, 725 employees with new TB infection were treated, in contrast to 734 in 2008 and 520 in 2007. There were 113 deaths from TB, 100 of them HIV-related, compared with 91 deaths in 2008, of which 81 were HIV-related. Our rate of new TB cases increased from 10 per 1,000 in 2007 to 12 per 1,000 in 2008. These figures are cause for concern. In the current context of a national TB epidemic, Anglo Platinum is to step up all the preventative and control measures at its disposal to limit the spread of the disease among employees and contractors.

In 2009 one case of XDR TB was diagnosed at our operations.

Initial data for the Company's antiretroviral (ART) programme show a decrease in the risk of TB among employees on ART, reflecting the efficacy of the latter.

Anglo Platinum has advanced environmental control measures in place in all areas where there is a high density of people, especially TB wards. This greatly reduces the risk to healthcare and other workers.



MATERIAL ISSUES

Equipment silencing

Noise in general, and drilling noise in particular, have received increasing attention within Anglo Platinum during the last 10 to 15 years. Good progress has been made over the past decade in reducing noise exposure resulting in noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL), which is a severe and irreversible injury.

Following the 2003 Mine Health and Safety Summit, the following targets and milestones were set for the mining industry in terms of combating noise and noise-induced hearing loss:

- After December 2008 the hearing conservation programme implemented by industry must ensure that deterioration in hearing among occupationally exposed individuals is no greater than 10%.
- By December 2013 the total noise emitted by all equipment installed in any workplace must not exceed a sound pressure level of 110 dB(A) at any location in that workplace. This stipulation applies to individual pieces of equipment also.

Exposure to excessive noise leading to NIHL remains Anglo Platinum's most significant occupational health risk. Our three key prevention measures are eliminating noise at source (ie silencing noisy equipment) through re-engineering; the sourcing of alternative, 'quiet' equipment; and the use of modern protection devices.

During 2009 Anglo Platinum focused on reducing noise at source by silencing or replacing equipment emitting sound-pressure levels in excess of 110 dB(A). The high-risk equipment was identified through the use of comprehensive occupational hygiene measurements. A set of predetermined criteria was then applied in order to select the equipment to be silenced or replaced. Taken into consideration were factors such as the number of employees affected; the sustainability (efficiency, practicality and reliability) of the proposed interventions; and the costs involved.



All loaders and drills identified through our high-risk equipment assessment have been silenced ahead of the 2013 target. The silencing of equipment is progressing well, with only 313 pieces of equipment reported to still emit noise levels in excess of 110 dB(A) (compared with a reported figure of 636 pieces of equipment in January 2009). Altogether 49% of equipment identified at the start of 2009 has been silenced over the past 12 months. This is reflected in a steady decrease in the number of people excessively exposed to noise. The number of employees exposed to noise levels in excess of 105 dB(A) has decreased, from 2,517 in June 2009 to 1,998 in December 2009. The number of employees exposed to noise levels in excess of 85 dB(A) has decreased, from 42,980 in June 2009 to 31,724 in December 2009.

Anglo Platinum decided to adopt the use of an electrical rock drill as it proved to be five times quieter than conventional pneumatic rock drills and was identified as a key intervention in the elimination of NIHL.

Other equipment-silencing programmes have involved attenuating the noise emitted by ventilation fans; fitting silencers onto mechanical loaders and diamond drills; and replacing noisy diaphragm water-pumps by less noisy pumps.

HIV AND AIDS

HIV AND AIDS WORKPLACE PROGRAMME

Anglo Platinum acknowledges the seriousness of HIV/AIDS as a medical, social and economic reality, and fully recognises the tragic implications that are associated with this pandemic. It is estimated that approximately 20% of Anglo Platinum employees are infected with HIV. In line with one of the core values of the Company – ‘We value and Care about each other’ – Anglo Platinum offers comprehensive health services for HIV care and prevention to all its employees. Universal access to comprehensive health services is needed to substantially reduce HIV-related morbidity and mortality.

HIV/AIDS has therefore been managed as an integrated response with a continuum of care (from prevention through to care and support), founded on the larger socio-economic circumstances that are a co-factor in this pandemic and a key prevention substrategy.

Our approach to HIV/AIDS encompasses the following:

- A targeted, culturally appropriate, information, education and communications strategy (primarily through peer education and support media).
- Increased access to and uptake of all workplace prevention interventions (especially VCT, PMTCT, PEP, STI and TB screening and treatment).
- Strengthening the capacity of the health system, NGOs and organisational structures, to maximise the effectiveness of programme implementation.
- Improving the care and support of infected employees, including access

to good nutrition, psycho-social support and treatment to promote better quality of life and limit the need for hospital care.

- Implementing programmes to reduce stigma and discrimination by providing information that builds confidence in our ability to protect ourselves against infection and the impact of AIDS.
- Developing a monitoring and evaluation framework that outlines process, outcomes and impact indicators as well as mechanisms to measure and report on these.
- Ensuring the provision of adequate, sustainable and predictable financial resources to maximise efficiencies for better outcomes.
- Continued stakeholder engagement, both internal (unions and associations, management and employees) and external (the government, NGOs, traditional leaders).
- Continued support for community projects (eg home-based care NGOs and traditional health practitioners).

PROMOTIVE CARE

Training and education

In response to the demand for workplace peer education, informed by the low literacy and numeracy levels of an enormous number of employees, in 2007 Anglo Platinum initiated the largest peer education project known in any workplace. We concluded 2008 with the recruitment and selection of over 1,958 peer educators, who were trained to SETA standards and tasked with implementing a system of reporting, supervision, mentoring and coaching. These peer educators will also be utilised to spread the message about the efficacy and effectiveness of ART and to educate employees about a healthier lifestyle.

Support materials

All education materials are supported by verbal communication through peer education, and the counselling supplied by Platinum Health staff.

PREVENTIVE CARE

Testing for HIV

HIV testing is the basis of HIV prevention, as knowing one's status can prevent infection. A positive result ensures early access to HIV treatment, care and support, all of which may result in a better prognosis.

HIV testing is available at all Company medical facilities and consists of the following:

- **CVT – Mandatory counselling and voluntary testing**
All employees undergo an annual medical examination based on a statutory requirement. As part of this process all employees are counselled regarding HIV and then offered voluntary HIV testing.
- **VCT – Voluntary counselling and testing**
HIV testing is available on demand at the request of employees at all primary healthcare facilities.
- **OP – Outreach programmes**
Throughout the year VCT outreach events are held, with a mobile unit going to all workplace areas and offering employees VCT.
- **Health provider-initiated VCT**
All employees presenting with symptoms and signs suggestive of immunosuppression are encouraged to undergo VCT. These include, but are not limited to, sexually transmitted infections, TB and other opportunistic infections. All pregnant mothers are offered HIV testing as part of the antenatal care package offered.

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Through these initiatives 43,249 employees were tested for HIV in 2009, representing 80% of the total workforce (based on normalised number of employees due to right-sizing). In addition, 25,702 contractors were tested for HIV. If a contractor is diagnosed as HIV positive, immunological staging through a CD4 count is performed at our medical facilities, at no extra cost to the contractor. Only contractors eligible for HAART (highly active antiretroviral therapy) are referred to the local public health facilities, in order to minimise the patient burden at state run facilities.

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

In line with best clinical practice, all HIV-positive mothers receive HAART to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV to their unborn babies. For the period under review, 58 HIV-positive mothers were enrolled on the programme. Babies born to these mothers, were followed up at six weeks and were all found to be HIV negative.

Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

PEP is available to rape survivors and to healthcare workers in cases of accidental exposure to possibly contaminated bodily fluids and of needle-stick injuries.

TB screening

TB remains the commonest opportunistic infection in people living with HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa; and is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in HIV-positive employees. In 2009, 725 cases of TB were reported, 404 of them in HIV-positive employees. Altogether 113 employees died from TB. Of these, 100 or 89% were HIV positive.

Active TB screening forms part of our annual medical examination. In 2009 TB education and awareness campaigns were held throughout the Company, in the form of mini theatre plays followed by a quiz during which employees won prizes for correct answers. TB will continue to remain an area of focus in 2010.

CURATIVE CARE

Antiretroviral therapy (ART)

At the end of December 2009 there were 4,421 employees enrolled on the HIV Disease Management Programme, 2,588 of whom were on ART. Non-adherence to treatment remains a challenge for the

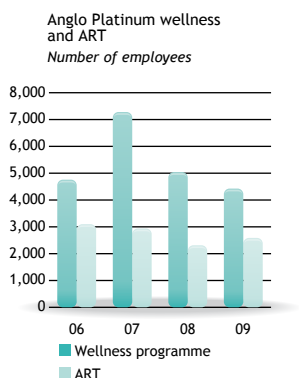
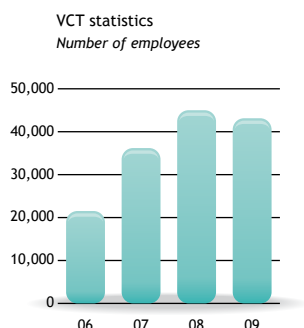
programme, and the Company continues to investigate creative ways of increasing adherence. In support of this initiative, the Adult HIV Guidelines were updated to include a new first-line regimen that involves a once-daily dose with a better side-effect profile.

The number of cases on the wellness programme and cases on ART reported by Anglo Platinum has declined as the numbers for joint ventures are not reflected and only managed operations are reported.

For those on treatment there is a noticeable health improvement based on increasing CD4 counts and reduced viral loads.

REHABILITATIVE AND PALLIATIVE CARE

Medically affected employee committees are in place at all operations and have resulted in a significant number of medically affected employees being placed in alternative jobs. The number of terminations related to HIV infection is continuing to decline owing to access to ART.



MINING CHARTER

OVERVIEW

The end of 2009 marked five years since the Mining Charter and its associated scorecard for broad-based socio-economic empowerment for South Africa took effect. This was an important interim milestone, as many of the scorecard's targets needed to be met within the five-year period. Furthermore, the Mining Charter has undoubtedly had a material impact on Anglo Platinum's business and sustainability programmes.

The Company successfully met all its Mining Charter obligations at the end of 2009. The table on page 43 provides a summary of its performance against the charter. It also shows where, in this Sustainable Development Report, to obtain more information regarding particular sections of the scorecard.

The Mining Charter is currently being reviewed by the Department of Mineral Resources and a revised charter is expected to be released in the first half of 2010.

Ownership and joint venture

Anglo Platinum is fully committed to meeting the requirements of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act and the Mining Charter, and to achieving the associated sustainable economic transformation. The Company is proud of the contribution it has made to empowerment in South Africa through the numerous transactions it has facilitated. These have resulted in the significant and meaningful empowerment of historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs) in various operations and projects, and the receipts in April 2008 of letters of grant relating to the Company's old-order mineral rights. These transactions included the following:

- The August 2000 purchase of 22.5% of Northam Platinum by Mvelaphanda Resources for R440 million.
- The formation in August 2001 of the Modikwa Platinum project, a 50:50 joint venture with the ARM Mining Consortium Limited. During February 2009 Anglo Platinum refinanced R131 million worth of loans owing by the communities to funders. The communities have an effective 8.5% interest in the joint venture.
- The establishment in July 2002 of a 50:50 joint venture with Royal Bafokeng Resources over the Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (including the Styldrift project area).
- The formation, in August 2002, with Lonmin Plc, of the Pandora Joint Venture, which includes the participation of the Bapo-Ba-Mogale community and Mvelaphanda Resources (on behalf of Northam) as empowerment partners, each having a 7.5% interest in the joint venture.
- A memorandum of understanding in July 2003 on the principles of a potential joint venture with Khumama on Booyendal (Khumama was subsequently purchased by Mvelaphanda Resources).
- A joint-venture agreement in 2004 with Pelawan Investments to develop the Ga-Phasha platinum group metal (PGM) project. Pelawan subsequently did a reverse take-over of Anooraq.
- The disposal in October 2005 of the rights on the property Elandsfontein 440JQ to Eland Platinum Mines (EPM), for a cash consideration of R120 million, with the Ngazana Consortium holding a 26% interest in EPM.
- The development of a chromite recovery plant at Anglo Platinum's Union Mine with Siyanda Chrome Investments in July 2006.
- The transaction, in December 2006, with the Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela (Bakgatla), who are the traditional community at Union Mine, giving the Bakgatla a 15% stake in Union Mine as well as a 26% stake in the Magazynskraal project and a 55% stake in the Rooderand project.
- Anglo Platinum's establishment of an employee share ownership plan (ESOP) that effectively owns 1.5% of Anglo Platinum to benefit all permanent employees not benefiting from any other Company share scheme. More than 90% of the scheme's beneficiaries are HDSAs. An independent trust, controlled by union representatives, manages the ESOP trust. The trust subscribed for shares to the value of R1.95 billion on 16 May 2008. The ESOP is unitised and the trust allocates 10 million Kotula shares to participants annually, based on each employee's employment status on 31 March every year. The first allocation of Kotula shares was made to some 51,000 employees on 31 March 2009. The ESOP will benefit employees over seven years, by paying dividends annually and capital in years five, six and seven. No dividends were paid in 2009.
- Anglo Platinum's sale to Anooraq, on 30 June 2009, of an effective 51% of Lebowa Platinum Mine (Lebowa) and an additional 1% of the Ga-Phasha, Boikgantsho and Kwanda Joint Venture projects for a consideration of R2.6 billion. The purchase consideration was largely vendor funded by Anglo Platinum, with Anglo Platinum providing the following funding and facilities:
 - A R778 million operating cash flow shortfall facility.
 - A R1,200 million 'A' preference share investment subscribed to by Rustenburg Platinum mines.
 - A R1,100 million 'B' preference share investment subscribed to by Rustenburg Platinum mines.
 - A standby facility consisting of 29% of Rustenburg Platinum mines' attributable share of the cash flows from its 49% interest

MATERIAL ISSUES

in Bokoni Platinum Holdings (Proprietary) Limited (to be utilised for senior debt scheduled repayments of capitalised interest and capital).

Anooraq now owns and controls an effective 51% of Lebowa, Ga-Phasha, Boikgantsho and Kwanda. This transaction gives Anooraq control over the third-largest PGM resource base in South Africa.

- The disposal of Anglo Platinum's interest in the Booyensdal project and of its remaining 22.4% interest in Northam to Mvelaphanda Resources, for a total consideration of R3.7 billion. The proceeds for the disposal of Anglo Platinum's interest in the Booyensdal project were R2.1 billion. This consists of R1.6 billion for Booyensdal and R0.5 billion for 1.3 km strike length on Der Brochen. The R0.5 billion remains in escrow pending transfer. This resulted in a profit after tax on this transaction of R2 billion being recognised. This transaction closed
- in June 2009. Mvelaphanda Resources injected the Booyensdal project into Northam in return for Northam shares, resulting in Mvelaphanda Resources now having a 63% holding in Northam.
- The restructuring in December 2009 of the previous 50:50 BRPM Joint Venture. Anglo Platinum exchanged 17% of its interest in the BRPM Joint Venture for 25% interest in Lisinfo 223 (Proprietary) Limited (Lisinfo), a newly formed subsidiary of Royal Bafokeng Holdings (RBH). Lisinfo now holds a 67% interest in the BRPM Joint Venture. RBH now also manages the BRPM Joint Venture. It is anticipated that Lisinfo will list within the next 24 months. Prior to listing, Anglo Platinum will retain an effective 50% interest in the BRPM Joint Venture, but to facilitate the listing, Anglo Platinum will sell down its holding in the new company to an effective 43% interest in the BRPM Joint Venture.
- Anglo Platinum took a decision, in the course of 2008, to dispose of its interest in the Western Bushveld Joint

Venture (WBJV) to Wesizwe Platinum Limited (Wesizwe), an HDSA company and the sole shareholder of Africa Wide Mineral Prospecting and Exploration (Proprietary) Limited, the current 26% HDSA partner in the WBJV. The salient terms of the transaction are that Anglo Platinum will sell its interest in the WBJV to Wesizwe in exchange for 211.9 million shares in Wesizwe. The sale by Anglo Platinum enables a reorganisation of the assets held by both Platinum Group Metal RSA (Proprietary) Limited and Wesizwe, which will result in Wesizwe having a 100% interest in its core project while retaining a 26% interest in the remaining WBJV projects. The sale of Anglo Platinum's interest in the WBJV has therefore further enhanced the ownership of mining assets by HDSA companies. The agreements were signed on 8 December 2008 and the parties are busy fulfilling the last remaining suspensive conditions.

- A number of exploration joint-venture agreements have been entered into with HDSAs.

In addition to these empowerment transactions, Anglo Platinum is in partnership with:

- Aquarius Platinum Limited (with a 20% shareholding by the BEE company, Savannah Consortium) through its 100% held subsidiary Aquarius Platinum South Africa (Proprietary) Limited at the Kroondal and Marikana Platinum Mine.
- The Xstrata Kagiso Platinum Partnership (with an effective 13% interest in Mototolo by the BEE company, Kagiso Platinum Ventures).



MINING SCORECARD REFERENCE TABLE

Description	Summary of progress	See pg
Human resource development		
Has the Company implemented career paths for HDSA employees, including skills development plans?	Yes. Career paths are also aligned to the Company's leadership framework.	80 – 81
Has the Company developed systems through which empowerment groups can be mentored? ¹	Yes. Mentorship and coaching policies and procedures are in place.	82
Employment equity		
Has the Company published its employment equity plan and reported on its annual progress in meeting that plan?	Yes. The annual report is used for this purpose.	132
Has the Company established a plan to achieve a target for HDSA participation in management of 40% within five years and is it implementing the plan?	A plan was established and 48% was achieved at the end of 2009.	IAR 47
Has the Company identified a talent pool and is it fast-tracking it?	The talent pool has been identified across all levels and each talent pool employee has a development plan.	82
Has the Company established a plan to achieve the target for women's participation in mining of 10% within the five years and is it implementing it?	A plan was established and implemented and 10% was achieved.	IAR 47
Migrant labour		
Has the Company subscribed to government and industry agreements to ensure non-discrimination against foreign migrant labour? ²	Full compliance with government regulation on non-discrimination.	85 – 86
Mine community and rural development		
Has the Company cooperated in the formulation of integrated development plans and is the Company cooperating with government in the implementation of these plans for communities where mining takes place and for major labour-sending areas?	The Company has given input into the IDPs of the municipalities surrounding its operations and is implementing projects.	45 – 48
Has there been effort on the side of the Company to engage the local mine community and major labour-sending area communities? (Companies will be required to cite a pattern of consultation, indicate money expenditures and show a plan.)	Extensive engagement has taken place with mine communities and major labour-sending areas.	47 – 48

MATERIAL ISSUES

Description	Summary of progress	See pg
Housing and living conditions		
For Company-provided housing, has the mine, in consultation with stakeholders, established measures for improving the standard of housing, including the upgrading of hostels and conversion of hostels to family units, and promoted home-ownership options for mine employees?	The housing strategy has been adopted by organised labour as the key beneficiaries of the houses. All hostels have been converted. Promotion of home ownership programmes continues and plans are in place to build 20,000 homes in 10 years.	86 – 87
Companies will be required to indicate what they have done to improve housing, show a plan to progress the issue over time and demonstrate that they are implementing the plan.	1,000 housing units are being constructed in Rustenburg. The next project is planned for the Northam area.	86 – 87
For Company-provided nutrition, has the mine established measures for improving the nutrition of mine employees?	Comprehensive meal plans are in place and approved by professional dieticians.	–
Companies will be required to indicate what they have done to improve nutrition, show a plan to progress the issue over time and demonstrate that they are implementing the plan.	The public health department monitors nutritional aspects on an ongoing basis and suggests improvements based on expert opinion.	78
Procurement		
Has the mining company given HDSAs preferred-supplier status?	A system was established in 2004 and status is checked and assigned accordingly. R8,5 billion was spent on HDSA suppliers in 2009.	71 – 74
Has the mining company identified current levels of procurement from HDSA companies in terms of capital goods, consumables and services?	This was identified in 2004 and has been tracked each year since.	71 – 74
Has the mining company indicated a commitment to a progression of procurement from HDSA companies over a three- to five-year timeframe in terms of capital goods, consumables and services, and to what extent has the commitment been implemented?	A set of five-year targets were set in 2004 and annual progress has been monitored since then. The targets have been met each year.	71
Ownership and joint ventures		
Will the mining company achieve HDSA participation, in terms of ownership of equity or attributable units of production, of 15% in HDSA hands within five years and 26% within 10 years? ³	A number of transactions have been completed so as to achieve more than 26%.	41 – 42
Beneficiation		
Has the mining company identified its current level of beneficiation?	A beneficiation strategy was launched in 2009, involving government.	108 – 112
Has the mining company established its base-line level of beneficiation and indicated the extent that this will have to be grown to qualify for an offset?	The offset guidelines have not been finalised by the Department of Mineral Resources and therefore the Group cannot calculate what offset it qualifies for.	–
Reporting		
Has the Company reported in its annual report progress towards achieving its commitments?	Anglo Platinum considers this annual report to comply with this requirement.	–

Note: The Group has programmes in response to all mining sector scorecard requirements, except beneficiation offsets.

1. The mentoring of empowerment groups refers to the mining company's HDSA employees.
2. The Group has reviewed its policies to ensure there is no discrimination against foreign migrant workers.
3. Discussions to ensure that the 26% target is achieved are currently in progress.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

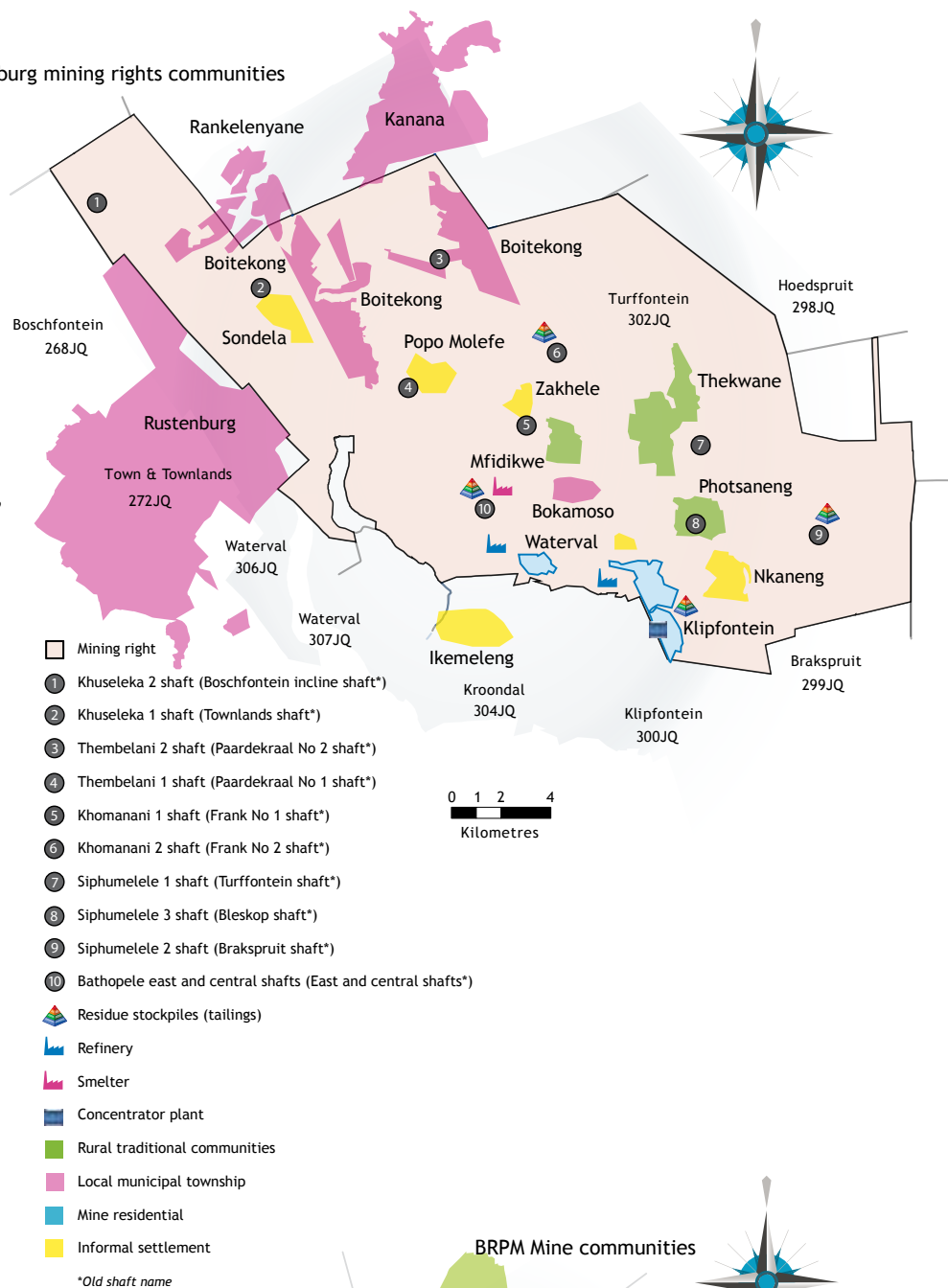
Anglo Platinum engages with a wide cross-section of stakeholders, including employees, investors, suppliers, contractors, the government and communities. A full list of our stakeholders and how we interact with them is included on page 122. Generally, we are of the view that our management of stakeholder relations is good.

Where we have fallen short in the past is in our proactive management of community engagement and relations. During 2009 our ability to engage with and develop communities effectively was significant bolstered through the appointment of a new resource in the form of community engagement and development managers at a head-of-department level at each operation.

Our approach to community engagement and development is determined by the socio-economic assessment toolkit (SEAT) process. The SEAT process is a methodology established by AAPlc that provides guidance on community engagement, how to conduct a social impact assessment and provides guidance on how to develop and implement a community development plan. All operations completed a SEAT process in 2009.

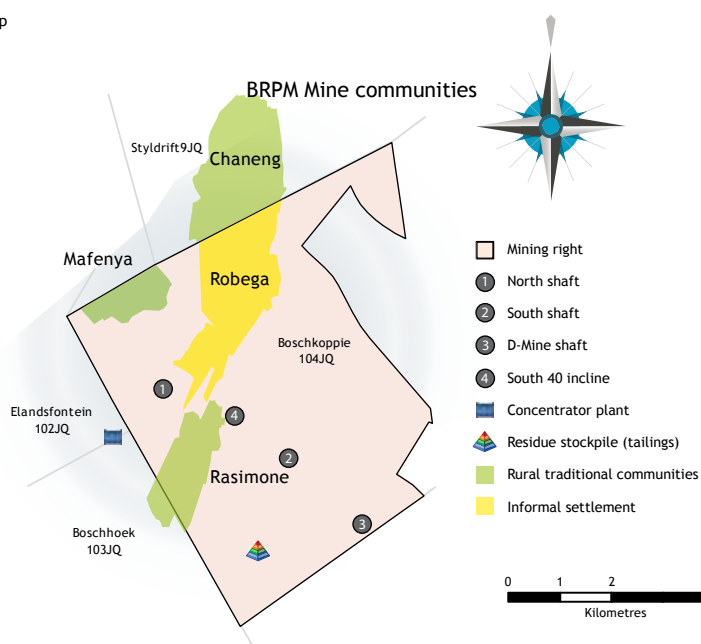
Despite this increase in resources, however, a number of key community issues continue to present material challenges to Anglo Platinum. Clearly, if we do not have good relations with our host communities, this may have an impact on our social licence to operate, and may even impact our ability to conduct and expand our operations.

Rustenburg mining rights communities



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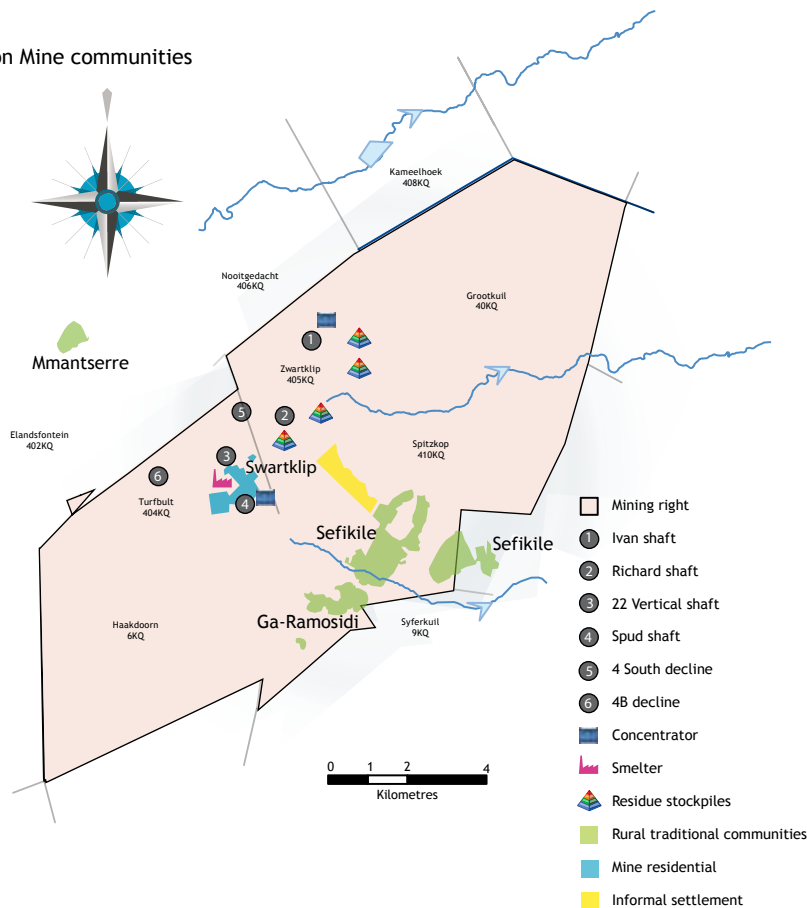
BRPM Mine communities



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MATERIAL ISSUES

Union Mine communities

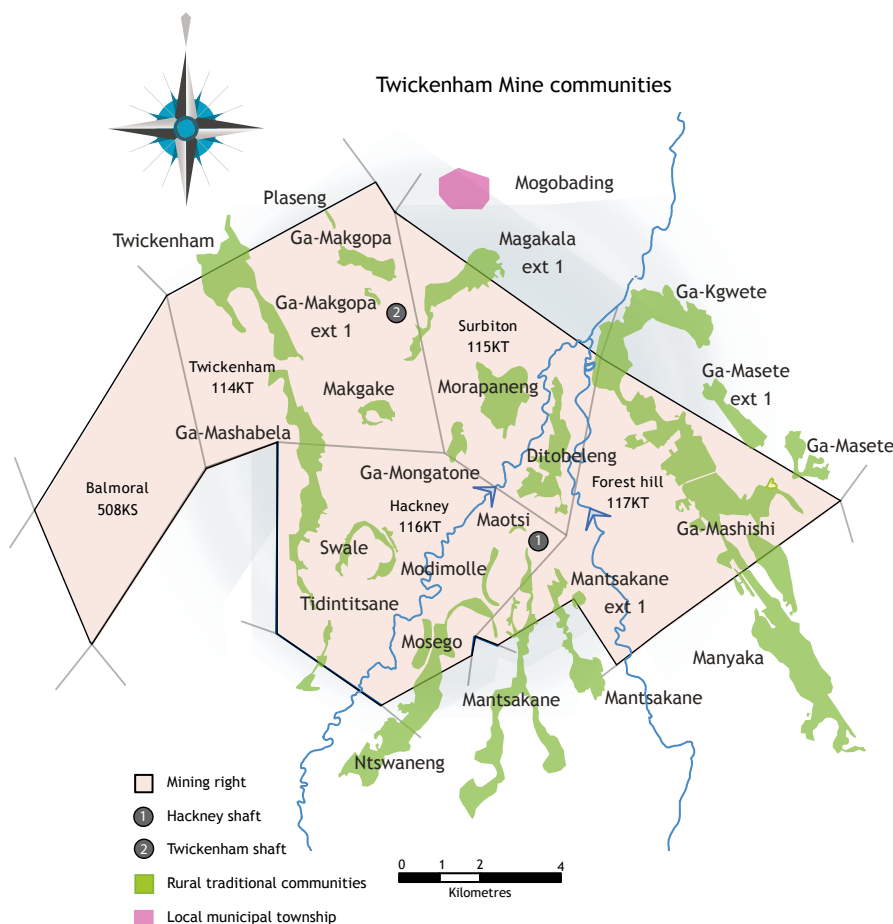


COMMUNITIES IN AND AROUND OUR WESTERN LIMB OPERATIONS

Anglo Platinum's Western Limb operations include the Rustenburg mining right area, the Bafokeng-Rasimone Joint Venture and Union Mine, all of which are situated in the North West province. The Amandelbult mines are also included in the Western Limb, and are situated in the Limpopo province. The surrounding communities are listed on page 129 and 130. These communities fall under the Bojanala and Waterberg district municipalities and the Rustenburg, Moses Kotane and Thabazimbi local municipalities.

Most of the communities are rural settlements, with the exception of communities around Rustenburg, as shown on the maps on page 45. The unemployment rates for the Bojanala and Waterberg district municipalities are 37% and 26% respectively. For both regions mining is the major economic contributor.

Twickenham Mine communities



COMMUNITIES IN AND AROUND OUR EASTERN LIMB OPERATIONS

The Eastern Limb mines comprise, from west to east, Mogalakwena, Bokoni and Twickenham. All three fall within the Limpopo province (refer to the map on the front cover). Mogalakwena, the most northerly of the three, is somewhat isolated from Lebowa and Twickenham. It falls within a different district municipality, the Waterberg District Municipality, while the other two are found within the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality. The communities neighbouring these mines have much in common, although the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality is much more impoverished than Waterberg: according to the municipal IDPs, it was the sixth-most deprived municipality in South Africa during the period 2005 to 2006. Analysis of conditions at the local level shows an

Mogalakwena Mine communities

even closer match in terms of social and economic deprivation. Mogalakwena Mine falls within the Mogalakwena Local Municipality, which, compared with the Waterberg District in general, has higher rates of unemployment, lower rates of education and substandard water and sanitation. A similar picture is encountered for the two mines in the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality. In this instance, communities live either in the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality (Modikwa Mine) or in the Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality (Twickenham Platinum Mine).

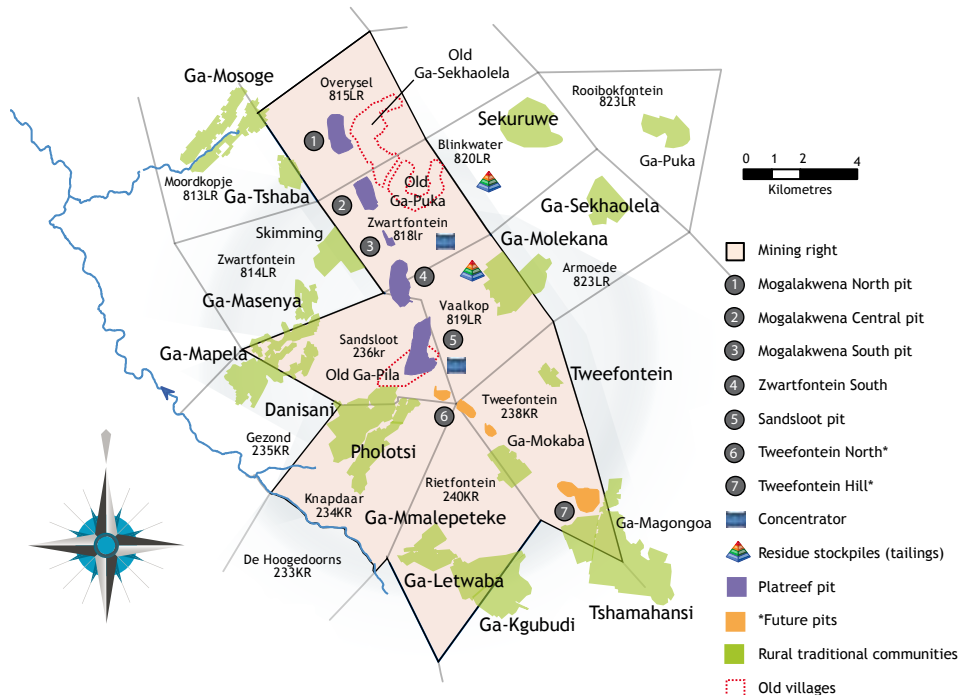
What the demographic data for these areas show is that the communities who live close to our Eastern Limb operations are deeply underdeveloped. People in these communities require education, jobs and upliftment. There are often expectations that our operations will be able to provide for, and uplift, all these communities.

