

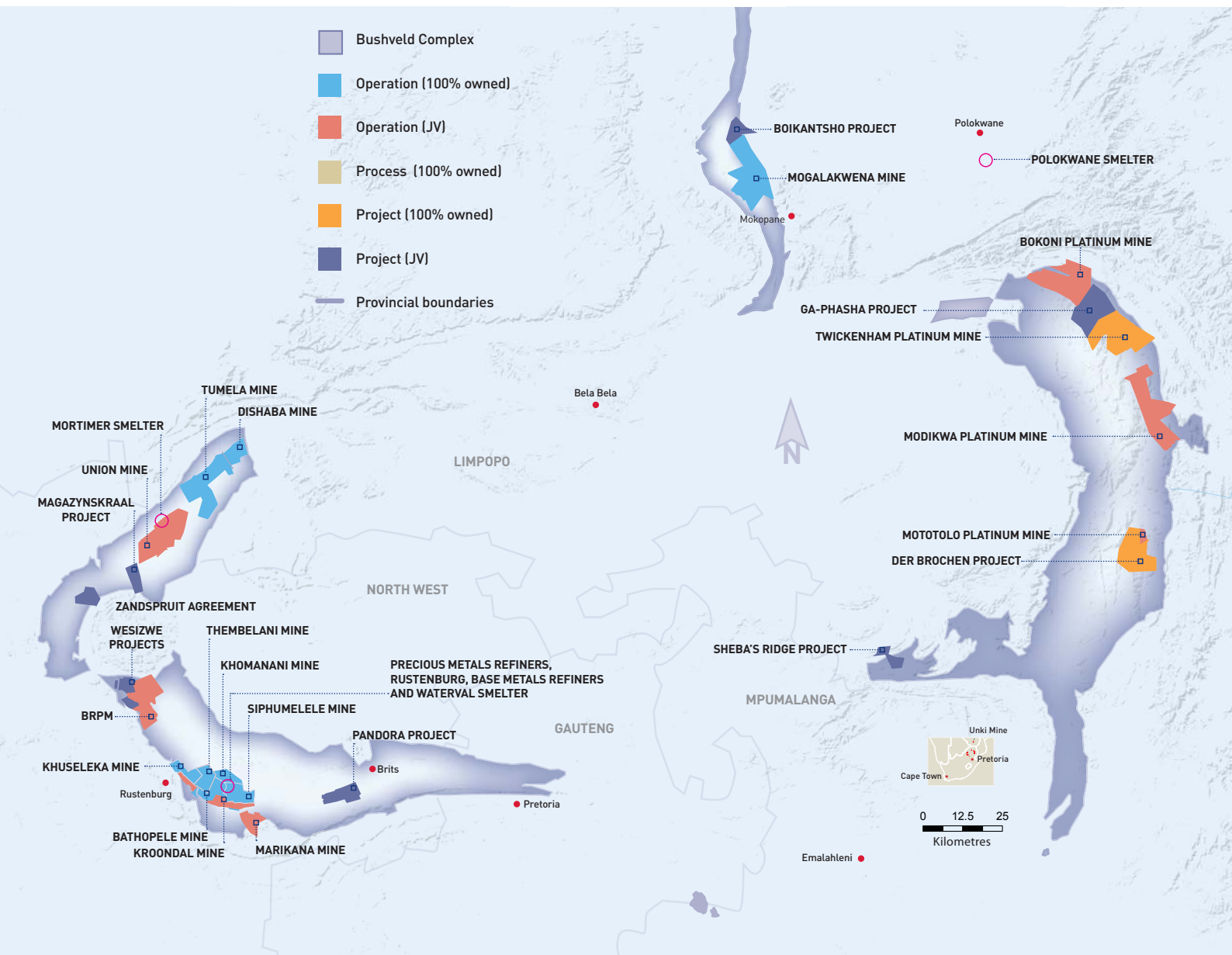
2010
ANGLO PLATINUM LIMITED
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT



PLATINUM, A PRECIOUS METAL FOR A PRECIOUS PLANET

KEY FEATURES

- Continued strong improvement in safety performance with LTIFR down to 1.17 from 1.37; tragically eight employees lost their lives during the year
- Mining rights granted by the DMR on 21 July 2010
- 47,197 employees received VCT (97%)
- No level 2 or 3 environmental incidents
- A multi-billion-rand economic empowerment transaction designed to promote long-term sustainable development in host communities and key labour sending areas to be announced



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DELIVERING ON OUR PROMISES

2010 was a year where we started to really see the benefits of the organisational change process we embarked upon some two years ago. There is still much to be done but I am confident we are on the right track to deliver.

Against an improving economic backdrop, what would you say were the key highlights this year?

Our performance in a number of areas has been pleasing. We optimised our production output; continued to manage our costs better; made good progress on the safety front, moving closer to our goal of achieving 'zero harm'; and improved our marketing efforts. Together, these successes have contributed to Anglo Platinum's operational objective of delivering safe, profitable platinum. I am also pleased that our mining rights were granted by the Department of Mineral Resources in July.

There has been some recovery in the global economy, but this is still somewhat unstable. How has the Company responded to this change?

The world economy continued to recover throughout 2010. While growth in the major advanced economies remained subdued, the strengthening recovery in large emerging economies such as China and India helped to lift commodity prices. The South African economy profited from robust global demand for commodities, and from improving domestic fundamentals. The stronger rand helped

to restrain inflation, allowing the South African Reserve Bank to cut interest rates. However, as the year progressed, there were growing concerns about the rand's continuing strength amid broader worries about currency appreciation in many commodity-producing countries.

Clearly we benefited from the higher commodity prices and the Group's financial position and performance improved significantly in 2010. Net revenue increased strongly as the result of stronger US dollar metal prices attained despite a stronger rand/US dollar exchange rate. Headline earnings per ordinary share increased by 570% to 1,935 cents; and the Company successfully managed to contain the cash operating cost per equivalent refined platinum ounce to a year-on-year nominal increase of just over 4%. This was a significant achievement in the light of inflationary pressure on the industry.

Based on this strong turnaround, the Board has decided that it would be appropriate to recommence the payment of dividends and has declared a final ordinary dividend of 683 cents per ordinary share, amounting to R1.8 billion in respect of the 2010 financial year.



CEO, Neville Nicolau

The Company's improved lost-time injury-frequency rate and the reduction in fatalities last year amounted to a significant step forward in safety. Would you agree that this means that we have reached 'safety success' at last?

Our LTIFR improved by 15% year on year, to 1.17, and indeed this is our best rate ever. I am certainly encouraged to see what we have achieved in many parts of the business; during the year, we had entire mines moving to beyond 3.5 million shifts without a fatality. At the same time, the number of injury-free operations at Anglo Platinum continued to grow.

However, we lost eight of our colleagues in mining-related incidents in the course of 2010, and it is with deep regret that we mourn their deaths. One cannot begin to quantify the impact of these losses on families, friends and colleagues. It is imperative to recognise that fatalities entail the loss of cherished and valuable people – not merely the tracking of statistics.

But to answer your question: even though I believe that we are on the right path and feel encouraged by the improvements we have made, true success to me means 'zero harm'. This continues to be our ultimate goal and I will declare success only when we have achieved that. Our positive trend has ensured that we are on track to meet the 2013 milestones set by the tripartite summit for the South African mining industry in 2002.

We have again committed to significant investment in the area of safety, and will continue to focus tirelessly on our journey to achieve zero harm in our Company.

"Even though I believe that we are on the right path and feel encouraged by the improvements we have made, true success to me means 'zero harm'."

AN INTERVIEW WITH ANGLO PLATINUM LIMITED'S CEO, NEVILLE NICOLAU

You have repeatedly stated that the entrenchment of the Anglo Platinum Limited values are key to the Company's new culture. What was done in 2010 to strengthen and facilitate this process?

We did a lot of work this year on driving change in the culture of the organisation. Even though we believe that we have made good progress, we know that we are not there yet. This became evident from a number of real issues that were raised and uncovered through self-audits, pointing to problems that we must still address. Much work lies ahead, but I am confident that we are on the right track.

Our people and their development are core components of our strategy. We exist because of all the individual contributions that our people make. We have therefore placed emphasis on training programmes and personal change workshops, to make sure that we have better-qualified people and that we instil a culture that safety is paramount in every action and decision taken.

The mining industry is infamous for using noisy equipment that leads to noise-induced hearing loss. In light of your goal of zero harm, what are you doing to reduce this common condition?

Our most prominent occupational disease is indeed noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL). A campaign to reduce our use of equipment emitting more than 110 dB(A) was launched a few years ago, and we have reduced the number of such pieces of equipment from over 2,000 in 2007 to under 50 in 2010. This has been achieved by replacing or silencing equipment. Sadly, we diagnosed NIHL in 19 employees this year compared to 42 in 2009, a 55% improvement. By investing in addressing noise at source, we are placing ourselves on good ground to prevent people losing their hearing in years to come.

HIV/AIDS is a pressing issue, not only for Anglo Platinum Limited but for the whole country. What is the Company doing to limit the impact of the disease?

I am pleased with our HIV/AIDS voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) programme. In 2010 we encouraged and aided the majority of our employees (97%) to check their HIV status and we continue to provide leadership in best practice, by ensuring that our workforce has access to the right HIV testing facilities and to the required medical assistance. Smaller in number, but significant nevertheless, are the 29,000 family members and contractors who have also been able to utilise our VCT facilities. In total we are treating 2,952 people for ART through our extensive wellness programmes.

Although HIV/AIDS on its own remains a significant challenge for Anglo Platinum, when compounded with TB it becomes an even bigger challenge to manage. Last year alone we lost 77 people to TB, of whom 74 were HIV positive. Our wellness programme covers all health conditions and provides people with medical support regardless of the medical condition involved.

What has been done to improve the relationship with the Company's stakeholders in 2010?

Let me first address the issue of communities. Businesses flourish best in a well-functioning society. It is therefore in the Company's best interest to contribute effectively to the development of our host communities and to ensure a harmonious relationship with them. In 2010 Anglo Platinum contributed R118 million to development around our operations, through our social development programmes. Working in partnership with our communities, and with provincial and local government, we focused our efforts in the areas of education and skills development, infrastructure development and health and welfare.

In terms of ensuring community benefits, I am pleased to announce that the Board has approved a multi-billion-rand (circa 1–2% of market capitalisation) economic empowerment transaction. This has been designed to promote long-term sustainable development in

host communities and key labour-sending areas that to date have not benefited from the Company's extensive Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) programmes. This groundbreaking initiative heralds a new approach that emphasises broad-based economic empowerment and engagement with communities.

The Company has been exploring innovative ways of enhancing and optimising the benefits that accrue to host communities. This transaction is an important element of this work and a catalyst in its full realisation. The exact terms and final structure of the transaction will be determined following an extensive community-engagement process, with the objective of jointly exploring the development aspirations of our host communities and reaching a collective agreement. The ultimate ambition of the Company is to make a meaningful and sustainable contribution to the ability of those communities to thrive well beyond the life of our mining operations.

In order to achieve sustainability in the areas where we operate we believe that it is important to improve and develop businesses operating in close proximity. Through our Enterprise Development Department, a further R40 million was advanced as loans in support of the development of small and medium enterprises.

We acknowledge that without effective stakeholder engagement we cannot realise our long-term vision of sustainable mining. Stakeholder issues associated with mining are also complex, cutting across a variety of issues. As a result, we have decided to develop a stakeholder engagement charter. This stipulates wide consultation and collaboration across engagement partners, and makes further recommendations aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of the Company's engagement.

This year we faced high increases in electricity costs. How has this affected the business and what steps have been taken to mitigate this risk?

Although electricity prices did indeed increase by 25% in 2010, we were nevertheless successful in containing our overall cash operating costs per equivalent refined platinum ounce to a year-on-year nominal increase of just over 4%. To limit cost pressures from tariff increases and improve our energy security, we have put a comprehensive energy efficiency improvement programme in place and have committed ourselves to reducing our energy consumption through short-, medium- and long-term energy efficiency targets. Our initiatives are bearing fruit and our energy consumption decreased by 3.9% in 2010.

We are likely, in the future, to require more electricity than we currently consume. Therefore, in conjunction with Anglo American plc, we have engaged with both Eskom and the Ministry of Energy regarding our long-term requirements and the possibility of future restrictions.

We will continue our dialogue with the Government to secure reliable, long-term and competitively priced energy sources.

Similarly, water poses a threat to all businesses in South Africa. What water issues are material?

We have a comprehensive water strategy in place. This relies, among other things, on a partnership approach with the other industry players in the areas in which we operate, and with the Government. Through this collaborative approach the Company has successfully secured access to the required water resources. It remains committed to minimising water



IsaMill™ planned maintenance.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ANGLO PLATINUM LIMITED'S CEO, NEVILLE NICOLAU

use and to re-using and recycling the water it does use. In 2004 the Company set itself the goal of improving its water-use efficiency by 10% over the decade to 2014 and year-on-year we reduced by 20% and believe we are on track.

The issue of water licences remains a concern. Although we have complied with all the necessary requirements for submissions for licences, some licences are still outstanding, particularly in the Western Limb.

Does Anglo Platinum meet all the Mining Charter requirements now?

Anglo Platinum has made significant progress towards achieving its transformation objectives as envisaged by the MPRD Act and the Mining Charter. We achieved a number of noteworthy milestones in 2010 in support of our social and labour plans, including:

- 12% women in mining;
- 53% historically disadvantaged South Africans in management positions;
- HDSA procurement of 40%, equating to R8.2 billion spent with HDSA suppliers in 2010; and
- plans in place to build 20,000 houses in the next 10 years.

I am also pleased that we have been recognised for our initiatives to empower women. Last year we won in the 'Resources' category in the Top Gender Empowered Companies Awards. This award celebrates the 6,000 women working for us and also acknowledges our focus on transforming the Company.

What are your significant focus areas for the year ahead?

We did a lot of work this past year to continue the drive to change the culture of the organisation. Even though we believe that we have made good progress, we know that we are not there yet. This became evident from a number of real issues that were raised and uncovered through self-audits, pointing to problems that we must still address. Much work lies ahead, but I am confident that we are on the right track.

Our people and their development are core components of this process of change. We exist because of all the individual contributions that our people make. With this in mind, we have placed emphasis on training programmes and personal change workshops in 2010 to continue to embed the values of Anglo Platinum in every human interaction within the Company and every time we engage with our stakeholders. We are also working tirelessly to instil into our corporate mindset that safety and mining responsibly is paramount in every action and decision taken.

In 2011, we will continue to work to promote resource stewardship through recycling and by improving our efficiency. If we are to achieve a truly sustainable world in the face of a growing global population, we all need to be leaders in the efficient use of resources, through our own example.



Neville Nicolau

Chief executive officer

Johannesburg
4 February 2011

A full-page photograph of two workers in blue protective suits and hard hats. One worker is standing on the left, leaning forward, while the other is kneeling on the right, holding a small object in his hands. They are in an industrial setting at night, with bright lights and structures visible in the background. The word "CREATING" is overlaid in large white letters across the middle of the image.

CREATING

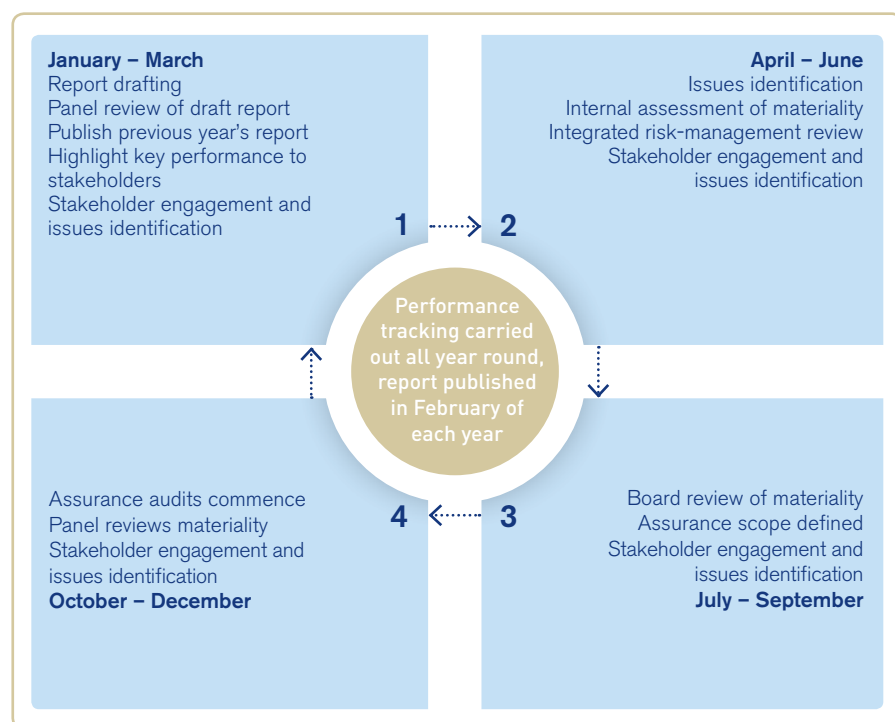
the foundation

We believe that our objective of providing superior returns to our investors is best achieved through operating our business in a socially and environmentally responsible way.

OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

Anglo Platinum Limited's 2010 Annual Report is the second of our integrated annual reports, which includes coverage of the economic, social and environmental aspects of our operations. This integration is in line with the intent of King III requirements.