Please refer to the section on stakeholder engagement on pages 129 to 130 for a list of the communities we engage with within the local municipalities.

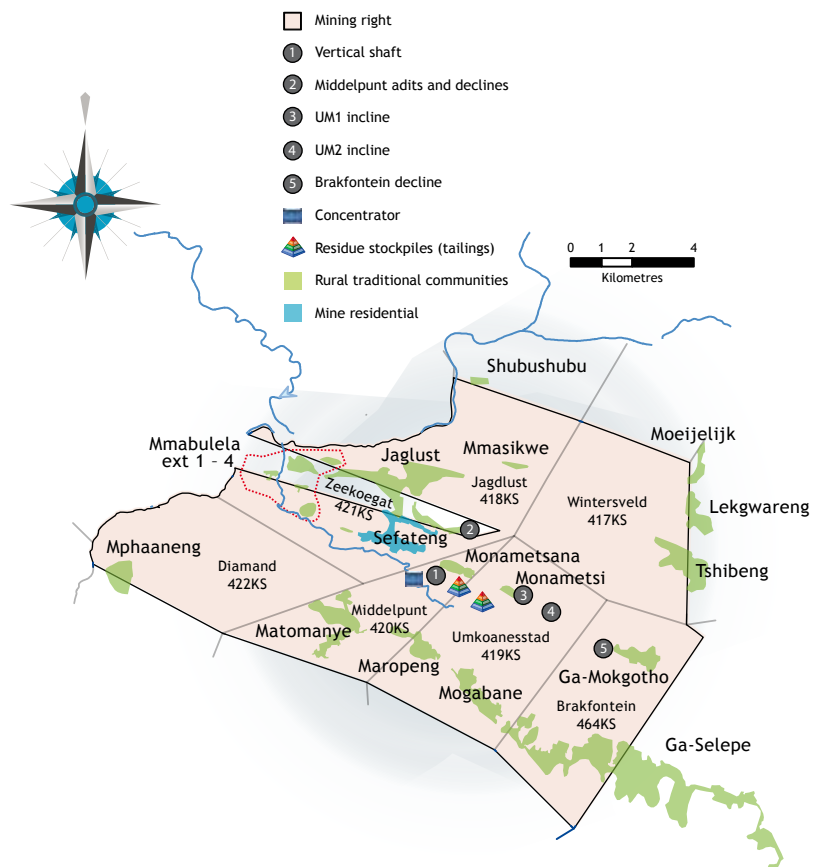
HOW WE ENGAGE WITH COMMUNITIES

Engagement with our host communities begins at the project phase, during the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process. Public meetings and open days are held with communities to inform them about proposed developments and to enable the Company to become aware of issues the communities themselves are concerned about. This information is formally captured, and is addressed in the project's EIA reports for each development.

At the EIA stage every effort is made to ensure that we are engaging with legitimate community leaders and



Bokoni Mine communities



MATERIAL ISSUES

structures, so that we can be assured that due process is being followed. Some of the communities in which we operate have not previously experienced mining processes and activities. They are not necessarily aware of their rights in the environmental impact assessment process, or of the types of issues they are entitled to raise at community and public meetings. Consultants are employed to inform the communities of their rights and obligations throughout the process, and to ensure that the key issues are identified.

In some instances the community may ask for legal advice as part of the process, as happened with the Motlhotlo resettlement. Communities without the financial resources to pay for legal advice may also ask the Company to fund the appointment of a legal adviser.

Once operations are in production, community engagement forums are established to enable us to interact with our host communities. All our operations have some form of community engagement forum in place. The terms of reference and the effectiveness of these forums within Anglo Platinum differ from operation to operation. Not all our operations have had formal complaint mechanisms in place, and clearly this has resulted in frustration within communities at times. Recognised as a material weakness in our community engagement and response processes, this need was addressed in 2009, through the development of formal grievance mechanisms and processes in consultation with the local communities.

SURFACE LEASES

While Anglo Platinum has the mining rights to mine the minerals below the surface, in many areas it does not own

the surface and enters into lease agreements with the landowners. In many areas where the Company operates, the land is communal and the legal right to the land is held in trust and administered by the Minister of Land Affairs on behalf of the community. The current status of the leases with communities is shown in the table on page 51.

Discussions to finalise the surface leases are ongoing.

KEY ISSUES ARISING WITH COMMUNITIES IN 2009

This section summarises the key issues that arose in respect of our host communities in 2009, and provides information on how the issue is being managed. Many of these issues received media attention.

Mogalakwena – Motlhotlo resettlement

A full background to the Motlhotlo resettlement is provided in the document entitled ‘Mogalakwena Mine Resettlement Update – A general update on community issues’, which is available at http://www.angloplatinum.com/pdf/mogalakwena_resettlement_update_november_2009.pdf.

The Motlhotlo resettlement process remained a key issue in 2009. Only nine families moved in 2009, bringing the total number of relocated families to 892 out of a total of 956. The remaining 64 families are all members of the Motlhotlo Relocation Resistance Committee formed in January 2008 and have refused to relocate in line with the ‘one-on-one’ agreements they originally signed.

Their chief grievances and demands are as follows:

- The agreements under which the resettlement has been undertaken should be renegotiated to include:
 - an equity stake in the mine;
 - greater compensation for reviewed loss of land; and
 - preferential employment at the mine.
- Current engagement structures should be disbanded to allow the committee to be formally recognised and new structures to be elected.
- An independent audit needs to be carried out on the socio-economic impact of mining activities.
- An audit needs to be done of section 21 companies and traditional authorities.
- Anglo Platinum must provide detailed disclosure of its social and labour plans.
- There must be additional compensation for the loss of ploughing fields.
- Fodder and adequate water must be supplied by the Company.
- Transportation to the new schools of children remaining in the old village must be guaranteed.
- Anglo Platinum must apologise for the harm caused by the resettlement and the mine.

The Department of Mineral Resources has set up a task team to address these grievances and Anglo Platinum will work with this task team to resolve these issues.

In addition to this, an independent post-relocation review was conducted by the international mining consulting company, Environmental Resources Management (ERM), in the first half of 2009. The findings and recommendations of the review have been shared with stakeholders and are included at the end of this section, on page 54.

Creating sustainable livelihoods for resettled communities

The R9,6 million Groenfontein Veggies farming project in Ga-Pila, Limpopo, was officially launched in November. The farm, a yardstick for future farming initiatives in the country, is a joint project between the Sterkfontein community, Mogalakwena Mine and GENIS Consultants.

The project benefits the community by providing employment and fresh produce such as tomatoes, peppers, green beans, musk melons, sweet potatoes, lettuces, cabbages, beetroot and herbs.

Groenfontein employs 200 people and benefits 1,160 people in the community.

The project uses 'net houses' in which to grow the produce. Net farming is a very effective farming method, yielding up to 400 tonnes per hectare compared with 150 tonnes on a conventional farm. The vegetables are being organically produced, as chemicals are not required to control pests or stimulate growth. The titanium netting controls infrared and ultraviolet light, which play an important role in plant growth, and isolates the crops against insects.

Produce is sold to local retailers, wholesalers and fresh produce markets, while herbs are exported to eastern Europe.

Mary-Jane Morifi, executive head: corporate affairs at Anglo Platinum, says: "Groenfontein Veggies is a benchmark pilot project for community development in Limpopo and is already proving to be successful. This project demonstrates Anglo Platinum's commitment to valuing and caring for stakeholders around our operations, and the power of public-private partnerships with our social partners in uplifting local communities in a sustainable manner."

Benefits for the local community include:

- farm employee and community ownership;
- food security;
- formal training in human resources, agriculture, marketing, quality control and first aid;
- career planning for employees;
- a school-feeding programme for the orphans in the community; and
- the development of food gardens.



MATERIAL ISSUES

Mogalakwena – Blinkwater farm Lease

In November 2009 Jubilee South Africa accused Anglo Platinum of “bulldozing Sekuruwe community’s mealie fields”. Anglo Platinum is of the view that Jubilee misrepresented the situation.

The facts are that Anglo Platinum has a registered lease over the land in question. It has paid the community double the value of the land and has further compensated individual community members for loss of livelihood for a 10-year period.

Anglo Platinum started negotiating with the community of Sekuruwe in early 2006, for the use of a portion of the farm Blinkwater to establish a tailings dam. The Company was interested in leasing only about 350 to 400 hectares of a 790-hectare farm portion, but the community did not want to split the land and requested that Anglo Platinum lease the entire 790 hectares. The land was then valued at R1.7 million by the community’s own independent assessor. Following this, Anglo Platinum found alternative land to give to the community. Although this was valued at more than double the value of Blinkwater (ie R3.5 million), it was the only land available for purchase. The community rejected the land in favour of cash, and in March 2008 the Company paid R3.5 million in compensation for the leased area into a trust account earning interest for the community. Annual rental of R194,000 had also been agreed on, with five years’ rental paid upfront as per the community’s request.

In addition to paying the community for the land, the Company paid compensation to those community members who had land use rights and access to the land. These families were paid a total of R4.6 million for loss of livelihood for a 10-year period.

Anglo Platinum also agreed to do the following:

- Assist the community with the additional pumping and storage of water (this project has been completed).
- In partnership with the Department of Health and Welfare, establish a clinic in the community. (Financial payments will be made instead, as the department feels that local population numbers do not warrant setting up and maintaining a new clinic, especially since one is already available within a reasonable travelling distance.)
- Source at least 30% of the labour to be utilised on the new tailings dam and the expansion project from the local communities.

Anglo Platinum thus has a valid lease for the Blinkwater farm. The area was prepared for operations, and drilling commenced on 17 November 2009 and was completed on 23 November. As far as the Company is aware, no ploughing took place during this period. Work on the area recommenced during the week of 1 December, after it was disrupted by some community members.

Anglo Platinum has had numerous engagements with the community, during which it has explained the processes that led to the lease agreements. It has also informed the community of the compensation paid and has circulated copies of the lease agreements for review. Engagement with the community will continue.

Mogalakwena – Ga-Molekana water contamination

In March 2008 Anglo Platinum was accused by ActionAid of contaminating the drinking water of two schools in Ga-Molekana with nitrates. As soon as Anglo Platinum was made aware of the allegation of raised nitrate levels in the

water, it helped to supply potable water to the schools. It also commissioned a scientific study to determine the cause of the elevated nitrate levels.

The study, conducted by the University of the Free State’s Institute for Groundwater Studies (IGS), made use of the most sophisticated methods available, including isotope analysis. This showed that mining was not the source of the nitrate contamination. Additional research and isotope testing were conducted in 2009 by the Company. These confirmed that the mine’s water is not contaminating the Ga-Molekana community’s water.

Mogalakwena – Sekuruwe grave relocation

The background to the issue of the Sekuruwe grave relocation was provided in our Sustainable Development Report for 2008, which is available on www.angloplatinum.com. In summary, a dispute arose at the farm Blinkwater, where graves belonging to the Sekuruwe community were being relocated from the site onto which the tailings dam for the Mogalakwena North project is to be extended. It is alleged that the funeral services company that was subcontracted to remove the remains from the graves used mechanical means and excavated too deep, as a result digging up human remains from graves that were more than 600 years old.

The Company commissioned an extensive review of the Sekuruwe grave relocation process, which included the full involvement of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). Following Anglo Platinum’s appointment onto the project of SAHRA’s recommended forensic anthropologist, Professor Marina Steyn of the University of Pretoria, SAHRA immediately issued (on 26 May 2009) the necessary permits for remedial work to go ahead on the 20 Sekuruwe-

Issue	Owner of surface	Status
Rustenburg – RE and Ptn 1 of Boschkoppe 104JQ	Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN) land. R75/ha/annum	Approved by RBN – Awaiting ministerial approval
Rustenburg – Ptn 2 of Klipfontein 300JQ	Mokhatle tribe – Part of RBN	Approved by RBN – Awaiting ministerial approval
Rustenburg – Portions 5, 6, 7 & 8 of Hoedspruit 298JQ	RBN	Approved by RBN – Awaiting ministerial approval
Rustenburg – Portion of Turfontein 302JQ	Mokhatle tribe – Part of RBN	Approved by RBN – Awaiting ministerial approval
Rustenburg – Portion of Klipgat 281JQ	Mokhatle tribe – Part of RBN	Approved by RBN – Awaiting ministerial approval
Rustenburg – Portion of Boschfontein 268JQ	RBN	Approved by RBN – Awaiting ministerial approval
Union – Portions of Turfbult 404KQ	State on behalf of Bakgatla	The Bojanala District Land Reform Office has traced the original resolution taken by the Bakgatla (it was misplaced for a period). The lease has not been screened by the DLA legal office and has not been signed by the Minister. A full submission will be made to the Minister
Union – Portion 2 of Spitskop 410 KQ	State on behalf of Bakgatla	Same as above
Union – Portions of Haakdoorn 6JQ	State on behalf of Bakgatla	Same as above
BRPM – Portion 1 of Boschkoppe 104JQ	State on behalf of RBN	Ministerial signature required. Short-term lease in place. R75/ha/annum
Mogalakwena – Portion of Zwartfontein 818LR	State on behalf of Langa tribe	Original lease signed with the former Lebowa government. New lease negotiated with Kgosisigadi, awaiting approval from Department of Land Affairs' Polokwane regional office. Submitted to Minister on 5 May 2009
Mogalakwena – Portion of Overysel 815LR	State on behalf of Langa tribe	Original lease signed with the former Lebowa government. New lease negotiated with Kgosisigadi. Ministerial approval awaited. Submitted on 5 May 2009
Mogalakwena – Portion of Vaalkop 819LR	State on behalf of Mapela tribe	Original lease signed with the former Lebowa government. The mine has encroached onto the land and Richard Spoor has in the past attempted to have the leases set aside
Twickenham – Portion of Twickenham 114KT	State	Department of Land Affairs (DLA) has requested that land ownership be clarified via a 'land audit'
Twickenham – Portion of Hackney 116KT	State	DLA has requested land ownership be clarified via a "land audit"
Twickenham – Portion of Forest Hill 117KT	State	Lease agreements have been approved by the Limpopo State Land Disposal Committee and have been forwarded to the DLA in Pretoria for signature – DLA to ask Minister to sign
Twickenham – Portion of Waterkop 113KT	Bapedi	DLA to clarify ownership by means of a land audit. Lease agreements have been approved by the Limpopo State Land Disposal Committee and have been forwarded to the DLA in Pretoria for signature
Twickenham – Portions 2, 3 & 5 of Mecklenburg 112KT	Bapedi, State and Tubatse Municipality	DLA to clarify ownership by means of a land audit. Lease agreements have been approved by the Limpopo State Land Disposal Committee and have been forwarded to the DLA in Pretoria for signature
Palmietfontein 24KS	Reboile Trust	Long-term lease concluded and notarially executed in respect of the Polokwane Smelter site
Driekop 253KT	State on behalf of Mohlala Tribal Authority	Awaiting tribal resolution to finalise lease agreement in respect of the exploration camp
Schildpadnest 385KQ	Baphalani community	Long-term lease concluded and notarially executed in respect of the surface area required for mining infrastructure

MATERIAL ISSUES

Blinkwater-SAHRA graves involved. Work on the site commenced on 28 May 2009. During June Anglo Platinum, in conjunction with the stakeholders involved, put together a draft plan for remedial work on all 149 Blinkwater graves to ensure a comprehensive remedial process was followed. In July approval was obtained from the Premier's Office and the municipality for the rollout of the work, which then began on 13 July. Remedial work on all the graves is largely complete and a reburial and cleansing ceremony will be held at the new burial site in 2010.

Mogalakwena legal actions

Richard Spoor, a human rights lawyer based in South Africa, has over several years attempted to stop the lawful operation and development of Mogalakwena Mine on behalf of his clients. These attempts have been based on various grounds, but none has been successful.

There were no new actions in 2009. A breakdown of previous cases can be found in our 2008 Sustainable Development Report.

In 2006 an interdict application and action for damages was instituted by, among others, Anglo Platinum against Mr Richard Spoor. It was instituted premised on defamatory words and/or statements published and/or caused to be published by Mr Spoor against Anglo Platinum and others. It has been consolidated for hearing and has been set down for trial during the period 1 to 19 February 2010.

Twickenham – Magobading

Three main issues have arisen at Twickenham in respect of host communities. They relate to the payment for surface leases; repair work to 14 poorly constructed houses at Mogobading; and the recruitment of local community members to work at the mine. In addition, at the Mogobading relocated village the stormwater control has been found to be inadequate and the Enviro Loo system has collapsed as a result of poor maintenance. A community committee has been established to represent the interests of the community and agree on the solutions. The 14 houses were rebuilt and the stormwater control

improved at the Company's cost during 2009.

Leases – Twickenham

Nine tribal authorities and community groups in the Twickenham mining area received donations in excess of R9 million in 2008. This was the first of two donations to be deposited in trusts that have been established for community upliftment projects.

At the request of the communities, the R20 million Anglo Platinum donation will be equally split between a trust for the area and nine community trusts – for the Magadimane Ntweng, Mashishi, Phasha Makgalanoto, Nareng Thokwane, Mampa, Mashabela, Phashaskraal, Swazi Mnyamane and Makgopa communities.

The R20 million was agreed on between the communities, Anglo Platinum and the departments of Land Affairs and Minerals and Energy in 2000, and half of the donations plus interest was released in 2008. As part of the initial agreement, Anglo Platinum pays rent for the land and made a once-off payment to compensate the communities for loss of agricultural income.

In 2009 the Minister approved three of the leases (over portions of the farm Forest Hill 117KT, Hackney 116KT and Twickenham 114KT). These leases are now in the process of being notarially executed and registered. The other three leases, over portions of Surbiton 115KT, Mecklenburg 112KT and Waterkop 113KT, are subject to a departmental land rights enquiry which has been completed and has recommended that the Minister approve and sign the leases. The Minister's decision on these three applications is awaited.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Company co-funded and assisted with a number of community development projects in 2009. Details of our community development projects are included in the community development section of this report, on page 88. A separate brochure providing details of Anglo Platinum's community development projects is available on the Company's internet site, at www.angloplatinum.com. Altogether 8% of pretax profit was spent on community development.

Overview of the Mogalakwena Mine Motlhotlo community resettlement

In order for Mogalakwena Mine to secure land for mining infrastructure and to prevent safety and environmental impacts from affecting the community, Anglo Platinum was required to relocate the Ga-Sekhaolela and Ga-Puka communities (collectively known as Motlhotlo). The list below provides a summary overview of what the Motlhotlo resettlement project has entailed and what Anglo Platinum has provided for:

- Extensive consultation with the affected communities over a prolonged period.
- The resettlement initiated with 100% homeowner sign-off in the form of one-on-one agreements.
- The development of bulk and reticulated infrastructure in the new village in line with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry's 'Water supply design guidelines', Eskom's electrification standards and specifications, and the requirements of the municipal engineers. Infrastructure included bulk/raw water, water supply reticulation, sanitation and solid waste removal, roads and stormwater drains, the structural design of house foundations, electrical distribution and reticulation, and electrical services for buildings.
- The replacement principle was based on a 'like-for-like' basis. As a minimum, however, in most instances the replacement or compensation was a substantial improvement.
- Two asset audits were done in the old villages to determine accurately what assets the individual households had, one in May 2002 and the other in September 2002 (for a final verification).
- The development of 956 new houses to a minimum standard specified in the Department of Housing's 'Guidelines for Human Settlement, Planning and Design'.
- The development of other structures such as shops, schools and a clinic.
- Compensation for loss of surface access to farmers.
- The relocation of some 2,300 graves.
- Financial compensation for immovable assets, eg fruit trees.
- The payment of a R20,000 settling-in allowance per household following relocation.
- A 'land-for-land' exchange and the donation of additional farms.
- The development of 700 hectares of maize fields for use by the community.
- A brick-making plant donated to the community.
- It is agreed that the communities will be paid an amount of R5 million each upon Anglo Platinum being given a vacant occupation of the land. Thereafter R2 million will be paid per annum for five years. These trust accounts will be set up upon vacant occupation.
- 30% of the new workforce would come from the affected communities.
- Throughout the project Anglo Platinum paid for expenses incurred

by the community as a result of the resettlement, including the community's legal adviser's fees, and stipends to the trustees of the section 21 companies, the operational teams and the community liaison officers.

- The amount budgeted for the project was R675 million in nominal terms, while the amount spent to date is closer to R770 million.
- All construction on the new villages was completed in March 2009.

In late 2008 Anglo Platinum appointed ERM to conduct a review of the resettlement processes undertaken at Ga-Pila and Motlhotlo near the Mogalakwena Mine, formerly known as the Potgietersrust Platinum Mine. ERM used the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement as the benchmark for this review.

The key objectives of the assessment were to review Anglo Platinum's performance in the resettlement activities carried out to date against current best practice in order to identify key strengths and weaknesses (and associated lessons learnt), but also to lay the foundations for sustainable and informed actions moving forward by developing a set of practical recommendations to Anglo Platinum based on the review findings.

The findings of the review were based on extensive stakeholder testimony relating to their experience of the resettlement process. This involved interviewing a broad sample of interested and affected stakeholders over a six-month period (December to May). The resulting report, which is being finalised, is due to be publicly released in the first quarter of 2010.

MATERIAL ISSUES

ERM Ga-Pila and Motlhotlo resettlement review findings

Looking back: Key findings

The looking-back component of the research identified a number of strengths and weaknesses in Anglo Platinum's management of the resettlement processes at Ga-Pila and Motlhotlo. Based on the evidence available to ERM at the time of the research, the review found the Ga-Pila resettlement to be broadly not aligned with IFC Performance Standard 5. Although some strengths were noted in the more technical and physical aspects of the resettlement (eg land acquisition by fair and legal means; a degree of consultation with and participation by affected parties; the provision of adequate replacement of property; land-based compensation and, associated with this, security of tenure; the provision of physical support with the actual move; and the objective of seeking to improve living conditions), the overall resettlement was undermined by inadequate management of the less tangible and ultimately more complex social and community relations aspects of resettlement (eg the negotiation for land rights, and the original decision to move; the ongoing management of expectations; the lack of responsiveness to a changing social environment (emerging resistance); the poor management of grievances and the emotional impact of resettlement; and inadequate attention to the restoration of livelihoods).

In the case of Motlhotlo, the review found that significant improvements and learnings from Ga-Pila had been applied to make the process much more closely aligned with the IFC standard in many aspects. Key strengths related to improved implementation of household audits and the valuation of assets; grievance procedures for compensation and household defects; the overall quality of the replacement houses; and key aspects of service provision.

In spite of these improvements, weaknesses were noted in a number of areas, including the following: inadequate

consideration of vulnerable groups; restoration but not significant improvement of livelihoods; poor post-resettlement development planning; lack of systematic monitoring and evaluation procedures suitable for a resettlement process; shortcomings in the representative bodies established to represent affected residents during the resettlement; lack of mechanisms to resolve disputes in an impartial manner; and inadequate consideration of the emotional impacts of resettlement.

On balance, the Motlhotlo resettlement process is considered to be broadly aligned with IFC Performance Standard 5.



The review acknowledges that in the case of Ga-Pila, the best-practice resettlement principles outlined in today's International Standards were not in currency or as widely recognised or employed as they are now. In this way the review of Ga-Pila, specifically, is effectively assessing Anglo Platinum's

performance against today's standard, one which did not exist at the time.

Looking forward: Major themes for action

The Looking Forward findings were organised into broad themes for improvement and action. These include:

- trust- and relationship-building;
- stakeholder engagement (strategy and systems);
- Anglo Platinum's internal organisational capacity to manage community/social issues;
- integrated post-resettlement development planning and livelihoods restoration; and
- compensation and other unfinished business.

The intention of these themes is to 'look forward' to ways in which to improve relations between Anglo Platinum and its stakeholders, and, importantly, to improve community livelihoods and quality of life in the affected settlements.

ENVIRONMENT — ENERGY CLIMATE CHANGE, EMISSIONS AND WATER

ENERGY

Overview

For a number of reasons, energy is becoming an increasingly important business driver. Firstly, energy efficiency is needed to make the best possible use of dwindling fossil energy resources. Secondly, security of supply is critical for continued production. Thirdly, there is increased awareness worldwide and in South Africa regarding the responsible management of mining's carbon footprint in response to global climate change concerns.

Compared with 2008, 2009 was a relatively good year with respect to the availability of electricity, and no blackouts or significant power interruptions occurred during the year. This was mostly the result of Eskom's recovery from its coal-supply problems, and of lower demand as a result of the economic downturn. However, with the more positive economic outlook for 2010 the demand for electricity is expected to increase, and this may result in interruptions in power supply.

Continued focus is being placed on energy-efficiency projects owing to the interruptions experienced in early 2008 and the global emphasis on being more energy-efficient. Details of these projects are included in the case study on page 58.

Overall energy-efficiency performance

In the past, the overall energy-efficiency performance of the Company was calculated by dividing the total energy consumption of the managed operations by the total refined ounces of precious metals produced through the precious

metal refinery. In 2009 this intensity decreased when compared with that for 2008, by 9% to 5.39 GJ/oz. This calculation, however, is strongly influenced by the fact that an increasing portion of total precious metal production is derived from concentrate from non-managed operations, meaning that the significant energy consumption associated with mining and with concentrating the concentrate is not included in the calculation.

A more realistic calculation for overall energy efficiency is to calculate the efficiency of the managed mining and concentrating operations separately, by dividing the energy consumption at these operations by the precious metal ounces produced by them alone. Energy intensity is then calculated separately for smelting and refining, as their energy consumption divided by the total production of precious metal. Added

together, the two energy intensities give us a single intensity that is a fair measure of the Company's overall energy-intensity performance.

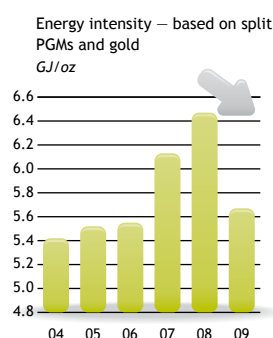
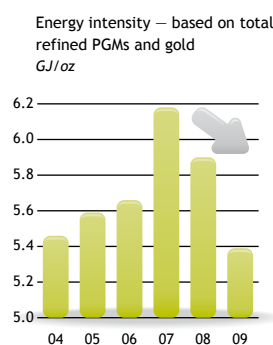
It is clear from these results that the energy efficiency of the Company was deteriorating until 2008, mostly as the result of the secondary drivers associated with the mining operations and the downward-trending ore grade. Despite these issues, the Group managed to improve its overall energy intensity by 14% to 5.64 GJ/oz between 2008 and 2009, thanks mainly to its energy-saving initiatives. (See the case study on energy savings on page 58.)

Energy footprint

The diagram on page 56 illustrates the total energy footprint for our managed operations in 2009. In absolute terms, our total energy consumption decreased by 7% to 23.7 PJ in 2009 (25.4 PJ in 2008). The concentrators, smelters and refineries reported an increase in energy use of 5% compared with the previous year, while mining energy use decreased by 21%. This ensued from reduced production at Mogalakwena Mine and the fact that Bokoni Platinum Mine Joint Venture figures are reported until June 2009 only.

Mining operations remain the largest user of energy, followed by smelting and concentrating. At only 11% of the total, the refineries use the least energy. Key energy users at mining operations are compressors, winders, pumps, and ventilation and cooling systems. At the concentrators, the key energy users are crushing, milling, flotation and tailings operations.

The total direct energy consumption for our managed operations decreased by 17%, from 6.2 PJ in 2008 to 5.15 PJ in 2009. This was the consequence of reduced production at Mogalakwena



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Mine, of only six months of data being reported for Bokoni Platinum Mine Joint Venture, and of two shafts at Rustenburg being closed during 2009. Direct consumption by primary energy sources includes coal, petrol, diesel, paraffin, light fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gas. These direct energy sources account for 22% of the total energy use of the Company.

The total indirect energy consumption for our managed operations decreased by 3%, from 19.2 PJ in 2008 to 18.55 PJ in 2009. The main reasons for this were the same as those for the reduction in our direct energy consumption (see above). Our sole source of indirect energy consumption by primary source comes from the electricity supplied by Eskom, and represented 78% of the total energy consumed by the Company.

While Eskom's power conservation programme (PCP) did not progress during 2009, it is expected to do so

during 2010 as spare generation capacity diminishes owing to growth in electricity demand. We have developed a management process to ensure that our PCP targets are met.

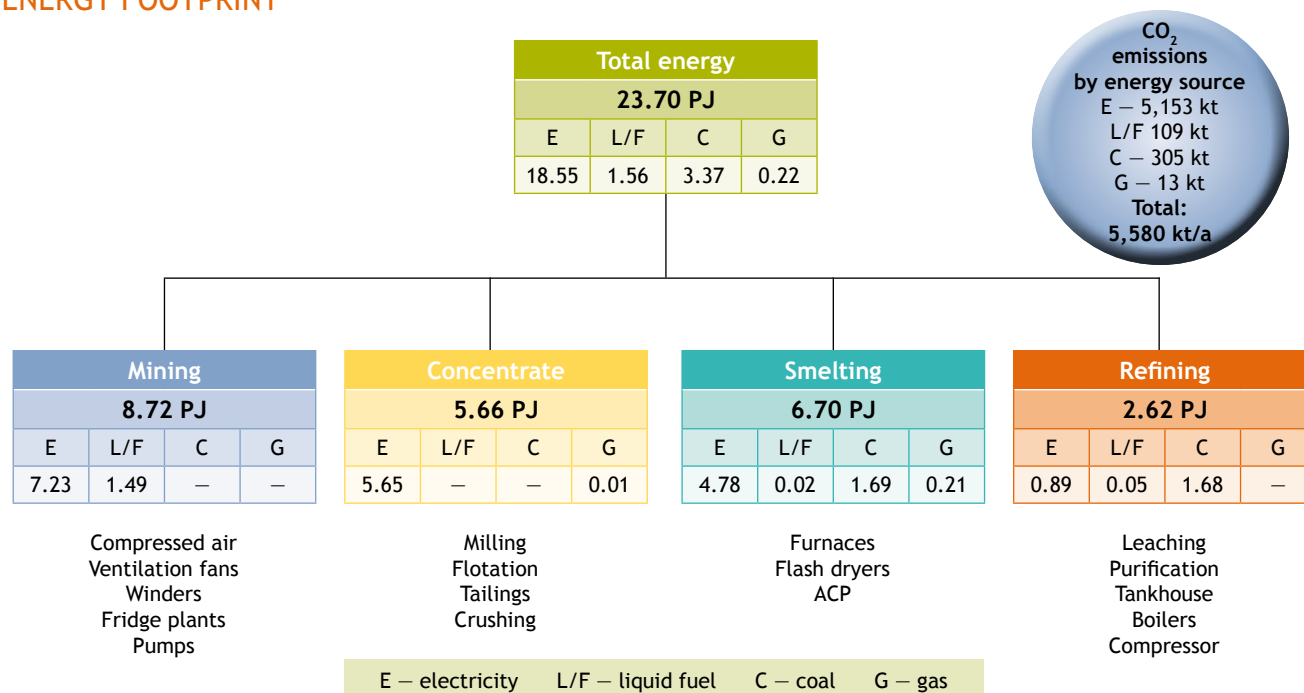
Usage of renewable energy

Significant progress was made in the use of renewable energy sources during 2009. Further to the installation of solar water heaters during 2008 at the Mototolo Concentrator and the Brakfontein shaft at the Bokoni Platinum Mine Joint Venture change-houses, heat pumps were installed at the change-houses at both shafts at the Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) during 2009. Heat pumps had recently been classified as a renewable energy source, because they use ambient heat as their energy source. The success of the BRPM installation led to a decision to instal heat pumps at the mines based in Rustenburg, Tumela and Dishaba, with an Eskom demand-

side management project registered for the purpose. While Eskom has also announced a subsidy scheme for domestic retrofits of solar water heaters, the heat pump installations are currently cheaper and are therefore the preferred option at present. A study is also being done at Union Mine to instal heat pumps at both change-houses and the mine houses in the village. These installations will be completed in 2010.

A total of 137 solar water-heaters from selected domestic suppliers were tested at the Amandelbult village to assess their acceptance by the home occupants. A feasibility study on the use of concentrated solar power was completed by Anglo American plc, and led to a decision to proceed with further pilot study work at other operations. The possible inclusion of a solar-powered refrigeration plant will be investigated at the Amandelbult 4 shaft project when this is reinstated in future.

ENERGY FOOTPRINT



Energy consumption modelling and targets

During 2009 Anglo Platinum completed an extensive analysis of its energy consumption data. The analysis resulted in a modelling capability that allows us to estimate future energy consumption per operation, as a function of the following parameters:

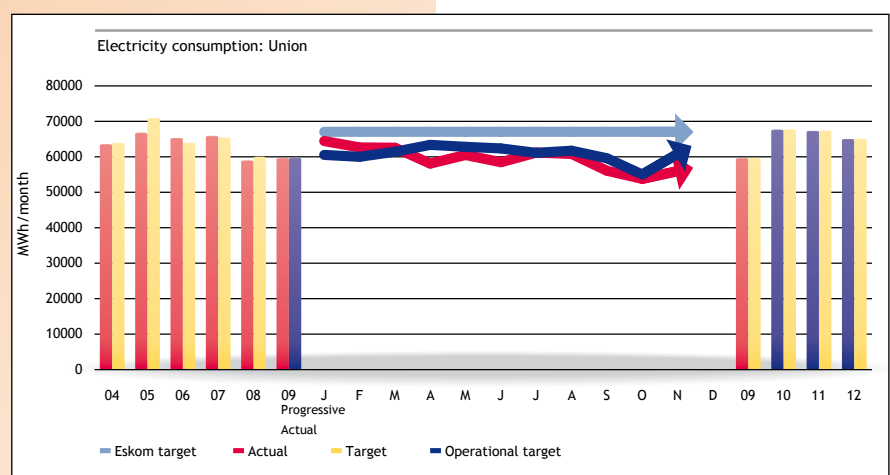
- Primary drivers. (Throughput production values, eg milled tonnes for concentrators.)
- The proportion of fixed versus variable consumption, for instance the percentage of total energy consumption dependent on monthly fluctuations in production figures. (For mining activities it has been found that as much as 80% of energy consumption is production-independent, whereas for smelting the proportion drops to around 30%.)
- Secondary drivers. (The only significant secondary driver found was the effect of the increased depth or distance of mining activities, which requires more ventilation and transport. These were found nominally to increase the energy consumption intensities of the mining activities, by up to 4% per annum.)

The accuracy of the model was verified using electricity data from all operations for the period 2004 to 2009. With this capability, it was possible to set sensible and measurable energy consumption targets per operation. Two sets of electricity consumption targets are calculated per operation. A long-term target was mechanistically calculated to achieve a linear progression over a 10-year period, accomplishing an overall 15% reduction by 2014 of energy consumption relative to a 2004 baseline adjusted for primary and secondary drivers. A second, operational, target was calculated per operation, based on the long-term target but taking into account specifics per operation.

The graph below depicts electricity targets and actual consumption data for the combined operations (mine, concentrator and smelter) at Union. The targets are in yellow and the operational targets are in dark blue. Actual consumption data are depicted in red. In the case of Union, the targets have mostly been met since 2004 and therefore the operational targets into the future coincide almost exactly with the targets. Added on this graph is a further target (in light blue), based on Eskom's allocated electricity for these operations.

Similar targets for electricity consumption have been calculated for all Anglo Platinum operations using the methodology described above.

Similar target sets are to be developed during 2010 for other key energy sources such as diesel and coal.



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Energy-efficiency projects



Energy-efficient lighting

The installation of energy-efficient lamps at all mines (at both above-ground and underground installations) began in 2006 and was completed in April 2009. The project involved the installation of specially designed compact fluorescent lamps in place of the previously used incandescent lamps, and the retrofitting of old magnetic ballast-controlled fluorescent lamps with new energy-efficient electronic lamps. A total of 184,619 lamps was replaced (39,513 on surface and 145,106 underground), resulting in an audited saving of 9.755 MW. This project was done with financial assistance from the Eskom demand-side management (DSM) project.

Compressed air optimisation

Following the optimisation of the air compressors in the Company, which was done in 2006 and 2007 as part of the Eskom DSM load-shifting projects, further investigations resulted in potential savings of 10.86 MW and 68.133 MW per annum, to be achieved by the intelligent control of the distribution and consumption of compressed air in our underground mines. Application has been made to Eskom DSM for financial assistance, and the execution of the project will commence early in 2010. This project does not include Union Mine, where the compressed air optimisation is being done as a holistic project involving all other energy-efficiency projects.

Ventilation fan optimisation

Studies into the characteristics of the main surface ventilation fans have shown that energy can be saved by throttling the fans back during times when less air is required in the mines (eg on Sundays). This is achieved by adjusting the inlet guide vanes to the fan. Whereas this adjustment was done only periodically in the past to match the fan output to the required maximum duty, it was realised that an active control system on the guide vanes could save a significant amount of energy. The savings in Rustenburg due to the resultant load clipping will amount to 5.414 MW between 18:00 and 20:00. It was therefore decided to do this as a self-funded project at Rustenburg and Amandelbult, but using internationally accepted measurement and verification protocols to prove the savings achieved. Implementation was started during 2009, and will be completed during 2010.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Overview

We are part of a global group and our climate change plans and programmes are guided largely by Anglo American plc's climate change policy. We are a signatory to the Energy Efficiency Accord of the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and we have committed ourselves to a 10% reduction in CO₂ emissions and a 15% reduction in energy consumption by 2014, with 2004 as our baseline year. More than 90% of our greenhouse gas emissions are indirect emissions attributed to electricity consumption. Therefore the key factor in our strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is our energy-efficiency drive. As we become more energy-efficient, we shall emit less greenhouse gases per ounce produced.

We do not have any current clean development mechanism (CDM) projects in terms of the Kyoto Protocol, and neither are we involved in the carbon trading market. We are, however, evaluating a number of energy-efficiency projects for CDM opportunities, for example electric drilling, solar water-heating at housing developments and various compressor-efficiency projects as described in the energy-efficiency case study on page 58.

The potential impact of climate change on some of our operations is being researched by the Imperial College in London. The following outcomes are expected from the research:

- A forecast of likely climate change impacts on Twickenham Mine and other Lebalelo Water Scheme participants up to 2050.
- An assessment of the possible impacts of reduced rainfall on water availability at Twickenham Mine; and of the significance of these impacts both for the mine and for the

well-being of communities living nearby.

- A description of possible adaptive measures to counter the reduced availability of water.

In addition, we have jointly signed a cooperation agreement with Johnson Matthey and Anglo Coal to investigate the use of platinum group metals (PGMs) in clean coal technology to reduce CO₂ emissions.

Carbon disclosure project

Global understanding of climate change and its associated risks and opportunities continues to grow, with the result that investors are increasingly seeking more advanced corporate disclosure on carbon performance.

As a listed company on the JSE Limited, we again participated in the annual carbon disclosure project (CDP) during 2009. This project seeks to improve corporate disclosure of business risks and opportunities presented by climate change, thereby ensuring a timely and efficient response to such risks and opportunities.

Based on the 2009 CDP results, we were ranked in twelfth place among the top 16 companies on the JSE 100; and ninth out of 75 'materials/mining' companies globally.

EMISSIONS

Greenhouse gas emissions

We quantified our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2009 in accordance with ISO 14064-1 to determine our carbon footprint. According to this ISO standard, a baseline year restatement is required if ownership and control of GHG sources were transferred into, or out of, organisational boundaries during the year. GHG emissions were

calculated for all managed operations, but included only the first six months of data for Bokoni Platinum Mine Joint Venture, which was converted to a joint venture as from July 2009.

In accordance with international protocols, all greenhouse gas emissions are reported as tonnes CO₂ equivalent. The carbon footprint by source is indicated in the energy footprint diagram on page 56.

The following emissions were considered:

- Direct greenhouse gas emissions, such as emissions from the combustion of diesel, petrol, coal, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), paraffin and light fuel oils.
- Indirect greenhouse gas emissions, such as emissions associated with the production and distribution of electricity from Eskom.

Indirect emissions

Indirect CO₂ emissions resulting from imported electricity from the national grid increased by a marginal 1% to 5.2 Mt in 2009. Absolute electricity use was reduced by 3%, which explains the small increase in indirect CO₂ emissions in 2009.

Indirect CO₂ emissions from imported electricity per refined ounce of precious metal from managed operations decreased by 0.8% to 1,172 kg in 2009.

Direct emissions

CO₂ emissions generated internally from processes and fossil fuel use decreased by 13%, from 494 kt in 2008 to 427 kt in 2009. Coal usage increased by 12%, while fuel usage decreased by 48% in 2009 owing to lower production mainly at Mogalakwena Mine, where diesel usage is a large contributor to direct GHG emissions.

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Direct CO₂ emissions generated internally per refined ounce of precious metal from managed operations decreased by 15% to 97 kg in 2009.

WATER

Overview

We require water to mine and process ore, and to refine base and precious metals. If our access to water resources is restricted, this will have a direct effect on our ability to produce. Given that South Africa is a water-scarce country, we may be perceived to be competing for access to water resources with other users such as agriculture, local communities and the environment. Such perceptions have occurred in Rustenburg and around our Eastern Limb operations.

We therefore have to ensure that we use this resource efficiently by adopting the waste hierarchy principles of 'reduce, reuse and recycle'. Where we require access to new water resources or are

perceived to be competing for a water resource with the social and agricultural sectors, we work with the government to evaluate potential new sources. An example of such a source is sewage effluent, which is treated for use in our processing operations.

Through this approach we continually strive to find alternate water resources that do not materially impact the environment or downstream ecosystems.

Our water sources

During the course of 2009 we embarked on a process to align water reporting across all our operations. In the past there were differences in interpretation of water definitions and other water reporting variables between the operations. The outcome of the water reporting alignment process has been the consistent interpretation and application of the definitions across all operations. This process has also resulted in the development of a water reporting model for each operation, so that we are able to estimate rainfall

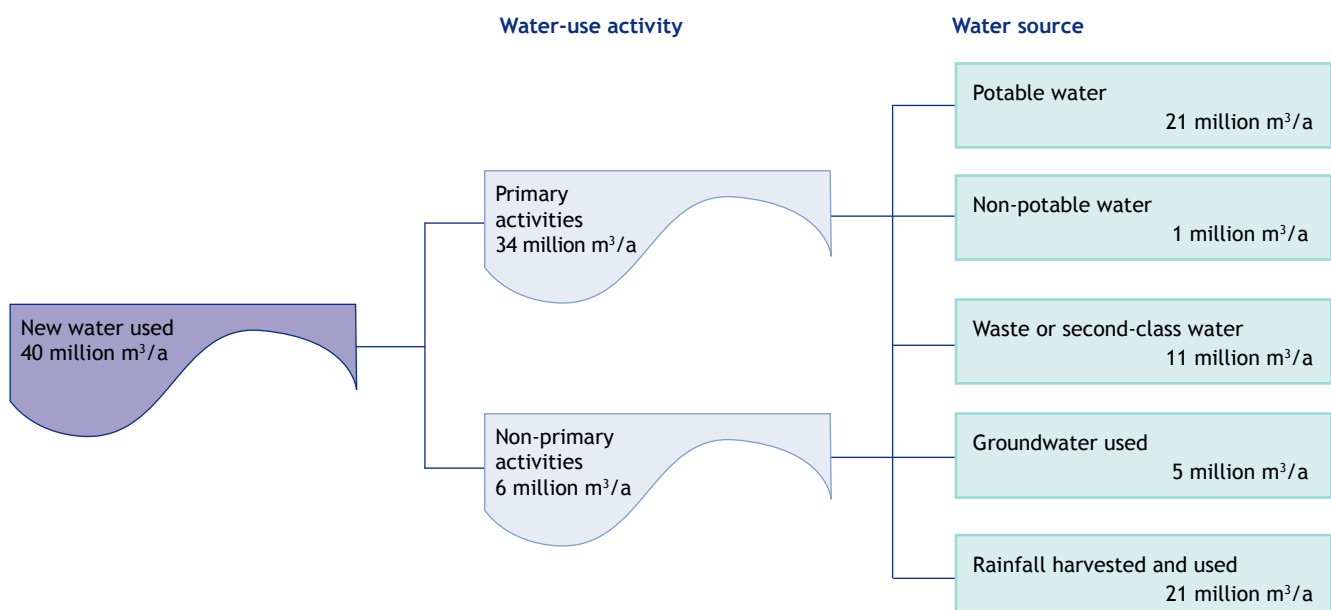
harvested and used, and evaporation and seepage losses to the environment, in addition to the conventional water variables.

New water into our operations is classified by its water use activity and its water source, as illustrated in the diagram below.

Water use by activity

New water use is divided into water used for primary activities and water used for non-primary activities. Primary activities include all water used to produce the products of the Company, from mining to refining. It excludes domestic use (villages) and recreational use (golf courses, swimming pools, etc), which are classified under water use for non-primary activities. Internally recycled water is also excluded from the water used for primary activities, as this water is accounted for when it enters the system.

WATER ALLOCATION



Water use by source

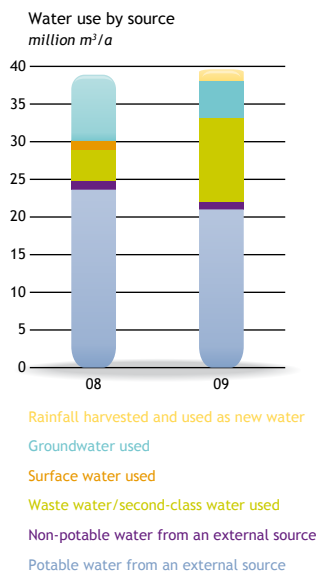
Potable water is sourced from water utilities such as Rand Water, Magalies Water, Lepelle Water and Rustenburg Municipality. These water utilities source their water from various dams, but in no instances do our abstractions account for more than 5% of the average annual yield of these water bodies.

Non-potable water use at managed operations is low and comes from various raw-water sources. The key supplier of non-potable water in the Eastern Limb is the Lebalelo Water User Association's pipeline, for which water is extracted from the Olifants River based on an approved allocation.

Treated sewage effluent is classified as waste or second-class water and is sourced from municipal sewage plants to supply process water at some operations, notably Mogalakwena Mine and the Rustenburg lease area. No direct surface water from any dam external to any operations is used.

The groundwater parameter includes groundwater from boreholes used for primary and non-primary activities, as well as fissure water from underground operations where this can be measured or estimated. Water used by Mogalakwena Mine from the open pits has now been reassigned to groundwater use.

We are now capable of quantifying and reporting on rainfall harvested and used. In 2009 we developed and implemented a rationalised water balance and reporting model that has the capability to predict, with reasonable accuracy, the rainfall harvested and used for either primary or non-primary activities. Rainfall harvested for use finds its origins in dirty water circuits, open dams, water tanks and tailings facilities.



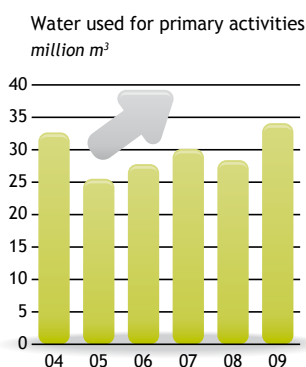
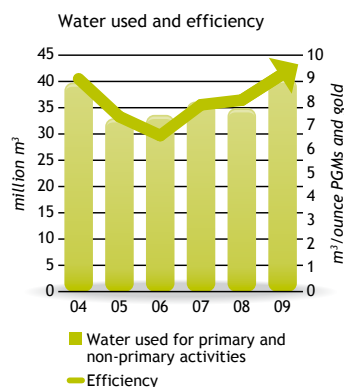
We are not aware that any water source, ecosystem (such as a Ramsar-listed wetland) or habitat is significantly affected by our extraction and use of water.

Our water use

Total new water used for primary and non-primary activities for 2009 was 40.6 million m³, against a usage of 34.9 million m³ in 2008. The 16% increase in new water used is the result of rainfall harvested and used (which is now included for the first time) and improved monitoring and reporting of waste and second-class water used by the Rustenburg mines. Recycled water is excluded from these figures.

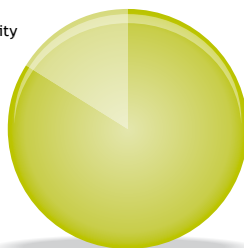
In 2009 water used for primary activities increased by 20%, to 34.2 million m³, while water used for non-primary activities decreased by 2%, to 6.4 million m³. The implementation of improved water-monitoring and water-management programmes began at some operations in 2009, as required by the conditions of the water-use licences.

Water used for primary activities per refined ounce of precious metal from managed operations increased by 18% to 7.8 m³, compared with 6.6 m³ in 2008. The inclusion of rainfall harvested and used, and the improved accounting of second-class water used, are factors contributing to this deterioration in efficiency.



Water use by activity
million m³

Water used for primary activities
34.1 (84%)
Water used for non-primary activities
6.4 (16%)



Waste or second-class water

Our reported intake of waste or second-class water in 2009 increased by 168% to 11.2 million m³ (against 4.2 million m³ in 2008). The reason for this was our increased usage of this type of water from the Rustenburg,

MATERIAL ISSUES

Mokopane and Polokwane municipalities. At Rustenburg, the reported usage of waste or second-class water increased substantially following the adoption of a combination of initiatives to use, and better monitor and measure, such water.

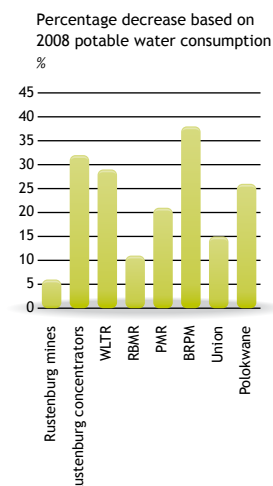
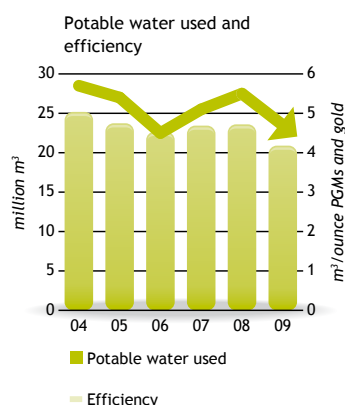
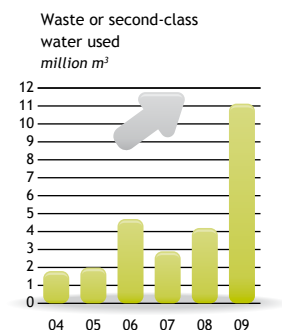
We are determined to use as much waste or second-class water as possible, as this offsets the need for potable water.

Potable water

Potable water used for primary and non-primary activities decreased by 11% to 20.9 million m³ during 2009, compared with 23.6 million m³ during 2008. These figures illustrate that proactive initiatives to reduce the use of potable water are proving to be successful. They further highlight our commitment to using waste or second-class water in lieu of potable water.

Several operations are at various stages of implementing a reduction in potable water use. BRPM reduced its potable water intake from Magalies Water by 38%, from 2.2 million m³ in 2008 to 1.4 million m³ in 2009, by commissioning a water-treatment plant that allows the use of process water to offset its potable water use. Similarly, several water substitution initiatives at the Rustenburg Concentrator resulted in a 32% reduction in potable water intake from Rand Water, from 2.8 million m³ in 2008 to just 1.9 million m³ in 2009.

Approximately 16% of the 2009 potable water intake was used for non-primary activities. Potable water used per refined ounce of precious metals and gold decreased by 13% to 4.7 m³, compared with 5.5 m³ in 2008.



Groundwater

Groundwater used decreased by 43%, from 8.8 million m³ in 2008 to 5.0 million m³ in 2009. Bokoni Platinum Mine Joint Venture data have been excluded since July 2009, and this is the major factor contributing to the decrease.

Recycled water

Water recycled from internal sewage plants, tailings return-water dams, underground operations and other internal surface water sources is not included in water used for primary or non-primary activities. The total recycled water reported was 40.1 million m³ in 2009, compared with a lower figure of 25.2 million m³ in 2008. The volume of recycled water used is approximate and improved water-monitoring and measuring initiatives are under way to improve confidence in this parameter, as observed from the 59% increase in the accountability of recycled water in 2009.

Our water intensity targets

Water use for primary activities per refined ounce of precious metals and gold from managed operations increased by 18% to 7.8 m³, compared with 6.6 m³ in 2008. The improved accountings of rainfall harvested and used, and second-class or wastewater used, are the key contributing factors.

More importantly, potable water used per refined ounce of precious metals and gold from managed operations decreased by 13% to 4.7 m³, compared with 5.5 m³ in 2008.

In 2008 it was reported that a model called Footprint would be used to set and track water targets. However, initial trials established that Footprint was not

the ideal model for these activities and it was abandoned. Drawing on the lessons learnt from the trial use of the discarded model, we have developed an in-house tool to ensure that our commitment to water-use efficiency may be achieved. The basis of such target-setting is that water targets will be set on the water-use efficiency of the current year while taking into account the budgeted production for 2010. Consequently, a year-on-year water target will be applied to inform water-management programmes at the site level. Targets will be set for total new water used and include both primary and non-primary activities, irrespective of the water source.

Targets are being finalised for 2010 and the unapproved Company target is a 2.2% decrease in total new water-use efficiency for primary and non-primary activities (ie water-use efficiency is predicted to decrease by 0.2 m³/ounce precious metals and gold). The output of the model will indicate absolute savings achieved against the baseline year on year, and will also track intensity targets based on the baseline year.

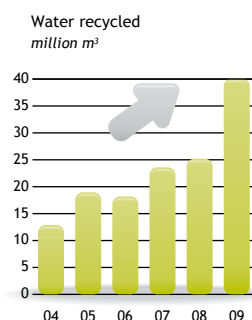
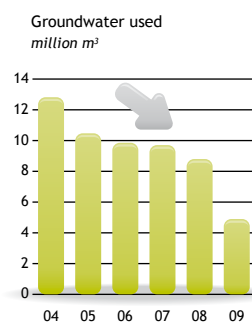
Effluents

Discharge to surface water

Total excess water discharged increased from 3.7 million m³ in 2008 to 4.4 million m³ in 2009. The average discharge for 2009 was 12 MI per day. Some 57% of the discharge is from the Amandelbult mining area, where excess water pumped from shafts is discharged into the Crocodile River and the Bierspruit. The mine constructed a dam during 2008 to contain some of this excess water. Plans are in place to use the excess water at Dishaba Mine, the concentrator plant and the mine's

gardens. Despite the current efforts, the mine still discharged an average of 7 MI per day during 2009.

A biomonitoring survey was completed in December 2009 on selected sites in the Crocodile River and Bierspruit to determine any possible declines in biotic integrity of the receiving water bodies. It appears that the biotic integrity of the Crocodile River is unaffected by any potential impacts originating between upstream and downstream sites. The Bierspruit may be affected by reduced water quality (an increase in electrical conductivity), but survey results indicate that toxicity risks associated with the river had not increased as a result of the inclusion of water from the mine or other users.



The rest of the excess water discharge occurred at Bokoni Platinum Mine Joint Venture and at various operations, from minor effluent discharge incidents. The water balance model developed for each operation has the capability of including water releases to surface water bodies from structures that are not able to contain peak rainfall events.

Spills and accidental discharges

Minor spills and accidental discharges occurred during the year at many operations owing to the overflow of tailings return-water dams and pollution-control dams, as well as pipe breaks on potable and process water supplies and tailings pipelines. Systems capable of accurately quantifying such spills and discharges, including releases associated with peak rainfall, must still be refined at most operations. Processes are under way at all operations to update and refine water balances as required by the new water-use licences; and to facilitate the setting of measurable targets for water use and the measurement of spills and discharges.

Surface-water and groundwater quality around our operations

Surface-water and groundwater are monitored at all mines and process plants, both upstream and downstream of operations, as well as inside and outside mining areas. Groundwater monitoring results are used to model groundwater flows and contaminant plumes, if any, and surface-water and groundwater monitoring results are compared with various regulated standards. Bio-monitoring of surface-water bodies is also conducted. The tailings return-water dams at all operations continue to provide a good habitat for fish, birds and plant life. The

MATERIAL ISSUES

quality of groundwater is affected at all mining operations, mainly as the result of seepage from the tailings dam complexes. The contamination is, however, localised in all instances and no external groundwater users are affected. The contamination contributes mainly to increased salinity of groundwater.

Groundwater beneath RBMR has been impacted owing to historical operations. It was reported in 2008 that RBMR would commence with a pilot project to determine whether the remediation of contaminated groundwater could be achieved through borehole extraction. Once abstracted, however, such water will be rich in sulphate and will have to be treated before it can be used or discharged. It was consequently decided to use a pilot reverse osmosis (RO) plant to improve the quality of the abstracted groundwater. The pilot RO plant has the capacity to treat a total of 120 m³ of water per day and was installed at RBMR during the last quarter of 2009. Two boreholes yielding in excess of 130 m³ of water per day will feed into the plant once it has been commissioned. Approval from the regulators is required before borehole abstraction and commissioning of the RO plant. The Department of Water and Environmental Affairs (DWEA) requested that the extraction of this groundwater be included in the current water-use licensing application (WULA) for Rustenburg before it will approve the extraction and RO plant. This will be included as an addendum to the current

water-use licence application during the first quarter of 2010.

At Twickenham Platinum Mine, shaft dewatering has led to a reduction in water yield from a surface spring on which the community is reliant for water. The mine is now supplying water to the affected community. Twickenham has commissioned a catchment-wide water study to improve its understanding of the groundwater regime. The key objectives of this study are to mitigate water impacts and identify groundwater sources that may be affected, so that the mine is able to supply alternative water to such users, as required by the mine's water-use licence.

At Rustenburg, surface water quality, notably at Klipfontein Spruit, Klipgat Spruit, Paardekraal Spruit and the Hex River, is affected by mining and process activities as well as by non-mining-related activities. Guideline values for electrical conductivity, sodium, chlorides, sulphates, calcium, magnesium, nitrites, nitrates and phosphate are frequently exceeded for a section of the Hex River. It is a result of both industrial (Anglo Platinum, other mining and industrial activities) and non-industrial activities (ie agriculture). Fortunately the Hex River has been shown to have good assimilative capability, with the result that the exceeded parameters are assimilated and water entering the Bospoort Dam complies with the Class I SANS 241:2006 drinking water standard.

At Mogalakwena Mine, the total dissolved solids and the sulphate levels in the vicinity of the tailings dam continue to increase slightly in the groundwater, as predicted in the contaminant model for the operation. The current action plan calls for the continual monitoring and updating of the model as data become available. Additional investigations were done at the operation during the year to determine the source of nitrate at the Ga-Pila seep, which is used by a local community. This involved the drilling of additional boreholes and isotope sampling. Samples were sent to the USA for analysis and results are expected during the first quarter of 2010. A peer-reviewed scientific paper was published on the outcome of all the initial analysis done during the first half of 2009.

Acid rock drainage

Acid-base accounting to determine acid rock drainage and hazardous heavy metal leachate potential on both the Merensky and the UG2 tailings has indicated that such tailings have a negligible potential to generate acid or to mobilise metals. Although acid production and metal mobilisation do not occur, the sulphide content is sufficient to produce some soluble sulphates under oxidising conditions. This may increase the sulphate concentration in water that comes into contact with the tailings if there is not sufficient buffering capacity.

Water supply strategy

Given South Africa's aridity, it is incumbent upon Anglo Platinum to do the following: manage its water consumption; guarantee water availability; limit its impact on water sources; and ensure that its consumption does not adversely impact the availability of water to other users.

Many factors influence the availability and use of water. At the same time, many scientists anticipate that water will become a scarce commodity. It is against the backdrop of these factors that Anglo Platinum has developed water scenarios for 2018 onwards.

Water supply to the Eastern Limb

In 2004 Cabinet approved Phase 2 of the Olifants River Water Resources Development Project, which includes the construction of the De Hoop Dam and associated distribution components. The dam will ensure that the mining community's water requirements are met, and will also provide water to local people, agriculture and industry. In May 2008 the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry and key stakeholders signed an agreement that outlined the respective responsibilities of government and other signatories. The agreement serves as the basis for water supply agreements between mining companies and the state.

Anglo Platinum requested 14 ML per day for the Mogalakwena Mine. The Department of Water and Environmental Affairs and the Joint Water Forum will now negotiate the phasing in of the infrastructure, based on the requirements of the mines and other stakeholders, including communities.

The construction of the De Hoop Dam is under way. A service provider was appointed to design the distribution pipelines and the current estimate is that the pipeline to Pruissen Hill outside Mogalakwena will be completed in 2013 and will bring water to many areas of Limpopo that have not previously had water. Further planning and development of the Richmond Dam has been put on hold and any decision on whether to proceed or not will only be taken once the De Hoop Dam is complete.

Water supply to Rustenburg

Water supply to Rustenburg is a growing concern because of increased demand. To reduce its consumption, Anglo Platinum signed an off-take agreement with the



Rustenburg Local Municipality to use 15 ML per day of treated sewerage effluent from the sewage treatment plant. However, inconsistent water quality is limiting the optimal use of the treated water. The Company is exploring options to improve the quality of this water source.

In addition, and in conjunction with other stakeholders, Anglo Platinum is involved in a study to assess how to increase water supply to Rustenburg. At present, the best option is to construct a pipeline from Hartbeespoort Dam to Rustenburg.

Other options being examined include upgrading waste water treatment plants to limit the use of potable water by mines.

Long-term planning and bulk water strategy

Water is and will continue to be a limited resource in South Africa. This has prompted Anglo Platinum to develop various water scenarios for the future. Scenario planning is key to exploring alternative ways of using resources; and to highlighting critical factors capable of determining which solutions are sensible and likely to survive.

Similarly, Anglo Platinum's bulk water strategy evaluates the long-term water needs of the Company and other stakeholders in the areas where the Company operates. It is predicted that in 2030 South Africa will have only 75% of its required water supply. The mining sector thus has to ensure that it reduces its use of potable water and plans for water infrastructure with the government and other interested parties.

Economic capital

R8.5 bn

HDSA procurement spend
in 2009

R12.2 bn

total value distributed
in 2009

'Economic capital' reflects the productive power and value of the other four types of capital and covers those assets of an organisation that exist in a form of currency that can be owned or traded, including, but not limited to, shares, bonds and banknotes.

44%

value add on
salaries, wages
and other benefits

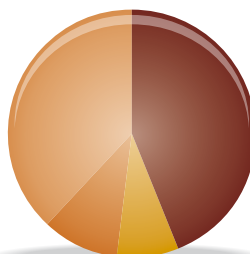
2009
%

Salaries, wages and
other benefits net
of paye and site
44

Government
8

Providers of capital
10

Reinvested in
the group
38



2008
%

Salaries, wages and
other benefits net
of paye and site
26

Government
17

Providers of capital
45

Reinvested in
the group
12





PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT

The impact of our operations is a complex mix of environmental, social and economic factors, the relationships we have with governments and the payments made to those governments by way of taxes. The taxes we pay as a company, as well as those we collect from employees on behalf of government, and those of suppliers that are dependent on our presence, are important contributions to the creation of wealth and well-being. Social benefits arise where these enhanced revenues are used to provide better social infrastructure and public services.

Over ZAR163 million in taxes was paid directly to the South African Government because of our operations in 2009. This included company taxes, royalties, transaction and other taxes. In addition, we indirectly contributed ZAR1,660 million in employee taxes, which we collected on behalf of governments and paid over to them. We believe that this wider tax footprint is a valid reflection of the tax contribution that results from our activities.

No financial assistance is received from government.

INDIRECT AND OTHER ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Procurement

In 2009 the Group’s discretionary procurement spend was broken down as follows:

■ Capital	R8.4 billion
■ Services	R9.6 billion
■ Consumables	R5.3 billion
■ Other	R0.8 billion

ECONOMIC CAPITAL

Value added statement for the year ended 31 December

	2009 Rm	%	2008 Rm	%	2007 Rm	%
Value added						
Net sales revenue	36,687		50,765		46,616	
Less: Purchase of goods and services needed to operate the mines and produce refined metal including market development and promotional expenditure	(18,887)		(19,562)		(16,837)	
Other net (expenditure)/income	1,859		2,090		(113)	
Value added by operations	19,659	99	33,293	97	29,666	97
Income from investments and interest received	139	1	438	3	850	3
	19,798	100	33,731	100	30,516	100
Value distributed						
Salaries, wages and other benefits net of PAYE and SITE	8,712	26	8,841	24	7,471	21
Salaries, wages and other benefits PAYE and SITE	10,373 (1,660)		10,018 (1,177)		8,311 (840)	
Government	1,507	17	5,648	25	7,495	22
South African taxation	(342)		4,254		6,367	
Foreign and withholding taxation	189		217		288	
South African indirect taxes	1,660		1,177		840	
Providers of capital	1,999	45	15,207	53	16,307	20
Interest paid	1,993		1,391		402	
Dividends	6		13,816		15,905	
Total value distributed	12,219		29,696		31,273	
Reinvested in the Group	7,580	12	4,035	(2)	(756)	37
Amortisation and depreciation	4,214		3,390		2,844	
Accumulated profits	3,366		645		(3,601)	
	19,798	100	33,731	100	30,516	100

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

DIRECT VALUE ADDED TO SOUTH AFRICA

Total turnover in 2009 was R39,947 million, distributed as follows:

Employees			
Total payroll and benefits paid in South Africa, R millions	2009	2008	2007
Gauteng	836	707	663
Limpopo	4,716	4,587	3,784
North West	4,819	4,723	3,863
Mpumalanga	2	2	—
Total	10,373	10,018	8,311
Wages ¹	8,685	8,994	7,414
Pension	767	697	585
Other benefits	151	134	101
Share-based payments	487	188	200
Redundancy payments	282	5	10
Total	10,373	10,018	8,311
Public sector			
Taxes paid of all types in South Africa, R millions			
South African normal taxation	91	1,384	4,976
Secondary tax on companies	16	191	1,645
Royalties	56	76	197
Total	163	1,651	6,818
<i>Apart from reimbursement of its payment to the skills development levy, the Company received no grants, tax relief or other types of benefits that did not represent a transaction of goods and services.</i>			
Donations in South Africa, R millions			
Community group			
Cash	125	80	52
In-kind	—	—	—
Civil society groups			
Cash	44	10	26
In-kind	—	—	—
Other groups			
Cash	76	51	48
In-kind	—	—	—
Total	245	141	126
Non-core infrastructure development², R millions	105	21	35
^{1.} Anglo Platinum is an equal-opportunity employer and to this end remunerates its employees competitively irrespective of race and gender. ^{2.} This is infrastructure built outside main business activities, such as schools, hospitals and roads.			

ECONOMIC CAPITAL

Private sector			
Suppliers	2009	2008	2007
Cost of goods, materials and services purchased, R millions			
Total	28,318	24,549	23,100
Of which, sourced from South Africa	27,132	23,933	22,520
Note: 100% of contracts was paid in accordance with agreed terms.			
Customers			
Anglo Platinum is primarily a platinum producer operating in South Africa. All other metals produced are by-products of the platinum process. The following analyses of the Company's revenue are based on the end-use of metals sold, rather than on the location of primary customers.			
Gross sales revenue analysis, R millions	2009	2008	2007
Platinum	25,528	28,636	23,412
Palladium	2,954	4,258	3,858
Rhodium	4,345	13,091	11,325
Nickel	2,269	2,615	4,716
Other	1,851	2,518	3,650
Total	36,947	51,118	46,961
North America	2,692	3,588	3,333
Asia	10,470	23,207	16,940
Europe	18,025	14,211	14,429
Africa	5,645	10,031	12,207
Other	115	81	52
Total	36,947	51,118	46,961
The following data represent the Company's output as a proportion of demand. This is defined by Johnson Matthey as 'sales of new metal'.			
Market share of global demand, %	2009	2008	2007
Platinum	40	37	37
Palladium	19	19	16
Rhodium	49	39	41
Providers of capital			
Distributions to providers of capital, R millions			
Interest on short-term debt	2,065	1,391	402
Dividends	6	13,816	15,904
Total	2,071	15,207	16,307
Increase/(decrease) in accumulated profit	3,366	645	(3,601)

HDSA PROCUREMENT

PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES FROM HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS (HDSAS)

Anglo Platinum has shown exceptional growth in HDSA procurement spend since 2004, when an initial figure of R980 million was achieved (representing 10% of total discretionary procurement spend). In 2009 HDSA procurement spend rose to just over R8,5 billion, or 35.5% of total discretionary spend, as shown in the table below.

Despite this percentage spend increase, however, the monetary value of HDSA procurement decreased, from R9.8 billion in 2008 to R8.6 billion in 2009. This was as a result of the global financial crisis, which had a direct impact on the mining industry's total procurement spend. The Company's curtailment of its overall budgeted spend on capital goods inevitably reduced the portion of its expected spend on HDSA-based suppliers. (Anglo Platinum's overall discretionary procurement spend was cut by R5.3 billion in 2009.)

HDSA procurement spend is starting to level out as a percentage of overall spend. Furthermore, it is important to note that many large multinational suppliers, who comply with the Department of Trade and Industry's broad-based black economic empowerment (BEE) codes but do not meet the HDSA ownership level of 25.1% stipulated by the Department of Mineral Resources, are excluded from Anglo Platinum's HDSA procurement figures.

The targets can be further broken down into the following categories:

- Local
Target = 5.5% Achieved = 7.7%
- Regional
Target = 11.0% Achieved = 11.4%
- HDSA
Target = 35.0% Achieved = 35.5%

Charters and codes

The Mining Charter of 2004, which Anglo Platinum has conformed to closely, does not stipulate specific targets for HDSA spend, but does specify the need for mining concerns to:

- put in place a preferential procurement policy;
- set up targets over both a five-year and a 10-year period; and
- base these targets on continuous improvement.

The following were put in place in order to achieve the Company's commitment to the Mining Charter:

- Plans and targets over a five-year and a 10-year period – up to and including 2012.
- The delineation of spend into three categories: services, commodities and capital.
- Accurate and auditable reporting systems.
- The management of continuous improvement.
- A verification/accreditation process.