OUR REPORTING CYCLE



OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

Anglo Platinum Limited has dealings with a wide range of stakeholders, many of whom are deeply interested in various aspects of the Company's business, and not only in the financial elements. This, our separate Sustainable Development Report, thus forms an important component of our overall communication plan with our 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.

The report is intended to be read by both South African and international stakeholders. Key data and information from the Sustainable Development Report will also be shared with

OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

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 the two provinces of North West and Limpopo. During the course of the year, as various events take place, we will as usual be providing updates on selected material issues via media releases. This new information is made publicly available on our website.

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 45.

Anglo Platinum Limited is not a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), or a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact. Through our major shareholder, Anglo American plc, we are bound by a number of international codes, among them the ten principles of the ICMM; the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights; and the Global Compact. A reference table listing these requirements is supplied on page 150.

SCOPE AND BOUNDARIES OF OUR REPORT

Our financial year runs from January to December and this report thus covers results for 2010. The previous report was released in February 2009. Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine and Lebowa Platinum Mine are now non-Anglo Platinum Limited joint ventures and therefore it is worth highlighting that data for these entities have been included in the performance data section on pages 142 and 149, in order to facilitate data comparisons.

The Company has exploration activities in Brazil and Russia. The exploration activities are not considered to have material sustainability impacts and are therefore not included in the scope of this report.

Data for those joint-venture operations that are not under the direct control of Anglo Platinum Limited's management are not covered in this report. However, information is provided in instances where material sustainable development issues are at stake. Furthermore, a process has been put in place to improve assurance on sustainable development issues by joint-venture partners. This process, which involves a series of questions, requires all joint-venture operations to provide such assurance to Anglo Platinum Limited's Board.

The 2010 report does display some noticeable changes in the sections on community impacts and expectations. These are based on feedback from our wide stakeholder base; on the application of the Global Reporting Initiative's G3 materiality test methodology; and on the advice received from our external review panel. As a result of these three aspects, this report focuses on material issues.

RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVES

A transport-related incident occurred at Thembelani 1 Shaft in November 2009. After initially recovering well from his injuries and undergoing rehabilitation, Mr Nelson Mandlate suffered a setback and subsequently passed away on 15 February 2010 as a result of complications. The fatality has been recorded as occurring on 18 November 2009 (the date of the incident); and fatalities for 2009 are thus restated at 14 (up from 13).

Last year we aligned the definitions for our water parameters with Anglo American's definitions and therefore water data are not comparable year on year. We are unable to restate previous years' water data, since water measurements were not taken accordingly.

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. We have used the Global Reporting Initiative's G3 guidelines, discussed in more detail below, to guide our reporting.

In structuring this report we have once again created a section on our material sustainability issues, which provides detail on the key issues for the organisation. Some changes have been made to the content, layout and order of the reports in accordance with feedback received from our wide stakeholder base.

ALIGNMENT WITH THE GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE (GRI)

Our 2010 Sustainable Development Report provides details of our economic, environmental and social programmes and performance for 2010, and identifies our material sustainable development challenges and opportunities for the future. In accordance with the G3 guidelines, we self declare that this report is aligned to GRI application level A+ and has been third party checked by PwC.

The revised G3 mining and metals sector supplement guideline has been used to guide what is reported.

Assurance policies and internal practices

The Company 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 Limited'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
- consider it their duty to 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.

THE EXTERNAL REVIEW PANEL

An external review panel was established in 2008 to review our draft reports prior to publication. The purpose of the panel is to review the report's materiality, inclusiveness and responsiveness, guided by the AA1000 assurance standard. The panel for the 2010 report comprises Valerie Geen, Jonathon Hanks, Tshepo Lenake, Cathy Reichardt, Steve Nicholls and Zithulele Cindi, and is chaired by Steve Nicholls. PwC was appointed by Anglo Platinum Limited as the panel's administrator, to ensure an independent relationship between the Company and the panel. For the first time since the inception of the panel, PwC has also been requested to provide assurance on the process followed.

OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

In accordance with the governance rules, Natalie Kincaid-Smith was rotated off the panel in 2010. An additional panel member, Zithulele Cindi, has joined. Steve Nicholls, who previously chaired and administered the panel, has been included as a member.

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 Limited. They were offered the opportunity to nominate a charity of their choice and Anglo Platinum Limited will make a donation of R17,000 on their behalf.

Page 16 features an unedited consolidated statement by the external review panel.

CONTACT DETAILS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

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INDEPENDENT ASSURER'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS 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 2010 (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 142)
- Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (page 143)
- Number of new noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) cases reported (page 144)
- Number of new occupational diseases reported (page 144)
- Number of managers trained in A3 and A4 risk (page 92)
- Total energy used in terajoules (page 148)
- CO₂ emissions (from electricity purchased, fossil fuels and processes) in kilotonnes (page 148)
- SO₂ emissions from processes in kilotonnes (page 148)
- Number of level 2 and level 3 environmental incidents reported (page 149)

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

- Water used for primary activities in megalitres (page 148)
- Water used for non-primary activities in megalitres (page 148)
- Number of employees participating in voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) (page 144)
- Number of employees participating in anti-retroviral therapy (ART) (page 144)
- Progress with implementing the following requirements of the Mining Charter Scorecard (page 45):
 - Implementation of career paths for HDSA employees including skills development plans.
 - Annual progress reporting of the company's employment equity plan.
 - Implementation of the plan to achieve a target of 40% for HDSA participation in management.
 - Identification and development of a talent pool.
 - Implementation of the plan to achieve the target of 10% for women participating in mining.
 - Engagement, consultation and expenditure with the local mine community and major labour-sending area communities as detailed in the company's plan.
 - Improvement of housing and evidence of a plan to implement and progress the issue over time.
 - Awarding of preferential supplier status for HDSAs.
 - Identification of the current level of procurement from HDSA companies in terms of capital goods, consumables and services.
 - The company's commitment to a progression of procurement from HDSA companies over a 3-5-year timeframe in terms of capital goods, consumables and services and the extent to which this has been implemented.
- Anglo Platinum's assertion that it has achieved an A+ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) application level (Page 11)
- Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS

Anglo Platinum's directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Identified Sustainability Information, as incorporated in the 2010 Sustainable Development Report, in accordance with their internally defined procedures and for maintaining adequate records and internal controls that are designed to support the reporting process.

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 2010, based on our assurance engagement.

We 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.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED

Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the Identified Sustainability Information. It also included an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the Identified Sustainability Information.

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; and
- reviewing the consistency between the Identified Sustainability Information and related statements in Anglo Platinum's Sustainable Development Report.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance conclusion. Anglo Platinum's internal corporate reporting criteria and the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) new generation (G3) guidelines were applied for evaluating the Identified Sustainability Information. Definitions for the Identified Sustainability Information applied are those determined by Anglo Platinum and provided in the glossary (page 157).

INHERENT LIMITATIONS

Non-financial data is subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, given both the nature and the methods used for determining, calculating, sampling or estimating such data. Qualitative interpretations of relevance, materiality and the accuracy of data are subject to individual assumptions and judgments.

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 2010, 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 2010, is materially misstated.



PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Wessie van der Westhuizen

Director

Johannesburg

4 February 2011

THE PANEL



Valerie Geen



Cathy Reichardt



Tshepo Lenake



Steve Nicholls



Jonathon Hanks



Zithulele Cindi

EXTERNAL PANEL REVIEW STATEMENT

THE PANEL'S PURPOSE

The external review panel was first convened by Anglo Platinum in 2008 to review initial drafts of Anglo Platinum's Sustainable Development Report and to provide an opinion on the report's alignment with the assurance principles of materiality, inclusivity and responsiveness contained in the AccountAbility Principles Standard AA1000APS (2008). The panel thanks Natalie Kincaid-Smith for her contribution last year and welcomes Zithulele Cindi.

THE PANEL'S PROCESS

The external panel met on three occasions in January: once to discuss the process undertaken by Anglo Platinum to determine their material issues, once to review a draft of the 2010 Sustainable Development Report and once to compile the panel's opinion. The panel's review is limited to the sustainability report and does not cover the integrated report released concurrently by Anglo Platinum.

To encourage frank and independent comment, each meeting was held without the participation of a representative from Anglo Platinum. The panel's independence was further assured as the panel members did not receive payment for their services. Instead a donation was made to charities nominated by individual panel members. PwC was appointed by Anglo Platinum to provide administrative support and to facilitate the communication between the panel and Anglo Platinum. PwC provided aggregated feedback to Anglo Platinum, allowing the panel to freely express their opinions.

While the panel contributed to this collective view as individuals and not on behalf of the organisations they represent, their individual perspectives were guided by their particular affiliations. The panel focused on the process for defining materiality and reporting performance data and not on the verification of performance data which is the responsibility of the external assurer. The views expressed in this statement are the opinions of the panel; it is not an audit or assurance statement.

PROGRESS FROM 2009 TO 2010

Once again the panel commends Anglo Platinum for producing a high quality report and for their continued commitment to strive to integrate risk identification and management into their sustainability processes. While the company should be commended for their reporting in respect of health, safety and environmental issues in particular, the panel felt that there has been insufficient progress in addressing reporting in respect of contractors, joint ventures, operations in Zimbabwe and operations not currently in production.

The panel also notes the changing context of corporate reporting practice, as reflected in particular by the call for integrated reporting contained in the King Report on Governance for South Africa 2009 (King III). This suggests a significant shift in the focus of corporate reporting, with implications for the nature of sustainability reports such as this one.

An important objective of this shift in focus is to assist stakeholders to determine whether the organisation's governing structure has applied its collective mind in identifying the environmental, social, economic and financial issues that impact on the organisation, and to assess the extent to which these issues have been incorporated into the organisation's strategy. Within this context, the panel would like to see greater evidence within Anglo Platinum's report of the involvement of the board in assessing the strategic nature of sustainability risks and opportunities and in evaluating the company's performance. We believe that this is essential if Anglo Platinum is to retain its previously recognised leadership in sustainability reporting.

MATERIALITY

For the purposes of corporate reporting, materiality is typically defined in the context of providing information on issues that are of such importance and relevance that they could substantively influence the assessments and decisions of the organisation and its stakeholders. Although the panel believes that the material risks identified in this report are broadly appropriate to Anglo Platinum's activities, it is not clear from the report which stakeholders have been prioritised for the purposes of determining the material issues for this report. While these issues have been informed by internal risk assessments, it is not clear how this report fits into the company's broader stakeholder engagement strategy, nor is it clear to which stakeholders this report is specifically targeted.

The panel encourages the Anglo Platinum Board to include more on their strategic outlook and associated risk management, thereby demonstrating that Anglo Platinum have taken into account a broader, more forward looking view on the long-term viability of the company.

INCLUSIVITY AND RESPONSIVENESS

While Anglo Platinum continues to report extensively on stakeholders, it was felt that the report focused largely on community engagement rather than the broader stakeholder engagement processes. As in 2009, the panel felt that it is still not clear that the report is balanced from the point of view of responding to internal as well as external stakeholder concerns. The panel makes this comment against the statement in King III "that the Board should ensure that it has reliable information available in order to make informed judgement calls when balancing stakeholder's interests and the company's best interests".

An explanation of how stakeholders are identified, together with an illustration of the type of feedback that is generated through such dialogue and the way that it is used to inform strategy development, material issue selection and operational practice, would be informative.

CONCLUSION

The panel concluded that Anglo Platinum has produced another high quality sustainability report. However, we believe that they will need to show innovation in their reporting practice if they are to maintain their position as a top reporter, particularly with regard to the shift to integrated reporting. Although the panel did not review this year's integrated report, we nevertheless feel that some of the key requirements of an integrated reporting process are not sufficiently reflected in their sustainability report. The challenge for Anglo Platinum's 2011 report will be to demonstrate board-level engagement in the process and a more strategic approach to long-term sustainable growth.

4 February 2011

INTEGRATING

sustainability

Company strategy, business operational management and sustainability are becoming inseparable. Steps continue to be taken to integrate sustainability principles into how we operate and manage the business.

42%

of the world's platinum
is produced by Anglo
Platinum Limited

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND OUR BUSINESS

Over the years, Anglo Platinum Limited's operations have had many positive impacts on the areas where the Company operates. These have come about through job creation, skills development, education and health facilities, local business development, procurement opportunities and infrastructure.

PROFILE OF OPERATIONS AND PRODUCTS

OUR OPERATIONS

Anglo Platinum Limited is listed on Johannesburg Securities Exchange and is the sole listed entity for the Group. It is a business unit of Anglo American plc, which holds a 79.66% share. It should be noted, however, that in this report the word 'Group' refers only to Anglo Platinum Limited and all its subsidiaries, including its major, wholly owned subsidiaries – Anglo Platinum Management Services (Proprietary) Limited, Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited (RPM) and Twickenham Platinum Mine.

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 135. 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. Production at Unki commenced in December 2010.

OUR PRODUCTS AND NATURE OF MARKETS SERVED

Anglo Platinum Limited 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 produced as by-products.

Some 53% of the world's platinum is used in autocatalysts, which are designed to reduce noxious emissions from vehicles. The demand for autocatalysts increased by 45% in 2010 as the automobile market recovered. Demand also benefited from a return of sales of diesel vehicles in Europe. (A more detailed market review appears in the 2010 Annual Report.)

The Group is firmly committed to beneficiation and the development of PGM markets and, in cooperation with Johnson Matthey and other entities, researches and promotes new products using PGMs, particularly in environmental applications. Anglo Platinum Limited 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 Sustainability Committee.

MANAGEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mining inevitably also has negative impacts. These typically include economic dependency; social impacts such as the proliferation of informal settlements and an increase in crime as job-seekers move into areas adjacent to a mine; environmental impacts in the form of noise, dust and water pollution; ground water loss; and the loss of agricultural land.

Mining is, by its very nature, not sustainable in perpetuity, as we mine ore bodies with finite resources. 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 improve 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 Limited seeks to create for individuals and society certainly can be. Our community development programmes are designed to ensure sustainable communities beyond life of mine.

Anglo Platinum Limited operates in South Africa, a country presenting a unique sustainable development context. South Africa is 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 required mines to have met certain targets relating to employment equity, and to employee and community development. In 2010 the Mining Charter was reviewed and a further set of requirements was added.

Also of consequence to our management of sustainable development is the fact that South Africa is a water-scarce country. In Limpopo province, 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 has resulted in high population densities around many of Anglo Platinum Limited's mining operations, such as those around Rustenburg and in Limpopo province. Combined with scarce resources, these 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 our mining operations and their surrounding communities.

Anglo Platinum Limited 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. In the various sections of this report we endeavour to illustrate that we are addressing these challenges effectively.

DISCLOSURE ON OVERALL MANAGEMENT APPROACH

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The Board holds line management at each operation accountable for ensuring that adequate resources are allocated, and sufficient attention is given, to the implementation of sustainable development principles within the organisation. The Board of Directors' Safety & Sustainable Development Committee provides policy direction and monitors our safety, health, environmental and social performance. The Risk and Assurance Management Committee of the Board, among other things, sets direction for sustainable development issues based on the organisation's risk profile.

The executive management team relies on a dedicated Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Department and a Sustainable Development Department (SD) to ensure that all the key aspects of sustainable development pertinent to the Group's activities are addressed.