HDSA procurement performance

It has been six years since Anglo Platinum decided to boost its process of transformation by refining procurement functions within the organisation, with the supply chain division accepting responsibility for business issues and the social economic department concentrating on all social issues. The aims of this division of responsibility were to ensure that the commitments contained in Anglo

Progression in HDSA spend, 2004 to 2009

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rand (billion)	1.0	R1.7	R4.8	R7.4	R9.8	R8.6
Percentage of total discretionary spend	10%	17.4%	26.8%	32.2%	33.5%	35.5%

Breakdown of the Group's 2009 total discretionary spend with HDSA vendors

Procurement spend	2009 targets %	2009 actual %	2009 actual R million
HDSA-empowered companies (> 25.1% ownership)	26.9	26.6	6,424
Capital goods	29.2	28.1	2,359
Consumables	48.8	36.3	1,938
Services	17.1	22.0	2,109
HDSA-owned companies (> 50.1% ownership)	7.9	9.0	2,164
Capital goods	7.7	10.5	883
Consumables	3.2	3.6	193
Services	11.0	11.2	1,077

ECONOMIC CAPITAL

Platinum's social and labour plans were achieved; and to bring the HDSA procurement function into day-to-day operations where the actual purchasing took place.

In essence, the principles that support the HDSA procurement strategy are as follows:

- Transparency. This has to be based on sound business principles and practices, and subject to internal audit. Under no circumstances is fronting or window dressing tolerated. (Any such practice results in instant disqualification.)
- Sound commercial principles must underlie all transactions. There will be no compromise on quality, price, delivery, service, SHEQ (occupational safety, health, environmental and quality) principles, or on any other commercial or technical requirement.
- All potential suppliers must compete through the same process and on equal platforms.
- Our method of assessing HDSA suppliers not only has to encompass shareholding, but must also extend into active participation, the transfer of skills and the development of people.
- Anglo Platinum will conduct business only with enterprises that comply

with legal and fundamental business requirements.

- In order to promote HDSA-company participation in the procurement processes, a central database has been created. This has to be actively maintained.
- In the process of assessing tenders, preferential procurement status is given to HDSA suppliers who meet all tender requirements.

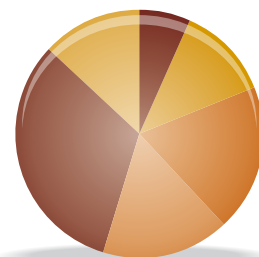
Promotion of local and regional HDSA procurement spend

During 2009 our primary focus was on procuring from local HDSA suppliers (within a 50-kilometre radius from the procuring operation) and regional HDSA suppliers (within the same province as the procuring operation). In the process, HDSA-based procurement spend was promoted using suppliers who fell within the description of 'small to medium enterprise'. In order to advance our aim of specifically benefiting the local/regional HDSA suppliers, our procurement policy was extended to stress the identification of opportunities through ring-fencing and weighting in favour of local suppliers.

Our procurement targets can be further broken down into the following categories:

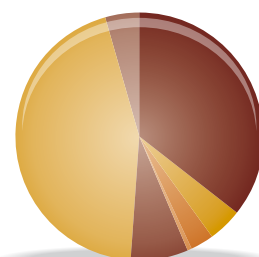
Areas of deals done 2009
%

Atok
11
Burgersfort
20
Mogwase
31
Mokopane
27
Rustenburg
52
Thabazimbi
21



Deals done 2009 = 162
%

Construction
58
Catering
7
Cleaning
5
Import/export
1
Manufacture
12
Retail
72
Transport
7



Impact measurement	2009 Total	2008 Total
Number of transactions funded	162	91
Jobs created	1,120	904
Loans approved	R33.2 million	R25.5 million
Turnover created (estimated)	R166 million	R118 million
Profit/annum (estimated)	R5.4 million	R12 million
Disposable income/annum (estimated)	R69.7 million	R47 million

OUR SMALL BUSINESS HUBS

Apart from linking local businesses into the supply chain, Anglo Platinum created a network of small business hubs in mid-2008, as described in the box on page 72.

The six hubs within Anglo Platinum have developed 86 businesses and have funded 76 projects during 2009.

Impact analysis of the effectiveness of the hubs

Experience has shown that, for every 10 business ideas evaluated, only one results in a business opportunity that is both supported and funded. Yet the impact of each created business or project is profound, especially when one considers that each job created feeds another five people. It has also been estimated that, for every rand that is lent, double that amount is created in disposable income.

More than 90% of the businesses we have created have survived and thrived, a figure that compares very favourably with the internationally documented new business failure rate of two out of three new businesses.

The hubs' impact in 2008 and 2009 is demonstrated in the table on page 72.

Our 'hub' structure

The development of Anglo Platinum's host communities has been a Company priority for the past decade, and their active participation in our supply chain is robustly promoted. Through procurement initiatives centred on historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs), our aim is to alleviate poverty and joblessness in the host communities affected by our mining operations. During 2009, R1.9 billion was spent on services supplied by HDSA-run enterprises within the ambit of our mines.

Toward the middle of 2008, a network of small business hubs was created to provide funding and entrepreneurial support to new and existing enterprises. Founded in conjunction with Anglo Zimele, Anglo American's black economic empowerment arm, the hubs have as their goal to build sustainable businesses capable of delivering the long-term benefits of economic development, employment creation and poverty alleviation.

Six hubs have been established within local communities in close proximity to our mining and processing operations: in Atok, Burgersfort, Mogwase, Mokopane, Rustenburg and Thabazimbi. Each hub boasts personnel with extensive experience in enterprise development, and is actively engaged in providing entrepreneurs with basic business and accounting advice, support in business planning, and training and mentorship.

Moreover, to assist in the creation of commercially viable businesses within the six hubs, the Anglo Zimele Small Business Start-up Fund has been providing entrepreneurs with seed and working capital at competitive interest rates.



ECONOMIC CAPITAL

SUPPLY CHAIN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS – 2009

Through the 'One Anglo' supply chain effort, of which Anglo Platinum is part, we are building supply chain sustainable development (SCSD) into the way we work and do business. Our holistic approach seeks to ensure that we balance quality and cost-efficiency with procuring from suppliers who are committed to sustainable development.

Some achievements during 2009 were as follows:

Safety

- Our SCSD documents give prominence to matters of safety. In addition to the existing sustainable development in supply chain policy and supplier sustainable development code, safety questions are incorporated into the supplier sustainable development questionnaire (SDQ) and the supplier qualification questionnaire (SQQ).

- To support contractor safety performance, a contractor safety summit was hosted in South Africa. We are committed to working with our contractors to achieve our vision of 'zero harm'. Matters of concern raised at the summit have been analysed and priority action areas have been identified.

Policy

- Strategic suppliers, managed at Anglo American Group level have received the SQQ which contains SCSD questions, and appropriate SCSD steps have been incorporated into the strategic sourcing methodology. This will be rolled out to all Anglo Platinum suppliers in 2010.
- A new online self-assessment SDQ, which informs the supplier audits, and non-conformance guidelines developed in the course of 2009 provide a consistent basis for sustainable development improvement plans and follow-up.

Resources

- We appointed an SCSD manager for the South African region at Anglo American.
- Sustainable development metrics have been built into the supply chain balanced scorecard and the performance contracts of the supply chain leadership team.
- We trained the category team members at Anglo American and supply chain staff at Anglo Platinum on SCSD principles and practices. Further training will be done in 2010.

Engagement

- We conducted 29 sustainable development audits of Anglo American suppliers and seven sustainable development improvement plans have been agreed with suppliers. These audits encompassed suppliers of conveyor belts and idlers, structural steel, grinding balls, grinding mills, electrical cables, repairing services, chemicals and motors. Eleven of the 29 suppliers audited, are Anglo Platinum suppliers.



Developing entrepreneurs

Lerumo la Basadi: living proof that success can be born of adversity

Sheila Ditsele taught high school science for many years, until the onset of an illness that left her incapable of speaking for a prolonged period. Unable to teach, she found alternative employment as a supervisor in an industrial cleaning company.

Sheila made a rapid transition from classroom to management, and so impressed a manager at a client company that he suggested she go into business for herself.

"That is impossible. You have to be rich to have your own business," was her reaction. However, he persuaded her otherwise and she registered her company, Lerumo la Basadi cleaning services, in 2005.



In the beginning, Sheila did everything herself – recruiting and supervising labour, resolving human resources issues and marketing her services to potential clients in the region. Since those early days, Lerumo la Basadi – which means 'Spear of the Woman' – has won long-term contracts to clean offices and change-houses, and to provide laundry services to Anglo Platinum, Pilanesburg Platinum Mine and the Anglo Zimele Small Business Hub office situated in Rustenburg.

Sheila has 17 permanent employees and also uses the services of up to 40 contractors to clean before and after special events, which include soccer games at the 46,000-seat Royal Bafokeng Stadium. She is excited about what her association with this venue might bring during the upcoming FIFA World Cup in 2010.

This true entrepreneur is extremely grateful to all the people who have helped her along the way, and is thankful for the assistance she has received from the Small Business Hub. The unit not only provided her with a loan through the Anglo Zimele Small Business Start-up Fund to purchase a vehicle and protective gear for her staff, but has also been a regular source of input and advice.

Sheila's vision for her company is one of continuous growth, and one she plans to realise in tandem with her relentless commitment to community upliftment and development through job creation.

"I must make a difference," she states with her usual conviction.

Human capital

R68 m

spent on adult basic
education in 2009

614

students had company
bursaries in 2009

In general, human capital incorporates the safety, health, knowledge, skills, intellectual outputs, motivation and capacity for relationships of the individual.

In the organisational context of Anglo Platinum, human capital includes those elements needed for people to engage in productive work and the creation of wealth, thereby achieving a better quality of life for employees and their families.

OVERVIEW

48%

HDSA management achieved
in 2009

The vision of Anglo Platinum's health programme is to operate in a manner that will place employees' well-being at the core of the Company and contribute to its chief value of caring.



EMPLOYEE SAFETY

Employee safety is a material issue, and has therefore been covered in detail in the 'Our material issues' section of this report.

HEALTHY PEOPLE

Because we recognise the integral nature of the health programme and the complexity of factors that may impact an individual's well-being, we proactively manage and reduce risks to our employees. Supporting our occupational health risk identification process are comprehensive surveillance and monitoring programmes.

Anglo Platinum manages a number of initiatives in the areas of public health, HIV/AIDS, and promotive, preventative and curative care. These educate employees in a number of areas and also allow them to benefit from our comprehensive healthcare services.

Given the background of high medical cost inflation in South Africa and various financial constraints, Anglo Platinum continues to be recognised by the Registrar of Medical Schemes as providing quality but also cost-effective and sustainable healthcare,

delivered mainly through the health management organisation model (HMO). Mine hospital-based healthcare provision is the ideal model for enabling access to affordable healthcare for lower-income families who cannot afford the cost of private medical schemes. This service is available at no cost to the majority of employees, and at affordable rates to all employees and contractors working at Anglo Platinum operations.

Anglo Platinum provides the following health services:

HUMAN CAPITAL

- A range of public healthcare interventions aimed at preventing infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, cholera and malaria, and expert assistance to regional healthcare services.
- The treatment of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB).
- HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programmes for employees and dependants.
- Occupational healthcare service.
- Primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare.

Occupational health

In 2009 the information system used for occupational healthcare services was enhanced, to allow for risk-based scheduling of employees' fitness assessment and medical surveillance. In addition, the system interfaces with the human resource system and updates information on the fitness-to-work status of employees. This development will streamline occupational healthcare visits, enhanced chronic disease management and minimised the risk of expired fitness to work certificates.

Medical surveillance and monitoring programmes

Our medical surveillance and monitoring programmes for occupational illness are based on known risks and are undertaken at our operations, where comprehensive medical care facilities are available to employees and contractors. The programmes include the extensive monitoring of exposure to risks that is conducted on an ongoing basis.

Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL)

Noise exposure remains the most significant occupational health risk at Anglo Platinum. It is therefore addressed in the 'Our material issues' section of this report.

Platinosis

The potential for platinum-salt sensitisation occurs only at Precious Metal Refiners. The risk has decreased significantly over the past two decades. There was one case diagnosed in 2009, compared with seven in 2008 and none in 2007. The 2008 increase prompted amendments to specific procedures relating to good housekeeping control measures. For example, the procedures used to guide tasks during stocktaking were amended, resulting in the improvement witnessed in 2009.

Other occupational diseases

A total of 11 new occupational diseases have been reported during 2009, 10 of which were not attributable to Anglo Platinum.

Exposure to nickel

Potential employee exposure to nickel in isolated sections of the metallurgical process is addressed in the short term through specialised personal protective equipment. Long-term engineering solutions include the building of a new nickel tank-house equipped with leading-edge enclosure and extraction technology. Both the new nickel and copper tank-houses will also be re-engineered to improve aerosol capture, which will further limit exposure to nickel. Occupational hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and targeted biological monitoring are conducted among the small group of employees working in this environment.

Airborne dust exposure

Ongoing occupational hygiene measurements reflect occupational exposures to airborne dust in our mining operations to be at levels below set occupational exposure limits. Furthermore, detailed analysis indicated that α -quartz forms only a trace

constituent of the total Merensky Reef. The α -quartz content of the UG-2 Reef is even lower.

Occupational exposure to airborne dust is deemed not to be a significant health hazard in our mining operations. A number of factors and control measures contribute to the low dust levels, which include:

- high humidity of underground environments;
- sound ventilation principles, designs, standards and practices;
- comprehensive watering-down procedures;
- wet-drilling methods;
- dust suppression on operations and equipment (eg water sprays, dust filters, cyclones);
- low-velocity ventilation over conveyor belts (< 3.0 m/s);
- re-entering periods (calculated on the basis that no exposure to any significant airborne pollutant associated with blasting will occur); and
- the nature of the ore deposits.

The risk posed by occupational exposure to airborne dust is low/insignificant in the Company's underground operations. Control initiatives are thus limited to specific areas and generally focus on engineering controls, respiratory protection, ongoing occupational exposure measurements and medical surveillance. A comprehensive review of our baseline airborne dust exposure profile is planned for 2010.

Exposure to diesel particulate matter

Occupational exposure to diesel particulate matter in mechanised underground sections has been identified as a potential risk, and as a result a comprehensive baseline occupational hygiene assessment was

Digital occupational hygiene exposure measurement system (DOHEMS)

Employees are often exposed to a large combination of stresses occurring at various levels and intervals. However, occupational hygiene measurement usually focuses on single stresses in isolation from other stresses, and consequently there is little to no understanding of the combined impact of workplace stresses on workers. Also, despite the fact that work environments are assessed as a standard practice, workers' physiological reactions to stresses are seldom assessed or monitored.

To counter these limitations, Anglo Platinum has been developing a new monitoring system as part of its ongoing DOHEMS (digital occupational hygiene measurement system) project. The main aims of the project have been to research, develop and eventually produce a personal occupational hygiene exposure monitoring system. The research and development phases have been completed at a cost of approximately R14 million, and operational rollout of the system is scheduled over 2010 to 2011.

This system will collect, record and analyse various data related to stress factors and physiological responses capable of having an impact on the wellness of employees or resulting in their ill health. Of special concern is the type of stress build-up that negatively affects the alertness of individual workers, with injury or even permanent disability or death as a potential threat.

The monitoring system will eventually replace the bulky and expensive monitoring equipment currently in use. Its main component is a portable, battery-operated device that is capable of monitoring the immediate working environment by means of periodic, simultaneous sampling relating to vibration, noise, toxic gases, temperature, pressure, humidity, body temperature and heart rate. It also has continuous audio and visual recording capabilities. All its measurements will be time- and date-stamped, and will be recorded onto a



non-volatile storage device capable of storing a vast number of samples covering an eight-hour working shift as a minimum.

Coupled with a visual local alarm system that indicates any exposure to excessive stresses, DOHEMS offers an early warning system that allows workers and supervisors to respond to potential dangers without delay. It will also transfer recorded results to a central management console providing comprehensive data management, analysis, reporting and record-keeping.

Extensive audio and visual footage, together with records of environmental workplace conditions, will also assist in other areas of risk management, including incident investigations, ergonomic assessments and training needs analyses. In extreme situations, such as disaster investigations, the monitor can be utilised as an individual 'black box', ie providing investigators with information on conditions leading to the disaster.

Additional applications currently under investigation include a physical strain index indicator, a local tracking device, particulate matter measurement and brainwave-activity monitoring.

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completed in 2009. A task-team was subsequently formed to assemble a strategy to eliminate or mitigate the risk.

Infectious tuberculosis (TB)

In 2009 TB continued to be a challenge and, given the high number of deaths resulting from this infectious disease, this issue has been addressed under 'Our material issues' section of this report.

The rehabilitation and functional assessment (RFAC) battery of tests

Physical and functional assessments are regarded as an extension of the existing suite of assessment tools used to assess minimum standards of fitness to perform work. During 2009 the emphasis in physical and functional work-capacity assessment fell on job allocation, specifically in terms of matching the employee's work capacity to the demands of the job under operational conditions. Vocational rehabilitation remains an integral part of the fitness assessment process.

In order to ensure reliable test outcomes, additional standard operating procedures were introduced in 2009. Biannual operational audits were conducted at the three rehabilitation and functional assessment (RFA) centres in the course of the year.

Medical incapacity

In 2009, 654 employees were referred for a medical incapacity review. The bulk of the cases was associated with non-occupational communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Of the 654 employees, 310 (47%) were successfully placed in alternative job positions. This high rate of successful placement can be attributed to the availability of a vocational rehabilitation programme and to a

successful physical and functional assessment set of tools.

An important subset of the overall medical incapacity data is the one associated with occupational injuries and diseases. This comprised 73 cases (11% of the total number of 654 employees). Of these, 33 were associated with injury on duty and 40 associated with occupational diseases. Forty-five (61%) of the candidates under this subset were successfully placed in alternative positions. Unfortunately, the contracts of the other 28 employees had to be terminated.

Preparedness plan for pandemic influenza A/H1N1

Following the reporting of pandemic influenza A/H1N1 cases in South Africa and the decision by the World Health Organisation to increase the pandemic alert level to phase 6, our business continuity plan was activated. The plan included both an assessment of the pandemic's impact on the business and preparedness for the pandemic.

With respect to business continuity, monthly sick-leave absenteeism data were used as a proxy parameter to monitor the impact of the pandemic. The data for absenteeism in 2008 were used for the purpose of comparison.

Pandemic preparedness plans focused on prevention measures, case definition and investigation, surveillance, Tamiflu stockpiling and communication.

HIV AND AIDS

The Company recognises the importance of HIV and AIDS and the potential impact it may have on the organisation. It has therefore been addressed in the 'Our material issues' section of this report.

DEVELOPING PEOPLE

Our policy of attracting, retaining and developing high-quality staff to manage and lead Anglo Platinum underpins our long-term success.

Human resource development takes place mostly at the Anglo Platinum Development and Operational Skills Centre (DOSC) in Rustenburg, as well as at each operation. Like all our training centres, the DOSC has retained its ISO 9001 listing and remains one of the best accredited training providers in the mining industry. The Company maintains its strong representation in national structures, such as the Mining Qualifications Authority (MQA), and contributes significantly to human resource development in the industry.

INTEGRATED HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Anglo Platinum has developed an integrated and holistic human resource development strategy, which enables the Company to identify individual potential and to develop each employee. All employees are provided with the opportunity to obtain skills and competencies to advance along a predetermined career path, based on opportunity and suitability. The following enabling measures were developed and implemented to ensure sustainability:

- Clear, updated career paths for each discipline and job category.
- Clear, updated learning continuums linked to the career paths for each discipline and job family.
- Appropriate assessment methodologies for development purposes.
- Associated documents and templates to record assessment, performance and development information.

CONVENTIONAL MINING

A total of 44 learner miners, 10 of whom were females, obtained their NQF Level 3 rockbreaker learnerships, which replaced the previous blasting certificate. In terms of closing current gaps within mining technical supervisory levels from miner to section manager, a total of 439 candidates completed the 'Back to Basics' technical and supervisory course successfully. Currently, the compliance in terms of the falls of ground regulations (Competent A&B) is 100%, and this is fully controlled by the time and attendance blocking system. Since this is one of the most critical and scarcest skills within mining, the centre trained a total of 1,352 rock drill operators. Of these, 95 were novice cadets from communities living close to our operations.

MECHANISED MINING

A best-practice long hole driller school was established underground at Thembelani Mine on 16 level, within the existing outcomes-based training centre. This facility is equipped with an underground lecture room and a practical training area. The school also developed learning materials for drillers, driller assistants and blasters. It is believed to be the only facility of its kind in mines internationally.

MECHANISED TRAINING CENTRE

A best-practice mechanised training centre was established at Bathopele Mine. It has world-class simulators, lecture-room facilities, its own fleet of machines and an underground training area providing for the training of the full mining cycle.

MINING TRAINING CENTRE (MTC) EASTERN LIMB

The MTC Eastern Limb began delivering training and assessments for Twickenham Mine. Its main focus is on

conventional and mechanised skills training; refresher training; and short courses covering safety and leadership.

ISO 9002:2008 certification was achieved, with zero non-conformances during the course of the year. The MTC Eastern Limb has also begun to deliver training to the other operations and contractors in the region.

ENGINEERING

A total of 247 learners, 24% of whom were females, and 79% of whom were historically disadvantaged South Africans, qualified as engineering artisans in 2009. The stope servicemen's programme has also successfully been implemented, and 31 of the 90 persons on the programme have qualified. The remaining 59 stope servicemen learners are still in the process of being assessed for competency. A total of 22 electrical artisans successfully completed their Medium Voltage Certificate in 2009.

A 'Back to Basics' programme was developed to address the reskilling of engineering personnel, and 77 employees have successfully completed the training.

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION AND TRAINING (ABET)

Anglo Platinum continued to invest significant resources, just over R68 million, in the Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) programme during 2009. Employees, contractors and community members were offered free tuition, learning material and stationery.

Learners were able to continue through five levels of education, culminating in the Introduction to Mining and Minerals qualification registered at Level 1 on the National Qualifications Framework.

Enrolments and completions in 2009 were below the record number achieved

in 2008, in line with the headcount reduction exercise that took place throughout the Group. Nevertheless, over 5,400 registrations were recorded. The Recognition of Prior Learning project continued this year and just under 5,000 employees were declared competent across a range of ABET levels.

Full-time classes were curtailed in line with overall cost containment drives. Despite this, there were 1,156 registrations. Full-time learners receive an ex gratia payment calculated to be the difference between the employee's basic rate of pay and actual earnings over the past six months. Several successful ABET learners have been offered further development opportunities in line with their career development plans and are progressing well.

Voluntary own-time programmes are offered across the Group, with 130 classrooms being utilised on a three-shift basis, enabling shift workers to attend. Own-time attendance rates improved by 10% to 46% in line with departmental objectives. A pleasing increase was recorded in the number of community members who registered and completed their ABET levels.

The 80% target success rate per unit standard was exceeded significantly (85%) during the full-time and own-time classes.

An additional community centre was started at Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine after a request from the community. Early successes have been achieved and classes will continue into 2010.

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL SCHEME

The objectives of the Anglo Platinum Young Professional Scheme are to support the Company's pipeline of future leadership and also its

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employment equity objectives and targets. The scheme continues to grow proportionately in volume in order to ensure the long-term supply of professional employees into the Company.

The table below indicates the number of young professionals on the scheme and those who received bursaries between 2003 and 2009.

Year	Number of bursars
2009	614
2008	657
2007	486
2006	414
2005	323
2004	364
2003	395

Band	Total Average Hours per Employee
A	211
ANGLO 4	14
ANGLO 5	4,326
ANGLO 6	51
B	244
C	1,520
D1	115
Grand Total	223

The percentage of historically disadvantaged South African bursars on the scheme in 2009 was 76.4%.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Company has an employee performance management system in place, through which an employee's effectiveness and delivery are measured and exceptional performance is incentivised.

TALENT MANAGEMENT

Talent management is a strategic imperative and forms an integral part of the business.

The Company views all employees as talent. Within this broad talent pool, we differentiate those individuals who demonstrate the capability and motivation to progress to more senior positions. Anglo Platinum needs world-class managers and leaders to deliver our vision. The 'What it Will Take to Succeed in Anglo American' (WiWTTSiA) framework sets out effectiveness parameters for managers and leaders. It describes both the everyday behaviours that underpin great performance and those personal qualities that indicate potential for career progress.

Talent management plays a large role in achieving the objectives of the Company's vision, through the processes of attraction, career growth, career advancement and the retention of talent.

MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

To enhance performance at the managerial and supervisory levels, employees attended various development programmes in 2009.

At junior management level, 21 managers attended the Junior Management Programme and 32 potential senior managers graduated from the Programme for Management Excellence, thereby enhancing the leadership supply from within the organisation. Twenty-five managers attended the Advanced Project Management intervention.

To enhance performance at the supervisory levels, various development programmes have been initiated, with 2,477 supervisors attending these programmes in 2009. The programmes have focused on areas such as personal

and professional mastery, generic supervision skills, change management, performance management, employee relations and employee communications.

TRANSFORMATION

Anglo Platinum has successfully complied with all recommendations of the Review of the Department of Labour's Director General in terms of section 43 of the Employment Equity Act (EEA). The Company's employment equity status shows its satisfactory progress towards achieving equitable representation of designated groups across all occupational levels and categories of the workforce. As required by the EEA and its amended regulations, Anglo Platinum submitted a consolidated employment equity report to the Department of Labour for the 2009 reporting period ending 31 May 2009. This is summarised in the key data and information section at the back of this report.

The Company's designated groups representivity grew from 27% to 30%; 29% to 34%; 46% to 49%; and 64% to 66% at top, senior, middle and junior management levels respectively between 2008 and 2009.

Its transformation programme has enabled Anglo Platinum to achieve a participation rate for historically disadvantaged South Africans in management of 48% and a participation rates for women in mining of 10%, with both rate exceeding the Mining Charter's requirements of 40% and 9% respectively.

RESPECTING PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The Employee Relations Recognition Agreement (ERRA) was ratified by

Engineering Skills Training Centre expansions

During the 2006 financial year the global shortage of artisans made itself felt in South Africa. Anglo Platinum was affected by this shortage of skills, as were its competitors, who recruited experienced artisans within Anglo Platinum. This, together with an increased attrition rate of around 20% per annum, caused a skills deficit within the Group that affected its short- and long-term projects and expansions. In addition, the training of Level 2 engineering employees became problematic owing to the increase in the number of these employees and inadequate training space and facilities at the Company's Engineering Skills Training Centre (ESTC). To remedy this situation in the short term, a number of candidates were placed on a fast-tracking programme, to develop and certify enough artisans with section 28 certificates. Some 250 persons qualified in the two-year period. The same period saw an increase in the number of Anglo Platinum learners, from 115 in 2006 to 764 in 2008.



In light of these developments, a project expansion was approved by the Executive Committee in 2007 to boost the infrastructure at ESTC.

The project involved:

- the expansion of the canteen;
- three new accommodation blocks increasing the number of beds from 240 to 360;
- an additional 40 beds for senior staff members attending short courses;
- better and more recreational facilities;
- a new diesel workshop;
- expansion of the rigging workshop;
- a new parking area; and
- a new substation for MV training to train for legal competency.

The total cost of the expansion was R28 million and the project was successfully completed in December 2008. The new facilities were officially opened in June 2009 by the executive head: human resources, Mr Abe Thebyane, and by the head of human resources development and transformation, Ms Lorato Mogaki. The training centre is now equipped to train 360 learners in any trimester and to conduct specialised skills programmes for the engineering discipline.

With these expansions at ESTC, Anglo Platinum will be able to meet its long-term plan needs and also the development of Level 2 employees. This process will be easily managed as all learners will now be able to be trained and accommodated at the new centre. During the first trimester of 2010, 320 learners will be enrolled at the centre.

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management and by recognised organised labour in February 2009. The collective bargaining rights threshold was reviewed. Previously, six trade unions were recognised. The three trade unions currently recognised are:

- The National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA);
- The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM); and
- The United Association of South Africa (UASA).

The ERRA is a collective agreement that regulates the relationship between the recognised unions and Anglo Platinum. The parties to the ERRA accept that the rights contemplated in the ERRA entail certain responsibilities and undertake not to act unfairly and not to commit any unlawful acts. In the interest of Anglo Platinum Limited and its employees, the parties to the ERRA further commit themselves to working together in gaining employee understanding and support of Anglo Platinum's vision, values and strategies.

The ERRA also establishes fully functional partnership structures for dialogue and consultation. These structures are the:

- Central Partnership Forum (CPF);
- National Steering Committee (NSC);
- Strategic Leadership Forum (SLF);
- Central Collective Bargaining Forum (CCBF); and
- Operational Unit Participative Forum (OUPF).

The consultation process for restructuring at Anglo Platinum is regulated by the Employee Relations Recognition Agreement (ERRA) concluded between the Company and its recognised representative unions. The consultation is conducted through the consultation structures as set out in the ERRA policy. In the first instance the Anglo Platinum

operational executives meet with the recognised union's head office leadership through the leadership forum structure to consult on the decision of the Executive Committee. Secondly, the head of employee relations will further consult with the union's national leadership, namely regional coordinators who are full-time union representatives through a structure called the national steering committee. Thirdly, each general manager at the operation will again consult with the local leadership of the unions through a structure called the operational partnership forum on the decision of the Executive Committee and the implementation thereof at operational level. Disputes are managed by following a dispute procedure of the same policy and, if not resolved, any party can use the provisions of the legislation, namely the Labour Relations Act, No 66 of 1995. This process typically takes three months.

Communication structures

Anglo Platinum has implemented an employee communication policy, with the following objectives:

- To promote the empowerment of line management, the emphasis being on line managers' responsibility as the Company's primary communicators with employees.
- To provide a common approach to communication within Anglo Platinum.
- To ensure an understanding of the communication roles and responsibilities of all parties in the Company.
- To provide a framework of support resources for line managers, making it easier for them to achieve sustainable success in their communication with employees.
- To monitor and audit the effectiveness of employee communication, thereby ensuring an understanding of how to improve on its weaknesses.

The policy also details the structures of communication at various levels of the organisation (an example being supervisors having face-to-face meetings with their teams to discuss production and safety issues).

On various matters of mutual interest to the Company and its employees, management regularly consults and communicates with employees belonging to trade unions. This is done through the transparent partnership and communication structures enabled by the formation of the central partnership forum (CPF) at senior leadership level and the OUPF at operational unit level. The convenors of these communication and consultation sessions are required to publish minutes of their meetings. This ensures that all relevant employees are kept informed on issues currently on the union and management agenda.

Human rights

South Africa is a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is in turn reflected in South Africa's Constitution. Anglo Platinum has incorporated human rights principles into its code of ethics and business principles. These apply to all our operations, including our project in Zimbabwe.

Non-discrimination

Anglo Platinum's code of ethics and business principles declares that 'we promote workplace equality and seek to eliminate all forms of unfair discrimination'. This principle is consistent with the Employment Equity Act, No 55 of 1998.

In 2009 two employees were found guilty of harassment and dismissed following a disciplinary process.

Furthermore, the Company has subscribed to all government and

industry agreements and also subscribes to government agreements to ensure non-discrimination against foreign labour. It has amended its policies and procedures to ensure non-discrimination against foreign migrant labour.

There were no cases of discrimination that led to formal complaints or disciplinary procedures in 2009.

Freedom of association and collective bargaining

All Anglo Platinum employees have the right to freedom of association under the South African Constitution and the Labour Relations Act, 1995. This right is also entrenched in the Group's code of ethics, business principles and employee relations policy.

The Group recognises trade unions with significant representation among its employees, and these in turn participate in collective bargaining forums with management. Some 73.8% of the Group's employees are represented by trade unions and associations.

Disciplinary procedures

The Company's disciplinary procedures are intended to induce behaviour modification in instances where an employee has committed misconduct. All disciplinary cases are judged based on their substantive and procedural merits. The disciplinary sanctions (outcomes) range from counselling to termination of the employment contract (for serious transgressions that are detrimental to sound running of the Company and thus render continued employment intolerable).

An employee has a right to appeal against the sanction that was imposed by the chairperson of the disciplinary hearing. As in the disciplinary hearing, the appellant has a right to be

represented by a fellow employee or a trade union representative during the appeal hearing.

Any appeal process is confined to the merits on which the request for relief is based, as being one of:

- wrongful verdict of guilt;
- unfair penalty/sanction in light of the circumstances of the offences; or
- substantive impropriety in that the appellant has been disciplined without reason.

The chairperson's decision on appeal is final. There is only one level of appeal. Should the employee wish to take the matter further, he or she is entitled to process it in terms of the Labour Relations Act or any other applicable legal avenue.

Grievance procedure

Anglo Platinum's grievance procedure is intended to create an environment that is conducive to good employee relations, by making it possible for the Company to take prompt and fair action when employees raise legitimate complaints. The two recognised types of grievance are:

- the individual grievance, in which one person has a grievance; and
- the group grievance, in which more than one person has a grievance. In this instance, the aggrieved group may select up to five representatives to raise the grievance with its immediate supervisor. Union members must select shop stewards as representatives. Employees who are not members of a union must select a representative from the group that has the grievance.

Individual and group grievances are treated in the same way and the same procedure must be followed. Should a

grievance remain unresolved, the final management authority within the hierarchy at the operating unit involved is allowed an opportunity to resolve and take a decision on the matter. Further to that, aggrieved parties may employ external dispute-resolution mechanisms regulated by legislation.

Labour disputes

There were three unprotected industrial actions that resulted in days lost for the period under review. These were all resolved within 24 hours.

Child labour, and forced and compulsory labour

Anglo Platinum does not make use of child labour and does not tolerate the inhumane treatment of employees, including any form of forced labour, physical punishment or other abuse. There were no incidents of child, forced or compulsory labour at Anglo Platinum in 2009.

Security practices

Anglo Platinum has implemented a set of voluntary principles on security and human rights. The principles are relevant to many aspects of the Group's security management, including risk assessment and interactions with public and private security providers. The principles represent international best practice in the management of security and community risks. Some 98% of all security personnel have attended training on these voluntary principles on security and human rights.

Of the 83 requirements related to voluntary principles and human rights, Anglo Platinum fully met 74. The remaining nine requirements are still being implemented. There were no clashes between mine security and community members in 2009. One

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protection services officer was shot in 2008, by a suspected cable thief.

The Company does not tolerate any form of corruption. Corruption risk is considered within risk assessments conducted for all businesses along with many other forms of risk. Internal audit procedures also consider the risk of corruption within any process that is reviewed, along with the controls to mitigate the risk. If controls are not deemed sufficient from a design or operational effectiveness point of view, then such matters will be reported along with management actions. Both the risk management and internal audit procedures are aimed at identifying broad risk facing the business relevant to the individual scope of the risk assessment and will consider corruption risk accordingly. Management remains responsible for the operation of controls to minimise the risk of corruption.

Indigenous rights

In its code of ethics and business practices, Anglo Platinum states that it recognises “the sensitivities involved in addressing issues that relate to the cultural heritage of indigenous communities”. Furthermore, the Group seeks “to ensure that such matters are handled in a spirit of respect, trust and dialogue”.

IMPROVING HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

The Seraleng Integrated Human Settlement Project in Rustenburg, which was successfully launched at a sod-turning ceremony in April 2009, is a pilot project that has been undertaken in partnership with the Rustenburg Local Municipality and the North West Provincial Housing Department. Anglo Platinum will be facilitating the development of 1,000 housing units for employee ownership as part of the signed agreement with the

National Department of Human Settlement. Phase 1 of the project consists of 331 units that are being developed complete with all township services, including water, sewers and electrical reticulation with tarred roads. Phase 1 infrastructure will be completed by the last quarter of 2010.

Four show houses have been completed to help employees make the right choice of house. For instance, the energy-saving units for the homes vary in cost and size, based on our employees' varied family profiles.

In addition to viewing the show units, employees will be compelled to complete a homebuyers' education and training programme, to ensure that they understand fully the life-changing opportunities of home ownership.

The donation

Anglo Platinum has appointed a contractor to build access roads in the spirit of the donation that was agreed on between the Company and the Rustenburg local municipality. The access roads will assist the Seraleng community by providing better infrastructure for public transport. They will be tarred and there will be an effective stormwater management system and two bridges.