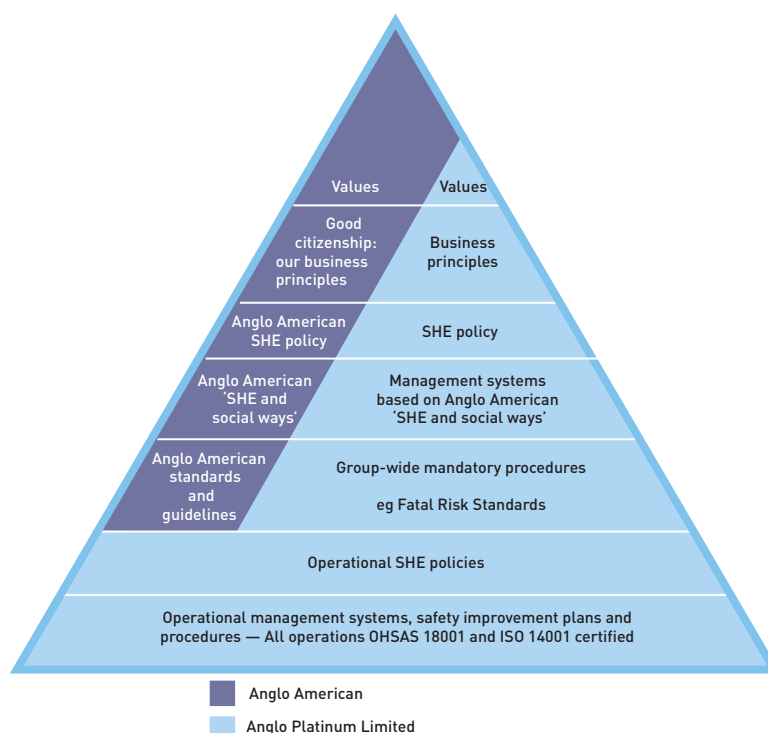
Sustainable development is fully integrated into our management approach, and as a result areas including economic, environmental and labour practices, human rights, and societal and product responsibility, remain line function duties. Key Group functions are tasked with components of Anglo Platinum Limited's sustainable development programme. While they are guided by our Group strategy they are represented at each operation and also have dedicated staff to ensure that relevant programmes are implemented and managed;

- Our economic performance is managed by our Group Finance Department. Financial indicators are detailed in our value-added statement on page 74. Our strategy to maximise the economic benefits of our operations in local communities are described in our account of our relationship with our suppliers, as well as our socio-economic development performance account on pages 76 and 147. Our Community Engagement and Development Department manages the corporate social investment projects and community engagement around the Group. Refer to page 101 for these indicators.
- Our market presence is dealt with in the section entitled "Stewardship of our product" on page 124. This is managed through our Marketing Department.
- Employment, labour and management relations, training and education, and diversity and equal opportunity, are the responsibility of our Human Resources Department. Our policies, such as those on skills development, recruitment and the transformation components of the social and labour plans. Related performance highlights, can be found on page 89.
- The Safety and Health departments are responsible for addressing issues related to the safety and wellbeing of the workforce and are certified against the management system OHSAS 18001. Details of these indicators appear on page 31 and page 136.
- Environmental performance is managed by the various operations through the implementation and certification of the ISO 14001 management systems, guided by the Group's strategy with regard to our environmental performance. Biodiversity is managed as part of this management system through biodiversity action plans (BAPs). Page 107 and page 148 feature the relevant details.
- Anglo Platinum Limited's Corporate Affairs function is tasked with ensuring social and community issues and lobbying and government relations are attended to in the day to day running of the business. Impact assessments are done, management plans derived and performance tracked and reported on monthly to senior management at the monthly operations committees. Society performance indicators regarding bribery and corruption, undue influence in public policy-making, and monopoly practices are dealt with through our Good Citizenship Business Principles Policy. The impacts the Company has on the communities in which we operate as well as the risk associated with these impact are addressed on page 47 and page 101 respectively. Our interaction with other stakeholders has been addressed in the "Our stakeholders table" on page 134.
- Anglo Platinum has policies in place on Community Engagement and Human Rights, including security and resettlement. Resttlemnt will be done in accordance with international best practice. We will proceed on the basis of: seeking to avoid resettlement; freely conducted negotiation; continuing consultation with credible community representatives; fair compensation; provision for resolving grievances; a presumption of collective resettlement; and, as a minimum, restitution of livelihoods. Our performance highlights and key areas of work going forward are described on page 47. Security and human rights issues are dealt with through our Security Department and performance in this respect is recorded on page 95.
- Emergency preparedness is integrated into both the ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18000 management systems at each site. The Group has an emergency response and recovery plan in place at Group level.

Targets have been set for the individual areas that have been deemed material for the organisation, these targets and performance against them are shown on the inside cover of this report.

OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH ANGLO AMERICAN plc

Anglo American is our majority shareholder and holds 79.66% of Anglo Platinum Limited. It sets business policy and performance standards, to which we conform. These policies and standards have been developed by Anglo American to meet its many SD obligations. We have aligned our SD-related policies and management systems fully with those of Anglo American; and report internally on our performance at prescribed periods. Implementation of the Anglo American 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 Anglo American policies and documents; and of the ways in which these obligations interrelate with Anglo Platinum Limited's policies, procedures and guidelines.



INTEGRATING INTO STRATEGY

Our strategy has three key aspects: 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 foremost company in finding, mining, processing and marketing PGMs for the maximum benefit of all our stakeholders.

A strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) methodology is used, on an annual basis, to review and redefine Company strategy. The functional managers feed information and topics for discussion into this process, based on research, stakeholder engagement, risk-management processes, and previously identified issues. The relevant issues are then reviewed and debated by executive management, after which the strategy is finalised and approved by the Board.

The strategy informs our framework, policies and management systems, and in so doing integrates SD into our business. However, because sustainability is a complex issue, we have begun to look again at our strategy, through a sustainability lens. We believe that this exercise will allow us to identify and address sustainability most effectively and at the same time identify potential commercial return for our shareholders.

OUR MATERIAL ISSUES, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Materiality

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 following:

- The main topics and future challenges for the sector reported on by Anglo Platinum Limited's peers, namely Impala Platinum, Lonmin Platinum, AngloGold Ashanti, Rio Tinto, BHP, Xstrata and Anglo American.
- Relevant laws, regulations, agreements and voluntary agreements with strategic significance for Anglo Platinum Limited 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.
- Influence by the membership of organisations such as the International Platinum Group Metals Association and the International Council on Mining and Metals; and advice received from our new external review panel.

Internal factors

The internal review factors are as follows:

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

Opportunity	Description	Cross-reference
Autocatalyst market growth	Demand for platinum and palladium use in autocatalysis increased by 45% and 26% to 3.2 million and five million ounces respectively in 2010. Forecasts for 2011 predict a further increase in growth in the use of platinum and palladium in autocatalysts	Integrated Annual Report page 21
Rising demand for more advanced health care	In 2010 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, increased by 4%	Integrated Annual Report pages 25-26
Potential growth in the fuel-cell market	The stationary fuel-cell sector has gained strength in 2010, surpassing niche transport in terms of platinum demand. This sector has grown to a large extent because of the generous subsidies offered in Korea and Japan. Continuing interest is being expressed in portable fuel cells, especially in military applications. Plans are still on track to commercialise fuel-cell vehicles by 2015. Those companies committing themselves to large-scale production already have fleets of test vehicles on the road	Integrated Annual Report page 26
Possible use of platinum group metals (PGMs) in clean-coal technology	Based on the success of its clean-coal technology project, the Company will continue to pursue opportunities in this area, in order to create a new market for PGMs and to contribute positively to society's response to climate change	Integrated Annual Report page 27
Growth in the South African market	The South African Government is encouraging local beneficiation of PGMs. Through Anglo Platinum Limited'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 123 Integrated Annual Report page 27
Strong resource base capable of creating 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 131
Produce preservation	New technology, developed jointly with Johnson Matthey, has revealed the ability of palladium to prolong the life of fresh produce. This technology has been commercialised and the market is developing	—

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND OUR BUSINESS

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

The Global Reporting Initiative content index on page 150 highlights those indicators considered material, and provides cross-references to the relevant detailed information in this report.

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, currently the Company's most material sustainability issues are:

- financial sustainability (incorporated into the economic environment headline risk);
- safety and health (incorporated into the safety and health headline risks);
- regulatory and mineral legislation (incorporated into the legal and regulatory headline risk);
- community impacts and expectations (incorporated into the social headline risk); and
- access and allocation of resources (incorporated into the infrastructure headline risk).

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

Our approach to assessing opportunities

Every year, through its strategy formulation and review processes, Anglo Platinum Limited evaluates the opportunities that global sustainability-related issues afford the Company.

Headline risk area*	Examples of risks and issues
Capital projects	Forecasting, project performance including time, cost and quality factors. Includes stay-in-business projects
Competitors	Mergers and acquisitions activity among competitors
Counterparties	Default of counterparties including financial institutions, customers, off-takers and suppliers
Economic environment	Commodity-price movements, economic drivers of supply and demand, global financial conditions, market stability
Employees	People management, labour relations, equity/discrimination, skills shortages
Physical environment	Emissions, biodiversity, energy consumption, land management, waste management, rehabilitation, water
Event risks	Seismic event, weather conditions, fire/explosion, flood, structural failure, dam integrity failure, pit-wall collapse, underground roof collapse, design error, machinery breakdown, human error
Foreign exchange	Sensitivities to fluctuations in exchange rates
Health	Health-related risks such as noise-induced hearing loss and HIV/AIDS
Infrastructure	Cost, availability and reliability of infrastructure; access to services/utilities including power and water; transport; communication; housing
Legal and regulatory risks	Non-compliance with legislation, contractual non-compliance, lack of contract enforceability, litigation, regulatory developments
Marketing	Sub-optimal product price, sub-optimal sales volumes
Mergers, acquisitions and disposals	Structuring, integration, performance, suitability of partners or acquisitions, businesses not ready for disposal, separation challenges
Operational performance	Production, costs, working capital, procurement, process, security
Political risks	Political environment, expropriation, corruption, bureaucracy, violence, legislative changes targeted at Anglo Platinum Limited or the mining sector in general
Reserves and resources	Reserve estimation, resource-to-reserve assumptions, resource/reserve replacement ratio
Safety	Safety-related risks such as fall of ground, fire/explosion and moving machinery
Social risks	Investor/NGO/community relations, indigenous people, cultural heritage, produce stewardship
Technological risks	Operational and information technology management. Includes equipment failure, security breaches, misuse, obsolescence, identification, adoption, alternatives/substitutions
Treasury risks	Going concern liquidity, interest rates, hedging, cost of capital

*Not in risk priority order. Alphabetical

These processes assign tasks to be implemented by executive management; and clearly define actions and parameters against which to monitor progress.

The table below lists the key sustainability opportunities presented 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.

Our approach to assessing risk

Anglo Platinum Limited 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 Limited'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 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 consistently across the Group to assign risk levels and risk rankings. Mitigating controls and action plans are defined and continually monitored based on these risk levels.

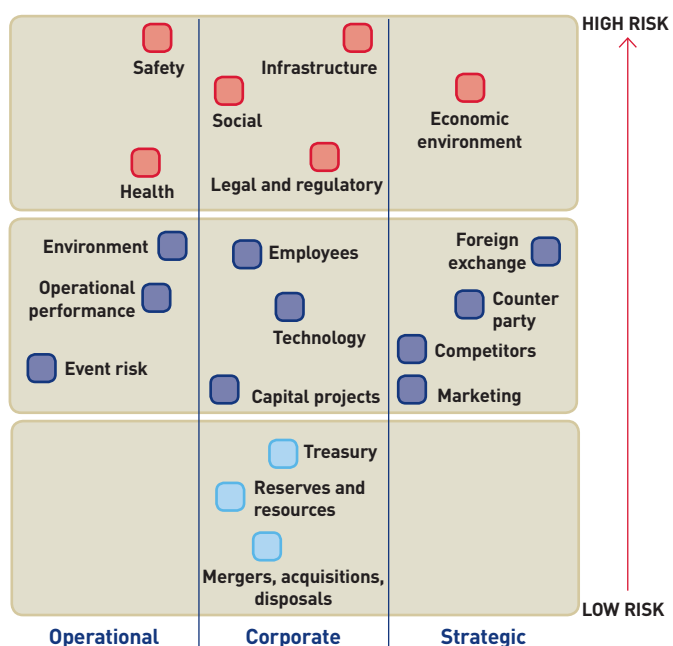
The Board of Anglo Platinum Limited is satisfied that the ongoing risk-management process in place is capable of identifying, evaluating and managing the key risks faced by the Group. It determines what constitutes acceptable risk in each case; and tasks the operations with managing the risks and reporting on them accordingly.

Integrated risk management

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

- Identify, evaluate and manage risks in order to create shareholder value.
- Leverage opportunities as much as possible.
- Improve decision-making in key business processes based on risk principles.
- Create an operating environment of 'no surprises' and 'no repeats'.

KEY RISKS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND OUR BUSINESS

- Promote and achieve a common risk language.
- Ensure that Anglo Platinum Limited implements risk management at all levels of the organisation, from the stoep face to the boardroom.
- Enable the sharing of risk knowledge throughout the organisation.
- Create the ability to be flexible and adapt to changes in the business environment.
- Align risk-management processes to global best practice and accepted corporate governance principles.

The Group has identified 20 headline risk areas that 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 provided through the Company's integrated risk-management framework. The table on page 24 shows the 20 headline risk areas, with typical risks identified under each.

In reporting to management, the Audit Committee and the Board, an executive risk summary (ERS) is consolidated from key risks identified during top-down strategic risk assessments and bottom-up operational risk assessments. The process is as follows:

- Top-down assessments: Facilitated workshops are held with the executive team. The primary objective of these sessions is to identify and assess risks to and within the Company strategy.
- Bottom-up assessments: 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 the end of each half-year and year. Any significant changes are reported on during the first and the third quarters.

In conducting its review of the effectiveness of risk management at Anglo Platinum Limited, 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 its reporting aspect, adequately supports the Board's risk-management objectives.

The following improvements in the risk-management process were implemented during 2010:

- The reporting and data-management functions of the new risk system were used more effectively.
- The risk-management outputs and the assurance-planning process were even more closely aligned.
- Risk-management activities were brought into better alignment with existing management processes within the safety, sustainable development, community and social functions.
- At ERS level risks were linked to, and reported against, key business indicators. This facilitates constructive debate on the potential impact, on business objectives, of the uncertainties introduced by the risks.
- Raising the profile of, and intensively managing, key capital project issues.

Levels of control and risk management

Only operational risks are considered to be fully within the control of the Company. Some strategic and corporate risks can be controlled 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 responses to them are mainly reactive in nature.

OUR APPROACH TO STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Anglo Platinum Limited engages with a wide cross-section of stakeholders, including employees, investors, suppliers, contractors, the Government and communities. A full list detailing our stakeholders and our interactions with them is included on page 124.

We engage our stakeholders on sustainability matters in a number of different ways. The key forums in which we engage with our stakeholders are as follows, based on 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 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 holds a provincial stakeholder engagement forum in both North West and Limpopo to discuss sustainability-related issues affecting local communities, business people and Government departments.
- **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 Commission and Benchmarks, to discuss sustainability-related issues.
- **Investors:** Forums such as road shows and results presentations. In 2010 we engaged with the five biggest minority investors on sustainability issues specifically.

Material sustainable development issues raised by these stakeholders are extracted by reviewing minutes and records of engagements; by discussing sustainability issues with the functions responsible for the respective engagements to prioritise issues raised; and by having representatives from Anglo Platinum Limited's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Department and Sustainable Development (SD) Department attend key engagements, for instance the 'SD in the Supply Chain' conference with suppliers.

The list of material issues we identify through our materiality assessment process is not discussed with stakeholders for their final input and comment prior to finalisation. We have chosen, rather, to use an external review panel, whose purpose is to review the report's materiality, inclusiveness and responsiveness. The panel is guided by the AA 1000 assurance standard.

AWARDS

In 2010, Anglo Platinum Limited received the following measures of recognition for its sustainability programmes:

- Resources category in the top gender-empowered company awards.
- A JSE socially responsible investment (SRI) index ranking.
- The second-best sustainable development report in the 2010 ACCA awards.
- Second place in the carbon disclosure project ranking (CDP).
- Top place in the global CDP ranking for mining companies.

MATERIALITY

is key to sustainability

Our material sustainability issues are financial sustainability; safety and health; regulatory and minerals legislation compliance; community impacts; and expectations and access to resources.

8

Fatalities

R4.1 b

Net debt at end 2010

0

Level 2 or 3 incidents

Given the extensive reporting requirements and topics there is a danger that the most important issues may not be attended to. This is why determining materiality is a critical part of reporting in accordance with guidelines such as the GRI.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

What does this cover?

- Headline earnings
- Net debt
- Gross profit margin

Why is it important?

- Without profits the Company would not exist and its benefits to society would be lost.

What do our stakeholders expect from us?

- Shareholders want a sound return on their investment.
- Government wants taxes.
- Communities surrounding our operations want benefits including procurement benefits, employment and infrastructure provision.

What are we doing?

- Through our Company strategy we will create maximum value by understanding and developing the market for PGMs; grow the Company to expand into those opportunities; and conduct our business safely, cost effectively and competitively, and in so doing contribute positively to our surrounding communities.

Without profits and returns for shareholders the business would not be in existence, and the natural capital the Company harnesses would not be converted into social, human, economic or manufactured capital for the broader society. Clearly the financial sustainability of Anglo Platinum Limited is as important, if not more important, than its social and environmental sustainability.

The global financial crises of 2008 impacted severely on the financial sustainability of Anglo Platinum Limited. Net debt at the end of 2009 was just over R19 billion, with a debt to equity ratio of 1:1.4. Since the Company's debt position was clearly not sustainable, its balance sheet was restructured during the year through the raising of R12.5 billion in ordinary share capital by means of a rights offer. The proceeds were applied against debt. This supported the Company to the end of 2010, with net debt of R4.1 billion. Anglo Platinum Limited also realised some R2.3 billion from the disposal of assets relating mainly to the listing of the

MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine, and the sale of resources associated with the Western Bushveld Joint Venture and Booyseendal properties.

As a result the Group's financial position and performance improved significantly. Net revenue increased strongly as the result of stronger US dollar metal prices achieved despite a stronger rand/US dollar exchange rate. Headline earnings per ordinary share increased by 570% to 1,935 cents and Anglo Platinum Limited succeeded in containing the cash operating cost per equivalent refined platinum ounce to a year-on-year nominal increase of just over 4%. This was a significant achievement in the light of inflationary pressure on the industry. Capital expenditure was further reduced – to R7.2 billion – in 2010, compared with R9.7 billion in 2009. Further details on the Company's financial and operational performance are included in the integrated report.

In the light of this strong turnaround, the Board has decided that it would be appropriate to recommence the payment of dividends and has declared a final ordinary dividend of 683 cents per ordinary share, amounting to R1.8 billion in respect of the 2010 financial year.



Waterval Smelter – Jason Moeng, shift leader, busy with safety coaching

SAFETY AND HEALTH

What does this cover?

- Worker safety (employee and contractor)
- Worker health and wellness

Why is it important?

- The mining business carries inherent risks that may affect the safety and health of our workers.
- We want every person who works at Anglo Platinum Limited to return home safely and healthy at the end of their shift.

What do our stakeholders expect from us?

- To make safety and health the top priority in any situation and have no injuries as a result. Build, maintain and continuously improve safety and health systems. Fix problems promptly and notify anyone who could be affected.

What are we doing?

- Safety is one of our values.
- We have a safety strategy that will deliver on 'zero harm' to our employees.
- We have programmes in place to reduce exposures to noise, TB and HIV.

EMPLOYEE SAFETY

OUR JOURNEY TOWARDS ZERO HARM

Overview of performance

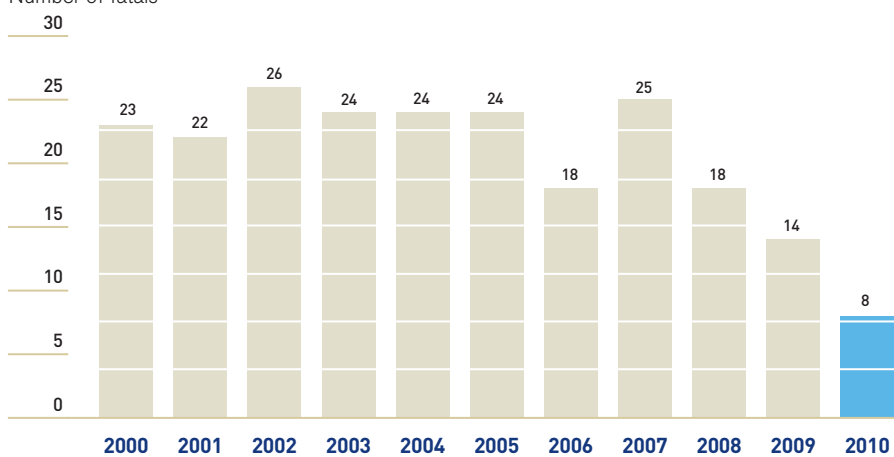
Our commitment to a safe workplace is demonstrated by Anglo Platinum Limited's first value, 'We put safety first'.

Despite our focus on and commitment to safety, eight people lost their lives while at work at Anglo Platinum Limited in 2010. We are acutely aware of the human tragedy of every fatality at our operations, and extend our sincere condolences to the families and colleagues of the people who died at our operations last year.

Three of the eight fatalities were caused by falls of ground, two were caused by transport-related incidents, one was the result of electrocution, another the result of inundation with fine material, and the last occurred as a consequence of explosives.

FATALITY TRENDS

Number of fatalities



NO FATALITY IS ACCEPTABLE – IN MEMORIAM

It is with deep regret that we mourn the loss of eight of our colleagues who died at work in 2010 from injuries. We are intensely aware of the impact each of these fatalities represents and extend our sincere and deepest sympathies to the families, friends and colleagues of those who died.

Each one of these incidents has been thoroughly investigated, to ensure that corrective action is taken across the entire Company to prevent a recurrence of its cause.

Name	Date of fatal incident	Operation and location	Direct cause of incident
Mr Benedict Ranape	3 March	Siphumelele Mine	Electrocution
Mr Pieter Jacobus van Aardt	29 April	Waterval Concentrator	Dislodging and slumping of fine ore
Mr Mario Nomboro Mahache	17 May	Tumela Mine	Fall of ground
Mr Voti Ncandana	27 May	Dishaba Mine	Fall of ground
Mr Mokolobetsi Johanne Moagaesi	21 June	Siphumelele Mine	Transportation
Mr Sebenzile Mabulawo	2 August	Union Mine	Transportation
Mr Zama Dimfi	23 August	Dishaba Mine	Fall of ground
Mr Francis Nyane Shea	18 October	Tumela Mine	Explosion

Every fatality and several incidents with a high fatality potential were investigated independently in order to identify their underlying causes. The findings from these investigations are used to develop comprehensive action plans intended to prevent repeats of similar incidents. These plans are developed based on our hierarchy of control, which is focused on eliminating the risk completely as opposed to trying to limit the impact of events. This ensures that we implement improvements that will prevent recurrence of a similar event.

The Company's concerted focus on safety has resulted in a significant improvement in its injury performance for 2010. The graph of fatalities at Anglo Platinum Limited between 2000 and 2010 on page 31 shows a plateau over several years, with unpredictable fluctuations. However, we have observed a steady decline in the number of fatalities over the past four years: from 25 in 2007, to 18 in 2008, 14 in 2009, and eight in 2010. A four-year breakdown of rates is provided on page 142.

The lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) improved once again, from 1.37 in 2009 to 1.17 in 2010 (a reduction of 15%). The management of Anglo Platinum Limited has decided to start measuring total injury frequency rate (TIFR) in addition to the other lagging indicators being tracked. This is aligned with the Company's objective of achieving zero harm, and our belief that no injury is acceptable. The TIFR for 2010 is 2.08 (compared with 2.73 in 2009), and includes all fatal injuries, lost-time injuries and medical treatment cases.



SLAG GRANULATION BOX IMPROVES SAFETY AT SLAG CLEANING FURNACE

In its commitment to limit exposure to slag granulation incidents, Anglo Platinum Limited's Waterval Smelter has achieved remarkable results.

Slag is tapped on a semi-continuous basis from the slag tap holes at the slag cleaning furnace (SCF). Granulation incidents comprise one of the major risks faced during slag tapping. These incidents have the potential to cause serious harm to individuals and can also result in excessive damage to equipment. Incidents can result in fatalities, since they are associated with excessive steam, heat and energy.

During the maintenance-related rebuild of Waterval Smelter's SCF in July 2009, a slag granulation tank was installed.

The tank's design ensures that contact between the molten slag and the granulation water takes place within a structurally

Granulation explosion control box at Waterval smelter.

reinforced structure capable of containing typical hot slag-water interactions, thereby eliminating the risk to people and equipment. The tank is fitted with pressure relief components, including pressure relief plates. Over and above this, it has its own stack and extraction fan to dissipate steam and fugitive gases. This enhances the processors' visibility and leads to a safer working environment with fewer gaseous fumes.

During 2010, no major incidents occurred on the east slag tap hole, and no near-misses or incidents were recorded. Dirk van Jaarsveld, Waterval Smelter's safety, health and environment manager, noted that "since the installation of the granulation tank, there has not been one incident or injury related to slag granulation on the east slag tap hole". The tapping conditions around the east slag tap hole have also improved significantly. According to Joel Mongalo, shift supervisor, the biggest advantage of the new tank is the fact that "all workers are now protected against granulation incidents". He adds: "We feel safer, and can now focus on the task at hand, without having to be concerned about getting injured."

In accordance with Anglo Platinum Limited's goal of zero harm, Waterval Smelter has truly delivered on its commitment to reduce the risk associated with exposure to granulation incidents. The next step in this journey is the installation of a similar tank on the west slag tap hole. Waterval Smelter's production manager, Mark Zaborowski, explains: "We put safety first. This initiative is an innovative engineering solution to a high-risk situation. We are committed to eliminating any risks associated with slag granulation incidents, and to ensuring the safety of our valued employees."

STRATEGY

The implementation of the Anglo Platinum Limited safety and health strategy has been ongoing for the past two years. The strategy is based on four components, namely management systems; engineered solutions; people and behaviour; and wellness in the workplace.

Management systems

Anglo Platinum Limited's safety management system creates a systematic framework for managing hazards and their associated risks. The Company's operational safety management systems are certified to OHSAS 18001:2007 standard.

A software package called IRM.net has been developed by Anglo Platinum Limited to manage risk profiles. Various leading and lagging indicators are tracked using IRM.net, including inspection reports, stoppages, possible sub-standard acts and conditions, audit results and injuries. Risk profiles are generated for each working place, enabling management to focus its attention on under-performance and high-risk areas and to tailor its interventions. This encourages proactive management that helps to prevent incidents.

MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

As part of our focus on risk we continue to schedule training on risk management. In 2010, a total of 200 senior managers were trained.

As part of the safety-management system a fall-of-ground management system (FOGM) was developed and implemented in 2009. The FOGM system continued to be used as the primary management system to avoid and manage falls of ground in 2010.

In order to systemise the management of transport-related risks in 2010, a transport management system called SPOTM (supplies-, people- and ore-transport management) was developed and is being implemented. SPOTM is based on the following six aspects:

- Macro design, which takes place during the design phase of sites and infrastructure.
- Micro design, which includes the ongoing design of, specifications for, and modifications to, equipment.
- Implementation, which focuses on the actual implementation of designs and systems.
- Monitoring, which means checking and auditing systems and activities against standards, and evaluating transport-related incidents.
- Reviewing, which entails review of the system and the effectiveness of controls by management.
- Research, which involves the development of new technologies to improve transport and eliminate hazards.

Several line-manager-led working groups have been established as part of SPOTM implementation. These include SPOTM A – underground rail-bound transport; SPOTM B – underground trackless transport; SPOTM C – reef horizons; SPOTM D – surface rail-bound and trackless transport; and SPOTM E – shafts and inclines.

Engineering and technological solutions

The second component of our safety strategy is the engineering and technology solutions component, which focuses on eliminating or – if not possible – on reducing, the risks associated with equipment.

An analysis of injuries has indicated that a significant number of lost-time injuries results from low-energy impacts that can be mitigated easily – for example eye injuries, and injuries caused by handling material, slipping and falling. A specific focus area to mitigate such injuries has been included in the strategy under the engineering and technical solutions thrust and is known as ELEI (eliminate low-energy injuries). Several innovations were developed under SPOTM, FOGM and ELEI, and are being implemented at the relevant operations.

Locomotives

New locomotives called 'new millennium locomotives' are now in use at all underground operations. Locomotive control systems have been enhanced to include on-board continuous monitoring of the track condition, as well as indicators such as battery-life and brake-test reports. Future improvements planned for 2011 include automatic speed-control systems, together with electric fail-safe brakes, automatic couplers and hydraulic brakes.

In-stope lighting

In-stope lights are being introduced at all operations. They will improve employees' ability to see hazards and to take corrective action.

Tip covers

A steel device has been designed that is capable of covering rock tips underground and can be opened and closed by only one person. It is in the process of being installed at all underground operations.



IMPROVING OUR MANAGEMENT OF MAJOR HAZARDS

During the past few years, Anglo Platinum Limited has been following a structured approach to developing and entrenching a highly effective, holistic methodology for the management of significant risks in the workplace. The methodology is intended to help employees address all the dimensions of a major hazard in a systematic way rather than deal with mere aspects of it randomly.

First adopted with the roll-out of FOGM (fall-of-ground management), where it was used to identify a comprehensive list of shortcomings in the management of fall-of-ground risks and to deal with these in their entirety, the approach was initially foreign to employees who were more familiar with campaigns that spoke to more obvious process gaps. The very concept of a 'management system' was not well understood.

Despite these early teething problems, however, significant progress has been made, with some of the following as major achievements:

- The roll-out of industry-leading practice on entry examination and safe declaration. This involves having the entire team carry out a thorough inspection of the underground workplace and declaring the area safe before entry.

New vehicle marking standard.

- The implementation of a systematic method of identifying the most significant geological features associated with falls of ground and developing responses to them.
- The roll-out of the HITS (Hazard Identification and Treatment System). This is a modern interactive computer-based training programme that equips employees with the skills required to identify and respond to geological features and events that may pose a threat to life.

Once it became clear that the approach to major risk management, as practised in fall-of-ground management, was yielding results, we started applying the lessons learned from FOGM to all workplace hazards in 2010.

The most appropriate starting point was vehicle transport, recognised as a significant risk across the Company. In order to gain a thorough understanding of the magnitude of the risk, reviews were conducted at all Anglo Platinum Limited sites. Findings common across the sites were as follows:

- The quality of risk control was weak.
- There was an over-reliance on employees as controls.
- There were high levels of risk tolerance and blindness to risk.
- There were low levels of hazard identification.
- A culture of risk management had not been embraced by all in the Company.

The system developed in response to these findings is known as SPOTM (Supplies, People and Ore Transport Management). It incorporates the six stages that typify FOGM (see the 2009 Annual Report for details), but it has been adapted to manage the risks associated with transport activities. Owing to their extensive scope, it was decided to unpack these risks into surface operations; underground operations; and projects, thereby allowing for more focused and specific solutions.

The approach is still new in an industry where risk-management controls are typically driven by legislation and compliance.

Camlock jack chain canopy

This device was developed to enable employees to support unstable ground safely – without entering under unsupported ground – before beginning to drill for permanent ground support. It incorporates a steel chain support canopy and an extended arm that allows its operator to install the temporary support without danger to anyone.

People and behaviour

Employees' adherence to standards is an important element of our safety strategy. Members of senior management continually re-enforce the Company's goal of zero harm and the belief that it is possible to work without injuries by adhering to standards. In response to the need to change both the culture and the behaviour within various operations, a Personal Change Programme (PCP) has been under way across the Company. The PCP's main aim is to break down some of the employee equity attitudes and barriers that still exist within the Company and that may have a negative effect on the promotion of safety principles.

MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES



Underground team at Khomanani Mine.

SAFETY ACHIEVEMENTS

We recognise that we are on a journey towards zero harm, and that we still have a long way to go. It is important, though, to recognise our operations' significant achievements in the pursuance of this goal, and their demonstrated commitment to, and belief in, zero harm. Khomanani Mine and Khuseleka Mine have achieved their best-ever safety performances of 3.6 million and 3 million fatality-free shifts respectively.

The second Hard Rock Safety Summit was held in Gauteng in August 2010. The summit is a joint initiative of the South African Institute for Mining and Metallurgy and the Association of Mine

Managers of South Africa (AMMSA). As an industry conference it is unique in that it is completely inclusive, involving not only industry employers, but also employee representatives and the Government.

AMMSA's president, Mr Tom van den Berg, stated that it is essential to have a united tripartite front between mine management, organised labour and the Government in order to achieve sustainable improvements in safety performance collectively.

Anglo Platinum Limited received the award for the most improved safety performance, and Khomanani Mine was recognised for the best improvement in safety performance in the platinum industry. Modikwa Mine, one of Anglo Platinum Limited's joint ventures, was recognised for its impressive safety performance. The mine achieved seven million (approximately four years') fatality-free shifts on 21 September 2010. Mr Sean O'Connor, the general manager at Modikwa Mine, said that it was critical to stand together and form partnerships to eliminate injuries and fatalities in the industry. He added that it was because of this inclusive approach that employees at Modikwa Mine had taken ownership of safety issues, and were truly passionate about caring for their own and each other's safety.

Wellness in the workplace

To perform their work safely, employees need to be healthy and fit and so the Company offers various employee-health programmes. These cover general fitness, stress counselling and management, and TB and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.

SAFETY FOCUS IN 2011

The annual review of the safety, health and environment (SHE) strategy has commenced and will be finalised early in 2011. No significant changes are anticipated to its current focus areas or approach. Instead, employees will be on realistic timelines and on the refinement of deliverables.

Emphasis on both FOGM and SPOTM will be maintained in 2011, the aim being to entrench both systems into the daily way of doing business at the Company. The work done during 2010 on the management of risks will continue.

Significant focus will be placed on ELEI in order to eliminate the low-energy injuries. A systematic approach similar to that of FOGM and SPOTM will be developed and implemented for ELEI.

Safety management at our process operations will receive greater prominence in 2011, the aims being to understand their major risks better and to improve the current hierarchy of control observed in risk management at process operations.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH

Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL)

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

As part of our hearing conservation programme and in line with the regulations on medical surveillance for noise exposure published under the Mine Health and Safety Act, exposed employees undergo periodic audiometry to monitor hearing deterioration.

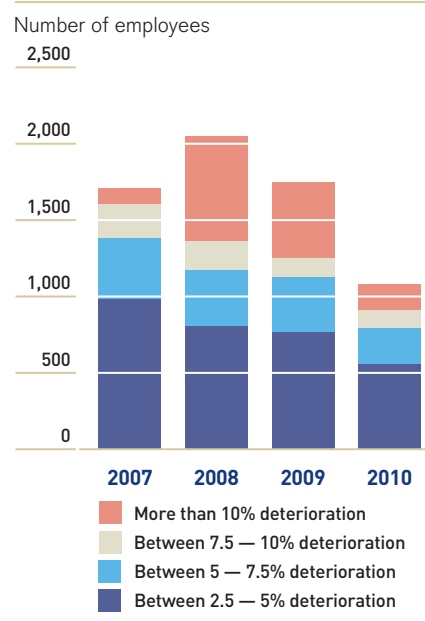
Using the Anglo American criteria for reporting NIHL based on an average threshold decibel (dB) loss, Anglo Platinum Limited reported 19 new cases of NIHL in 2010, compared with 42 in 2009 and 28 in 2008.

In 2010, 32 employees were submitted for compensations for NIHL compared with 79 employees in 2009 and 68 employees in 2008. Given NIHL's long latency period, it is too early to evaluate the impact of the recent risk-management strategies on hearing deterioration. Notwithstanding the poor reliability of screening audiometry, the Company closely monitors the number of employees reported under various categories of percentage loss of hearing (PLH). It will continue to pursue new technologies in an effort to enhance its hearing conservation programme (see the case study on one such method on page 38).

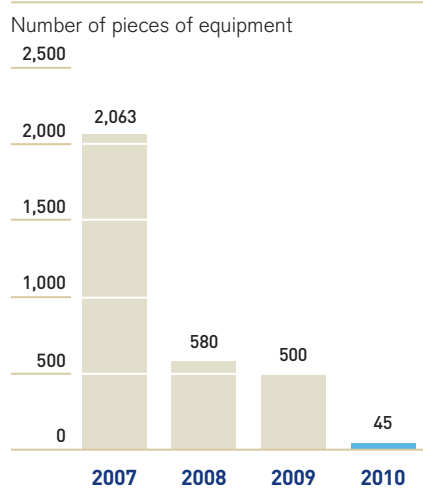
The silencing of equipment is progressing well, with approximately 91% of the equipment identified as emitting more than 110 dB at the start of 2010 having been silenced over the past 12 months. All pneumatic and diamond drills are included in the above percentage, as these were identified as 'high-risk 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 during the year, from 10 in January to 3 in December. The number of employees exposed to noise levels in excess of 85 dB(A) has also decreased, from 38,131 in January to 28,204 in December 2010.