Promoting home ownership

Anglo Platinum continued with its general drive to promote home ownership among its employees, in line with its housing strategy. As a result, significant progress was made in signing up more employees on the Home Ownership Allowance Scheme. Most of these employees come from single accommodation villages, although a few are from informal settlements.



Our housing strategy

The partnership between Anglo Platinum and the National Department of Human Settlements bore fruit in 2009. As part of the agreement, Anglo Platinum is committed to building 20,000 houses for its employees, who will be entitled to a government housing subsidy and financial support from Anglo Platinum.

The first milestone, delivered in conjunction with local and provincial authorities, was the installation of access roads and the construction of show units in Rustenburg's Seraleng Township. This is the most advanced of Anglo Platinum's housing projects, and is considered to be a pilot for future endeavours.



The Company had previously launched an awareness campaign designed to encourage employees to buy their own homes. Following on this, interested employees are being enrolled in a comprehensive home-buyer education programme for first-time homeowners, with committed buyers able to choose the size of unit they require.

The first houses will be constructed toward the middle of 2010.

Seraleng

In Seraleng, Anglo Platinum will facilitate the construction of 1,000 houses for purchase by its employees, as per its signed agreement with the national department. Phase 1 of the project involves the construction of 331 houses complete with services, including water, sewers, electrical reticulation and tarred roads.

Four show houses were built to help employees choose a house. The houses vary in size as follows:

- 50 m² house : 2 bedrooms/1 bathroom
- 55 m² house : 3 bedrooms/2 bathrooms
- 60 m² house : 3 bedrooms/2 bathrooms
- 70 m² house : 3 bedrooms/2 bathrooms

Promoting home ownership

During the year Anglo Platinum continued with its drive to promote home ownership among its employees, in line with its housing strategy. As a result, more employees bought homes using the home ownership allowance scheme than in the previous year. These home owners now total close to 9,000.

Employee volunteers

Anglo Platinum is also building a house for a vulnerable family in Rustenburg. The project is being run in collaboration with the Rustenburg Local Municipality and Habitat for Humanity South Africa. In support of the project, the Company is encouraging its employees to give up some of their time to participate in the construction process. The house has already been handed over to a family by the Executive Mayor of Rustenburg and the Housing MEC of North West.

Social capital

R245 m

corporate social investment
spend in 2009

R18.4 m

of social spend on
education in 2009

Social capital is any value added to the economic outputs of an organisation by human relationships, partnerships and co-operation. Social capital includes, for example, networks, communication channels, families, communities, businesses, trade unions, schools and voluntary organisations, and also cultural and social norms and values such as trust.

43%

spend on
infrastructural projects
around our operations

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Anglo Platinum continues to play a meaningful role in community development. Guided by the Mining Charter, its social and labour plans and its corporate citizenship principles, the Company invested R245 million in community development projects near its operations in 2009.



WESTERN LIMB COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The municipalities in the Western Limb face many social challenges, including thousands of households without access to potable water or sanitation. There are housing shortages and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is high. Particularly in the Kotane Local Municipality, limited access to villages, the poor road network and low levels of skills are of great concern. A total of R87.1 million was spent in this area in 2009, in the community development projects described below.

Infrastructure

Infrastructural development projects involved the following activities:

- Provision of infrastructure for the Seraleng housing project.
- Designing and planning the Paardekraal Community Centre, on which construction will commence in 2010.
- Construction at Thlabane Primary School, which includes 26 new classrooms due to be completed in 2010.
- Renovating Tsirologang Primary School in Boitekong. This includes the restoration of 36 classrooms and of the administrative building, as well as repairs to the electricity network.
- Renovating Motladi Kgoadigoadi Primary School. This entails general restoration, building a computer laboratory and providing two additional computers for the school's administration. The school has also been adopted by Anglo Platinum under its Learner Development Programme.

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- Building sports courts for Lefaragatlhe Primary School. This project was applied for by the school principal because of the shortage of sporting facilities and the performance of the learners in school competitions.
- Constructing and renovating five classrooms at the Makuka Middle School and the Ofentse Middle School.
- Constructing three classrooms at the Mafenya Middle School.
- Constructing a multi-purpose centre in Mantserre.
- Constructing the Robega and Sefikile Mantserre roads as well as the Sefikile Bridge.
- Providing electricity to Machorora Village.
- The construction of the Rasimone and Chaneng tribal offices.
- Building the Mantserre tribal offices.
- Supporting the Rooiberg Community water supply project. The project was identified through the Integrated Development Planning process and with the intention of supplying the Rooiberg community with potable water, and was co-funded by Anglo Platinum and the Thabazimbi Local Municipality.

- Upgrading various other schools, including Modise, Phalane, Mantserre and Mmamodimakwana.

Poverty alleviation and capacity building

Projects under this category included the following:

- Undertaking a community skills audit.
- Training in excess of 600 community members in portable skills as part of the Bokamoso programme; and training 50 learners at the business advisory centre.
- Planning for the Paardekraal Piggery Cooperative. Land has been secured and the required infrastructure will be built in 2010. Individual community members who currently run their own small piggeries will have access to the cooperative and will be linked to the Piggery Association of South Africa.

Education

Involvement in the education-related programmes included the following:

- Provision of educational toys and outdoor playing equipment for the

children via our early childhood development (ECD) initiative.

- Maths and science support at primary school level. This means supporting educators and learners via a service provider who assists with the planning of a learning programme, work schedules, lesson plans and assessment classes. Maths and science Saturday and holiday programmes also support best performers in certain communities.
- A one-year programme for learners from our host communities, to improve their matric results in maths, science and technology.
- Providing library books to Charora School.
- Supplying 37 computers to the Charora, Bafokeng and Mafenya schools.
- Supporting the Thuto Thebe Education Trust, which provides maths and science support to learners as well as small bursaries for skills training for community members.

Health

Anglo Platinum's involvement in the health of communities living on the Western Limb included the following:

Corporate social investment, R million

	SED programmes			Percentage		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
Health	6.7	6.0	6.6	2.7	3.4	5
Education and youth projects	18.4	34.7	17.1	7.5	19.7	13.6
Environment	0.04			0.2		
General community development (including infrastructural projects)	105	69.4	53.8	42.7	39.4	43
Arts, culture and heritage	—	40.7	0.5	—	23.2	0.4
Housing	—			—		
Other	100.1			40.8		
Chairman's Fund contribution	15	25.0	48.0	6.1	14.3	38
Total	245.24	175.8	126.0	100	100	100

Clinics bring relief to Mokopane communities

Two community health clinics near Mogalakwena Mine in the Mokopane area of Limpopo province were handed over to the provincial government in 2009. They bring the number of clinics built by Anglo Platinum to seven, with another two still under construction.

Sekgakgapeng

The idea of a new clinic was first mooted in 2005, when the provincial Department of Health (DoH) asked Mogalakwena Mine to provide a primary healthcare facility for the DoH mobile clinic services in Sekgakgapeng Village. Following stakeholder engagement, the traditional leadership and municipality representatives in Mokopane allocated a site for the facility.

At about the same time, extensions 19 and 20 of Sekgakgapeng were developed, and the municipal facility and the mobile provincial facility proved to be insufficient for the community's needs. Following requests from the municipality, the province and Kgosi Kekana, it was then decided to build a fully fledged clinic. Anglo Platinum has built the clinic and the DoH provides human resources and supplies to keep it running.

Armoede

During the Mogalakwena Mine expansions the communities of Ga-Puka and Ga-Sekhaolelo, collectively known as Motlhotlo, were relocated to the Rooibokfontein and Armoede farms. The Ga-Puka village moved to Rooibokfontein while the Ga-Sekhaolelo community moved to Armoede.

Following these moves, access to health services became a priority for the communities, as they were far from a clinic and were visited by a mobile clinic service once a week only. The new clinic serves 1,200 people at the new village.



SOCIAL CAPITAL

- Supporting the Lifeline mobile clinic that provides healthcare services to people living in the informal settlements around the mine in Rustenburg. Anglo Platinum funds the nurse's salary, the operational and administrative costs, and the transport costs of volunteers working on the mobile unit. The mobile unit goes to 12 sites per day.
- Supporting Vision for the Nation in order to provide home-based care to community members. Funding is used to pay caregivers, take patients to clinics, and to provide immunity boosters and food parcels to those infected with HIV.
- Donating a mobile eye clinic to the Department of Health and providing funds annually to support its running.
- Supporting Sivukile HIV/AIDS.
- Supporting the Tshupe Hospice.

EASTERN LIMB COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The social challenges faced by the municipality in the Eastern Limb relate mostly to water supply to schools and water quality. The lack of water for human consumption has led to the closure of many farms and mines. There is also a shortage of land owing to an

increase in population and livestock numbers. Particularly in the local municipality, the focus is not only on basic infrastructure but also on transport and access to existing facilities. A total of R65.1 million was spent in this area in 2009, in the community development projects described below.

Infrastructure

Anglo Platinum's involvement in infrastructural development projects in the region entailed the following:

- Constructing the GaMadiba and GaMoboela clinics. Construction is complete and both clinics await opening by the Minister of Health.
- Two clinics built by Anglo Platinum in the Mokopane area in 2009.
- The construction of classes, accommodation and kitchen facilities at the Centre of Hope for disabled children and the provision of equipment for the centre.
- Partnering with the Fetakgomo Local Municipality and Eskom to construct the Atok community centre.
- The Sefateng water project to provide water for domestic and agricultural purposes in a 46-kilometre pipeline.
- The Rapholo Bridge in Sefateng.
- A unity centre to accommodate local government departments.

Education

Our participation on the educational front included the following:

- The provision of educational toys and outdoor playing equipment for the children via ECD.
- Maths and science support at primary school level. This entailed supporting educators and learners via a service provider who assists with the planning of a learning programme, work schedules, lesson plans and assessment classes.

- Maths and science Saturday and holiday programmes for best performers in the communities, to improve their skills and give them an even better chance to perform in these areas.
- A one-year programme for learners from our host communities, to improve their matric results in maths, science and technology.
- The provision of water and sanitation facilities at local schools and ECD centres.
- A mobile science centre in Limpopo.
- A sports court for Siloe School for the Blind.

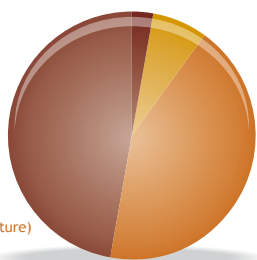
Poverty alleviation and capacity building

Projects under this category in the Eastern Limb were as follows:

- The Groenfontein Community Farm project.
- The construction of Mahlasedi Bakery.
- The community portable skills project.
- The Mashabela water project to supply water to the community.
- The Tekanang Secondary School Sports Court.
- The construction of a science laboratory at Ntwampe High School.
- The Twickenham Soccer League.
- The intervention through Micro-Finance for AIDS and Gender Equity (IMAGE) project.
- The Reboile Farm Trust. The trust has secured support from the Limpopo Department of Agriculture regarding the technical support required by the farm to take the process forward.
- The Ithuteng Community project. This is a community brick-making project employing 15 people.
- The Maratepolo Poultry project.
- The Fanang Diatla Self-Help project.
- The Strydkraal Farming project.

Anglo Platinum CED 2009 expenditure by focus area
(Total = R245 million)
%

Health
4
Education and youth projects
7
Environment
0
General community development (including infrastructure) projects
43
Other (discretionary funds, corporate spend)
47



Using the socio-economic assessment toolkit at Unki Mine, Zimbabwe

In September 2009 Anglo Platinum undertook a socio-economic assessment for its Unki Mine operation, situated in Zimbabwe. The assessment was aligned with the Company's socio-economic assessment toolkit (SEAT) requirements and addressed the following four main issues:

- An analysis of the mine's community and other stakeholders.
- The identification of Unki's key impacts on the communities affected by the mine.
- An assessment of existing community development initiatives.
- The identification of necessary management measures.

The initiative was a collaborative effort featuring the following parties: Unki's human resources department, SEAT-trained specialists from SRK Consulting, a team of fieldwork assistants with experience in participatory research, and a Zimbabwean consultant familiar with the project. The project was informed by extensive project planning, which was followed by three weeks of participatory research involving both key informants and focus-group interviews with members of the relevant communities.

The research gave rise to a series of documents providing the mine with a detailed framework for contributing to sustainable development in the area. Included among the tools supplied were: a socio-economic baseline study, a socio-economic impact assessment, a stakeholder database, a community development plan and a general SEAT report.

The SEAT report stated that:

- Unki Mine and its management had initiated a number of important activities around social development in the area. These related to consultation with stakeholders; the building of HIV/AIDS awareness; the support of health, education, water and sanitation provision; and the furtherance of local community capacity, development and partnerships; and
- several aspects would require focused effort in future. These were the internalisation of the Group's social policies and practices, including HIV/AIDS programmes; local participation in and development of procurement and employment; the monitoring of resettlement processes; stakeholder engagement; community health and safety; and the ongoing planning of the mine's eventual closure based on environmentally sound principles.

The report has thus provided the mine with the means to manage social and economic development issues in neighbouring communities proactively. It promotes and enhances widespread stakeholder engagement through a more inclusive approach, shifting decision-making away from the mine and allowing stakeholders to identify sustainable community development initiatives for themselves. By adopting a participatory and collective method to managing social and economic development, the mine will be better able to address stakeholder issues identified during the SEAT assessment.



Natural capital

14%

overall energy
intensity
improvement

59%

increase in
accountability of
recycled water

Natural capital consists of the natural resources (energy and matter) and processes needed by organisations to produce their products and deliver their services. They include sinks that absorb, neutralise or recycle wastes; resources, some of which are renewable, and others not; and processes, such as climate regulation and the carbon cycle, which enable life to continue in a balanced and healthy way.

100%

of all managed
operations are
ISO 14001 certified

MANAGING OUR IMPACT

As the leading platinum producer in the world, Anglo Platinum conducts mining and beneficiation activities that have an impact on land, water, air, natural resources, fauna, flora and humans. In the process of mining and beneficiation, land is transformed, groundwater and surface water are potentially affected, resources are used, substances are emitted into the air, wastes are generated and we interact with local communities. We thus impact not only the physical environment, but also the social and economic environments in the areas where our operations are located.

The environmental management of our mining and beneficiation activities is guided by our environmental policy, which encapsulates our vision to minimise harm to the environment.



ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

Mining and its related activities interact with and impact the environment in a variety of ways. The impact can be any change, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from such activities. Mining and related activities such as smelting and refining use a mix of renewable and non-renewable resources.

The environmental aspects and impacts covered in this report are confined largely to actual operations and do not consider potential upstream and downstream impacts.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

All operations in the Group have environmental management systems (EMS) that are certified against the SANS ISO 14001:2004 standard. This is an international standard that is based on legal compliance and a commitment to continual improvement as well as the prevention of pollution. Achieving and maintaining ISO 14001 certification of an EMS demonstrates a company's commitment to implementing its environmental policy; and to developing objectives that take into account significant environmental aspects as well

as the legal and other requirements to which the organisation subscribes. Certification against ISO 14001 does not in itself guarantee optimal environmental outcomes, but means that all operations have an appropriate management framework in place to track compliance with applicable legal and other requirements, and to support both the prevention of pollution and continual improvement.

All mines, smelters and refineries in operation in 2004 achieved the initial ISO 14001 certification of their EMS during that year. All these operations

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have maintained such certification to date. Most operations were reassessed by an independent service provider, DQS German Association for Certification of Management Systems (Proprietary) Limited, against the ISO 14001:2004 standard during 2009. Only the P F Retief laboratory was not reassessed in 2009 owing to its closure near the end of the year. Out of all the reassessments, only one major non-conformance to system requirements was raised. This was at the Waterval Smelter, and had to do with the fact that workers had not been made aware of the potential consequences that departure from specified environmental procedures might have. Several minor non-conformances and numerous observations were raised at the other operations, except at Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) and the Anglo Platinum converting process (ACP), where no non-conformances were raised. All non-conformances were closed out within 90 days of the assessment of the operation concerned.

The Mogalakwena South concentrator achieved certification for the first time in August 2009, while the newly constructed Mogalakwena North concentrator is expected to be certified in March 2010.

It must be noted that one of our non-managed operations, the new Bokoni Platinum Mine Joint Venture, was not recertified to ISO 14001:2004 during 2009. Recertification is planned for 2010, after completion of a gap analysis that commenced in November 2009. The Modikwa Platinum Mine Joint Venture is also currently not certified in terms of ISO 14001:2004 as Anglo Platinum does not require joint-venture partners to implement or maintain ISO 14001:2004. However, legal compliance with environmental obligations is mandatory for all joint ventures.

MATERIALS

Key bulk-materials used include rock mined in underground and open-pit operations, liquid fuels, coal, grease and lubricants. Bulk-material use increases over the years as operations expand. Key bulk-material use is illustrated in the charts on page 134. Other key materials used include wood, chemicals and packaging. The Company does not currently use waste, processed or unprocessed, from external sources in any material quantities. The combined tonnage in rock broken and mined for managed operations was 42% lower in 2009 than in 2008, mostly as a result of the downscaling of open-pit operations at Mogalakwena. Tonnes milled from managed operations decreased by 4% over the previous year. Our usage of major commodities, such as coal and liquid petroleum gas, has increased year on year owing to increased smelting activity. On the other hand, our usage of grease, fuels and lubricating and hydraulic oils decreased during 2009, mainly as the result of the lower level of mining activity at Mogalakwena Mine.

BIODIVERSITY

We hold mining, surface and freehold rights over large tracts of land. Land owned, leased or where surface rights exist and that is under our direct management and control comprises 51,330 hectares. This excludes the total surface area of the mining right areas as we do not control or manage all of these areas. The land altered for mining and associated activities amounts to 14,723 hectares, or nearly 29% of all land managed.

We currently mine from underground resources, except at Mogalakwena, which is an open-pit operation. It is thus not possible to report annually on newly rehabilitated land as would be the case for opencast mining, as the pit is not rehabilitated concurrently with mining.

There are still mined-out opencast pits at BRPM and Rustenburg. The rehabilitation of the BRPM pit has not yet begun, because it is filled with water from the overflowing return-water dam, and with seepage and rainfall. A geohydrological study completed during 2009 concluded that the impacts of the overflowing return-water dam were localised and were only detected in boreholes within the immediate vicinity of the return-water dam. It is planned to backfill the opencast pit and a rehabilitation plan will be submitted to the DWEA by March 2010. Sufficient funds are available to begin with the backfilling of the opencast pit. The Rustenburg pit will not be rehabilitated at present as it may be used as a regional landfill site for the Rustenburg Municipality once specific legal requirements have been met. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) for the proposed landfill site is managed by the Rustenburg Municipality and will be submitted for public comment in 2010.

We have no operations in protected areas, such as IUCN (World Conservation Union) protected-area categories I to III, world heritage sites and biosphere reserves. The Madeleine Robinson Reserve, established by Amandelbult for habitat and species protection, is shown in the UNEP-WCMC database of protected areas as an IUCN category IV area. The reserve has also been declared by Birdlife Africa as an important bird area owing to the presence of the yellow-throated sandgrouse, which is on the IUCN's red list of threatened species. There are no other category IV overlaps at any other operation. However, Union Mine manages part of its mining right area as a game reserve for species and habitat protection. Other current and future operations are located in areas with high concentrations of endemic plant species. The Der Brochen project, Mototolo

Biodiversity offset areas

Open-pit mining, such as that carried out at Mogalakwena Mine, inevitably has a negative impact on an area's biodiversity and land use. To mitigate these impacts, management at the mine decided in 2005 to set aside an area as a biodiversity offset area. Recognising the need to manage future decisions in terms of biodiversity, it has also become involved in the Business in Biodiversity Offset Programme (BBOP), as one of eight pilot offset sites under the programme.



The offset areas under the BBOP initiative have to meet a number of requirements, one of which is the use and testing of different BBOP tools. These include offset calculation and financial models, and the assessment of community engagement.

Mogalakwena's decision to invest in a biodiversity offset initiative has been driven chiefly by the desire to assist the local communities in improving their quality of life in a sustainable way. These communities are dependent on subsistence agriculture and, in an environment with limited conventional employment opportunities, have high unemployment rates. As a result, they need to seek alternative ways of generating an income. At the same time, it has become necessary to prevent the expansion of degraded areas resulting from the communities' overutilisation of the natural environment.

The mine and the offset area are situated close to the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve, a popular tourist destination for both local and international tourists, and the potential exists to tap into this market.

The offsetting activities, with their main aim of addressing the loss of biodiversity in the area, include:

- establishing pursuits such as game farming (preceded by the reintroduction of some of the original megafauna); and
- restoring the required fire regime by 2011 by thinning bush-encroached woodlands; rehabilitating eroded roads and tracks; removing invasive alien vegetation and planting native species; and creating fuel-wood lots with local communities by 2011.

The Mogalakwena Mine initiative is thus intended to deliver a better relationship between the mine and the communities surrounding it, and to provide a long-term, sustainable project for the communities. Its benefits cannot be measured in monetary terms: instead, they have to do with the positive legacy Anglo Platinum wants to leave behind.

NATURAL CAPITAL

Joint Venture, Modikwa Joint Venture and Twickenham Mine are located in the Sekhukhuneland Centre of Plant Endemism, a region with a high concentration of endemic plant species. The Company is committed to minimising the footprint required for efficient mining in these areas, to ensure that fully representative and sustainable examples of these habitats remain for future generations.

Mogalakwena has set aside two areas for biodiversity offsets in order to mitigate the impacts of open-pit mining. See case study on page 97.

We are also involved in a number of alien vegetation eradication projects, community clean-ups, biodiversity awareness-raising activities and training initiatives within local communities. Examples include:

- Union Mine, which implemented training for community youth on alien vegetation eradication. A waste clean-up campaign has also been conducted at the mine and in surrounding communities within a 50-kilometre radius. This project was supported by local businesses, the police, the municipal council and traditional authorities in the area.
- Amandelbult mines also engaged in clean-up awareness programmes within their local communities. In addition, waste wood brought to the surface from underground operations is washed and supplied to the communities as firewood. This alleviates the impact on the natural environment as there is then less need to gather wood from the local vegetation.

Each operation has compiled and is implementing biodiversity action plans based on its biodiversity risk profile. Biodiversity action plans (BAPs) describe the objectives, programmes and targets

for protecting and restoring native ecosystems and species in degraded areas. They have been integrated with the on-site environmental management system (EMS) at each operation. As planned, Anglo American plc conducted BAP peer reviews at four of our operations in 2009, with each review scored out of a possible total of 100. As part of a global partnership with Anglo American, Fauna and Flora International (FFI) also took part in a BAP peer review at Mogalakwena. The BAP peer reviews were completed at Mogalakwena (90%), Union (58%), the Polokwane Smelter (40%) and Rustenburg (37%). It is important to note that BAP peer reviews are meant to encourage operations to perform, share knowledge and benchmark standards of performance rather than be an assurance process.

To ensure that BAPs are applicable and value-adding, all our managed operations will review the status of their plans on a risk and opportunity basis during 2010. All findings from the 2009 BAP peer reviews will be considered as part of this process. Operations with no risk or opportunity to biodiversity will not be expected to have an extensive biodiversity programme. In a low-risk/opportunity situation, only the BAP basics will be considered and the programme will be a minimal one.

EMISSIONS

Greenhouse gas emissions have been addressed in our materials issues section of this report.

Ozone-depleting compounds

Ozone-depleting compounds have been phased out at all major installations, but there are some minor installations in which these compounds are still present.

All our refrigerants are ozone friendly, including small air-conditioning

applications consisting of either ammonia or R134a. The latter has a high global-warming potential, and must be phased out during this decade.

Our fire extinguishers contain mono-ammonium phosphate powder in all applications except for the protection of electric/electronic circuits. All applications with ozone-depleting compounds (halon) were replaced.

Persistent organic pollutants

The key persistent organic pollutants for Anglo Platinum are polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins and furans. The Stockholm Convention requires that equipment containing PCBs must be phased out by 2025. Any PCBs recovered in the interim from such equipment must be treated and eliminated by 2028. Current in situ equipment, such as transformers and capacitors, may remain in place and operational as long as all reasonable steps are taken to prevent leaks. Some of our transformers still contain PCBs. These will be phased out over time to ensure compliance with the Stockholm Convention.

Dioxins and furans are emitted principally from Precious Metal Refiners (PMR) during the incineration of general and process wastes. The incineration is not a continuous process. We reported last year that the installation of a new high-grade incinerator and an activated carbon-absorption system at PMR had been completed. The principal motivation for this installation was to reduce dioxin and furan emissions from the incineration of general and process waste. Performance testing on the dioxin trap completed in 2008 showed dioxins concentration at stack 584 at PMR of 1.35 nanogram threshold equivalency dry standard per cubic metre (ng TEQ ds/m³), which is higher than the European Union limit of

0.1 ng TEQ/m³. PMR is investigating a pollution-control system in addition to the dioxin trap, to capture excess dioxins before they exit stack 584. Dioxin and furan sampling was not undertaken at stack 584 during the last sampling campaign in August 2009, as we are currently undertaking a complete technology review to determine the best method for lowering such emissions. The dioxin trap is offline (with Department of Mineral Resources permission) until the review process is completed by April 2010.

Sulfur dioxide and particulate emissions

Key emitters of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) within the Company are the Waterval, Mortimer and Polokwane smelters, with minor contributions from Rustenburg Base Metal Refiners (RBMR) and Precious Metal Refiners (PMR).

Total SO₂ emissions (stack and fugitives) for the refineries and smelters were

15.3 kt in 2009, which is marginally less than the 15.5 kt emitted during 2008.

Total SO₂ emissions from Waterval Smelter decreased from 8.3 kt in 2008 to 5.3 kt in 2009. In terms of emissions in tonnes per day, the average (14.4 tonnes per day) for 2009 remained below 20 tonnes per day except during May 2009, when it averaged at 27 tonnes per day owing to maintenance on the tower plant at the ACP.

SO₂ emissions at the Polokwane Smelter did not vary significantly, at 4.7 kt in 2008 and 4.9 kt 2009. Most concentrate smelted was UG2, and on average 13.5 tonnes per day were emitted against the scheduled process registration certificate limit of 25 tonnes per day.

SO₂ emissions at Mortimer Smelter increased from 2.1 kt in 2008 to 4.8 kt in 2009. (The smelter was shut down for four months during 2008.) On average, 13.3 tonnes per day were emitted against

the scheduled process registration certificate limit of 24 tonnes per day.

SO₂ emissions from RBMR averaged at 0.36 kt per day for 2009, which is attributed to the site coal consumption at the RBMR boilers. The SO₂ quantities at PMR are measured via isokinetic sampling twice a year and are insignificant compared with the emissions from the other operations.

The Rustenburg ambient-air-quality monitoring network currently comprises eight stationary monitoring stations. All stations continually record SO₂, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 microns (PM10), and meteorological data from all sources in the region. The results for the eight stations are shown in the table below.

All stations showed a decrease in annual SO₂ concentrations compared with 2008 values. As in 2008, there were no exceedances of the national SO₂ annual average standard.

Rustenburg ambient-air-quality monitoring statistics for 2009

Station name	SO ₂ data capture (%)	Number of exceedances of SANS SO ₂ hourly average (>134 ppb)	Number of exceedances of national SO ₂ daily average (>48 ppb)	SO ₂ annual average (ppb)	PM10 data capture (%)	Number of exceedances of SANS PM10 daily average (>75 µg/m ³)	Number of exceedances of national PM10 daily average (>180 µg/m ³)	PM10 annual average (ug/m ³)
Bergsig	88	4	0	4.9	71	0	0	21.4
Brakspuit	92	2	0	2.6	48	35	0	56.2
Hex	71	2	0	2.5	79	0	0	29.0
Klipfontein	89	7	0	5.9	76	64	3	56.6
Mfidikwe	87	15	0	5.4	69	48	0	52.9
Paardekraal	81	7	0	6.4	68	13	0	41.5
Waterval	50*	9	0	7.6	48*	0	0	36.9
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment	61	0	0	5.1	44	97	36	121.8
Total		46	0			257	39	

* Station vandalised during June 2009, resulting in no data for the remainder of the year.

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There were no exceedances of the national SO₂ daily standard (48 ppb) compared with the previous year (6 to 0). Similarly, the number of exceedances of the national SO₂ hourly (134 ppb) standards decreased at all stations during 2009 when compared with the previous year (189 to 46).

Five of the eight stations showed a decrease in annual PM10 concentrations compared with 2008 figures. Four stations exceeded the national annual average (50 µg/m³), as in the previous year.

Exceedances of the SANS PM10 daily (75 µg/m³) standards decreased at all stations between 2008 and 2009 (from 513 to 257). However, the national daily PM10 standard was revised by the national department in December 2009, from 75 µg/m³ to 120 µg/m³ until 2014. This implies a more lenient standard and the daily standard of 180 µg/m³ is no longer applicable.

Polokwane Smelter has six ambient-air-quality monitoring stations. These recorded no exceedances of SO₂ or PM10 guidelines in 2009. Polokwane Smelter is in the process of updating its data-capturing and reporting system following an external audit undertaken against the South African National

Accreditation System (SANAS) requirements.

Dust fallout

Total dust deposition is determined at all operations in accordance with the ASTM D1739 standard test method for the collection and measurement of dust fallout. Dust fallout buckets are used as a first-line monitoring system. A typical bucket consists of a cylindrical container half-filled with de-ionised water that is exposed for one calendar month (give or take three days). Known quantities of copper sulphate are added to each sampling bucket to minimise the formation of algae, and distilled water is added to minimise sample loss, particularly during episodes of high wind velocity. The bucket stand also has a raised ring to prevent contamination from perching birds. Each series of samples is analysed by external laboratories. The gravimetric results are compared with proposed guidelines for dust deposition as described in the SANS 1929: 2005, Edition 1.1. The guidelines set four levels of dust-fall rates (measured in milligrams per cubic metre per day), namely residential, industrial, action and alert rates.

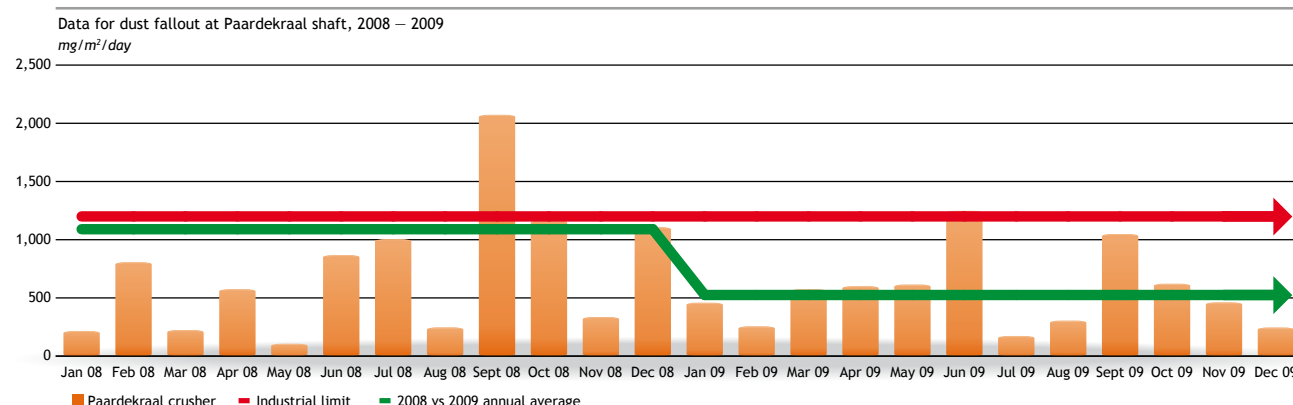
Although most dust fallout may be associated with dust generated at tailings

dams, other sources – such as crusher plants and gravel roads – are also contributors. Dust fallout is currently monitored at BRPM and Mototolo concentrators as well as the Twickenham, Mogalakwena, Union and Rustenburg mines.

Rustenburg conducts dust fallout sampling at 18 points around the Rustenburg lease area. Areas capable of producing high dust levels are managed by measures such as irrigation systems and vegetation on tailings dams and the spraying of gravel roads with dust suppressant.

The dust fallout decreased significantly at the Paardekraal tailings dams as the result of a new dust-suppression system implemented in 2009. The Paardekraal shaft dust emissions averaged 1,090 mg/m²/day in 2008, while the average dust fallout in 2009 was 525 mg/m²/day. (See the graph below.)

We were announced the winner in the category 'Most Improved Business' at the *Mail & Guardian's* 'Greening the Future' awards in September 2009, based on an article focusing on the lower dust fallout at the Rustenburg Paardekraal tailings dam.



Air pollution scheduled process registration certificates

We initiated the process of applying for new scheduled process registration certificates for our smelters and refineries in light of the new Air Quality Act 39, of 2004, which becomes effective in January 2010. RBMR and PMR received new registration certificates in July 2009 and November 2009 respectively. Waterval Smelter's application has been submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs (DWEA) and the new registration certificate is awaited. The Polokwane and Mortimer smelter applications will be sent to DWEA in the course of 2010.

WASTE

Non-mineral, non-hazardous waste management

All non-mineral waste at the operations is segregated into different waste streams. Waste which can be recycled is sent to salvage yards at the operations for final recycling to external users. In 2009, 119.4 kt of waste paper, 48.9 kt of glass, 24,239 kt of steel and 546 kt of plastic were collected for external recycling. A small amount (0.6 kt) of other general non-hazardous waste was refurbished for internal reuse.

Non-mineral waste that cannot be reused, recycled or sold is sent to landfill sites as a last resort. Just over 26.6 kt of non-mineral, non-hazardous waste were sent to landfill during 2009.

To ensure full compliance with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, No 49 of 2008, all operations are in the process of determining the remaining capacities of their landfill facilities. Those that are found to have landfill capacities that are above the required thresholds will apply for waste authorisation in terms of the Waste Act.

A waste model has also been developed to set and monitor waste-reduction targets. This model will be piloted and implemented during 2010.

Non-mineral hazardous waste sent to landfill

Hazardous wastes include oils, grease, fluorescent tubes, medical waste and chemical containers. Some 5.5 kt of non-mineral hazardous waste went to hazardous waste landfill during the year and 33.2 tonnes of medical waste were incinerated. Disposal certificates are received from all the waste disposal companies that are responsible for the disposal of hazardous waste from our operations. Disposal certificates are audited by independent external auditors during ISO 14001 surveillance assessments.

We do not transport, import or export any waste deemed 'hazardous' under the terms of annexes I, II, III and VIII of the Basel Convention.

Mineral waste

Mineral waste – accumulated tailings

We have 17 active tailings dams, seven dormant dams, two dams where remining is taking place and two dams where remining has been completed. Rehabilitation is ongoing at one of the remined dams and is to begin at the other. This information excludes non-managed joint-venture tailings dams. Mineral waste accumulated in active and inactive tailings dams includes all accumulated tailings from the concentrator plants and the co-disposal of excess slag from the Waterval and Mortimer smelters. The Klipfontein tailings complex is currently being reprocessed through the WLTR plant. The tailings from this plant are sent to the Hoedspruit tailings dam. An annual aerial inspection of all tailings dams was

conducted in 2009 and each tailings dam is subjected to a third-party audit every two years, with the next audits planned for 2010. Pre-control stability risk assessments indicate that six dams have a high risk of loss of life should they fail. However, post-control stability risk assessments indicate only a medium risk at one dam. These medium risks are the potential for excessive dust fallout and seepage from the return-water dams. All other dams were rated as having low post-control risks.

The identified risks are managed on a continual basis through regular operational and Company inspections and the implementation of proactive solutions. Ongoing monitoring of surface and groundwater and of dust fallout serves to provide leading indicators for management purposes.

Mineral waste – accumulated waste rocks

A substantial volume of waste rock lies in dumps at Mogalakwena Mine. At this time, most rock dumps have not been landscaped, for a number of reasons. These include the availability of suitable topsoil and the fact that some of the dumps have not yet reached the capacity for rehabilitation. The closure vision for the dumps has also not yet been finalised owing to the long life of mine. However, under the guidance of the Anglo technical division, Mogalakwena has started with research into more sustainable rehabilitation methods. These will have to be tested and also agreed to by affected communities and the regulators.

The waste-rock dumps from the Richard and Spud shafts at Union Mine are being remined and sent to the Mortimer concentrator for reprocessing. The rock dumps are also a resource in many areas, as they are used for road construction. Aggregate production and HDSA

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companies have been given the contracts to process this waste rock, creating local employment opportunities.

Some of the slag produced at the Waterval Smelter is disposed of together with tailings on the Paardekraal tailings dam, while a portion is supplied to a third-party company for sandblasting purposes. There are also slag dumps at the Mortimer and Polokwane smelters. The slag pads at the Polokwane Smelter are designed to take cognisance of the potential environmental impact of seepage and run-off from the slag stockpiles, even though the slag could be considered inert. The slag at Polokwane Smelter is currently stored on a 2-mm-thick HDPE-lined area, known as the 'environmentally compliant pad'. A five-year slag stockpile area has been designed and will eventually consist of five pads built progressively, covering approximately 10.5 hectares in total.

We have been working with a number of technology providers to identify commercially viable uses for the slag generated through our industrial processes.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINTS AND INCIDENTS

Complaints

Eighteen formal environmentally related complaints were reported in 2009, against eight in 2008.

Eight of the complaints occurred in the Rustenburg area and were the result of visual emissions from the smelters and refineries, and of dust fallout from various tailings dams. All formal complaints received by the Rustenburg operations are logged with the community engagement department and followed up by our environmental personnel.

The remaining 10 complaints were at Twickenham Mine and related mostly to water. Treated sewage effluent was discharged during the first half of 2009 on a daily basis into a nearby stream from which the community draws water to irrigate a communal vegetable garden. It alleged that the treated effluent was responsible for poor-quality vegetables and deteriorating health in cattle.

Twickenham Mine has since stopped the discharge by constructing maturation ponds that also function as buffer storage. The treated sewage effluent is also used for dust alleviation; and options to develop lucerne and/or cotton irrigation fields or to supply the water to other mines in the area are under investigation. Complaints were also received related to dust and odours from the sewage plant.

Incidents

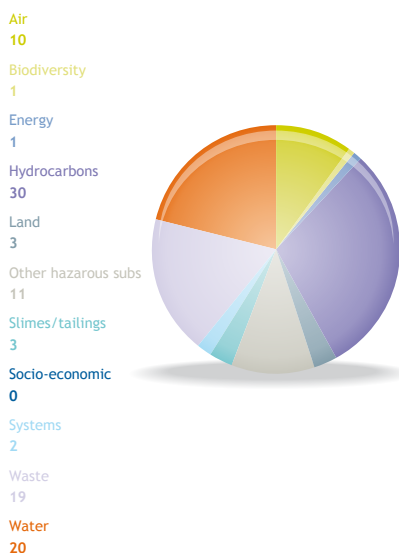
Level 1 incidents

The number of Level 1 incidents reported was 2,689 for 2009, which

indicates a reduction of 21% on the number reported in 2008. This drop has been attributed mainly to reorganisation and personnel turnover (and consequently to less vigilant reporting) rather than to a significant improvement in site conditions. Another contributing factor was that, from September 2009, a new software support system, IRM.net, which can be used not only for reporting actual incidents but also for reporting substandard acts or conditions, was introduced to replace the previous stable IsoMetrix system. Of the 2,689 reported incidents, 2,258 were reported in IsoMetrix from January to September 2009; while from September onwards, only 431 incidents were reported in IRM.net. A total of 349 substandard acts or conditions were captured in addition in IRM.net from September 2009. This new category will serve to distinguish between actual incidents and acts or conditions that can potentially lead to an incident. While we will continue to encourage the reporting of incidents, the reporting of substandard acts or conditions will result in a better focus on the prevention of pollution.

Most environmental incidents are still caused by inadequate management of hydrocarbons (diesel, oil, grease, etc); non-mineral waste (domestic and hazardous); and water (leaks, discharge, contamination). The chart below provides a consolidated view of the various categories of Level 1 environmental incidents for 2009.

Level 1 environmental incidents - 2009
%



The number of hydrocarbon-related incidents made up 30% of all incidents in 2009, against 38% in 2008. Hydrocarbon-related incidents include minor spillages and the incorrect storage of fuel, oil, grease and lubricants.

The number of waste-related incidents remained at 19% of all incidents year on year. Despite this relatively low figure, waste separation, storage and disposal

can still be significantly improved at most operations. As stated under the waste section of the report, we will implement waste models during 2010, to set and monitor waste-reduction targets. Waste-related incidents include illegal dumping of scrap or domestic and industrial waste, illegal dumping of hazardous substances, and incorrect handling of waste and littering.

The number of water-related incidents reported decreased from 22% of all incidents reported in 2008 to 20% in 2009. Such incidents include minor leakages, spillage or wastage of water, uncontrolled discharge of water, seepage, leakage or spillage of sewage, inefficient clean and dirty water separation, and the silting of drains.

Level 2 incidents

Despite the fact that there were numerous discharges and spillages at operations during the year, only two of these spills were significant enough to be classified as Level 2 environmental incidents. A further Level 2 incident related to legal compliance was reported. The details of each incident are as follows:

Union Mine Concentrator

Date of incident: February 2009

Description of incident: Discharge from the Asgat Dam into the Brakspruit (via the Game Dam), which caused contamination of the water in the Brakspruit (non-compliance with R704 of the National Water Act, No 36 of 1998).

Cause of incident: The Asgat Dam was full and overflowed into the Game Dam, which itself was at near-full capacity. Rainfall caused this dam to overflow into the Brakspruit.

Action taken: Rainfall and tailings return-water dam levels are recorded daily and the results used to predict levels to ensure no unauthorised discharge occurs.

Residual effect: Negligible.

Mortimer Smelter

Date of incident: February 2009

Description of incident: Commencement of construction activities related to the furnace upgrade at Mortimer Smelter before authorisation of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) submitted for listed and related non-listed activities. DWEA issued a directive to stop all construction activities at Mortimer Smelter.

Cause of incident: We were under the impression that the activities that commenced were not listed activities and viewed such activities as part of ongoing maintenance that did not require authorisation.

Action taken: Once the directive was received from DWEA, all construction activities were stopped and a legal process commenced to indicate to DWEA that the actual construction activities were not part of the listed activities that required EIA authorisation. Feedback was received from DWEA on 11 November 2009. The department authorised continued construction of all the unlisted activities, but EIA authorisation is still required for the listed activities.

Residual effect: The delay in the project has resulted in opportunity costs. All project managers have been informed not to proceed with any construction activities related to an EIA that has not yet been approved.

Waterval Concentrator

Date of incident: February 2009

Description of incident: The overflow of the pollution control dam at Waterval Concentrator during a plant shutdown into the Klipfontein Spruit. The



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estimated volume of process water that was spilled was between 5 m³ and 8 m³. Although small quantities, the quality of the process water overflow exceeded permit requirements.

Cause of incident: Due to rain and the waterfall concentrator plant shutdown, the existing pump could not contain the excess water within the process system.

Action taken: Effluent samples were taken to the laboratory for analysis and the results were reported to the DWEA. An investigation was conducted and an extra pump was installed in the pollution control dam to lower the level of the dam, as the existing pump could not handle the pressure. In addition, regular cleaning, maintenance of the silt trap and removal of silt from the pollution dam are undertaken.

Residual effect: Potential soil, groundwater and surface water pollution.

Level 3 incidents

No Level 3 incidents were reported.

COMPLIANCE

Status of environmental management programmes and water-use licences

All operations have approved EMPs in terms of applicable legislation. Such EMPs are amended as required for expansions and upgrades.

Water-use licences have been approved for Bokoni Platinum Mine Joint Venture, Twickenham Mine, Polokwane Smelter and Mogalakwena Mine. All other operations have applied for their water-use licences. The authorities are processing these applications.

Conditions attached to the water-use licences are being implemented by means of the following processes:

- Revised water quality monitoring programmes to ensure compliance with the water-use licence conditions.
- Development of integrated water and waste management plans (IWWPMs) with the objective of summarising relevant water-management information into a simple, feasible and implementable plan to support the management of the water-use licences. The IWWPMs will also give consideration to the National Water Resource Strategy, the Catchment Management Strategy (wherever available), the Resource Quality Objectives (RQOs) and the sensitivity of the receiving water resource, as well as to the upstream and downstream cumulative impacts of water-use activities.

Assessing compliance

We are not aware of any pending environmental litigation against our managed operations. No fines or non-monetary sanctions were imposed on us in 2009 for non-compliance with environmental regulations and permits.

All operations have access to relevant environmental legislation via an environmental legal register, specifically designed to address issues of importance to our operations. All operations are also kept informed of changes in environmental legislation. However, environmental legislation in South Africa remains complex, and governed by various government departments.

Environmental performance is assessed through environmental management programmes (EMP) and against system standards and procedures, policy objectives, operational targets and legal

requirements; and is assessed, audited and monitored by various in-house and external parties. All operations were covered by environmental audits and internal reviews during 2009. The findings and action plans of all audits and internal reviews are managed through the environmental management system (EMS). Internal review findings are also discussed with senior management at each operation and key findings are reported on a monthly basis to the operations committee.

Internal legal reviews were conducted at BRPM and the Rustenburg, Twickenham, Union and Amandelbult mines during 2009. Each review consisted of a desktop assessment using a site-specific checklist developed according to the requirements of the environmental authorisations at the operation; and also a physical inspection of the mining and peripheral areas which the mine can influence. Conformance to previous EMP performance assessment reports, where applicable, were also verified.

Compliance status as per legal reviews

Each operation reviewed was identified as meeting the standard only if the actions required were 100% complete. Findings were raised if the progress on actions was not a 100%. A finding does not necessarily constitute legal non-compliance.

Mining operations

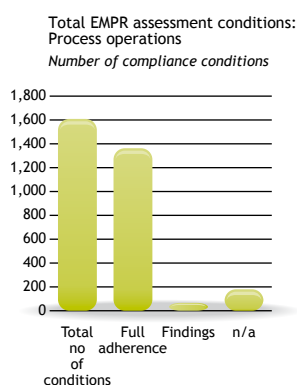
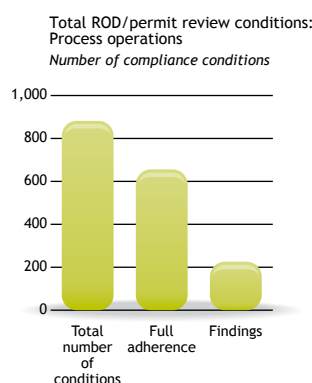
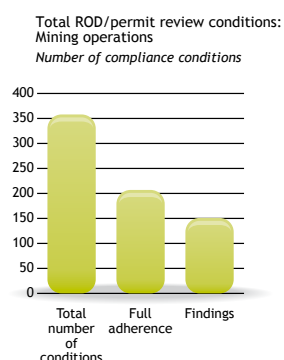
At the mining operations, 358 conditions were identified during the legal compliance reviews. Some 207 of these conditions were found to be 100% met, while 151 findings needed attention. The following issues are being addressed:

- Plans are in place to ensure no infrastructure is erected within 100 metres' horizontal distance of a watercourse and/or within the 1:100 year flood-line of a watercourse in contravention of Regulation 704 of the National Water Act, No 36 of 1998.
- Separation of dirty and clean water systems as required in Regulation 704 of the National Water Act, No 36 of 1998, is still under way at some operations.
- Ongoing soil and water pollution, as a result of hydrocarbon spillage and seepage is being remediated where applicable.
- Stripping and stockpiling of available topsoil as required in the various authorisations is under way.
- Submission of reports to the authorities as required by the records of decision/environmental authorisations.

Process operations

Legal reviews for process operations were conducted at Waterval Smelter, Polokwane Smelter, Mototolo Concentrator, PMR and RBMR. A total of 882 conditions were identified, 656 were 100% met and 226 require attention. The following issues are being addressed:

- Waterval Smelter is developing action plans to address EMP commitments, water exemption permit conditions and scheduled process registration certificate conditions.
- Polokwane Smelter is developing an integrated water management plan as required by its water-use licence. Continuous in-stack monitoring of dust and SO₂ is being implemented as required by the scheduled process registration certificate.
- Mototolo Concentrator is establishing a monitoring programme for water use and qualities, and is registering its existing dams.



- RBMR is preparing a written groundwater remediation plan.

We view these findings as risk areas and continually take corrective action to prevent them becoming non-compliances. A follow-up review will be conducted during 2010 to verify the progress of corrective action against the findings.

EMP performance assessments

In addition to the legal reviews, internal Regulation 55 of the environmental management programme (EMP) performance assessments (PAs) were completed at the BRPM and Twickenham mining operations, at the Rustenburg concentrators and Mototolo Concentrator, and at RBMR and PMR.

At the process operations a total of 1,609 conditions were assessed, and 66 findings were raised. Findings related to:

- The Rustenburg Concentrator's surface and groundwater management plans;
- PMR's isokinetic sampling and groundwater investigations;
- RBMR's groundwater management and remediation; and
- Mototolo Concentrator's topsoiling or vegetation programmes.

Compliance as per internal water audits

An internal water audit was completed at Polokwane Smelter during 2009. A total of 34 conditions were audited, using a site-specific checklist developed according to the requirements of the water-use licence. Twenty-nine conditions were fully met and five findings were raised and are currently being addressed.

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TRANSPORT

The transport of concentrates to the various smelters and of furnace matte from the Polokwane and Mortimer smelters to Waterval Smelter is by road by third-party contractors. The transport of products, such as copper, nickel, sulfuric acid and sodium sulphate, is by road and rail. Precious metals are transported by road or air to customers. The energy used by contractors' transportation of intermediate materials and final products is currently excluded from Company energy totals. Any spillage from transport contractors is cleaned up by the relevant contractor to the satisfaction of the Company and the local authorities.

Energy used for organisational travel (road and air) is currently excluded from total energy-use calculations.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND PROVISIONS

We monitor total environmental costs, including personnel costs, at a consolidated level. This includes expenditure on monitoring; impact assessments and reports; public consultation for environmental reports; waste-management contracts; certification; auditing; and licence fees for electronic environmental management systems.

PROVISION FOR REHABILITATION AT CLOSURE

Each mine and plant annually estimates its expected total expenditure for the final rehabilitation and remediation of its operations in terms of the requirements of the approved EMPs and closure objectives. All relevant rehabilitation liabilities based on current

assets and impacts were updated in 2009. The total undiscounted rehabilitation liability for all our managed operations at the end of 2009 was estimated to be R2,275 million.

Various trusts have been created to fund this estimated environmental closure liability at the end of the lives of our operations. Contributions are determined on the basis of the estimated environmental obligation over the life of a mine, to a maximum of 30 years. The total amount in all the environmental rehabilitation trusts at year end was R533 million. The shortfall between this total and the undiscounted environmental rehabilitation liability for premature mine closure is funded by way of bank guarantees in favour of the Department of Mineral Resources.

Summary of potential environmental risks and impacts

Category	Examples of potential risks and impacts
Air	Activities causing excessive dust, gas and particulate emissions. Activities causing odours and excessive noise levels.
Biodiversity	Illegal fishing and hunting; illegal removal of wood; setting of snares. Disturbance of protected plants and animals. Proliferation of exotic vegetation.
Energy	Energy wastage, inefficient use.
Hydrocarbons	Spillage of fuel, oil, grease and lubricants. Incorrect storage of fuel, oil, grease and lubricants.
Land	Erosion caused by water and process spills, the establishment of unauthorised activities, and uncontrolled driving off existing tracks and roads. Veld fires. Topsoil handling, stripping and storage. Excessive footprint.
Hazardous substances	Spillage of chemicals and other hazardous substances. Incorrect storage and use. Inadequate training in use and storage of chemicals and other hazardous substances.
Tailings	Spillage/uncontrolled discharge of tailings caused by pipe and other failures.
Waste	Illegal dumping of scrap, domestic or industrial waste. Illegal dumping of hazardous waste. Inappropriate handling of waste. Littering.
Water	Leakage or spillage of process water. Illegal/uncontrolled discharge of effluent, process water or stormwater. Exceedance of water-quality standards. Water supply and demand.

Note: The data and narrative in this section only include managed operations, including managed joint ventures. Data and descriptions for non-managed joint ventures are not included.



Manufactured capital

1,988

platinum ounces
sold

3,016

palladium ounces
sold

Manufactured capital refers to material goods and infrastructure owned, leased or controlled by an organisation, which contribute to its production or service provisions but do not become embodied in its output. Examples include tools, technology, machines, buildings and beneficiation.

59%

consignment
customers increase

INTRODUCTION

The platinum industry is market driven, and market development has been and remains central to Anglo Platinum's strategy. Within the market development framework, focus on local beneficiation is a core objective. Close collaboration between government and related businesses is a key enabler of beneficiation. Anglo Platinum works closely with government departments in brainstorming and implementing beneficiation plans. This has resulted in the implementation of numerous initiatives that aim to enhance local involvement in the downstream processing of PGMs.



MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND BENEFICIATION STRATEGY

The intended key outcome of our market development and beneficiation approach is to enable greater usage of PGMs by establishing a balanced pipeline of product development portfolios and facilitating the commercialisation of products.

Anglo Platinum participates in various ways in this space, with the expected outcomes being different for each, as follows:

- **Fundamental research:** blue-sky development of new applications for metals in a research programme, with the two main outcomes being access to the programme and its information, and the development of trained PGM scientists.
- **Product development:** scoping of product development opportunities per metal per application and/or the facilitation of development initiatives through the provision of funding and/or other terms to enable development.

- **Commercialisation:** encouragement of product commercialisation by provision of resources and/or support to enable development, with the key outcomes being the creation of new metal demand and potential equity ownership.

In South Africa, these beneficiation opportunities arise across the spectrum of the market development scope. Anglo Platinum participates in beneficiation in the following ways:

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

- Investing in human capital by assisting local universities with student funding and support in fundamental research.
- Facilitating local technology transfer by engaging with key fabricators.
- Creating an enabling environment for product and business development by

facilitating commercialisation through the provision of funding via a development fund and a metal financing scheme. The metal financing scheme offers various methods of financing to jewellery manufacturing businesses, and

provides some security and flexibility regarding payment terms and the management of price fluctuations.

- Profiling beneficiation by showcasing new products and technology.

We are working alongside the departments of Mineral Resources; Science and Technology; and Trade and Investment, to leverage funding and support for these initiatives.

REPORT ON INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Beneficiation launch

Anglo Platinum's beneficiation strategy was launched in July 2009. During the launch the Company highlighted the key aspects of the strategy with government. This event also provided us with an opportunity to launch the PGM Development Fund and the Lephalele fuel cell.

PGM Development Fund, fuel-cell research and the demonstration fuel cell

The Company has allocated R100 million over three years to a Platinum Group Metal (PGM) Development Fund, with the specific objective of providing capital for future PGM market development and beneficiation.

The fund will focus on partnering innovators in PGM technologies by investing in ventures at various stages of development. It will seek to invest primarily in early-stage or start-up activities that demonstrate commercial viability when scaled to a fully fledged business.

The PGM Development Fund has been structured as a private equity fund and will be managed as such by Douglas Investments. In line with private equity investment principles, Anglo Platinum



will look to generate market-related risk-adjusted returns in the fund but will also seek value beyond financial returns, in the form of the long-term local development of PGM technologies.

The fund has been evaluating two such opportunities and will hopefully close the first deal in the first quarter of 2010.

Research on fuel cells commissioned by the Department of Science and Technology and the Company focused on the energy sector, with specific focus on determining the opportunities for fuel cells in the country and the rest of Africa. It has provided valuable input and will act as a platform for much discussion and debate with government and other stakeholders in addressing the hydrogen economy and related technologies for alternative energy solutions.

The Lephalele fuel cell, which produces 200 kw of energy, was commissioned in April 2009 and operates successfully. The fuel cell is a product of the United Technologies Company in the USA, which continues to provide on-line monitoring and support. Its commissioning has provided valuable learning experiences for all parties and is expected to continue to do so.

PGM technical workshop

In line with its market development and beneficiation strategy, the Company continues to allocate funding for research and development locally and globally. In 2009, in partnership with the Department of Science and Technology, Anglo Platinum hosted an inaugural PGM technical workshop. Research scientists from across the country, representing most of the dedicated research institutions, were invited to discuss the current status of PGM research in South Africa and the systems that need to be put in place in order to

promote and develop more research into PGM applications development. The participants also engaged in an opportunities brainstorming session, which yielded positive results.

The workshop was attended by over 35 specialist researchers and provided an outstanding networking opportunity. The researchers were invited to submit R&D proposals, and 29 of these were received. Final decisions on the allocation of funding for proposals that meet the criteria will be taken in the first quarter of 2010.

Jewellery development

The PLATAFRICA design competition and awards function proved to be a success even in the tough trading conditions experienced by the local jewellery industry in 2009. The theme for the year was the celebration of the evolution of southern African courtships and marriage rituals. A collaboration design submission involving a professional and a group of students was introduced for the first time and proved successful. The competition also provided us with an opportunity to highlight our ongoing support for the local jewellery industry.

Our aim in assisting the development of the jewellery design and manufacturing industry in South Africa is to make it more competitive. To this end, we engage in the following interventions:

- Market stimulation and consumer awareness. In driving demand, we support a local platinum jewellery consumer awareness programme via generic and cooperative advertising, a media campaign and retail-staff training. These activities are aimed at educating consumers about platinum jewellery; and assisting the industry to be sufficiently geared to meet increasing demand.

- Metal financing. In addressing the barriers to jewellery industry growth in South Africa, the Company implemented its platinum metal financing scheme in 2006. The scheme is a consignment sale scheme with various options for managing price fluctuations, and participants have extended periods for payment following delivery.

The table on page 112 reflects local PGM sales into the jewellery industry. The decline in platinum volumes was caused by the tough trading conditions experienced. Palladium volumes have returned to their 2006 levels owing to the growth in the customer base.

- Commercial business. Prior to the PGM Development Fund, Anglo Platinum supported the development of two commercial jewellery businesses in partnership with relevant business partners and the government. A review of both businesses is under way, in line with our strategy to best delivery on our investments. This process will be concluded in 2010.

LOCAL BENEFICIATION

Market development that involves an increase in the uses and value of platinum group metals (PGMs) is a core pillar of our Company strategy.

Anglo Platinum remains committed to beneficiation in the context of its market development strategy, and continues to align its value-addition initiatives in order to maximise the sustainability of beneficiation programmes.

PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP

Platinum group metals (PGMs) are used in many applications to reduce environmental impacts. These include catalysts for refining processes, which

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

improve energy efficiency; autocatalysts that reduce harmful emissions from vehicles; and fuel cells that produce energy with fewer CO₂ emissions.

Although PGMs are used for various 'green' applications, this does not mean that the Company should ignore product stewardship principles when it comes to these metals.

In terms of REACH obligations, all the products we export to countries in the European Union have been pre-registered with the European Chemical Agency (ECHA). The following products have been pre-registered, with the relevant pre-registration certificates and numbers available:

- Nickel (metal)
- Copper
- Cobalt sulphate
- Gold
- Platinum
- Iridium
- Rhodium
- Ruthenium
- Nickel, matte
- Residues, copper-iron-lead-nickel matte, sulphuric acid insol. (SLR)
- Slimes and sludges, precious metal refining (PMC, PMCR and FIC)
- High-grade PGM concentrate

The last three products are names for 'grouping of materials/products' that were agreed at consortium level (the names in brackets are for specific Anglo Platinum products that fit the description for these materials).

REACH

In line with the requirement of the EU-based Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) regulations, Anglo Platinum Limited appointed Anglo American Reach Limited as its 'Only Representative' in the EU. Anglo

Platinum is active in different relevant consortiums and will join the various substance information exchange forums (SIEFs) as they are formed.

The Company is also actively involved in the sustainability and REACH committees of the International Platinum Association, which are assessing ways of reducing the environmental footprint of PGMs across their life cycle. A comprehensive life cycle assessment for platinum is likely to be commissioned by the International Platinum Group Metals Association and its members in 2010.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

The use of chemical and metallic products to enhance and improve life is a widespread practice worldwide. Alongside the benefits of these products, however, there is the potential for their adverse effects on people and/or the environment. Given the extensive global trade in chemicals and metals, EU legislation and similar international legislation, in the form of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), have been promulgated. The South African Government adopted the GHS and in response drafted national regulations (in the form of amendments to the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993), to which it has invited comment. Once these have been approved there will be a transition regulatory period of three years for pure substances and of four years for mixtures. A national GHS

standard (SANS 10234:2007) has been approved.

There are currently no safety, health or environmental labelling requirements for pure PGMs metals. Labelling requirements do exist for base metal products and PGM-related products other than pure PGMs.

Anglo Platinum products have been given comprehensive material safety data sheets. Together with current product classification and product labels, these sheets are regularly reviewed and revised to align them with the requirements set out in legislation.

Functional ownership has been assigned to formalise the Company's product stewardship systems. Included under this is the formalisation of Anglo Platinum's classification, labelling and packaging guidelines and procedures.

Two fines were incurred in 2009 as a result of non-compliance with regulations pertaining to the labelling of base metal substances exported to the EU.

Anglo Platinum did not conduct a customer survey in 2009, but one is scheduled for 2010. There were three customer complaints relating to our products in 2009, two from Toyota and one from Heraeus NY. These complaints were addressed and corrective action was taken to avoid a repeat.

	2009	2008	2007	2006
Platinum (ounces)	1,988	2,842	1,120	1,148
Palladium (ounces)	3,016	1,610	1,355	3,548
Consignment customers (Total)	20	13	8	4

Palladium used in cleaner coal technology

Owing to the abundant coal reserves that are to be found in various parts of the world, many countries' and scientists' interest in 'clean' (most sources would say 'cleaner') coal technology has continued to grow. Johnson Matthey, one of Anglo Platinum's customers, has been working with the US Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory to develop new technologies for removing harmful substances from syngas, a mixture of hydrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide produced during the process of coal gasification.

In 2008 the company's novel, palladium-based technology won a prestigious R&D 100 Award, which made it one of the world's 100 most technologically significant products that year.

An example of sorbent technology, Johnson Matthey's new palladium-coated sorbent beads make it possible for coal energy to be used in a more environmentally friendly and thermally efficient way. The solid-sorbent-based scrubbing process involved is capable of removing mercury and other harmful trace contaminants, such as arsenic, selenium and cadmium, at high temperature and at various stages in the coal gasification process.

Compared with more conventional low-temperature capture by activated carbon, the high-temperature capture of these trace elements allows the high thermal efficiency of the combustion-turbine power-generation process in integrated gasification combined cycle power plants to be retained.



The palladium-coated sorbent beads interdispersed with mercury – one of the harmful trace contaminants the new technology is designed to remove.

Key information and references

3

level 2 environmental incidents recorded in 2009

R936 m

set aside for rehabilitation

Key information and data required by the Global Reporting Initiative have been consolidated into a series of tables in this section for ease of reference.

The information and data include a comprehensive list of our stakeholders; employment statistics; environmental indicators; and benchmarking data for selected key parameters.

51,000

hectares of land under company charge

GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance embodies the principles, strategic imperatives and practices that govern and control any organisation. Anglo Platinum's management is committed to achieving the Company's business objectives, tempered by overarching values and fostered by a culture of caring and respect. Management remains fully cognisant of, and accommodates, the interests of both internal and external stakeholders in conducting its business. At Anglo Platinum, good corporate governance provides the foundation and framework for sound commercial decision-making that is integral to successful, sustained corporate performance, and that optimises stakeholder value and ultimately shareholder protection.



Anglo Platinum ensures that good corporate governance is considering all shareholders and stakeholders, and by insisting on compliance and enforcement to underpin shareholder protection, profitability and the sustainability of the business.

ETHICS AND OUR BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

Ethics are shown and practised at Anglo Platinum by promoting leadership and inculcating a culture of integrity and work ethic; by the observance of directors' fiduciary duties and

responsibilities; by avoiding conflicts of interest and acting in the best interests of the organisation; by encouraging whistle-blowing; and by promoting the values and principles set out in our codes of conduct. Our business principals include social, environmental and other aspects.

SYSTEMS, COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Compliance with, and enforcement of, the Companies Act, JSE Listings Requirements and other legislation governing the mining industry ensures:

- communication and disclosure;
- financial and economic performance;
- effective leadership;
- respect for shareholder rights;
- the meeting of stakeholder obligations; and
- our embrace of the challenges of the business environment in which we operate.

Enforcement is the key challenge for the organisation. It is overseen by the company secretary and is achieved through practices and procedures that ensure:

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

- document and information management and retention;
- the electronic storage of information from a risk perspective;
- policies and procedures;
- remaining cognisant of statutory updates and implications for the organisation;
- best practice;
- innovation;
- rethinking ways of optimising entrenched procedures; and
- the ability to build sound governance, which in turn produces benefits for shareholders.

GOVERNANCE POLICIES

A number of governance policies are enforced within Anglo Platinum and its subsidiary companies. These comprise, but are not confined to, the declaration of business interests, the declaration of gifts, gratuities and hospitality, anti-insider trading, confidentiality, anti-competitive behaviour, authority limits and a raft of general operational policies and procedures.

AUTHORITY POLICY MANUAL

Anglo Platinum has a detailed authority policy manual in place, which is updated on a regular basis. Its objectives are to delegate transactional and contractual authority from the Board to Anglo Platinum staff and officials at various levels. This provides effective and practical directives and guidelines for minimising or eliminating the Company's possible exposure to risk emanating from the unauthorised actions of its officials. It also ensures that Anglo Platinum staff and officials fully understand demarcated authorisation limits, and strictly adhere to them.

BOARD STRUCTURES

Anglo Platinum's Board of directors is ultimately responsible for, among other things, the Company's sustainable development performance and strategy. The Board meets at least quarterly or more often, if necessary, and is

responsible to shareholders for setting direction through strategic objectives and key policies, and monitoring implementation through structured reporting systems.

The Company has a unitary Board structure, comprising two executive directors and 10 non-executive directors (six of whom are independent non-executives), as defined by King III. Fred Phaswana has indicated his intention to resign as chairman of the Board, and the Nomination Committee is considering a suitable replacement.

The Board has a charter setting out its mission, role, duties and responsibilities, and, in particular, the following:

- Directors' fiduciary responsibilities.
- Leadership of the Board.
- Induction of new directors.
- Evaluation of directors.
- Relationship between staff and external advisers.
- Unrestricted access to Company records.
- Board meetings and procedures.
- Executive succession planning.

The Board has affirmed its commitment to the principles of sound governance. It ensures that the Group's business is conducted in line with high standards of corporate governance, within the predetermined parameters of risk management and control, and in accordance with local and internationally accepted corporate practice. This, in turn, ensures conformance and compliance without impeding business performance.

The Board and management actively and continually review and enhance the systems of control and governance to ensure that the Group's business is managed ethically and within prudent risk parameters, in line with internationally accepted standards of best practice. A subcommittee of the Board is convened from time to time, to identify and deliberate on changes to the legislative and statutory environment,

new business policies and matters of compliance. This ensures that the Board is kept apprised of new developments, and monitors and supports governance and sound business practice in the organisation.

Currently, the Board upholds the principles embodied in the King II Report and the related Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited. The terms of reference of the Board and Board committees, roles and responsibilities of the directors, as well as the Company's code of ethics for directors and employees, are detailed and updated as necessary. This, together with established policies on matters such as safety, health and environment, social investment, broad-based black economic empowerment and employment equity, provide a sound framework for sustainable corporate governance within Anglo Platinum.

The King Code of Governance for South Africa 2009 (King III) and its Code of Governance Principles was launched on 1 September 2009 and will come into effect and replace King II on 1 March 2010. The new 2008 Companies Act, which is not yet in effect, also contains governance requirements. King III has adopted an 'apply or explain' approach. Anglo Platinum is in the process of reviewing its corporate governance practices with a view to complying with the requirements of the 2008 Companies Act and the King III recommendations.

There were changes to the composition of the Board of directors during the course of the year. Bongani Nqwababa was appointed executive finance director of the Board on 1 January 2009. Kuseni Dlamini resigned on 31 August 2009, and Russell King resigned on 28 October 2009, both as non-executive directors. Wendy Lucas-Bull was appointed as independent non-executive director on 5 March 2009. David Weston was appointed as a non-executive director on 24 July 2009 and resigned subsequent to the year end

on 27 January 2010. Brian Beamish was appointed non-executive director on 5 February 2010.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Board has established a number of standing committees, which are ultimately accountable to it. These committees are a vital assembly of skills that seeks to concentrate on achieving set objectives and is designed to delegate Board functionality, assist and monitor the executives and ensure that dedicated functions are executed in the best interests of the Company and its stakeholders. The role and representation of these subcommittees are listed in the table on page 121.

Except for the chairman, who receives a single inclusive fee, the Board and Board subcommittee members and chairpersons are paid a flat fee per annum, as recommended by the Executive Committee, noted by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board of directors and shareholders. This fee encompasses the responsibility of ensuring that each subcommittee, including the Safety & Sustainable Development Committee (S&SD), attains its core objectives in line with each committee's charter. Safety, health and sustainable development remain a key focus and core imperative of Board members.

Company executives are evaluated – and remunerated and rewarded – based on targets, key performance indicators and corporate objective weightings that include safety and sustainable development criteria. See page 173 in the Integrated Annual Report for the detailed remuneration report.

Evaluation of the performance of all Board members and members of subcommittees is formally conducted annually by an independent third party, who confers with and assesses the Board of directors and subcommittees based on a self-evaluation process, and specific

questions and criteria. Each director is encouraged to focus on his or her personal perception of the Board as a whole. (The process does not seek to evaluate individuals or their personalities.) Directors are also required to comment on the roles of the chairman and the company secretary. A comprehensive report and feedback are delivered to the Board once the results of the interviews and assessments have been finalised. Feedback includes the assessor's thoughts on changes or developments that might assist the Board in becoming more effective and more efficient, with particular reference to future objective-setting, strategic thinking and prudent control. Board effectiveness assessments were conducted in 2009 by Thina Siwendu, a specialist in governance, corporate leadership, director development and strategic thinking.

GOVERNANCE AND OUR JOINT-VENTURE PARTNERS

Anglo Platinum ensures that good corporate governance is upheld by placing equal importance on all shareholders and stakeholders, and by insisting on legal compliance and enforcement to underpin shareholder protection, profitability and the sustainability of the business.

Non-managed joint ventures are governed by monthly steering and management committee meetings and quarterly joint-venture Executive Committee meetings at which Anglo Platinum has representation. The agreements make provision for the management committees to constitute subcommittees to monitor areas such as employment equity, resource management, planning, production, safety, health, environment, audit, social upliftment and remuneration.

Corporate governance embodies the principles, strategic imperatives and practices that govern and control any organisation. Anglo Platinum management is committed to achieving

the Company's business objectives and the Company relies on these joint-venture management committees to fulfil and exercise its responsibility relating to the non-managed joint ventures. We do not specifically require our joint-venture partners to be OHSAS 18001 or ISO 14001 certified. We do, however, require them to be legally compliant with respective legislation.

GOVERNANCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PROJECTS

Environmental impact assessments (EIA) are compiled for all new projects in terms of South African legal requirements. Depending on the applicable legislation, either an EIA under the National Environmental Management Act, or an environmental management programme (EMP) report under the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, is compiled. Regardless of the authorising authority, the Group uses the same criteria for the compilation of both types of impact assessments. During the pre-feasibility phase of projects, a scoping report is compiled after extensive stakeholder consultation. The scoping report defines the issues that should be investigated during the impact assessment stage. The impact assessment and proposed mitigation stages are completed during the feasibility phase of the project. The impact assessment contains specialist reports on all the potential impacts that the project may have, including socio-economic impacts. Consultation with stakeholders continues during the impact assessment and approval phases. Feedback is given to stakeholders after final regulatory approval of the documents. Apart from this external approval, all impact assessments are also peer-reviewed by Anglo American's technical department against its own criteria, which are based on international good practice and go beyond compliance. The criteria used fully embraces the concept of sustainable development.