DETERIORATION OF HEARING FROM BASELINE



PIECES OF EQUIPMENT EMITTING >110 dB(A)





EARLIER DETECTION OF NOISE-INDUCED HEARING LOSS

Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) is the most common occupational health-risk faced by miners. As part of its comprehensive medical surveillance programmes, the mining industry has routinely used screening audiometry to monitor the degree of hearing deterioration among employees exposed to noise at work.

The reliability of screening audiometry, however, is compromised by its reliance on the employee being tested and by the possible influence of another ear pathology. Moreover, background noise has to be carefully controlled to arrive at an accurate measure of an individual's hearing loss through audiometry.

As is well known, the key to preventing the onset of deafness in employees is the early identification of NIHL. As a result, many

Nongaka Khaas at the reverse osmosis pilot plant at RBMR.

investigations have been conducted to find better methods to screen employees for NIHL.

One such method is distortion-product otacoustic emission (DPOAE) testing. DPOAE provides early detection of damage to the outer hair cells in the cochlea – which is the part of the ear that is damaged by noise exposure. This is a sensitive test that does not require an active response from the person being tested or even a sound-proof booth. DPOAE has also been shown to be a valid method in evaluating the effectiveness of hearing-protection devices.

Recently Anglo Platinum Limited participated in a study that sought to determine the feasibility of adding DPOAE testing to the tests that are routinely used for the medical surveillance of employees exposed to noise. The main objectives of the study were to evaluate:

- the viability of DPOAE testing in a population that may have a high prevalence of existing hearing loss; and
- the ability of DPOAE test results to identify early NIHL.

Despite suggestive findings regarding these two aspects, the results were inconclusive and the study will need to be repeated using different subjects and environments. Notwithstanding these challenges, however, it is possible to suggest that further development of this technology may result in a useful adjunct test to a screening audiometry, for the medical surveillance of a pre-selected group of new employees with normal middle-ear function and no signs of noise-induced hearing loss.

Infectious tuberculosis

Anglo Platinum Limited screens employees for tuberculosis (TB) and provides comprehensive treatment to those who are infected. During 2010, 654 employees with new TB infection were treated, in contrast to 725 in 2009, 734 in 2008. There were 77 deaths from TB, 74 of them HIV-related, compared with 113 deaths in 2009, of which 100 were HIV-related; and 91 deaths in 2008, of which 81 were HIV-related. Although there is a decline in TB cases and TB deaths recorded in 2010, these figures are highly concerning. We have 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.

The Chamber of Mines conducted a TB review of our operations in 2010. The purpose of the review was to establish compliance with the DMR TB Guidance Note and to check performance indicators on the TB control programme. The report verified our compliance to the Guidance Note and the performance of the TB control programme was found to be satisfactory.

In 2010 three cases of XDR TB were diagnosed at our operations, compared with one case in 2009. In addition, 13 cases of MDR TB were diagnosed in 2010.

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.

HIV AND AIDS

HIV and AIDS workplace programme

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

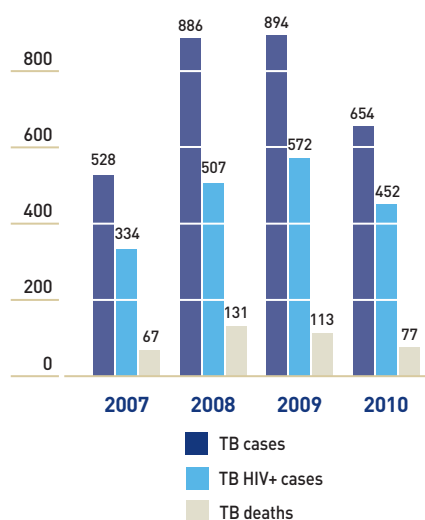
HIV/AIDS has therefore been managed as an integrated response with a continuum of care (from prevention through to care and support), founded on the larger socio-economic circumstances that are a co-factor in this pandemic and a key prevention sub-strategy.

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.

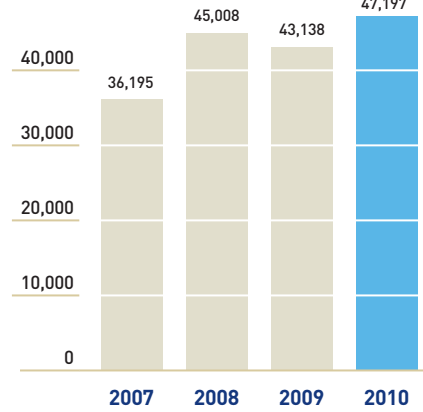
TB STATISTICS

Number of employees
1,000



VCT STATISTICS

Number of employees undergoing VCT
50,000



MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

- 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 Limited 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 the benefits of living a healthy 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:

- Mandatory counselling and voluntary testing (CVT)
 - 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.
- Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT)
 - HIV testing is available on demand at the request of employees at all primary healthcare facilities.
- Outreach programmes (OPs)
 - 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. This includes, but is 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.

Through these initiatives 47,197 employees were tested for HIV in 2010, representing 97% of the total workforce. In addition, 29,790 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, 33 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.

Active TB screening forms part of our annual medical examination. In 2010 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 providing correct answers. TB will remain an area of focus in 2011.

CURATIVE CARE

Antiretroviral therapy (ART)

At the end of December 2010 there were 5,075 employees enrolled on the HIV Disease Management Programme, of whom 2,952 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.

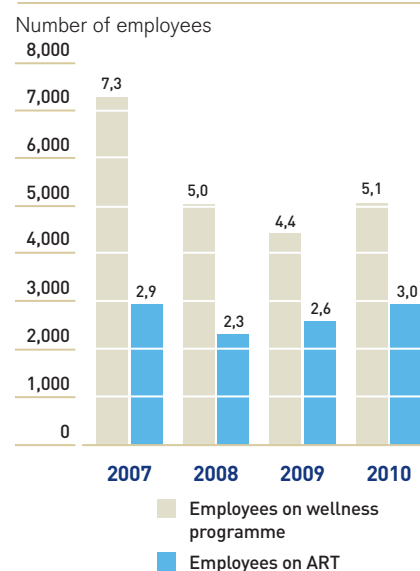
The number of cases on the wellness programme and of cases on ART reported by Anglo Platinum Limited has declined, as the numbers for joint-venture operations are not reflected, only those for our managed operations are reported.

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

REHABILITATIVE AND PALLIATIVE CARE

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

WELLNESS AND ART



REGULATION AND MINERALS LEGISLATION

What does this cover?

- Our mining rights as granted by the Department of Mineral Resources
- Adherence to the Mining Charter and implementation of the social and labour plans
- Other material licences and authorisations such as environmental impact assessment (EIA) approvals and water use licences

Why is it important?

- Without a valid mining right we would not be permitted to mine
- Non-adherence to the Mining Charter and/or failure to implement the social and labour plans can lead to rights being revoked
- Approved EIAs and water-use licenses are key to ensuring that our environmental impacts are minimised

What do our stakeholders expect from us?

- Legal compliance and the validity of all rights, authorisations and permits
- Implementation of the Mining Charter and the social and labour plans

What are we doing?

- Letters of conversion of mining rights were received in 2010. Eleven rights have been converted and four are going through the administrative process
- Tracking social and labour plan implementation
- Engaging with the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs to get four outstanding water-use licences approved

MINING CHARTER

Overview

The end of 2010 marked six years since the Mining Charter and its associated scorecard for broad-based socio-economic empowerment for South Africa took effect. Anglo Platinum Limited remains committed to the transformation of the South African mining industry and welcomed the release of the revised Mining Charter in September 2010. The charter did not alter the requirement, set in 2002, of an historically disadvantaged South African (HDSA) ownership of 26% by 2014. The revised charter provide clarity in a number of areas, for instance in its definition of the term 'beneficiation'. This will be the last year in which we report against the previous mining charter scorecard.

The Company continues to meet all its Mining Charter obligations. The table on page 45 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.

Ownership and joint venture

Having achieved execution on 11 out of 15 mining licences, remains committed to meeting the requirements of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act and the Mining Charter. The Group 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. Since 2000 Anglo Platinum has completed the following wide range of black economic empowerment transaction:

- The August 2000 purchase of 22.4% of Northam Platinum Limited (Northam) by Mvelaphanda Resources (Mvela) for R440 million.
- The formation in August 2001 of the 50:50 unincorporated Modikwa joint venture with the ARM Mining Consortium Limited. ARM Mining Consortium is an empowerment company that includes the Mampudima and the Matimatjatji communities of approximately 60 000 rural residents as broad based participants. These communities hold an effective 8.5% interest in the Modikwa joint venture.
- The establishment in July 2002 of a 50:50 unincorporated BRPM joint venture with Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN) over the Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (including the Styldrift project area). Following the restructuring of the BRPM joint venture in December 2009, Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (RB Plat) acquired a 67% interest as well as operational control of the BRPM joint venture on 4 January 2010. RB Plat is wholly owned by the RBN and subsequently listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on 8 November 2010 and the Group currently holds a 12.6% equity interest in RB Plat in addition to the 33% direct interest in the joint venture.
- The formation, in August 2002, with Lonmin plc, of the Pandora Joint Venture, which includes the participation of the Bapo-Ba-Mogale Mining Company and Mvelaphanda Resources (on behalf of Northam) as empowerment partners, each having a 7.5% interest in the joint venture.
- The disposal in October 2005 of the rights on the property Elandsfontein 440 JQ to Eland Platinum Mines (EPM), with the Ngazana Consortium holding a 26% interest in EPM.
- The development of a chromite recovery plant at the Group'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 Limited'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. The third allocation of Kotula units was made to some 46 000 employees on 31 March 2010.
- The Group's sale to Anooraq, on 30 June 2009, of an effective 51% of Bokoni Platinum Mine (Bokoni) and an additional 1% of the Ga-Phasha, Boikgantsho and Kwanda Joint Venture projects. Anooraq now owns and controls an effective 51% of Bokoni, Ga-Phasha, Boikgantsho and Kwanda. This transaction gave Anooraq control over the third-largest PGM resource base in South Africa.
- The disposal of the Group's 50% interest in the Booyendal project and of its 22.4% interest in Northam to Mvela, for a total consideration of R3.7 billion. Mvela injected the Booyendal project into Northam in return for Northam shares, resulting in Mvela acquiring majority control of Northam. This transaction gave Mvela control over the fifth-largest PGM resource base in South Africa.
- In 2008 the Group swapped its 37% interest in the Western Bushveld Joint Venture for a c.26.6% equity interest in Wesizwe Platinum Limited (Wesizwe) a HDSA company. An equalisation payment amounting to c.US\$18 million is still due by Wesizwe in 2011.

MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

As detailed in both the chairman's and chief executive officer's report, during 2010 the Group announced its commitment to the development of an innovative multibillion rand economic empowerment transaction. This transaction is designed to promote long-term sustainable development in host communities and key labour sending areas that are not benefiting from the Company's extensive Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) programmes to date. This groundbreaking initiative heralds a new approach that emphasises broad-based economic empowerment and engagement with communities. The exact terms and final structure of the transaction will be determined following an extensive community engagement process, with the objective of jointly exploring the development aspirations of our host communities and reaching a collective agreement. The ultimate ambition of the Company is to make a meaningful and sustainable contribution to the ability of those communities to thrive well beyond the life of our mining operations.

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

In addition to these empowerment transactions, the Group is in partnership with:

- Aquarius Platinum Limited (with a 14% shareholding by the BEE company, Savannah Consortium) at the Kroondal and Marikana Platinum Mines; and
- the Xstrata Kagiso Platinum Partnership (with an effective 13% interest in Mototolo by the BEE company, Kagiso Platinum Ventures).

THE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

During 2010, Anglo Platinum Limited's old-order mineral rights were converted into new-order rights. The Company is now seeking to complete the administrative process required for the execution of these rights. The Company is also monitoring and implementing the requirements of the Mining Charter, and continues with negotiations around some of its prospecting rights, in order to ensure security of tenure.

The Group's relationship with the South African Government is actively managed via Anglo Platinum Limited's Executive Committee, and through structures and arrangements in place with Anglo American South Africa.

Water-use licences

With the exception of the concentrator at Mototolo Platinum Mine, the Rustenburg and Amandelbult mining right areas and Union Mine, all other operations have been issued with water-use licences (WULs). A draft WUL has been issued to Mototolo and approval is expected shortly. The first submission for a WUL from the Western Limb operations located in the North West province was made in September 2004. Since then the Western Limb operations have been engaging with the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) to expedite the WULs. In 2010 the Western Limb operations began engaging with the department through the Letsema project, which was designed by the DWA to clear the backlog of water-use licence applications.

These operations had water permits under previous legislation and internal systems are in place to track compliance with the permit conditions.

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	94
Has the Company developed systems through which empowerment groups can be mentored? ¹	Yes. Mentorship and coaching policies and procedures are in place	89
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	146
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 53% was achieved at the end of 2010	94
Has the Company identified a talent pool and is it fast-tracking it?	Talent pools have been identified across all levels and each talent pool employee has a development plan	93
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 12% participation was achieved	94
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	95
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	55, 101
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	101
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 beneficiary 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	99
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	99
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	88
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	88

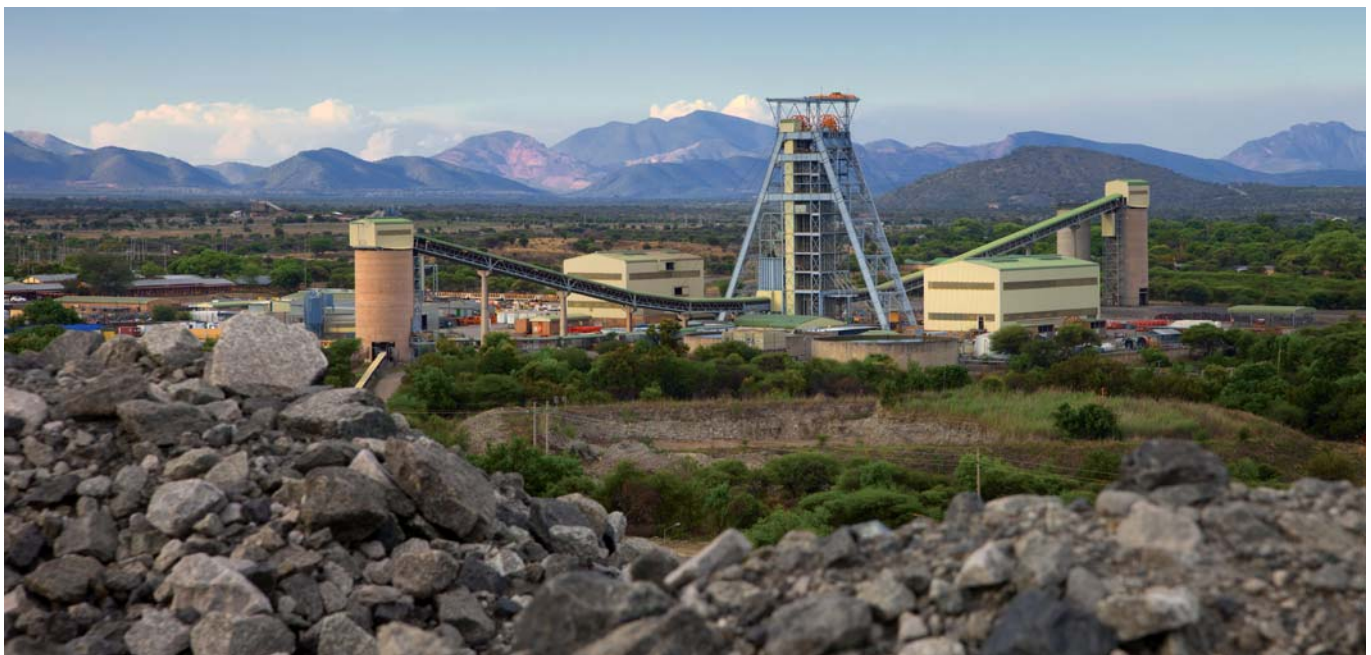
MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

MINING SCORECARD REFERENCE TABLE

Description	Summary of progress	See pg
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	77
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 every year since then	77
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	77 and cover page
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	Several transactions have been completed so as to achieve more than 26%	42
Beneficiation		
Has the mining company identified its current level of beneficiation?	A beneficiation strategy was launched in 2009, involving the Government	123
Has the mining company established its base-line level of beneficiation and indicated the extent to which 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	123
Reporting		
Has the Company reported in its annual report progress towards achieving its commitments?	Anglo Platinum Limited considers this annual report to comply with this requirement	Cover page

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.



Tumela Mine.

COMMUNITY IMPACTS AND BENEFITS

What do these cover?

- Stakeholder engagement
- Programmes to ensure that society and communities benefit from our activities

Why is it important?

- Company actions have impacts on social and political structures and relationships in communities. The more unstable the society, the more likely it will be that external factors will negatively impact (exacerbate instability and conflict) or positively impact (offer support and promote stability) on it

What do our stakeholders expect us to do?