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

Management control	Participation interest	Committee	Members	
BRPM Joint Venture				
50:50 joint venture until 7 December 2009 Anglo Platinum-managed	Royal Bafokeng Resources (Pty) Ltd (RBR) (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Royal Bafokeng Nation) 50% Rustenburg Platinum Mines 50% From 7 December 2009, RBR 67% and RPM 33%	Management committee frequency: Quarterly Chairmanship to rotate annually	RBR Mzila Mthenjane (chairman 2009), Martin Prinsloo, Andrew Jackson, Nico Muller	RPM Mike Rogers, Gary Humphries, Jacques Engelbrecht Alternate: Chris Rule
Aquarius Platinum				
Pooling-and-sharing agreement Aquarius-managed	Aquarius Platinum (South Africa) 50% Rustenburg Platinum Mine 50%	Pooling-and-sharing agreement Management committee frequency: quarterly Chairmanship to rotate annually	Kroondal PSA Aquarius Platinum Hugo Höll, Anton Lubbe, Helene Nolte, Abraham van Ghent Marikana PSA Aquarius Platinum Hugo Höll, Anton Lubbe, Helene Nolte, Wessel Phumo	Rustenburg Platinum Mike Rogers (chairman), Jacques Engelbrecht, Richard Pilkington Alternates: Rocco Adendorff, Chris Rule Rustenburg Platinum Mike Rogers (Chairman), Jacques Engelbrecht, Richard Pilkington Alternates: Rocco Adendorff, Chris Rule
Union Mine Joint Venture with Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela tribe				
Joint-venture agreement Anglo Platinum-managed	Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela tribe 15% Rustenburg Platinum Mine 85%	Executive Committee frequency: quarterly	Bakgatla Clement Dube, Otukile Motshaedi, Wycliffe Mothuloe, Carol Rapoo	Anglo Platinum Mike Rogers (chairman), Jacques Engelbrecht, Mary-Jane Morifi, Pieter Louw Alternate: Mpho Mokgatlhe
Pandora Joint Venture with Lonmin Platinum, Mvelaphanda Resources and Bapo-Ba-Mogale				
Joint-venture agreement Lonmin-managed	Eastern Platinum Limited 42.5% (EPL) Rustenburg Platinum Mine 42.5% Bapo Ba Mogale Mining Company 7.5% Mvelaphanda Resources 7.5%	Executive Committee frequency: quarterly Chairmanship rotates annually, in October	Lonmin Platinum Chris Shepard, Tshediso Mohase Alternate: Mark Munroe, Charl Kloppe Bapo Ba Mogale Mpho Maimane Alternate: Hugh Eiser Mvelaphanda Bernard van Rooyen Alternate: René Rautenbach	Anglo Platinum Mike Rogers (chairman), Jacques Engelbrecht
		Technical committee frequency: monthly Chairmanship rotates annually, in October	Lonmin Platinum Tshediso Mohase (chairman), Charl Kloppe, James Kloppe Bapo-Ba-Mogale Jonathan Buckley	Anglo Platinum Rocco Adendorff, Mpho Mokgatlhe, Chris Killian
		Finance committee frequency: monthly Chairmanship rotates annually, in October	Lonmin Platinum Tshediso Mohase, Charl Kloppe Bapo Ba Mogale Mpho Maimane Alternate: Hugh Eiser Mvelaphanda Bernard van Rooyen	Anglo Platinum Jacques Engelbrecht (chairman), Mpho Mokgatlhe

Management control	Participation interest	Committee	Members	
Modikwa Platinum Joint Venture				
50:50 joint venture Independently managed	ARM Mining Consortium (ARM Platinum 41.5% and seven communities 8.5%) 50% Rustenburg Platinum Mines 50%	Executive Committee frequency: quarterly Chairmanship: ARM	ARM Patrice Motsepe (chairman), Mike Arnold, Steve Mashalane, Stompie Shiels, André Wilkens By invitation: Sean O'Connor, Eric Cilliers	Anglo Platinum Mike Rogers, July Ndlovu, Mary-Jane Morifi, Jacques Engelbrecht
		Steering committee frequency: monthly	ARM Mike Schmidt, Mark Brasler, Rochelle de Villiers	Anglo Platinum Mike Rogers (chairman), Etienne Espag, Jacques Engelbrecht
		Safety & Sustainable Development Committee frequency: quarterly	ARM Nerine Botes-Schoeman (chairman), Stompie Shiels, Mike Schmidt By invitation: Sean O'Connor, Alan Peers	Anglo Platinum Mike Rogers, Lettie la Grange
		Remuneration Committee frequency: quarterly	ARM Steve Mashalane, Mike Schmidt	Anglo Platinum Mike Rogers, Abe Thebyane
		Audit Committee frequency: quarterly	ARM Mike Arnold, Rochelle de Villiers	Anglo Platinum John Martin (chairman), Jacques Engelbrecht, Mpho Mokgatthe
Mototolo Joint Venture				
50:50 joint venture Mining operations: Xstrata-managed Concentrator operations: RPM-managed	XK Xstrata partnership (Kagiso Platinum Venture (Pty) Ltd 13% and Xstrata South Africa 37%) 50% Rustenburg Platinum Mines 50%	Executive Committee frequency: quarterly Chairmanship to rotate annually	Xstrata Ben Moolman, Mark Moffett, Rakesh Harribhai Kagiso Johnson Njeke, Peter Ford	Anglo Platinum Mike Rogers (chairman), Marie Humphries, Jacques Engelbrecht, Mary-Jane Morifi
		Steering committee Frequency: monthly Chairmanship: Xstrata and Anglo to chair alternate meetings	Xstrata Deon Kruger, Ben Moolman, Johan van Tonder, Brian Smith By invitation: Kagiso Peter Ford	Anglo Platinum Mike Rogers (chairman), Jaco Prinsloo, Jacques Engelbrecht
Bokoni Platinum Holdings				
Joint-venture agreement Anooraq-managed and controlled	Bokoni Platinum Holdings (Pty) Ltd (previously Richtrau No 179) and its subsidiaries, Bokoni Platinum Mine (previously Lebowa Platinum Mine Ltd), Boikgantsho, Ga-Phasha and Kwanda. Anooraq Resources 51% Rustenburg Platinum Mines 49%	Board frequency: quarterly Chairmanship to rotate annually	Anooraq Resources Phillip Kotze (chairman), Harold Motaung, Bava Reddy, Kogi Naicker	Anglo Platinum Mike Rogers, Jacques Engelbrecht, Mary-Jane Morifi
		Steering committee frequency: monthly Chairmanship to rotate annually	Anooraq Resources Phillip Kotze (chairman), Bava Reddy, Harold Motaung, Joel Kelser, De Wet Schutte	Anglo Platinum Mike Rogers, Jacques Engelbrecht
		Audit Committee frequency: quarterly Chairman: Independent	Anooraq Resources To be advised Chairman to be appointed	Anglo Platinum Barrie van der Merwe
		Refinance committee frequency: quarterly Chairman	Anooraq Resources Joel Kesler (chairman), Dewit Schutte	Anglo Platinum Frikkie Kotzee, Jacques Engelbrecht

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE AT BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN 2009

	Board	Audit Committee	Corporate Governance Committee	Nomination Committee	Remuneration Committee	S&SD Committee	Transformation Committee
Number of meetings held during the year	5	4	4	3	5	4	2
Fred Phaswana (Chairman)	5		4	3	5		2
Tom Wixley (Deputy Chairman)	5	4	4	3	5		2
Neville Nicolau (Chief Executive Officer)	5	3*			5*	4	2*
Cynthia Carroll	4			1			
Kuseni Dlamini ¹	2/4		3/3				1/2
Richard Dunne	5	4	4	3	5		
Bongani Khumalo	5		3			1	1
Russell King ²	3/4				2/4		
Wendy Lucas-Bull ³	2/4		3/3				1/1
René Médori	4						
Valli Moosa	5		4				
Bongani Nqwababa ⁴	5	4*					
Sonja Sebotsa	3	4	4				
David Weston ^{5, 6}	2/2						

* By invitation.

THE BOARD

The Board is responsible to shareholders for setting economic, social and environmental direction through strategic objectives and key policies, and monitors implementation through structured reporting systems. From 1 January 2009 to the date of this report on 5 February 2010, the Board was comprised of:

Fred Phaswana (Chairman)†	Wendy Lucas-Bull ³
Tom Wixley (Deputy Chairman)°	René Médori†
Neville Nicolau (Chief Executive Officer)*	Valli Moosa°
Cynthia Carroll†	Bongani Nqwababa ⁴
Kuseni Dlamini† ¹	Sonja Sebotsa°
Richard Dunne°	David Weston† ^{5, 6}
Bongani Khumalo°	Brian Beamish ⁷
Russell King† ²	

* Executive.

† Non-executive.

° Independent non-executive.

1. Resigned 31 August 2009.

2. Resigned 28 October 2009.

3. Appointed 5 March 2009.

4. Appointed 1 January 2009.

5. Appointed 24 July 2009.

6. Resigned 27 January 2010.

7. Appointed 5 February 2010.

BOARD SUBCOMMITTEES

	Role	Members
Executive Committee	Recommends policies and strategies; monitors implementation; deals with all executive management business; responsible for all strategic matters not expressly reserved for the Board.	Neville Nicolau*, Pieter Louw, Ben Magara ³ , Mary-Jane Morifi, July Ndlovu, Fritz Neethling ⁸ , Bongani Nqwababa ¹ , Mike Rogers, Abe Thebyane, Sandy Wood, Jenny Meyer ⁶ , Doug Alison ⁷
Operations Committee	Responsible for all operational matters; coordinates, manages and monitors resources to achieve the Group's aim.	Neville Nicolau*, Frikkie Kotzee, Pieter Louw, Ben Magara ³ , Mary-Jane Morifi, July Ndlovu, Fritz Neethling ⁸ , Bongani Nqwababa ¹ , Dean Pelser, Mike Rogers, Derek Steyn, Abe Thebyane, Barrie van der Merwe, Sandy Wood, Clive Govender, Simon Kruger, Lettie la Grange, Jenny Meyer ⁶ , Archie Myezwa, Anna Poulter, Gordon Smith, Doug Alison ⁷
Audit Committee	Monitors adequacy of financial controls and reporting; reviews audit plans and adherence to these by external and internal auditors; ascertains the reliability of the audit; ensures financial reporting complies with IFRSs and the Companies Act; reviews and makes recommendations on all financial matters; recommends auditors to the Board; monitors the Company's appetite for risk and concomitant controls.	Richard Dunne*, Sonja Sebotsa ¹ , Tom Wixley
Corporate Governance Committee	Reviews quality of corporate governance and makes recommendations to the Board; advises directors and management on the Companies Act, JSE Listings Requirements and other governing legislation.	Tom Wixley*, Kuseni Dlamini ² , Richard Dunne, Bongani Khumalo, Wendy Lucas-Bull ⁴ , Valli Moosa, Fred Phaswana, Sonja Sebotsa
Nomination Committee	Considers suitable nominations for appointments to the Board and succession planning, and makes appropriate recommendations based on qualifications and experience.	Fred Phaswana*, Cynthia Carroll, Richard Dunne, Tom Wixley, Russell King ⁵
Remuneration Committee	Establishes the overall principles of remuneration and determines the remuneration of executive directors, executive heads; considers, reviews and approves Group policy on executive remuneration and communicates this to the stakeholders in the annual report.	Tom Wixley*, Richard Dunne, Russell King ⁵ , Fred Phaswana
Safety & Sustainable Development Committee	Develops framework, policies and guidelines for S&SD management, and ensures implementation; monitors Group compliance with relevant legislation. Evaluates material sustainable development impacts in light of the precautionary principle and advises the Board accordingly.	Dorian Emmett*, Mzoli Diliza, Bongani Khumalo, Pieter Louw, Ben Magara ³ , Mary-Jane Morifi, July Ndlovu, Neville Nicolau, Abe Thebyane
Transformation Committee	Embraces racial, cultural, ethnic and religious diversity and facilitates transformation and empowerment within the organisation; acts in an advisory role and considers, encourages and supports management in terms of all transformation issues.	Wendy Lucas-Bull* ⁴ , Kuseni Dlamini ² , Bongani Khumalo, Fred Phaswana, Tom Wixley

* Chairman.

1. Appointed 1 January 2009.

2. Appointed 1 January 2009.

3. Appointed 16 November 2009.

4. Appointed 5 March 2009.

5. Resigned 28 October 2009.

6. Resigned 31 December 2009.

7. Appointed 1 January 2010.

8. Handed over his portfolio on 16 November 2009 due to ill health.

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Key attributes		Relationship to Anglo Platinum	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement	Page
Investor community					
Anglo American plc	Listed in London	Owns 79,72% of Anglo Platinum	Meetings	Weekly	21
Minority shareholders	Predominantly South African, European and North American	Own the balance of Anglo Platinum shares	Results presentations, media	Bi-annual, continual	117
Potential investors and analysts	Represented by investor groups, such as pension funds	An interest in the potential of becoming shareholders	Results presentations, media	Bi-annual, continual	IAR
JSE Limited	Regulator of listed companies	Primary listing exchange and market	Various	Continual	IAR
JSE SRI Index	Independent assessment of triple botto-line reporting	Inclusion of Anglo Platinum in the Index	Index questionnaire	Annual	26
Employees					
Permanent employees	90.71% South Africa; 8.67% Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe	Direct contractual relationship	Various	Continuous	80 – 86
Contractors	75.81% South Africa	Indirect contractual relationship	Various	Continuous	80 – 86
Trade unions and associations					
National Union of Mineworkers	28,173 predominantly mining employees	Signatory to employee relations recognition agreement	Partnership structures and task teams	Once every two months	84
United Association of SA	4,806 predominantly supervisory employees	Signatory to employee relations recognition agreement	Partnership structures and task teams	Once every two months	84
National Union of Metalworkers of SA	1,172 plant employees	Signatory to employee relations recognition agreement	Partnership structures and task team	Once every two months	84
Customers					
Johnson Matthey	Listed in London; PGMs fabricated into industrial products	Direct supply and long-term agency contracts for PGMs	Meetings and written correspondence	A minimum of once a month	IAR
BASF	Listed in New York; PGMs fabricated into industrial products	Direct long-term contract to buy PGMs	Meetings and written correspondence	A minimum of once a month	IAR
Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo KK	Private Japanese company, fabricating PGM industrial products	Direct long-term contract to buy PGMs	Meetings and written correspondence	A minimum of once a month	IAR
Umicore SA	Listed in Brussels, fabricating PGM industrial products	Direct long-term contract to buy PGMs	Meetings and written correspondence	A minimum of once a month	IAR
Heraeus	Private German company, fabricating PGM industrial products	Direct long-term contract to buy PGMs	Meetings and written correspondence	A minimum of once a month	IAR
Toyota Motor Corporation	Tokyo-listed motor manufacturer; PGMs used in autocatalysts	Direct long-term contract to buy PGMs	Meetings and written correspondence	A minimum of once a month	IAR
Honda Motor Corporation	Tokyo-listed motor manufacturer; PGMs used in autocatalysts	Direct long-term contract to buy PGMs	Meetings and written correspondence	A minimum of once a month	IAR

Key attributes		Relationship to Anglo Platinum	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement	Page
Business partners					
ARM Mining Consortium	HDSA mining company comprising ARM Platinum and the Mampudima and Matimatjati communities	Joint-venture partner at Modikwa Platinum Mine	Joint-venture executive committee and steering committee meetings	Monthly	21
Aquarius Platinum (South Africa)	A subsidiary of Aquarius Platinum Limited, the Sydney-, London- and Johannesburg-listed mining company	Partner at Kroondal Platinum Mine, Marikana Platinum Mine, Platinum Mile tailings retreatment facility and Sheba's Ridge project	Pooling-and-sharing meetings	Quarterly	118
Lonmin plc	London-listed mining company in partnership with Bapo-Ba-Mogale community	Joint-venture partner at Pandora project	Joint-venture meetings	Monthly	118
Bapo-Ba-Mogale	Traditional community	Joint-venture partner at Pandora project	Joint-venture meetings	As required	118
Mvelaphanda Resources	Johannesburg-listed HDSA mining company	Shareholder of Northam Platinum, BEE partner at Pandora project, 50% shareholder in Platinum Mile tailings retreatment facility	Joint-venture meetings	Quarterly	118
Royal Bafokeng Resources	A traditional authority in North West province	Joint-venture partner at Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine	Joint-venture executive committee and steering committee meetings	Monthly	118
Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela community	Traditional community	Joint-venture partner at Union Mine, Roodepan and Magazynskraal	Joint-venture meetings	Monthly	118
PTM	Exploration company	Joint-venture partner at Western Bushveld Joint Venture	Joint-venture meetings	Quarterly	118
Pacific North West Capital Limited	Exploration company	Joint-venture exploration partners in Canada	Meetings	As required	41
Anooraq Resources	HDSA-controlled mining company, controlled by Pelawan Investments	Partner at Bokoni Platinum Mine and the Ga-Phasha, Boikgantsho and Kwanda projects	Meetings	As required	41
Eurasia	Exploration company	Joint-venture partner in Russia	Meetings	As required	119
Solitario	Exploration company	Joint-venture partner in Brazil	Meetings	As required	41
Sishuan Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources	Exploration company	Joint-venture partner in China	Meetings	As required	41
Xstrata South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Mining company	Joint-venture partner at Mototolo Platinum Mine	Joint-venture meetings	Monthly	119
Kagiso Trust	A broad-based charitable organisation established by the SA Council of Churches in the mid-1980s to provide assistance to underprivileged communities	Joint-venture partner at Mototolo Platinum Mine	Joint-venture meetings	Monthly	41
Siyanda Chrome Investments (Pty) Ltd	HDSA chrome company	Joint-venture partner in chrome retreatment plant	Joint-venture meetings	Monthly	41

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Key attributes		Relationship to Anglo Platinum	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement	Page
Major contractors and suppliers					
Shell SA Marketing (Pty) Ltd	South African EPCM company	Service to the value of R406.1 million in 2009	Contract meetings and correspondence	Monthly	IAR
Scaw SA (Pty) Ltd	South African EPCM company	Service to the value of R397.9 million	Contract meetings and correspondence	Monthly	IAR
Senmin SA (Pty) Ltd	South African EPCM company	Service to the value of R300.6 million in 2009	Contract meetings and correspondence	Monthly	IAR
African Explosives	South African civils company	Service to the value of R239.4 million in 2009	Contract meetings and correspondence	Monthly	IAR
SAN (Pty) Ltd	South African contracting mining company	Service to the value of R212.7 million in 2009	Contract meetings and correspondence	Monthly	IAR
Municipalities					
Bojanala District Municipality	District municipal area in North West province	Labour-sending area; part of mine communities at Rustenburg Mine, Amandelbult Mine, Union Mine and BRPM	Formal and informal meetings	As required	45 – 54 89 – 93
Rustenburg Local Municipality	Municipal area in North West province	Labour-sending area; part of Rustenburg Mine's and BRPM's mine communities	Formal and informal meetings	Monthly and as needs arise	45 – 54 89 – 93
Moses Kotane Local Municipality	Municipal area in North West province	Labour-sending area; part of mine communities at Rustenburg Mine, Amandelbult Mine, Union Mine and BRPM	Formal and informal meetings	Bi-monthly and as needs arise	45 – 54 89 – 93
Waterberg District Municipality	District municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area and part of Amandelbult Mine's and Mogalakwena Mine's community	Formal and informal meetings	As required	45 – 54 89 – 93
Thabazimbi Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area and part of Amandelbult Mine's communities	Formal and informal meetings	Quarterly and as required	45 – 54 89 – 93
Mogalakwena Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area; part of Mogalakwena Mine's community	Formal and informal meetings	Quarterly and as required	45 – 54 89 – 93
Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality	District municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area; part of Lebowa Mine's community	Formal and informal meetings	As required	45 – 54 89 – 93
Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces	Labour-sending area; part of Lebowa Mine's community	Formal and informal meetings	Monthly	45 – 54 89 – 93
Fetakgomo Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area; part of Lebowa Mine's community	Formal and informal meetings; joint planning sessions	Monthly	45 – 54 89 – 93
Capricorn District Municipality	District municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area; part of Mogalakwena's, Lebowa's and Polokwane Smelter's communities	Formal and informal meetings	As required	45 – 54 89 – 93
Polokwane Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area; part of Mogalakwena's, Lebowa's and Polokwane Smelter's communities	Formal and informal meetings	As required	45 – 54 89 – 93
Lepelle Nkumpi Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area	Formal and informal meetings	As required	45 – 54 89 – 93

Key attributes		Relationship to Anglo Platinum	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement	Page
Municipalities continued					
OR Tambo District Municipality	District municipal area in Eastern Cape province, covering King Sabata; Nyandeni	Labour-sending area	Formal and informal meetings	As required	45 – 54 89 – 93
Traditional authorities, administrations and liaison committees	Traditional leadership around operational areas	Surface lease; social and economic impacts of mining on the community	Meetings, workshops and presentations	As required	45 – 54 89 – 93
Governmental bodies					
Central government	Various administrative departments, including DME	Some departments may only be visited on specific issues, such as Home Affairs (for work permits). Other relationships are more permanent and relate to specific issues (eg legislation on mining rights, environmental management, environmental permits and licences)	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	Various structures meet at various times	67 – 69
Parliament	Various administrative departments	Policy discussion and lobbying (both ways) take place at this level; also debate on overarching issues of mutual interest	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	Various	67 – 69
Regional offices	Various regional offices of DME and DWAF	Provides administrative governance function at provincial level	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	Various	48 – 53
Limpopo provincial government	Various administrative departments	Provides administrative governance function at provincial level	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	Various	48 – 53
Mpumalanga provincial government	Various administrative departments	Provides administrative governance function at provincial level	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	Various	48 – 53
North West provincial government	Various administrative departments	Provides administrative governance function at provincial level	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	Various	48 – 53
Independent government structures	Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration; Commission on Restitution of Land Rights; Magalies Water Board; Mintek; National African Federated Chamber of Commerce; the South African Reserve Bank	Focused working groups may work together for up to 18 months on specific issues (eg land restitution)	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	As required	48 – 53
SAPS	Various branches of SAPS around group operations	Addressing security risks and issues in partnership	Meetings and consultations	Monthly and as required	69
SARS	Revenue services	Authority	Meetings and correspondence	As required	6

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Key attributes		Relationship to Anglo Platinum	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement	Page
Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)					
Association of Black Professionals in Mining	A network of black professionals in mining, supporting the entry and development of blacks in the industry	Community development, mentorship and support	Meetings, seminars and workshops	As required	41, 71
African Pathways for Youth Development	Polokwane-based youth development and training organisation	Social impacts and community development	Meetings	As required	45 – 48
Kroondal Environmental Forum	Rustenburg area environmental watchdog	Environmental impacts	Meetings	As required	55 – 65, 94
LimDev	Limpopo business development agency	Business development, training and funding	Workshops	As required	45, 88 – 92
Limpopo Education Development Trust	A public-private partnership to develop education in Limpopo province	Educational developments in Limpopo	Meetings and workshops	Monthly and as required	45 – 54, 88 – 92
Limpopo SMME Agency	A business development agency funded through government	SMME development and support	Meetings and workshops	As required	71
Vision of the Nation and Tshupe Hospice	A home-based care centre for HIV/AIDS patients in local communities	Provider of home-based care services funded by the Group	Meetings	Quarterly	77 – 79
Mpumalanga Education Development Trust	A public-private partnership to develop education in Mpumalanga	Educational developments in Burgersfort	Meetings and workshops	Monthly and as required	88 – 92
North West Eco Forum	Rustenburg area environmental watchdog	Environmental impacts	Meetings, consultations and presentations	As required	55 – 65, 94
North West Education Development Trust	A public-private partnership to develop education in North West province	Educational developments in North West province	Meetings and workshops	Monthly and as required	88 – 92
Royal Bafokeng Economic Board	Economic board of the Royal Bafokeng Nation, looking at development of SMMEs within the Royal Bafokeng Nation	An important partner in the development of SMMEs in and around RPM operations and communities	Meetings, workshops and presentations	Monthly and as required	41, 66, 115
Sivukile Home-Based Care	Ten NGOs providing home-based care	Provide home-based care in communities around operation	Meetings and contract meetings	As required	77
ActionAid	Global NGO focusing on poverty alleviation	Commented on our water and relocations at Mogalakwena	Reports and meetings	As required	28 – 55, 88 – 92
Trade and Investment Limpopo	Investment agency for Limpopo	Black economic empowerment supplier, development and preferential procurement	Meetings	As required	66 – 91
Benchmark Foundation	Faith-based mining organisation. Corporate governance	Conducts research around our operations	Meetings	As required	28 – 55, 88 – 97
SOMO	Dutch-based research organisation	Conducted research into impacts of platinum	Correspondence, meetings	As required	55 – 65, 108

	Key attributes	Relationship to Anglo Platinum	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement	Page
Educational institutions					
Universities/universities of technology/technical and community colleges	Educational institutions promoting required skills	Bursary programmes. Continuing education. MDP/MBA. Graduate development. Beneficiation. Research sponsorship. Membership of faculty advisory boards. Interaction on planning directly and via professional bodies. Major contributor to Mineral Education Trust Fund. Sponsorship of professorial seats	Meetings	As required	82
Industry bodies					
Chamber of Mines – SA	Industry body	Anglo Platinum is a member of the Chamber of Mines	Meetings	As required	41 – 44
International Platinum Association	Industry body	Anglo Platinum is a member of the Chamber of Mines	Meetings	As required	108 – 113
BUSA	Industry body	Member	Meetings and events	As required	67 – 75
National Business Initiative Platinum Guild International ICMM	Industry body	Member	Meetings and events	As required	141 142
Labour-sending areas					
OR Tambo District Municipality	Labour-sending area covering King Sabata Dalindyebo; Nyandeni; Port St Johns; Ntabankulu; Qahkani; Mbizama; Mhlontlo Municipalities	Labour-sending area	Formal and informal meetings. Chairman fund and partnership as Teba	As required	132

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

Community	Classification	Relationship to Anglo Platinum	Local municipality	Population
Bojanala District Municipality				
Chaneng	Rural small village	BRPM	Rustenburg Local Municipality	6,689
Robega	Rural small village	BRPM	Rustenburg Local Municipality	3,292
Bala	Rural small village	BRPM	Rustenburg Local Municipality	3,020
Rankunyana	Rural small village	Rustenburg	Rustenburg Local Municipality	1,699
Kanana	Rural scattered	Rustenburg	Rustenburg Local Municipality	398
Rankelenyane	Urban formal town	Rustenburg	Rustenburg Local Municipality	1,718
Boitekong	Urban formal town	Rustenburg	Rustenburg Local Municipality	11,632
Zakele	Rural scattered	Rustenburg	Rustenburg Local Municipality	Unknown
Mfidikwe	Rural small village	Rustenburg	Rustenburg Local Municipality	798
Thekwane	Rural small village	Rustenburg	Rustenburg Local Municipality	3,994
Waterval	Rural small village	Rustenburg	Rustenburg Local Municipality	798
Kwa Photsaneng	Rural small village	Rustenburg	Rustenburg Local Municipality	4,314
Siyavuya	Rural scattered	Rustenburg	Rustenburg Local Municipality	318
Sefikile	Rural small village	Union	Rustenburg Local Municipality	2,702
Ga-Ramosidi	Rural small village	Union	Rustenburg Local Municipality	8,572
Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality				
Ga-Makgopa and Ext 1	Rural scattered	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	100
Twickenham	Rural small village	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	2,088
Ga-Mashabela	Rural small village	Twickenham	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	4,222
Makgake	Rural scattered	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	255
Thidintitsane	Rural scattered	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	295
Dipururung	Rural scattered	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	04
Ga-Kgwete	Rural dense village	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	5,116
Morapaneng	Rural small village	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	1,523
Ditobeleng	Rural small village	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	511
Maotsi	Rural scattered	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	75
Ga-Masete and Ext 1	Rural small village	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	974
Ga-Mashishi	Rural small village	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	3,114
Manyaka	Rural small village	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	1,500
Mohlope	Rural small village	Twickenham	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	1,166

Community	Classification	Relationship to Anglo Platinum	Local municipality	Population
Waterberg District Municipality				
Northam	Urban formal town	Amandelbult	Thabazimbi Local Municipality	4,712
Ga-Tshaba	Rural small village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	1,096
Ga-Malebana	Rural dense village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	5,463
Ga-Masanya 1	Rural small village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	1,879
Pholotsi	Rural small village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	3,242
Ga-Mapela	Rural dense village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	6,228
Ga-Masanya 2	Rural small village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	2,116
Tweefontein	Rural small village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	1,243
Ga-Mokaba	Rural small village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	2,361
Magongoa	Rural small village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	1,839
Tshamahansi	Rural dense village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	13,274
Ga-Mmalepete	Rural small village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	3,208
Ga-Letwaba	Rural small village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	3,951
Ga-Kgubudi	Rural dense village	Mogalakwena	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	5,287

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

HUMAN CAPITAL INDICATORS

Safety statistics

Operation	Number of fatalities			Fatal-injury frequency rate (FIFR)			Lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
Bathopele Mine	1	0	0	0.044	0	0	0.49	1.15	1.47
Khomanani Mine	0	0	2	0	0	0.052	2.03	2.77	4.94
Thembelani Mine	0	0	4	0	0	0.076	1.60	1.19	1.72
Khuseleka Mine	2	4	5	0.024	0.035	0.046	1.84	2.44	2.77
Siphumelele Mine	3	2	5	0.047	0.021	0.056	2.21	1.96	2.78
Central Services (RPM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.30	0.44	1.29
Tumela Mine	0	6	2	0	n/a	n/a	1.89	n/a	n/a
Dishaba Mine	0	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	2.58	n/a	n/a
Union Mine	2	0	1	0.020	0	0.008	1.21	1.32	1.45
Mogalakwena Mine	0	1	0	0	0.040	0	0.06	0.28	0.06
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine	0	2	3	0	0.026	0.042	1.18	2.65	2.64
Bokoni Platinum Mine	1	1	1	0.036	0.019	0.015	0.97	2.34	2.57
Rustenburg Concentrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.19	0.22
Amandelbult Concentrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.40	0.82	0.81
Union Concentrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.57	0.49	0.37
Mogalakwena Concentrators	0	1	0	0	0.091	0	0.33	0.27	0.12
Mototolo Concentrator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.39	0
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine Concentrators	1	0	0	0.363	0	0	0.73	0.35	0.98
Bokoni Concentrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.61	0.61
Polokwane Smelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.97	0.13	1.08
Waterval Smelter	1	0	0	0.052	0	0	0.52	0.59	0.45
Mortimer Smelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.87	0	0
Rustenburg Base Metals Refiners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.68	0.12	0.54
Precious Metal Refiners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.10	0.20	0.39
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.31	0.28	0.61
Greenfield projects	2	1	1	0.031	0.025	0.010	0.51	0.74	0.17
Total/aggregate	13	18	25	0.015	0.018	0.025	1.37	1.74	2.03
Benchmark operations									
— Impala Platinum	19	10	14	0.030	0.015	0.024	0.71	0.57	0.67
— Lonmin Platinum	4	2	3	0.011	0.005	0.009	1.30	1.17	1.97
— AngloGold Ashanti*	13	11	27	0.029	0.024	0.059	2.08	2.25	2.54
— Northam	2	3	4	0.023	0.034	0.048	0.75	1.59	2.28

* South African operation only.

Membership of recognised unions and associations as at 31 December 2009

	2009	2008	2007
National Union of Mineworkers (NUM)	28,173	30,233	26,138
United Association of South Africa (UASA)	4,806	5,036	4,400
National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA)	1,172	1,258	1,913
Total	34,151	36,527	32,451

* From 1 January 2009 Anglo Platinum recognised the these major unions.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Anglo Platinum Limited

	2009	2008	2007
Total workforce^{o~}			
Full-time employees	50,681	58,103	48,926
Contractors	14,014	27,223	39,341
Total capitalisation, as at 31 December, R millions			
Debt	22,794	16,330	7,956
Equity	32,633	29,496	28,773
Total assets, as at 31 December, R millions			
Property, plant and equipment	35,283	28,435	20,697
Capital work-in-progress	18,074	18,136	15,561
Investment in associates	3,301	530	391
Investments held by environmental trusts	78	66	120
Other financial assets	941	158	116
Other non-current assets	101	75	79
Inventories	11,292	10,064	6,370
Trade and other receivables	2,891	3,941	4,246
Other assets	328	225	134
Other current financial assets	—	1,615	3
Cash and cash equivalents	3,532	2,870	4,079
Assets held of sale	—	2,553	2,254
Refined production			
Platinum 000 oz	2,452	2,387	2,474
Palladium 000 oz	1,361	1,319	1,389
Rhodium 000 oz	350	299	328
Gold 000 oz	91	79	97
Nickel tonnes	20	16	19
Copper tonnes	11	9	11
Gross revenue, R millions	36,947	51,118	46,961
North America	2,692	3,588	3,333
Asia	10,470	23,207	16,940
Europe	18,025	14,211	14,429
Africa	5,645	10,031	12,207
Other	115	81	52
Total cash operating costs, R millions	29,573	31,561	23,836
Gauteng	—	—	—
Limpopo	9,705	11,234	9,435
Mpumalanga	—	—	—
North West	19,254	19,286	14,296
Non-South Africa	614	1,040	105
Value added, R millions	19,870	33,731	30,516
To salaries, wages and other benefits, net of tax	8,712	8,841	7,471
To government	1,507	5,648	7,495
To providers of capital	2,071	15,207	16,307
Reinvested in the Company	7,580	4,035	(756)

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

SOCIAL INDICATORS

Employment statistics

Breakdown of South African workforce, numbers [°]	2009	2008	2007	2006
Gauteng	557	736	611	571
Limpopo	23,235	28,002	19,525 ^Δ	21,411
North West	26,744	29,233	24,044	20,545
Mpumalanga	145	132	122	82
Total own employees	50,681	58,103	44,302	42,609
Contracting staff				
Outsourced	941	3,779	10,705	8,041
Contractors	13,073	23,444	20,247	19,266
Total contracting staff	14,014	36,119	39,341	36,057
Employment creation in provinces, numbers				
Gauteng	(161)	107	126	73
Limpopo	4,767	2,655	6,363	4,501
North West	(2,489)	3,928	4,102	3,326
Mpumalanga	13	12	7	83
Total own employees	(7,404)	6,699	10,598	7,983
Average labour turnover in South Africa, percentage				
Gauteng	14.88	8.5	7.7	11.0.9
Limpopo	8.84	9.4	8.5	9.8
North West	12.06	2.4	7.6	8.1
Mpumalanga	3.35	6.7	1.6	1.2
Average	9.78	6.7	6.4	7.5

[°] Workforce numbers based on an annual average.

^Δ Workforce numbers reviewed against the published Group statistics.

- Employee types include full-time employees, fixed-term contractors and labour hire.

High turnover rates are the result of a voluntary separation process.

Breakdown of employment equity per occupational level at Anglo Platinum

Occupational levels	Male				Female				Foreign nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female	
Top management	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	10
Senior management	57	7	17	196	6	1	4	14	21	0	323
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	660	34	22	1,133	162	8	17	237	46	7	2,326
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	3,352	56	10	2,152	665	16	25	565	229	3	7,073
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	33,299	50	2	298	1,866	16	4	204	4,895	3	40,637
Unskilled and defined decision-making	3,564	9	0	42	1,669	3	0	4	139	1	5,431
Total permanent employees	40,934	156	51	3,826	4,369	44	50	1,024	5,332	14	55,800
Temporary employees	15	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	29
Grand total	40,949	156	51	3,830	4,379	44	50	1,024	5,332	14	55,829

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Materials					
			Kilotonnes		
Rock broken – managed operations (100%)	73,478	128,089	116,162	97,323	86,876
Ore milled – managed operations (100%)	37,604	39,126	38,433	39,863	38,402
Accumulated low-grade stockpiles	16,631	19,709	18,658	16,072	13,246
Coal	127.5	113.7	119.0	128.5	113.1
Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)	4.40	4.62	6.32	6.46	4.53
Grease	0.88	1.18	1.24	1.38	1.17
			Megalitres		
Fuels	40.01	77.36	72.82	62.14	54.81
Lubricating and hydraulic oils	12.25	17.48	15.65	7.32	4.40
Energy			Terajoules		
Energy from electricity purchased	18,550	19,196	19,642	19,906	18,476
Energy from processes and fossil fuels	5,151	6,202	6,254	6,103	5,319
Total energy consumed	23,701	25,398	25,896	26,009	23,795
Water			Megalitres		
Water used for primary activities	34,151	28,362	30,148	27,787	25,525
Potable water from an external source	20,925	23,556	23,439	22,663	23,740
Non-potable water from an external source	999	1,144	1,444	333	289
Waste or second-class water used	11,171	4,170	2,909	4,681	1,969
Surface water used	0†	1,164	1,434	757	181
Groundwater used	4,970	8,792	9,707	9,857	10,473
Water recycled in processes	40,074	25,231	23,590	18,182	18,959
Water used for non-primary activities	6,449	6,582	6,018	5,852	7,466
Land			Hectares		
Land under Group charge for current mining activities	51,330	51,334	51,334	48,846	46,784
Land utilised for current mining and related activities	14,723	15,634	14,778	12,408	11,564
Total tailings dam area	3,127	2,310	2,310	2,265	2,308
Total waste rock dump area	844	875	752	687	682
Mining in formally protected areas	0	0	0	0	0
Other land owned					
All land owned (new parameter from 2007)	45,855	46,974	51,102	—	—
Emissions			Kilotonnes		
GHG emissions, CO ₂ equivalent:					
From electricity purchased	5,153	5,087	5,227	5,325	4,942
Internally generated	427	494	502	496	433
Nitrous oxides	NM	NM	NM	NM	0.22
Sulfur dioxide	15.34	15.51	18.54	16.38	15.21
Particulates (point sources)	0.45	0.38	0.46	0.61	0.89
Discharge			Megalitres		
Discharge to surface water	4,456	3,658	4,596	2,476	608
			Quality		
Surface water quality monitored at all operations?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Surface water quality deterioration off-site?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adverse surface water impact on humans?	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Groundwater quality monitored at all operations?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Groundwater quality deterioration?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adverse groundwater impact on humans?	No	No	No	No	No

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Waste					
Mineral waste accumulated in:					
Tailings dams (active and inactive)	839,142	730,750	686,814	675,258	644,065
Rock dumps	692,799	665,399	566,518	488,444	427,827
Slag dumps	5,162	*	3,940	3,542	2,915
Non-mineral waste generated:					
Hazardous to landfill	5.5	13.69	7.30	7.13	13.19
Hazardous incinerated	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Non-hazardous to landfill	26.63	26.13	41.35	39.53	27.68
Non-hazardous incinerated	0	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Environmental incidents and complaints					
Level 1 (minor impact and/or non-compliance)	2,689	3,442	5,547	5,819	4,526
Level 2 (intermediate impact and/or non-compliance)	3	1	6	2	5
Level 3 (major impact and/or non-compliance)	0	0	0	0	0
Formal complaints	18	8	18	19	45
Products					
Total refined PGMs and gold – managed operations	4,395,394	4,302,554	4,192,011	4,595,151	4,258,382

* Parameter not reported as final figures for 2008 could not be verified.

† Surface water reassigned to groundwater and rainfall figures to align with latest water model definitions.

* Exclude toll refining from Anglo Platinum marketing.

NM :- not measured.

Bokoni Platinum Mine historical information

	2008	2007	2006
Water used for primary activities (megalitres)	0.279	0.284	0.322
Total energy used (terajoules)	1,105	1,069	864
CO ₂ equivalent emissions (kilotonnes)	278	268	213
Level 1 incidents	259	212	171
Level 2 incidents	0	3	0

2009 Environmental benchmarks (from published information)

	Anglo Platinum	Impala	Lonmin	Northam
Total energy (Terajoules)	23,701	16,388	6,613	2,164 [°]
Total new water (000 cubic metres)	40,600	35,900	8,885	16,938
Greenhouse gas emissions (kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent)	5,580	3,391†	1,595	757
Sulfur dioxide emissions (tonnes)	15,337	21,152	3,941 [△]	3,650

[°] Energy from electricity only.

† Includes recycled water.

[△] Stack emissions only.

	2009 Rm	2008 Rm
Environmental obligations		
Provision for decommissioning cost	936	822
Opening balance	822	679
Acquisition of subsidiary (Note 42)	64	—
Movement for the year	63	148
Discounted amount for decommissioning of expansion projects (Note 14)	(29)	79
Discounted amount for increase in decommissioning obligation charged to income statement	—	2
Charged to interest expensed (Note 8)	94	67
Transferred to investment in associate	(5)	—
Transferred to liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	(2)	(5)
Translation of foreign operations	(8)	—
Provision for restoration cost	260	197
Opening balance	197	161
Movement for the year	65	38
Discounted amount for increase in restoration obligation charged to income statement	51	28
Charged to interest expensed (Note 8)	14	10
Transferred to investment in associate	(2)	—
Transferred to liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	—	(2)
Environmental obligations before funding	1,196	1,019
Environmental obligations before funding*	1,196	1,019
Less: Environmental trusts (Note 19)*	(533)	(475)
Unfunded environmental obligations	663	544
Real pretax risk-free discount rate	4.0%	4.0%
Undiscounted amount of environmental obligations*	2,275	2,205
Refer to note 44 in the integrated annual report with respect to details on guarantees provided to the Department of Mineral Resources in this regard.		

* The prior year amount includes amounts attributable to Lebowa Platinum Mines.

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

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4.7	Processes for determining qualifications and expertise for guiding strategy	IAR 8
4.8	Mission and values statements, codes of conduct, principles relevant to economic, environmental and social performance, and status of implementation	115
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GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE INDICATOR CATEGORY AND REFERENCE TABLE

Aspect	Ref No	Requirement	Page
Economic – The overall management approach is detailed on page 19. The finance department manages and tracks economic indicators			
Economic performance	EC1	Economic value generated and distributed, including revenues, operating costs, employee compensation, donations and other community investments, retained earnings, and payments to capital providers and governments.	68
	EC2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organisation's activities due to climate change.	3, 21
	EC3	Coverage of the organisation's defined benefit plan obligations.	IAR 195
	EC4	Significant financial assistance received from government.	67
Market presence	EC5	Range of ratios of standard entry-level wage compared to local minimum wage at significant locations of operation.	IAR 47
	EC6	Policy, practices and proportion of spending on locally based suppliers at significant locations of operation.	72
	EC7	Procedures for local hiring and proportion of senior management hired from the local community at significant locations of operation.	82
Indirect economic impacts	EC8	Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind or pro bono engagement.	73
	EC9	Understanding and describing significant indirect economic impacts, including the extent of impacts.	67 – 73
Environmental – The overall approach to environmental management is detailed on page 19 and 94 and the SHE department manages and tracks environmental indicators			
Materials	EN1	Materials used by weight or volume.	134
	EN2	Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials.	96
Energy	EN3	Direct energy consumption by primary energy source.	55, 134
	EN4	Indirect energy consumption by primary source.	55 – 57
	EN5	Energy saved due to conservation and efficiency improvements.	58
	EN6	Initiatives to provide energy-efficient or renewable energy-based products and services, and reductions in energy requirements as a result of these initiatives.	57
	EN7	Initiatives to reduce indirect energy consumption and reductions achieved.	56
Water	EN8	Total water withdrawal by source.	61
	EN9	Water sources significantly affected by withdrawal of water.	61
	EN10	Percentage and total volume of water recycled and reused.	62
Biodiversity	EN11	Location and size of land owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.	96, 97, 134
	EN12	Description of significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.	96
	EN13	Habitats protected or restored.	96, 97
	EN14	Strategies, current actions and future plans for managing impacts on biodiversity.	96, 97
	MM1	Amount of land (owned or leased, and managed for production activities or extractive use) disturbed or rehabilitated.	134
	MM2	The number and percentage of total sites identified as requiring biodiversity management plans according to stated criteria, and the number (percentage) of those sites with plans in place.	96 – 97

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE INDICATOR CATEGORY AND REFERENCE TABLE

Aspect	Ref No	Requirement	Page
Environmental – The overall approach to environmental practices is detailed in pages 55 and 94. The environmental department manages and tracks environmental indicators			
Emissions, effluents and waste	EN16	Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.	57 – 59
	EN17	Other relevant indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.	59
	EN18	Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.	59
	EN19	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances by weight.	97
	EN20	NOx, SOx and other significant air emissions by type and weight.	98
	EN21	Total water discharge by quality and destination.	63
	EN22	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method.	100
	EN23	Total number and volume of significant spills.	101, 134
	EN24	Weight of transported, imported, exported or treated waste deemed hazardous under the terms of the Basel Convention Annex I, II, III and VIII, and percentage of transported waste shipped internationally. Note: No hazardous waste is shipped internationally.	—
	EN25	Identity, size, protected status and biodiversity value of water bodies and related habitats significantly affected by the reporting organisation's discharges of water and runoff.	61
Products and services	MM3	Total amounts of overburden, rock, tailings and sludges presenting potential hazards.	134
	EN26	Initiatives to mitigate environmental impacts of products and services, and extent of impact mitigation.	111
	EN27	Percentage of products sold and their packaging materials that are reclaimed by category. Note: 100% of our product was sold and no packaging materials were recycled by Anglo Platinum. 810,000 ounces were recovered in 2009, however Anglo Platinum is not responsible for this recovery.	IAR 24
Compliance	EN28	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.	103
Transport	EN29	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials used for the organisation's operations, and transporting members of the workforce. Note: CO₂ emissions from transporting products, employees and air travel amounts to less than 1% of total CO₂ emissions and is therefore not routinely reported on.	—
Overall	EN30	Total environmental protection expenditures and investments by type.	105, 136
Social performance: Labour practices and decent work – The overall approach to labour practice is detailed on page 19. The human resources department manages and tracks labour practice indicators			
Employment	LA1	Total workforce by employment type, employment contract and region.	131
	LA2	Total number and rate of employee turnover by age group, gender and region. Note: 9.78% employee turnover is split into 0.48% females and 9.3% males. Turnover per age group is 19 – 30: 1.75%; 31 – 40: 2.08%; 41 – 50: 2.41%; 51 – 60: 3.38%; 61 – 72: 0.16%	—
	LA3	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees, by major operations.	131
Labour/management relations	LA4	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements.	131
	LA5	Minimum notice period(s) regarding significant operational changes, including whether it is specified in collective agreements.	84
	MM4	Number of strikes and lockouts exceeding one week's duration, by country. Note: No strikes exceeded one week in duration in 2009.	—
Occupational health and safety	LA6	Percentage of total workforce represented in formal joint management-worker health and safety committees that help monitor and advise on occupational health and safety programmes. Note: 100% of the workforce is represented through some form of health and safety committee and/or tripartite agreement with unions and the authorities.	—
	LA7	Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region.	131
	LA8	Education, training, counselling, prevention and risk-control programmes in place to assist workforce members, their families or community members regarding serious diseases.	80
	LA9	Health and safety topics covered in formal agreements with trade unions. Note: safety strategies, management plans and performance are key topics covered in formal agreements.	32

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE INDICATOR CATEGORY AND REFERENCE TABLE

Aspect	Ref No	Requirement	Page
Social performance: Labour practices and decent work – The overall labour performance is detailed on page 80. The human resources department manages and tracks labour practice and decent work performance indicators			
Training and education	LA10	Average hours of training per year per employee by employee category.	82
	LA11	Programmes for skills management and lifelong learning that support the continued employability of employees and assist them in managing career endings.	80, 81
	LA12	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews.	82
Diversity and equal opportunity	LA13	Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per category according to gender, age group, minority group membership and other indicators of diversity.	121
	LA14	Ratio of basic salary of men to women by employee category.	69
Social performance: Human rights – The overall performance is detailed on page 19. The corporate affairs department manages and tracks human rights indicators			
Investment and procurement practices	HR1	Percentage and total number of significant investment agreements that include human rights clauses or that have undergone human rights screening. Note: All significant investment agreements with our JV partners include human rights-related issues. These are governed via our JV governance structures.	118, 119
	HR2	Percentage of significant suppliers and contractors that have undergone screening on human rights and actions taken.	74
	HR3	Total hours of employee training on policies and procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations, including the percentage of employees trained.	85
Non-discrimination	HR4	Total number of incidents of discrimination and actions taken.	85
Freedom of association and collective bargaining	HR5	Operations identified in which the right to exercise freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at significant risk, and actions taken to support these rights. Note: No operations are at risk.	85
Child labour	HR6	Operations identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labour, and measures taken to contribute to the elimination of child labour. Note: no operations are at risk.	85
Forced and compulsory labour	HR7	Operations identified as having significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labour, and measures to contribute to the elimination of forced or compulsory labour. Note: No operations are at risk.	85
Security practices	HR8	Percentage of security personnel trained in the organisation's policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations.	86
Indigenous rights	HR9	Total number of incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous people and actions taken. Note: There were no violations.	—
	MM5	Total number of operations taking place in or adjacent to indigenous peoples' territories, and number and percentage of operations or sites where there are formal agreements with indigenous peoples' communities. Note: No communities in South Africa are classified as indigenous.	—
Social performance: Society – The overall social performance is detailed on pages 19 and 45. The community engagement and development department manages and tracks social indicators			
Community	SO1	Nature, scope and effectiveness of any programmes and practices that assess and manage the impacts of operations on communities, including entering, operating and exiting.	48, 49
	MM6A	Number and description of significant disputes relating to land use, customary rights of local communities and indigenous peoples.	53
	MM6B	The extent to which grievance mechanisms were used to resolve disputes relating to land use, customary rights of local communities and indigenous peoples, and the outcomes.	53, 55
Corruption	SO2	Percentage and total number of business units analysed for risks related to corruption.	86
	SO3	Percentage of employees trained in organisation's anti-corruption policies and procedures. Note: Altogether 549 managers were trained in the new values which include honesty and integrity. These values are in line with the business principles and code of ethics. Approximately 70% of employees attended the values launch.	35
	SO4	Actions taken in response to incidents of corruption. Note: Corruption is not tolerated and is a dismissable offence. In 2009, 236 employees were dismissed for dishonesty.	86

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE INDICATOR CATEGORY AND REFERENCE TABLE

Aspect	Ref No	Requirement	Page
Social performance: Society (continued)			
Public policy	SO5	Public policy positions and participation in public policy development and lobbying.	111
	SO6	Total value of financial and in-kind contributions to political parties, politicians and related institutions by country. Note: No contribution made.	—
Anti-competitive behaviour	SO7	Total number of legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust and monopoly practices, and their outcomes. Note: There were no legal actions in 2009.	—
Compliance	SO8	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations. Note: There were no fines for non-compliance in 2009.	—
Artisanal and small-scale mining	MM7	Number (and percentage) of Company operating sites with artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) taking place on, or adjacent to, the site; describe the associated risks and the actions taken to manage and mitigate these risks. Note: No artisanal small-scale mining taking place on or adjacent to our operations.	—
Resettlement	MM8	List sites where resettlements took place, the number of households resettled in each, and how their livelihoods were affected in the process.	48
Closure	MM9	Number and percentage of operations with closure plans. Note: All operations have closure plans.	—
Grievance mechanisms and procedures	MM10	Significant incidents involving communities in which grievance mechanisms have been invoked to address them, together with their outcomes.	48
Emergency preparedness	MM11	Number and description of incidents affecting employees, communities or the environment in which emergency preparedness procedures were activated. Note: There were no incidents that required emergency procedures to be activated.	—
Social performance: Product responsibility – The overall management approach for product responsibility is detailed on page 19 and 111. The marketing department manages and tracks product responsibility issues in conjunction with the SHE department			
Customer health and safety	PR1	Life cycle stages in which health and safety impacts of products and services are assessed for improvement, and percentage of significant products and services categories subject to such procedures.	111, 112
	PR2	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning health and safety impacts of products and services during their life cycle, by type of outcomes.	112
Products and service labelling	PR3	Type of product and service information required by procedures, and percentage of significant products and services subject to such information requirements.	112
	PR4	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning product and service information and labelling, by type of outcomes.	112
	PR5	Practices related to customer satisfaction, including results of surveys measuring customer satisfaction.	112
Marketing communications	PR6	Programmes for adherence to laws, standards and voluntary codes related to marketing communications, including advertising, promotion and sponsorship.	110 – 112
	PR7	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning marketing communications, including advertising, promotion and sponsorship by type of outcomes. Note: There were two incidents of non-compliance in 2009.	—
Customer privacy	PR8	Total number of substantiated complaints regarding breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data. Note: There were no complaints in 2009.	—
Compliance	PR9	Monetary value of significant fines for non-compliance with laws and regulations concerning the provision and use of products and services.	112
Material stewardship	MM12	Programmes and progress relating to materials stewardship.	112

Note: Text in red relates to Anglo Platinum information.

DETAILED GUIDANCE ON MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN RELATION TO THE 10 ICMM PRINCIPLES

Key management actions required		Page
Principle 1:		
“Implement and maintain ethical business practices and sound systems of corporate governance”	Develop and implement Company statements of ethical business principles and practices that management is committed to enforcing.	115
	Implement policies and practices that seek to prevent bribery and corruption.	85, 116
	Comply with or exceed the requirements of host-country laws and regulations.	115
	Work with governments, industry and other stakeholders to achieve appropriate and effective public policy, laws, regulations and procedures that facilitate the mining, minerals and metals sector's contribution to sustainable development within national sustainable development strategies.	122
Principle 2:		
“Integrate sustainable development considerations within the corporate decision-making process”	Integrate sustainable development principles into Company policies and practices.	17
	Plan, design, operate and close operations in a manner that enhances sustainable development.	19
	Implement good practice and innovate to improve social, environmental and economic performance while enhancing shareholder value.	29 – 65
	Encourage customers, business partners and suppliers of goods and services to adopt principles and practices that are comparable to our own.	74
	Provide sustainable development training to ensure adequate competency at all levels among our own employees and those of contractors.	81
	Support public policies and practices that foster open and competitive markets.	116
Principle 3:		
“Uphold fundamental human rights and respect cultures, customs and values in dealings with employees and others who are affected by our activities”	Ensure fair remuneration and work conditions for all employees and do not use forced, compulsory or child labour.	85
	Provide for the constructive engagement of employees on matters of mutual concern.	85
	Implement policies and practices designed to eliminate harassment and unfair discrimination in all aspects of our activities.	85
	Ensure that all relevant staff, including security personnel, are provided with appropriate cultural and human rights training and guidance.	85
	Minimise involuntary resettlement, and compensate fairly for adverse effects on the community where they cannot be avoided.	48
	Respect the culture and heritage of local communities, including indigenous peoples.	86
Principle 4:		
“Implement risk management strategies based on valid data and sound science”	Consult with interested and affected parties in the identification, assessment and management of all significant social, health, safety, environmental and economic impacts associated with our activities.	45
	Ensure regular review and updating of risk management systems.	25
	Inform potentially affected parties of significant risks from mining, minerals and metals operations and of the measures that will be taken to manage the potential risks effectively.	25
	Develop, maintain and test effective emergency response procedures in collaboration with potentially affected parties.	45
Principle 5:		
“Seek continual improvement of our health and safety performance”	Implement a management system focused on continual improvement of all aspects of operations that could have a significant impact on the health and safety of our own employees, those of contractors and the communities where we operate.	32, 37, 45
	Take all practical and reasonable measures to eliminate workplace fatalities, injuries and diseases among our own employees and those of contractors.	32
	Provide all employees with health and safety training, and require employees of contractors to have undergone such training.	32
	Implement regular health surveillance and risk-based monitoring of employees.	37, 77
	Rehabilitate and reintegrate employees into operations following illness or injury, where feasible.	78

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

Key management actions required		Page
Principle 6:		
“Seek continual improvement of our environmental performance”	Assess the positive and negative, the direct and indirect, and the cumulative environmental impacts of new projects – from exploration through closure.	95
	Implement an environmental management system focused on continual improvement to review, prevent, mitigate or ameliorate adverse environmental impacts.	95
	Rehabilitate land disturbed or occupied by operations in accordance with appropriate post-mining land uses.	101
	Provide for safe storage and disposal of residual wastes and process residues.	101
	Design and plan all operations so that adequate resources are available to meet the closure requirements of all operations.	106
Principle 7:		
“Contribute to conservation of biodiversity and integrated approaches to land-use planning”	Respect legally designated protected areas.	106
	Disseminate scientific data on and promote practices and experiences in biodiversity assessment and management.	96
	Support the development and implementation of scientifically sound, inclusive and transparent procedures for integrated approaches to land-use planning, biodiversity, conservation and mining.	96, 101
Principle 8:		
“Facilitate and encourage responsible product design, use, reuse, recycling and disposal of our products”	Advance understanding of the properties of metals and minerals and their life-cycle effects on human health and the environment.	112
	Conduct or support research and innovation that promotes the use of products and technologies that are safe and efficient in their use of energy, natural resources and other materials.	56, 58
	Develop and promote the concept of integrated materials management throughout the metals and minerals value chain.	74
	Provide regulators and other stakeholders with scientifically sound data and analysis regarding our products and operations as a basis for regulatory decisions.	112
	Support the development of scientifically sound policies, regulations, product standards and material choice decisions that encourage the safe use of mineral and metal products.	112
Principle 9:		
“Contribute to the social, economic and institutional development of the communities in which we operate”	Engage at the earliest practical stage with likely affected parties to discuss and respond to issues and conflicts concerning the management of social impacts.	45
	Ensure that appropriate systems are in place for ongoing interaction with affected parties, making sure that minorities and other marginalised groups have equitable and culturally appropriate means of engagement.	124
	Contribute to community development from project development through closure in collaboration with host communities and their representatives.	89
	Encourage partnerships with governments and non-governmental organisations to ensure that programmes (such as community health, education, local business development) are well designed and effectively delivered.	89
	Enhance social and economic development by seeking opportunities to address poverty.	89
Principle 10:		
“Implement effective and transparent engagement, communication and independently verified reporting arrangements with our stakeholders”	Report on our economic, social and environmental performance and contribution to sustainable development.	131, 132, 133
	Provide information that is timely, accurate and relevant.	155 – 140
	Engage with and respond to stakeholders through open consultation processes.	122

GLOSARY OF TERMS

AAplc: Anglo American plc, registered in the UK.

ABET: adult basic education and training.

ACP: Anglo Platinum Converting Process, a pyrometallurgical process used at the Waterval Smelter complex in Rustenburg.

Adverse groundwater impacts on humans: evidence of adverse impacts on human health or activities as a result of discharge to groundwater.

Adverse surface water impacts on humans: evidence of adverse impacts on human health or activities as a result of discharge to surface water.

ARM: African Rainbow Minerals Limited.

Aspect: element of an organisation's activities, products or services that can interact with the environment.

ART: antiretroviral therapy, used for the treatment of HIV/AIDS to mitigate the effects of the disease.

Asbestosis: a lung disease caused by inhaling asbestos particles.

Basel Convention: the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was drafted and adopted in 1989 and came into effect in 1992. The convention works to reduce the movement of hazardous wastes to ensure that wastes are disposed of as closely as possible to where they were produced, and to minimise the generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and level of hazard.

Base metal: a common metal that is not considered precious, such as copper, tin or zinc.

BDO: business development officer.

BEE: black economic empowerment.

BRPM: Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine.

CEO: chief executive officer.

CO: carbon monoxide.

CO₂: carbon dioxide.

COSATU: Confederation of South African Trade Unions.

Discretionary spend: spending for the long-term profitability of a company.

DMR: Department of Mineral Resources of the South African Government.

DWAE: Department of Water and Environmental Affairs of the South African Government.

Effluent to surface water: total volume of excess water discharged to surface water (eg rivers, dams, pans) during the reporting period.

EMS: environmental management system.

Energy from electricity: electricity purchased from the national utility, Eskom.

Energy from processes and fossil fuels consumed: total energy excluding electricity purchased.

ESOP: Anglo Platinum's share ownership plan.

Fatality: death resulting from an accident.

FIFR: fatal-injury frequency rate; the number of fatal injuries per 200,000 hours worked.

Fuels: diesel, petrol and paraffin consumed for processes and utilities.

Fundamental human rights conventions of the ILO: international labour standards covered in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 86th session, Geneva, 1998):

Convention No 29: Forced Labour, 1930

Convention No 87: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948

Convention No 98: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, 1949

Convention No 100: Equal Remuneration, 1951

Convention No 105: Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957

Convention No 111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958

Convention No 138: Minimum Age, 1973

Convention No 182: Worst Forms of Child Labour, 2000

GJ: gigajoules (10⁹ joules).

Grease: total quantity of all types of grease used in all types of equipment during the reporting period.

Greenhouse gas emissions, CO₂ equivalent: quantity of CO₂ from electricity purchased and internally generated. Conversion factors used are as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Gases include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, and other CO₂ equivalents.

Grey water: poor-quality water obtained from an external source, eg municipal sewage effluent. Does not include non-potable water, or internally recycled effluent.

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

GRI: the Global Reporting Initiative was established in 1997, with the mission of designing globally applicable guidelines for the preparation of enterprise-level, sustainable development reports.

Groundwater quality deterioration: monitoring results indicate deterioration of groundwater quality because of the operation's activities.

Groundwater quality monitoring: monitoring programme to monitor water quality. Required sites are those identified for monitoring by legal permit requirements or by the site EMS.

Groundwater used: water abstracted/collected by the operation from groundwater sources, eg from boreholes and mine dewatering, which is used by the operation.

Hazardous waste to incineration: this may include heavy metal contaminated sludge; contaminated containers (reagent containers, oil/grease containers, anti-freeze drums); medical waste; vehicle batteries; and oil-contaminated material (gaskets, filters, soaking agents, rags). Incineration takes place in a facility designed and operated in a manner compliant with legislation or internationally accepted practice (this does not include burning of waste in a pit or open area).

Hazardous waste to landfill: this may include: heavy metal contaminated sludge; contaminated containers (reagent containers, oil/grease containers, anti-freeze drums); contaminated soil; and oil-contaminated material (gaskets, filters, soaking agents, rags).

HDSA: historically disadvantaged South African. Refers to 'any person, category of persons or community, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination before the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No 200 of 1993), came into operation'. The Anglo Platinum definition of HDSA includes employees who are classified as African,

Asian, coloured or women, regardless of citizenship status.

HMO: health maintenance organisation.

ICMM: International Council on Mining and Metals.

IDPs: integrated development plans, as specified in the mining scorecard in respect of mine community and rural development, and legislated by government in terms of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act.

IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standard.

IIED: International Institute for Environment and Development.

ILO (International Labour Organization): the specialised UN agency that seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognised human and labour rights. It was founded in 1919.

IMAGE: Intervention for Microfinance and Gender Equity.

IPA: International Platinum Association, which provides a communication forum for producers and fabricators, and facilitates market development.

ISO: International Organization for Standardization.

ISO 14001: an EMS standard published by the ISO.

IUCN protected area categories: the World Conservation Union (IUCN) defines a protected area as 'an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of the natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means'. IUCN categorises protected areas by management objective and has identified six distinct categories of protected areas.

JM: Johnson Matthey plc, a leading fabricator of PGM products and leading researcher and developer of PGM applications and uses, based in London.

JSE: JSE Limited, the Johannesburg-based securities exchange.

JV: joint venture.

King Report: the King Committee on Corporate Governance in South Africa was formed in 1992 (under the auspices of the Institute of Directors in southern Africa and chaired by Mervyn King) to promote the highest standards of corporate governance in South Africa. Corporate governance in the country was institutionalised by the publication of the King Report on Corporate Governance in 1994, and more recently by the release of an updated version ('King II') in 2002. The King Report features a Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct, which the JSE stipulates all listed companies must follow. GRI is referenced in this code.

Land disturbed for mineral extraction activities: area of land under Group charge where the original characteristics have been disturbed by mineral extraction and ancillary operations. This includes open pits and quarries, access roads, stockpiles, tailings/slimes dams and co-disposal facilities, offices, dumps, villages, land awaiting rehabilitation, screening banks, and concentrator, smelter, and refinery complexes. Disturbance can be by both physical and chemical means.

Land under Group charge: includes land falling under the direct management of the Group (including all land owned, leased or covered by surface rights), but excludes land that does not fall under the direct management of the Group. It also excludes prospecting rights.

Lebowa: Lebowa Platinum Mines Limited, 100% owned by Anglo Platinum.

Level 1 environmental incident:

insignificant or minor impact on the physical or biological environment, with no significant or long-term impairment of ecosystem function or ground/surface water resource; and/or an inconvenience/disturbance/disruption/annoyance of short duration and with no long-term effect on the community; and/or a release of material that has the potential to cause illness, injury or property damage to the public, or one that causes short-term discomfort; and/or isolated public complaints; and/or minor infringements of legal requirements.

Level 2 environmental incident:

moderate impact on the physical or biological environment, with limited impairment of ecosystem function or ground/surface water resource; and/or an inconvenience/disturbance/disruption/annoyance of moderate duration or with medium-term effect on the community; and/or a release of material that causes severe but reversible illness or moderate property damage to the public; and/or attention from local media or widespread complaints; and/or formal intervention by authorities or where prosecution and conviction have led to fines totalling less than US\$100 000 per event.

Level 3 environmental incident:

significant impact on the physical or biological environment, with extensive or long-term impairment of ecosystem function or ground/surface water resource; and/or an inconvenience/disturbance/disruption/annoyance of long duration or with long-term effect on the community; and/or a release of material that causes chronic illness, permanent disabling injury, fatality or extensive property damage to the public; and/or public or national/international media outcry; and/or instances where prosecution has led to conviction and fines totalling more than US\$100 000 per event.

Lost-time injuries (LTIs): any occupational injury that renders a person unable to perform his/her regular duties for one full shift or more following the day on which the injury was incurred, whether a scheduled work day or not.

LTIFR: lost-time injury-frequency rate; the number of lost-time injuries per 200 000 hours worked.

Lubricating oil and hydraulic oil used:

total quantity of all types of lubricating oil and hydraulic oil added to all types of equipment.

MCP: magnetic concentration plant.

Mineral Resources: see Integrated Annual Report.

MQA: Mining Qualifications Authority. The MQA is a South African government body charged with developing standards and qualifications for the country's mining sector; maintaining the quality of standards, qualifications and learning provision; developing and implementing a sector skills plan; disbursing grants from the Skills Development Levy; and establishing, registering, administering and promoting learnerships and the administration of apprenticeships.

NGO: non-governmental organisation.

NIHL: noise-induced hearing loss.

Non-hazardous waste to incineration:

incineration refers to incineration in a facility designed and operated in a manner compliant with legislation or internationally accepted practice (this does not include the burning of waste in a pit or open area).

Non-hazardous waste to landfill: domestic-type waste to on-mine and off-mine landfill sites.

Non-potable water from an external

source: water obtained from an external source that is untreated or only partially treated and is not of a standard suitable for drinking. This does not include waste water/second-class water, which is effluent from sewage works. It also does not include untreated surface water and groundwater extracted by the operation itself.

OHSAS 18001: Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series (specifications for occupational health and safety management systems).

Oz: Troy ounce.

Ozone-depleting compounds (ODCs):

quantity of ozone-depleting compounds released/vented to the atmosphere during the reporting period, expressed as CFC-11 equivalent. ODCs include the following compounds: chlorofluoro-carbons (CFCs) (CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114, CFC-115); hydro-chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs); halons (halon 1211, halon 1301, halon 2402); carbon tetrachloride; trichloroethane; methyl bromide; and hydrobromofluorocarbons.

Particulates: Particulate matter consists of airborne particles in solid or liquid form. Particles are a type of air pollution that commonly affects people's health. 'Big' particles are between 2.5 and 10 micrometres in size and are called PM10. 'Small' particles under 2.5 micrometres in size and are called PM2.5. They cause more severe health effects. Anglo Platinum data on particulates refer to the mass of particulates released to atmosphere from point sources during the reporting period.

PCBs: polychlorinated biphenyls are mixtures of chlorinated compounds.

PGI: Platinum Guild International, based in London and the key promoter of platinum jewellery worldwide.

KEY INFORMATION AND REFERENCES

PGMs: platinum group metals; six elemental metals of the platinum group nearly always found in association with each other. Some texts refer to PGEs (platinum group elements). These metals are platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium.

PJ: Petajoules (10^{15} joules).

PMR: Precious Metals Refiners.

Pneumoconiosis: a lung disease caused by inhaling dust.

POPs: Persistent organic pollutants are chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms, and are toxic to humans and wildlife. POPs circulate globally and can cause damage wherever they travel.

Potable water from an external source: water obtained from an external source (eg local authority) that has been treated to a standard suitable for drinking.

PPRust: Potgietersrust Platinums Limited, 100% owned by Anglo Platinum.

Precious metal: all PGMs and gold.

Primary activities: those activities in which the operation engages to produce its product(s). It includes dust suppression within the operational area.

Ramsar Wetland: an area designated as a wetland of international importance because of its role in preserving biological diversity or because it is a representative, rare or unique wetland type.

R&D: research and development.

RBMR: Rustenburg Base Metals Refiners.

RBR: Royal Bafokeng Resources.

RDP: Reconstruction and Development Plan.

RPM: Rustenburg Platinum Mines.

SANS: South African National Standards.

SEAT: AAple Socio-economic Assessment Toolkit.

SED: socio-economic development.

SEDA: Small Enterprise Development Agency.

SEF: Small Enterprise Foundation.

SHE: Safety, Health and Environment.

SMME: small, medium and micro enterprise.

SO₂ from processes: mass of sulfur dioxide released to atmosphere from point sources and fugitive emissions during the reporting period.

Stockholm Convention: the convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment against persistent organic pollutants (POPs). In implementing the convention, governments take measures to eliminate or reduce the release of POPs into the environment.

Surface-water quality deterioration: monitoring results indicate a deterioration of surface-water quality off-site, because of the operation's activities, during the reporting period.

Surface-water quality monitored: a surface-water quality-monitoring programme to monitor water quality at all the required surface water-quality monitoring sites. Required sites are those identified for monitoring by legal permit requirements or by the site EMS.

Surface water used: water abstracted/collected by the operation itself from surface water sources, eg from rivers, dams and pans, and which is used by the operation, but excludes water recycled internally from stormwater and tailings return-water dams.

Tailings: that portion of the ore from which most of the valuable material has been removed by concentrating, and which is therefore low in value and rejected.

TB: tuberculosis.

Tonne: metric ton, equal to 1,000 kg, unless otherwise defined.

Total energy used: energy from electricity purchased, plus energy from fossil fuels consumed.

UNEP-WCMC: United Nations Environment Programme–World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

VCT: voluntary counselling and testing.

Water used for primary activities: total new or make-up water entering the operation and used for the operation's primary activities. This definition includes mine de-watering water used for primary activities, but excludes internally recycled water and mine dewatering water discharged to surface and not used for any primary activities (it may be discharged or evaporated, but these are not primary activities).

WBCSD: World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

WHO: World Health Organisation.

ANGLO PLATINUM LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2009, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

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