- Engage with stakeholders in early stages of mining and throughout the mining life-cycle to gain a societal licence
- Design and implement strong and effective social management systems wherever we operate
- Comply with regulations and demonstrate broad community support
- Leave communities better off for us having mined

What are we doing?

- Ensuring that we are identifying, managing and mitigating social risks and maximising on opportunities through implementation of the Anglo Social Way
- Ensuring positive benefits through the right policies and processes, and by employing people with the right skills and abilities in social management

Overview

Anglo Platinum Limited's operations often have disproportionately high socio-economic impacts locally and regionally given the Company's size. These impacts are typically through numbers employed, procurement spend and contribution to local development initiatives. The Company manages these impacts routinely, seeking to reduce and mitigate its deleterious impacts while enhancing the gains that result from the existence of mining operations.

We have had the opportunity over the years to learn from our successes and challenges. We believe that we are cognisant of the reasons why the Mogalakwena resettlement encountered challenges and are incorporating the knowledge gained from this experience into our management systems. The findings of an independent review on the resettlement are available at: <http://www.angloplatinum.com/investors/news/releases/2010.asp>. The learnings from the resettlement have enabled Anglo Platinum Limited to introduce measures to improve its community and engagement development function.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & DEVELOPMENT – STRATEGIC REVIEW

Key community issues

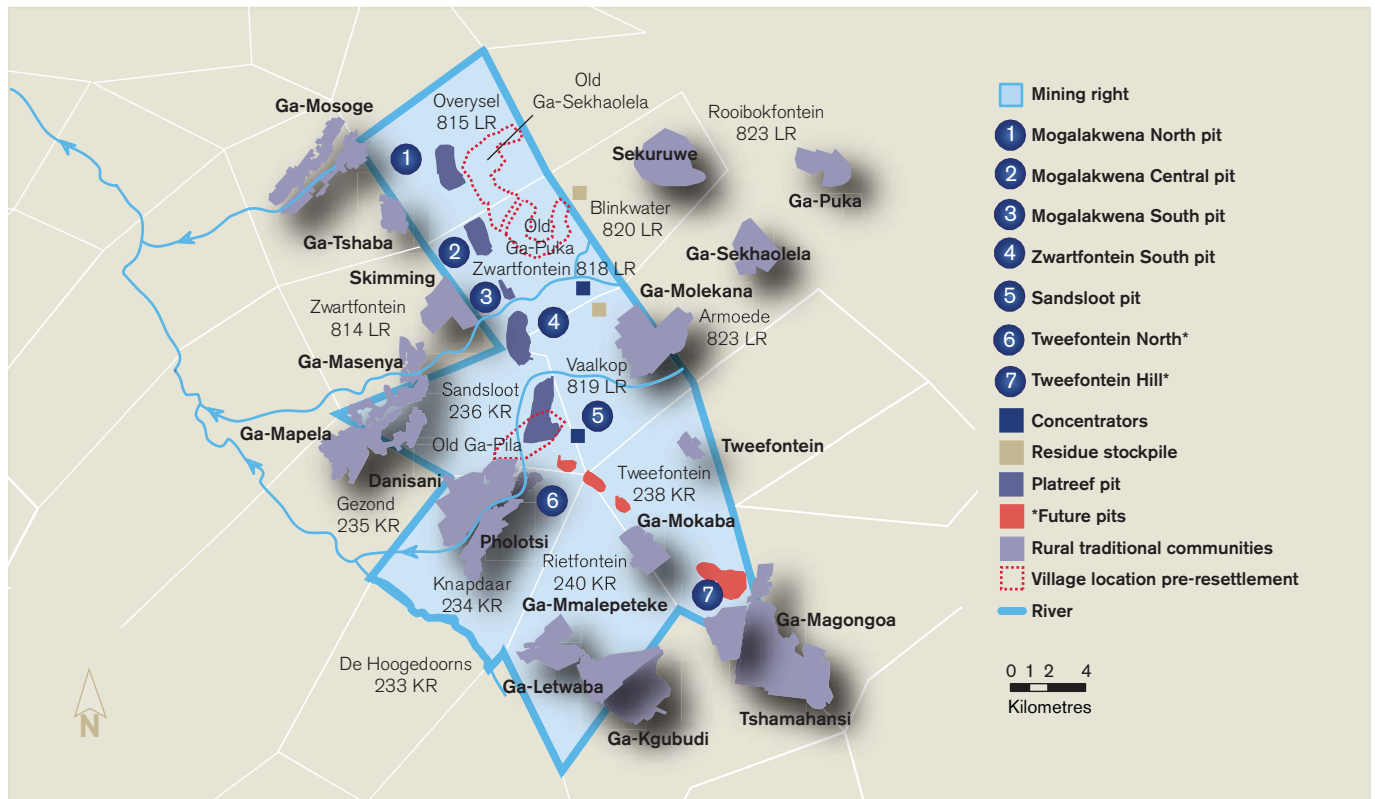
This section summarises the key issues that arose in respect of host communities in 2010, or were issues that continued to affect Anglo Platinum Limited and its stakeholders, and provides information on how these issues are managed.

A new stakeholder engagement strategy

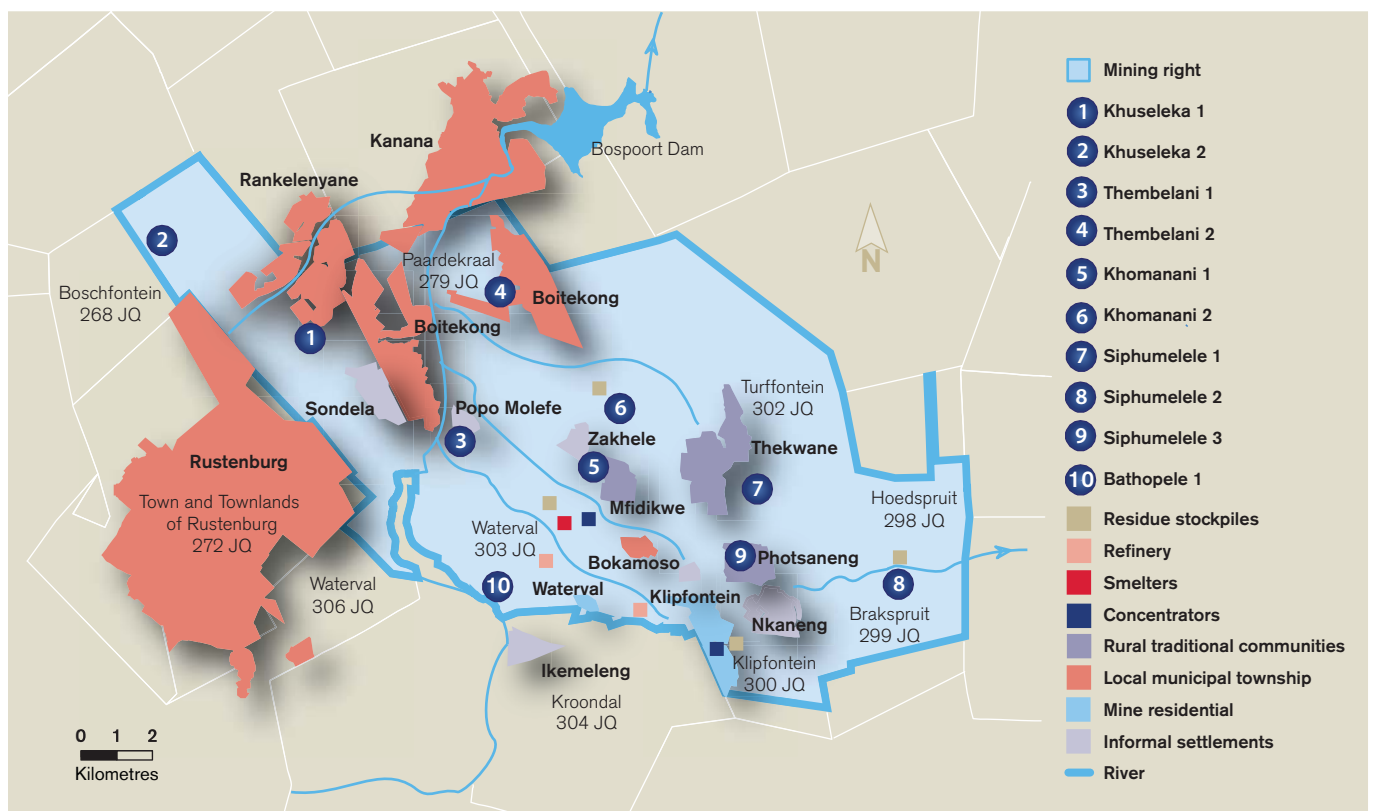
The social, political and economic environment within which Anglo Platinum Limited operates is highly complex, consisting of a myriad of overlapping causes and effects, and a universe of different stakeholders interacting at many levels. Each stakeholder holds its own set of values, goals and objectives, and also has unique and common needs and expectations, which more often than not are different from those of the Company. Developing an engagement strategy for Anglo Platinum Limited is thus inseparable from analysing these

MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Mogalakwena Mine communities



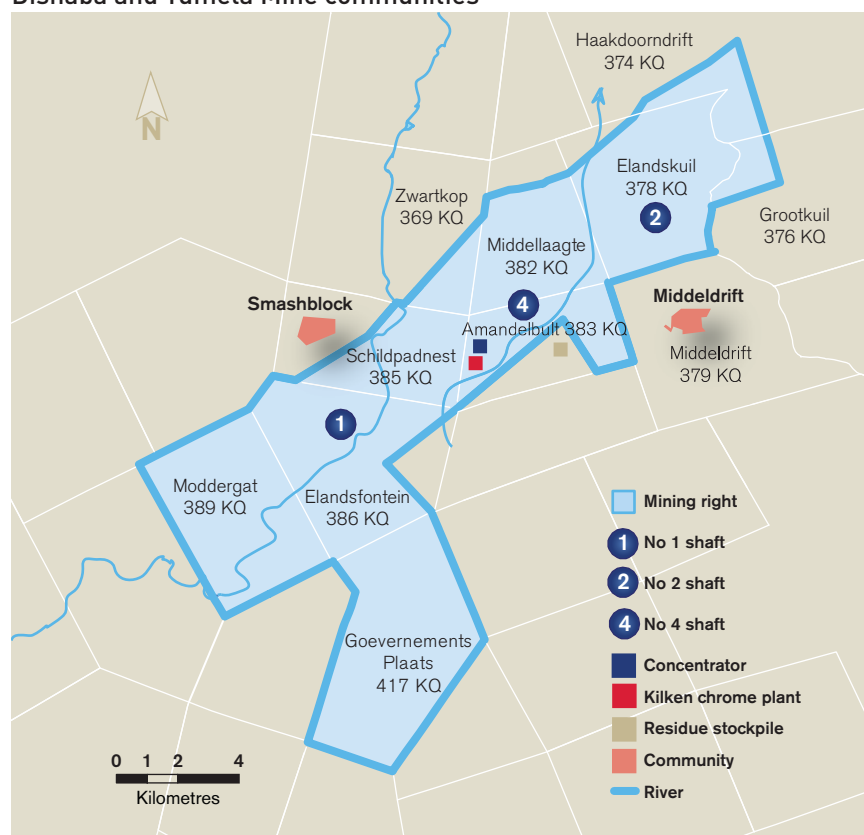
Rustenburg mining area communities



stakeholders and their perspectives. In order to satisfy its own needs and address stakeholder issues, the Company required that the new strategy answer the following questions:

- What should we achieve with our engagement? The answers to this question are formulated in a set of strategic goals and objectives.
- How will we organise and govern key strategic resources to enable delivery? This is addressed in the configuration of appropriate policies, procedures, process and tools.

Dishaba and Tumela Mine communities



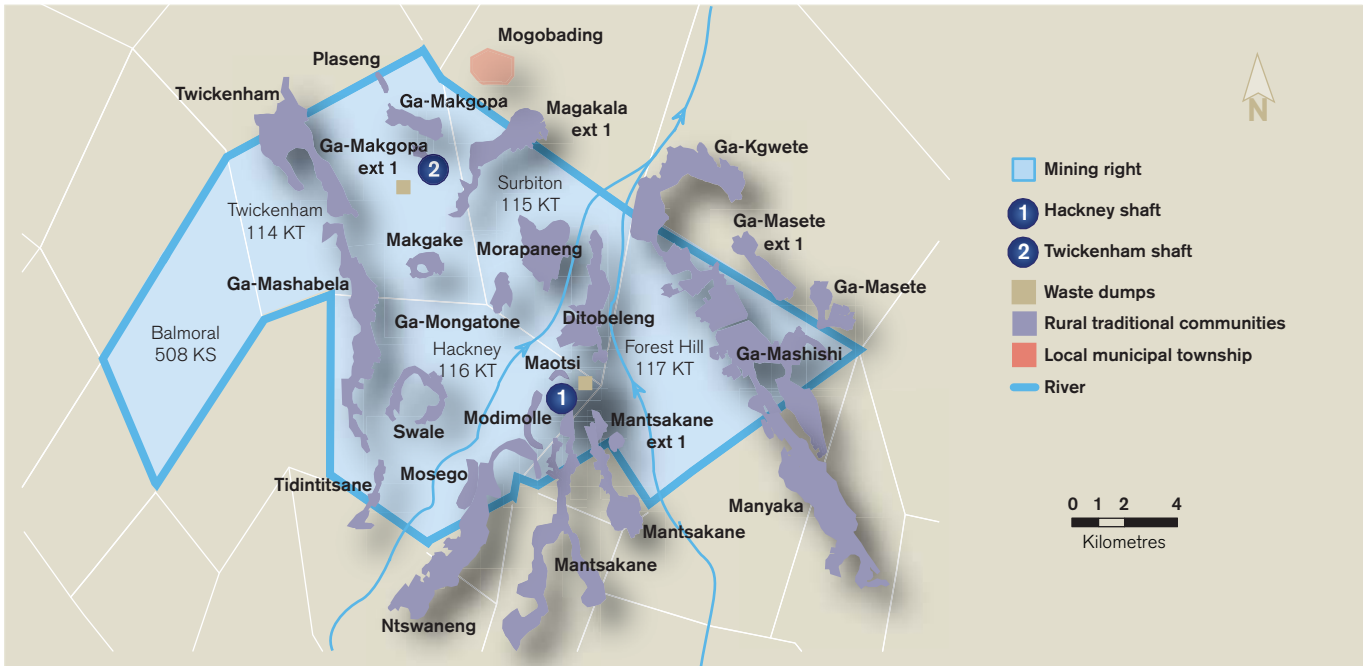
Stakeholders and their perspectives

Material stakeholders were defined as stakeholders impacted significantly by our operations. A comprehensive mapping exercise of Anglo Platinum Limited's stakeholders was conducted as the first component of developing the new strategy. Following the mapping exercise, stakeholders' material concerns were derived based on perception rather than empirical research. Twenty-eight such concerns are listed in the table on page 52. Each of these concerns poses a degree of risk to the Company. The list excludes issues pertaining to the PGM market and also the financial market (or investment community) and thus focuses on the social, political, labour and economic environments. Of course, stakeholders' interests in the Company are dynamic and subject to change and this will impact the list of issues over time. This requires Anglo Platinum Limited to maintain its relationships in such a way that the issues under consideration are current. Stakeholder engagement is critical in bridging actual and perceived gaps, and in facilitating a balanced assessment of the Company.

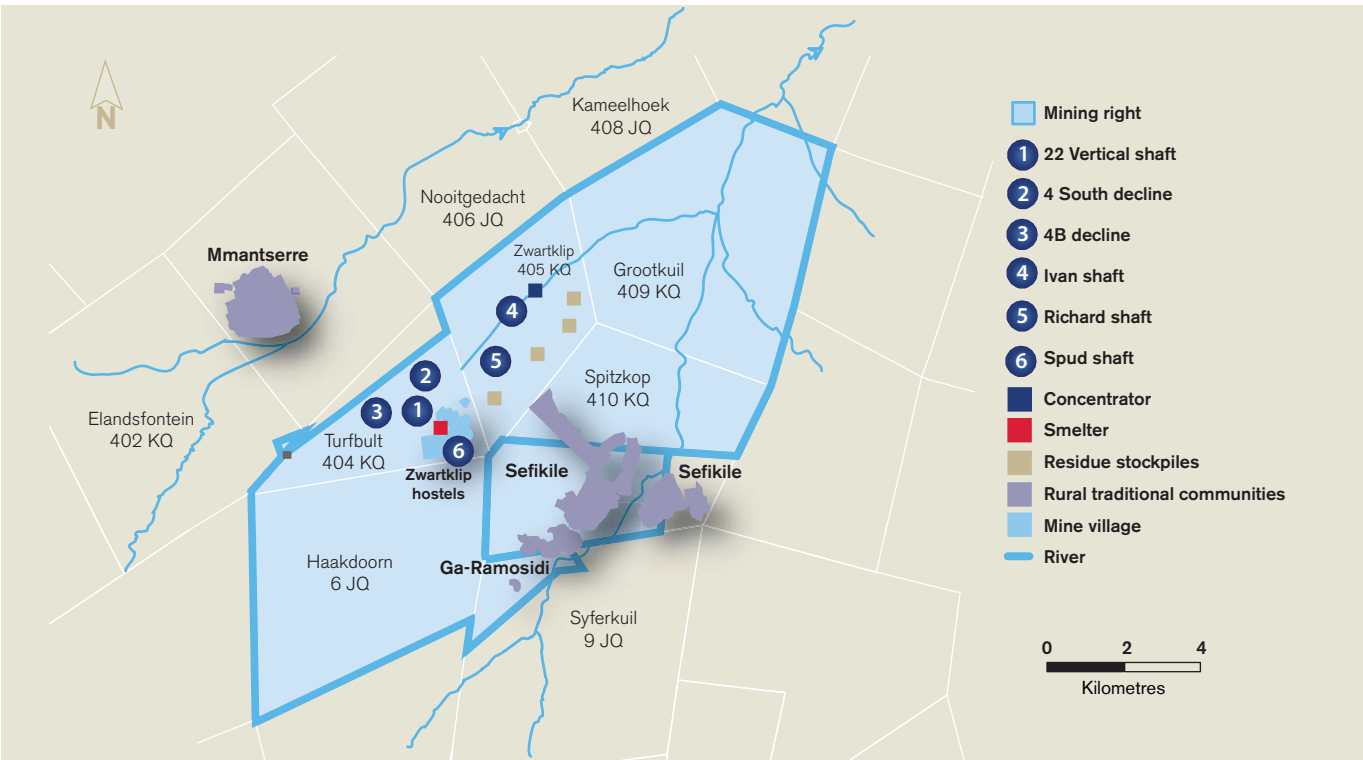
The high-level issues listed in the table were used as a basis from which to develop the new engagement strategy.

MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Twickenham Mine communities



Union Mine communities



	Operation pertains to
<p>Magobading relocated community</p> <p>The residents of Magobading have raised the following concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of grazing land • Houses affected by termites • Enviroloo toilets that are full and now pose a health risk <p>These issues are on the radar of the international media through pressure NGOs such as the Benchmarks Foundation. Mine management maintains that the houses are privately owned, with full title deeds in the possession of the occupants, and that the correct process was adhered to before, during and after relocation. However, a commitment has been made to provide basic home maintenance training for the community so that they are in a better position to address their home-maintenance problems.</p> <p>In addition, a service provider has been appointed to assist the communities in cleaning the toilets.</p>	Twickenham Mine
<p>Baphalane-ba-Mantserre opposition to Anglo Platinum mining rights</p> <p>The Baphalane-ba-Mantserre lodged an objection to the Department of Mineral Resources regarding the company's application, in June 2010, for additional mining rights in respect of chrome. Their objection was based on several issues that the community was not happy with, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lease agreement which they claim does not benefit the community. • That as landowners they should be given opportunity to participate in the ownership of the mine. • Economic participation in the chrome recovery plant. <p>It has been clarified through the correct channels that the lease agreement is legal and binding and that there are formal processes that should be followed to amend it.</p> <p>The company, through its CED Department, is engaging the members of the Community Trust to resolve these issues. The members of the Trust form part of the community engagement structures that have been established at the operation to engage with the community and deal with the issues raised.</p> <p>Several projects have since been finalised in the community as part of the mines' contribution to local development and more initiatives will be implemented in 2011. In addition the mines will assist the community to develop a comprehensive development master plan that will guide initiatives in the area.</p>	Tumela and Dishaba mines
<p>Sekuruwe grave relocation</p> <p>The Sekuruwe grave relocation has been a major issue in Mogalakwena since 2009. It was alleged that the funeral services company that was subcontracted to relocate the graves dug up remains that were more than 600 years old. Anglo Platinum Limited commissioned an extensive review of the process and remedial work on all the graves has been completed.</p> <p>A ritual cleansing ceremony was supposed to be held in 2010 but did not take place owing to unresolved issues with the communities around Mogalakwena Mine. The company believes that this ceremony is needed to heal this community and hopes that it can take place in 2011. The resolution of these issues have been referred to the ministerial task team that was formed and is led by the Department of Mineral Resources.</p>	Mogalakwena Mine
<p>Remaining households which have not relocated</p> <p>Sixty-two households at Motlhotlo Village near Mogalakwena Mine are yet to relocate. A meeting was held with representatives of the Government facilitated task team and Anglo Platinum Limited in September to discuss options with regards to encouraging these families to relocate. However, the affected households insist that the Minister of Mineral Resources return to resolve the matter. There is also a process under way to engage Richard Spoor, the legal representative of the community members who are refusing to relocate, to find a solution to the impasse.</p>	Mogalakwena Mine
<p>Dispute resolution process with affected communities</p> <p>All the communities near Mogalakwena Mine who were affected by the mining operation were given the opportunity to raise issues with the Government-facilitated task team, which is in the process of devising plans to address the issues.</p>	Mogalakwena Mine

MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Engagement approach

The Company's engagement approach is directed by a policy framework comprising three levels; global standards; Anglo American policies and Anglo Platinum Limited policies.

These policies inform and direct the engagement activities of a range of functions within the Company, encompassing the chief executive officer; capital projects; marketing; corporate affairs; finance; human resources; managed operations; joint ventures (JVs); processing; and legal functions. They also include grievance mechanism processes.

During the development of the new strategy it was evident that engagement activities need to be based on a coherent strategy and that Company personnel should be engaging with stakeholders through consistent messages. The complexity of engagement is illustrated by the matrix on page 53, which shows Anglo Platinum Limited's functions and the stakeholders the Company interacts with.

This matrix is regarded as a good indicator of multiple interfaces that can lead to inconsistency and misalignment in engagement activities.

Material concerns impacting relationship health and/or company reputation

Issue	Issue category
Quality of Anglo Platinum Limited's engagement compromised by compliance mentality	Engagement tone and style
A lack of control mutuality (the ability of both parties to exercise influence over the process and outcomes of engagement) in relationships	
The use of beneficiation to unlock more value from mining	Government priorities
The impact of local economic development (LED)	
Protecting and advancing the interests of rural South Africans	
Opportunity in housing	
Poor performance in preferential procurement from local suppliers	
Employment equity status of Anglo Platinum Limited	
Local elections and social activism	Poor reputation and the risk of social activism
Global NGO interest in the Eastern Limb	
Overemphasis of the Motlhotlo relocation	
Communities impeding expansion	
Instability of traditional authority structures	
Anglo Platinum Limited's positioning at provincial level	
Responsiveness to host community issues (this entails what the Company does, and not only what it says about issues)	
Anglo Platinum Limited acting as a quasi municipality in 'new' villages	
Outstanding land leases and ambiguous roles	Regulatory risk
Outstanding water licences	
Employee-management trust	Employment matters
Employee safety and wellness	
Risks posed by engaging contractors	Third-party engagement risk
Perception of the Chamber of Mines by the Department of Mineral Resources	
Social risk incurred by the joint-venture partners managing or controlling operations	
Engagement with Anglo American plc	
Water	Environmental issues
Innovation in waste management	
Climate change and carbon footprint	

A gap analysis was done to determine any misalignment in the later part of 2010 and this was based on the following guidelines:

- The AA 1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standards.
- Volumes 1 and 2 of the United Nations Environment Programme's Stakeholder Engagement Manual.
- Anglo American plc's Socio-Economic Assessment Toolbox (SEAT) – second edition.
- The International Finance Corporation's Stakeholder Engagement: Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets
- The King III Report and Code on Corporate Governance for South Africa.

Results showed a number of weaknesses, the following being the most noteworthy:

- Lack of role clarity. Alignment in engagement between the corporate office and operations is inconsistent.
- Managing functional interdependencies. The dynamic interdependency between various Anglo Platinum Limited stakeholder interfaces requires the sharing of information, integration and joint decision-making between different functional teams within the Company. Integrating efforts in solving stakeholders' material concerns does not come naturally, and is not currently enabled by processes or embedded current practice.
- Lack of uniformity of engagement practice. Stakeholder engagement is often the result of personal attributes and levels of confidence, rather than of contracted responsibilities. There are great variances in approaches and execution, underscoring the need for standardisation.
- Lack of disciplined planning. Stakeholder engagement is often reactive rather than methodical.

Based on the findings of the gap analysis, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement management system is in the process of being developed, which includes a grievance mechanism procedure.

	Corporate affairs	The environment	Human resources	Investor relations	Legal	Supply chain	Community	Mining JVs	Projects and engineering	Mining: GMs	Process: GMs	Contractors	JV partners	Anglo American plc
Neighbouring communities: projects and new developments	X	X	X						X	X		X	X	
Neighbouring communities: established operations	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	
Community small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs)	X					X							X	
Development partners	X	X	X			X				X			X	
Civil society structures (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs)	X	X	X		X								X	
Government (national, provincial, local)	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Parliament	X													X
Investment community				X									X	X
Business associations	X									X	X			X
Industry associations/peers	X						X	X	X	X	X			X
Interest groups/activists	X	X			X								X	
Suppliers/contractors/state-owned enterprises					X	X							X	X
Customers							X							
Employees	X		X									X	X	
Unions			X									X	X	
Banking institutions			X			X								
Media	X												X	X

ENSURING THAT COMMUNITIES BENEFIT

One of the key objectives of the Mining Charter is to promote the social and economic welfare of mining communities in neighbouring mines and in the labour-sending areas. Of particular relevance to Anglo Platinum Limited's community engagement and development function is development through cooperation in the formulation of integrated development plans for these communities. This includes the support in the provision of infrastructure, training and skills development, enterprise development and preferential procurement. The Company is guided in its approach to development, specifically in what it supports, by the aforementioned plans, and by complementary stakeholder engagement to focus this support. Funding for development is committed to in the Social and Labour Plans (SLPs) of the various operations and is augmented through additional funding for projects not specified in the SLPs.

Key issues

A multi-phased study was commissioned by Anglo Platinum Limited into the effective allocation of resources for community development and also the actual benefit accruing to local people. Benefits were categorised as follows:

- **Employment:** This generates income for employees and their families, and economic multipliers in the local economies where these households spend their money.
- **Employment benefits:** In poor communities, employment benefits such as health care and housing support are often as sought after as the jobs themselves.
- **Royalties and rent:** Anglo Platinum Limited pays royalties and rent to the owners of surface and mineral rights. Where these rights are vested in local communities, the benefits flow is direct.
- **Taxes:** Anglo Platinum Limited and its employees contribute to national and local tax revenue in a variety of ways (company tax, employee income tax, local rates and taxes, value added tax (VAT)). The benefit to communities is indirect.
- **Black economic empowerment (BEE).**
- **Asset ownership:** Anglo Platinum Limited has undertaken a number of empowerment deals based on equity ownership. These equity ownership models involve one or several assets, including mines and processing facilities. Benefits are delivered through share value and dividends.
- **Business process ownership:** In this context, businesses in communities are given the right to own or co-own mine-related business processes, such as transport.
- **Preferential procurement:** Anglo Platinum Limited practises preferential procurement in local communities, in compliance with broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) requirements.
- **Local economic development:** Local economic development (LED) projects are undertaken under the umbrella of the mines' social and labour plans (SLPs). These SLPs require LED in host and labour-sending communities. Local infrastructure development is a strong focus of these programmes, and their impacts are often direct.
- **Community social investment (CSI):** Anglo Platinum Limited has CSI programmes at all sites. Phase 1 of the study revealed that, in addition to raising similar issues with regard to stakeholder engagement as discussed previously, these benefit streams are managed in silos, thereby limiting the potential for cumulative benefits and ultimately for sustainable development. Against this background there is a strong case for Anglo Platinum Limited to consider an integrated benefits approach, thereby optimising community investments and realising the full impact of a broad-based approach.

This integrated benefits model manages all of these initiatives in a manner designed to maximise benefits under a single structure that allows for:

- the early identification of bottlenecks;
- the effective allocation of both monetary and human resources; and
- an effective feedback mechanism that allows performance to be tracked.

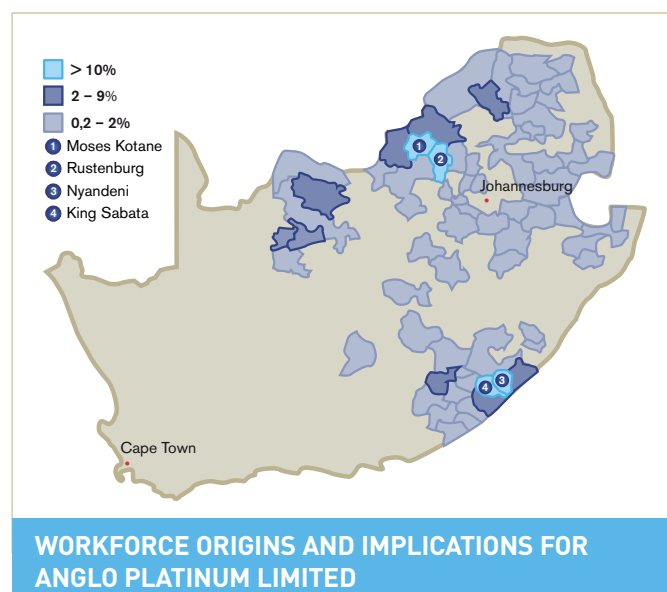
From a community development point of view, Anglo Platinum Limited currently follows an inclusive zone (radius) approach of 50 km from its operations for the identification of beneficiaries. The implementation of this approach does vary from operation to operation. This is to aid in the practical implementation of projects and benefits, because of differing socio-economic environments or simply because of varying interpretations between operations.

The approach is an aggregation of other methods and aims to cover a) the majority of communities who supply inputs to the mine, b) communities who are in possession of legal rights, and c) communities suffering negative impacts from the mine, within a single measure.

However, this approach may not always be the correct one and its rigid application may limit the value gained from the Company's developmental programmes. Anglo Platinum Limited will be re-examining the benefits derived from this definition in terms of its host communities and its associated developmental interventions, and, given the impetus derived from the new stakeholder engagement charter and strategy, will be looking to customise its approach for each operation.

An innovative multibillion rand economic empowerment transaction has been designed to promote long-term sustainable development in host communities and key labour-sending areas that are not currently benefiting from the Company's extensive black economic empowerment (BEE) programmes. This groundbreaking initiative heralds a new approach that emphasises broad-based black economic empowerment and engagement with communities.

The Company has been exploring innovative ways of enhancing and optimising the benefits that accrue to host communities. This transaction is an important element of this work and a catalyst to its full realisation. The exact terms and final structure of the transaction will be determined following an extensive community engagement process, with the objective of jointly exploring the development aspirations of our host communities and reaching a collective agreement. The ultimate ambition of the Company is to make a meaningful and sustainable contribution to the ability of those communities to thrive well beyond the life of our mining operations.



Research sought to determine the geographic location of the communities of origin of employees at the level of local municipality and village as well as the location of dependants. The geographic data, provided at local, district municipal and provincial level, will be used to guide the Company's planning for the conceptualisation and implementation of development projects as well as anti-

retroviral therapy, on an affordable and sustainable basis within the specific villages that constitute the communities of origin.

In addition to providing geographic data on labour-sending areas, the focus of the research was on examining existing local government and other documentation on development priorities in areas that employees consider to be their main homes and to cross-check this information against the Company's perceptions regarding priority areas for development. The research process also focused on collecting information from employees on their retirement, particularly in terms of what income-generating or other activities employees plan to undertake on retirement to ensure a sustainable livelihood or a sense of fulfilment.

The results indicate that development initiatives would need to be intensively focused on the employees' other homes as the majority of dependants live there.

Some district municipalities, like OR Tambo in the Eastern Cape and John Taolo Gaetsewe in the Northern Cape are sparsely populated and there are large distances between different communities. This is a challenge for the Company as the decision regarding the communities in which to implement the development programmes to benefit the greatest possible number of people is thus a more complicated one to make. We will partner with specialist development organisations from which the majority of employees originate, to identify the best areas for intervention in local municipalities.

ACCESS TO AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES – ENVIRONMENT

What does this cover?

- Energy security, energy efficiency and climate change issues
- Access to water resources, water use and efficiency improvements
- Access to land and surface rights

Why is it important?

- Our ability to mine has previously been curtailed – by the 2008 energy crises, when South Africa ran short of electricity. This impacted on PGM output. South Africa's electricity supply position remains tenuous
- Climate-change policy and its effect on taxes has the potential to have a major impact on the Company's cost structure
- Water is a key resource for the mining and processing of PGMs. Without it, we would be unable to produce any metals
- Land is needed to access the PGM ore and for infrastructure

What do our stakeholders expect us to do?

- Consider climate impacts in our business decisions. Operate energy efficiently, reducing our carbon footprint per unit of production. Plan to reduce net emissions, even as our output grows
- Respect the needs of other water users. Plan and operate to minimise the mines' water demands. Operate to the highest standard of care in relation to tailings and effluents
- Mining makes land sterile until such time as it is rehabilitated and reclaimed. This impact should be minimised and our mining footprint kept as small as possible

What are we doing?

- We have set energy efficiency targets and have plans in place to meet these targets. We are working with the Government to assist in ensuring energy security, so as to guarantee that production is not disrupted
- We have set water efficiency targets and have plans in place to meet these. Our water strategy has addressed long-term access to water sources and mandates us to minimise impacts from water discharges
- We have a climate-change strategy and are engaging with the Government on proposed carbon taxes

ENVIRONMENT – ACCESS TO AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

ENERGY

Overview

South Africa's energy sector is critical to the economy as the country relies heavily on its large scale, energy-intensive mining industry. South Africa has only small deposits of natural gas and uses its large coal resources for most of its energy needs. As a result, carbon emission and intensity levels are relatively high.

To address the electricity-supply risk issues that manifested in the power interruptions during 2008, South Africa's electricity utility, Eskom, responded with several programmes. On the supply side it is addressing the issue with an aggressive new-build programme to add generation capacity to the grid. On the demand side it is actively pursuing a more aggressive demand-side-management (DSM) programme, with more funding allocated to enhance electricity savings, thereby creating a virtual power station through savings. However, if these interventions are not implemented rapidly, the result may be short-term to medium-term electricity supply shortfalls that may result in power supply interruptions. Eskom has also

been granted a 25% year-on-year electricity price increase for three years from 2010 to 2012 by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), which will contribute to cost increases in all markets.

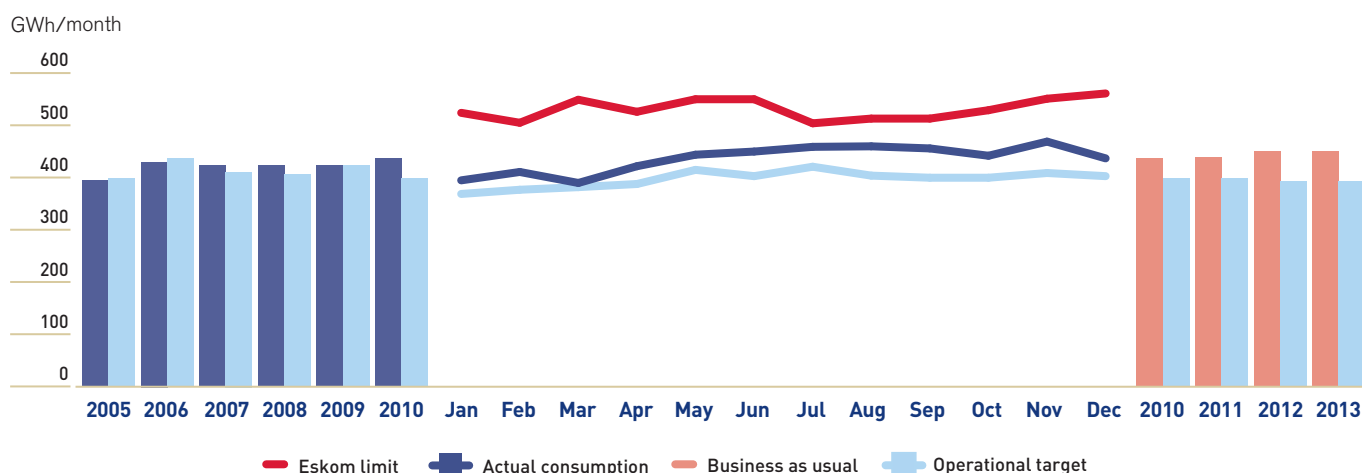
Carbon taxation in one form or another is being actively planned. A carbon tax on Anglo Platinum Limited could have a negative effect on its operating margins, but should an energy efficiency savings tax incentive regime be introduced, then Anglo Platinum Limited could be in a position to benefit from this tax relief.

Energy consumption modelling and targets

The energy-consumption modelling and target-setting exercise that commenced in 2009 was developed further during 2010, with inclusion of the reporting function into the SHE database. A principle decision was taken to use a single reporting platform to minimise the potential for the conflicting reporting and interpretation of important business drivers. This system is in the process of further enhancement through integration with the Central Electricity Management Support System (CEMMS), reported as a case study on page 58. Anglo American has also embarked on a programme of measuring, monitoring, reporting and target-setting (MMRT), which is a protocol for emissions management. Owing to an almost linear one-to-one relationship of energy consumed to greenhouse gas emissions, this programme will result in energy targets being set up to 2025. The current South African target is a 34% reduction against a business as usual (BAU) baseline by 2020 (42% by 2025). This is in addition to the targets of 10% reduction in CO₂ emissions and 15% reduction in energy consumption that Anglo Platinum Limited previously committed to for 2014, with 2004 being the baseline year. Pilot MMRT projects to establish the roll-out potential of the project were done at Union Mine and Polokwane Smelter during 2010. MMRT will be rolled out to all of Anglo Platinum Limited's operations during 2011, thus quantifying energy-savings targets towards achieving the 2025 emissions targets.

The graph below depicts operational electricity targets and actual consumption data for all managed operations at Anglo Platinum Limited. The red line on the graph indicates a limit based on Eskom-allocated electricity to Anglo Platinum Limited, which is calculated at 90% of the power conservation programme (PCP) baseline electricity consumed in the period from October 2006 to September 2007, with new electricity allocations added in by Eskom. It is worth noting that Anglo Platinum Limited is consistently operating below this value.

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION



MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES



CENTRAL ELECTRICITY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM

Following the electricity provision crisis that began in January 2008, the South African electricity-generating public utility, Eskom, proposed an Energy Conservation Scheme (ECS) as part of its Power Conservation Programme (PCP). This draft proposal referred to the introduction of a ceiling value for electricity that would limit industrial customers to 90% of their baseline allocation (calculated as the electricity they had used in the period from October 2006 to September 2007). Exceeding this allocation would result in tariff penalties on a sliding scale. While rules for the ECS have not been finalised, it is expected that the scheme and the PCP will be implemented in the near future.

When faced with the task of calculating its baseline allocation, Anglo Platinum Limited discovered that it was dependent mostly on information supplied by Eskom and available only once a month, in the month-end account produced by the utility. Other

Dawie Pieterse and Willem Niemann downloading information from CEMMS.

than from the figures in that account, the Company had no way of predicting and managing its energy consumption.

To acquire better control over its use of electrical energy, Anglo Platinum Limited then took the decision to install a system that would enable it to predict and trend its electricity supply; and that would allow its mining operations to manage consumption by improving electrical energy intensities through real-time monitoring and also through timely corrective or enhancement measures. A rigorous process was put in place to gather the necessary information and to determine the correct specifications for a scheme that could meet these needs, after which an order was placed with Schneider Electric. The system involved the installation of about 500 high-technology energy meters to gather consumption data at intake sub-station level across all operations. These were connected to local servers, which in turn were linked to a central server.

Commissioned in early 2010, the system has proved to be invaluable in analysing electricity supply and usage, and in managing electricity consumption across our operations. Although its main aims are to monitor consumption against agreed energy allocation and to manage demand, it will also be used to perform bill verification and power factor correction.

Since the system was installed, our electricity consumption has decreased to levels lower than those for baseline allocation. This remarkable achievement can only be attributed to the system's ability to provide active, constant feedback to the various Anglo Platinum Limited operations regarding their energy use.

The reason for the exceedance of the operational target since April 2010 is that the Mogalakwena Mine target was set from the historical data from 2009, which did not include the figures for the Mogalakwena North concentrator as it was not operational.

Overall energy efficiency performance

If the over-all energy efficiency performance of the Company is calculated by dividing the total energy consumption of the managed operations by the total refined ounces of precious metals produced through Precious Metals Refiners it is noted that the 2010 intensity decreased, compared to that of 2009, by 4% to 5.18 GJ/oz.

The overall energy efficiency of 5.18 GJ/oz is strongly influenced by the fact that a portion of the total precious metal production is derived from concentrate from non-managed operations. The energy consumed for the production of concentrate from our non-managed operations and other suppliers of concentrate is not considered in the efficiency calculation.

To provide a realistic representation of energy efficiency for mining and concentrators, the overall energy-efficiency is calculated for mining in terms of tonnes broken and mined and for concentrators in terms of tonnes milled.

From the energy intensity graph, it can be seen that the intensity for 2009 was particularly high. This was mostly the result of the double handling of the tonnes mined at Mogalakwena North before the concentrator was commissioned. It is expected that the mining energy intensity will increase marginally year on year. This is based on a decrease in ore grade (compounded by the change from Merensky ore to UG2, which has a lower grade), and the fact that the mines are getting deeper, requiring further hauling, as well as cooling due to increasing rock temperatures. The increase from 0,083 GJ/tonnes mined in 2008 to 0,091 GJ/tonnes mined in 2010 is expected, the challenge being to minimise this increase with improved energy efficiency.

The variances in the electrical intensity in the concentrators are due to the effect of mass-pull versus recovery – the higher the mass-pull, the higher the PGM recovery, but also the higher the tonnages that have to be smelted in the smelter (with its associated energy penalty). The aim is thus to have the lowest possible mass-pull, with the highest possible PGM recovery. This inevitably results in small variations in the energy intensity, which are secondary in importance to PGM recovery.

Energy footprint

The diagram on page 60 illustrates the total 2010 energy footprint for our managed operations. Total energy consumption, in absolute terms, increased by 1.9% from 23.7 PJ in 2009 to 24.2 PJ in 2010. If the BRPM and Lebowa Platinum Mine are excluded from the 2009 figures, then the year-on-year increase is 9%. The concentrators reported an increase in energy use of 18% compared with the previous year's, while mining, smelting and refining energy use decreased marginally, by 3%. However, mining operations remain the largest user of energy, followed by concentrating and smelting. 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 the crushing milling, flotation and tailings operations.

The total direct energy consumption for our managed operations increased by 9%, from 5.2 PJ in 2009 to 5.6 PJ in 2010. This is mainly the consequence of a shift from conventional to mechanised mining. Direct consumption by primary energy sources includes coal, petrol, diesel, paraffin, light fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gas. These direct energy sources account for 23% of the Group's total energy use.

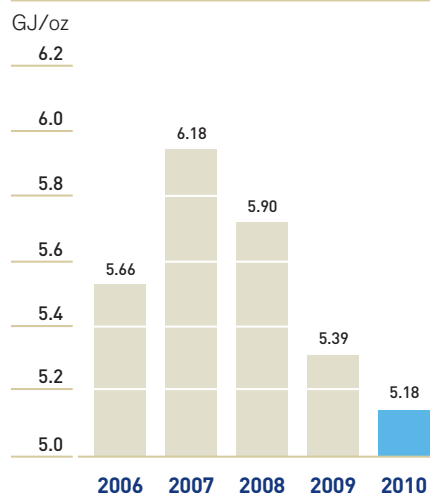
The total indirect energy consumption for our managed operations increased marginally (by 0.03%) from 18.550 PJ in 2009 to 18.56 PJ in 2010. If the BRPM and Lebowa Platinum Mine are excluded from the 2009 figures, then the year-on-year increase is 8.5%. The sole source of indirect energy consumption by primary source comes from the electricity supplied by Eskom and consisted of 77% of the total energy consumed by the Group.

Usage of renewable energy

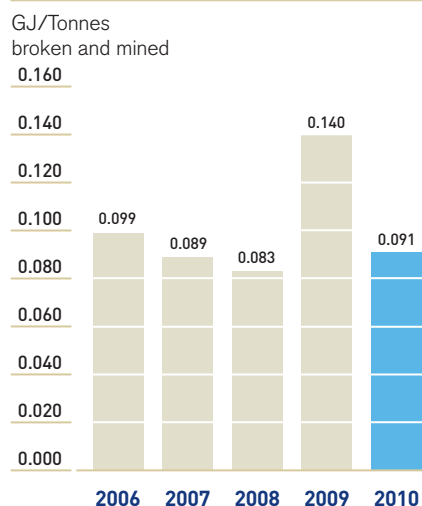
Heat pumps, being classified as a renewable energy source, are in the process of being installed in all mine change houses, thus replacing the conventional boilers. They are also being considered as the preferred technology for replacing all geysers in our Company-owned housing (instead of solar water-heaters, which have a high cost and a limited load factor, being dependent on the sun).

With the deregulation of power generation plants allowing the establishment of independent power producers (IPPs) and also various Government incentives on renewable energy, Anglo Platinum Limited is investigating, among other things, several proposals from such potential IPPs. This includes a 20 MW photo-voltaic plant, a 15 MW biomass plant, and several wind-generation options.

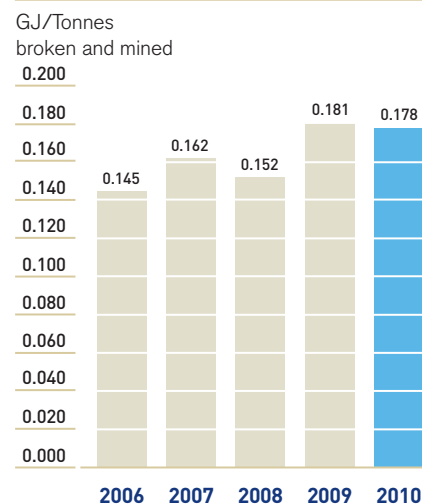
ENERGY INTENSITY – BASED ON TOTAL REFINED PGMs AND GOLD



OVERALL ENERGY INTENSITY FOR THE MINES



OVERALL ENERGY INTENSITY FOR CONCENTRATORS



MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

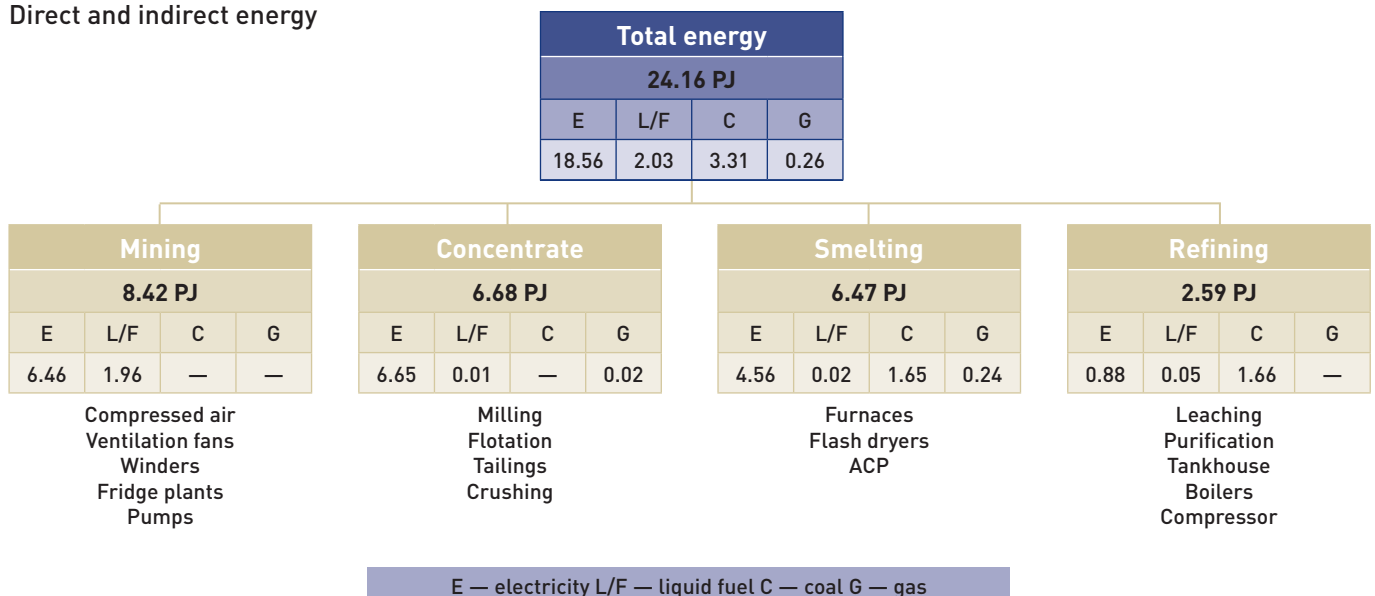
Energy-efficiency projects

While Eskom's Power Conservation Programme (PCP) was not implemented during 2010, mostly as a consequence of spare generation capacity as a result of the world-wide economic recession that caused a concurrent slowdown in the South African economy, it is anticipated that electricity shortages will occur during 2011, and that PCP could be implemented during the year. This will impose very punitive electricity tariffs for users who exceed allocated electricity limits, and our CEMMS system will be actively used to manage this. To further enhance energy efficiency, many projects are in the process of being implemented:

- Heat pumps were installed at all the mining change houses at the Rustenburg and the Amandelbult mines. These use ambient heat to heat the water used for showering, in the place of conventional resistive elements in the boilers.
- The same heat pump technology was investigated during 2010 for implementation at the whole Union Mine complex. This project involves the replacement of the geysers at all the industrial change houses, as well as in the staff housing in the Union village. A proposal was submitted to Eskom as a demand site management (DSM) project at the end of 2010, and will proceed to implementation during 2011.
- The energy-efficiency projects for the optimisation of air networks (OAN) initiative that commenced at the Rustenburg, BRPM, Amandelbult and Modikwa mines during 2010 are ongoing, and measurement and verification (M&V) are to take place during 2011.
- The projects started during 2010 on the installation of controllable inlet guide vanes on the main ventilation fans at Amandelbult and Rustenburg were submitted as an Eskom DSM funding project at the end of 2010. When approved, the funds will be used to install an active control system that allows the fans to be throttled to match the ventilation demand, with concurrent electricity saving as described in the case study on page 61. Further electricity saving is being achieved at Amandelbult and Rustenburg by the installation of controllable inlet guide vanes for the main ventilation fans.
- Anglo Platinum Limited is still evaluating a number of energy-efficiency projects for clean development mechanism (CDM) opportunities, for example electric drilling, solar water heating at housing developments and various compressor-efficiency and pumping projects. One possible CDM project, which was at the project review stage at the end of 2010, is the installation of a thermal co-generation heat recovery process on a high-pressure cooling system. The project involves using the hot water from the converters at the Waterval Smelter plant and bypassing the current fin fan coolers, using an organic Rankin cycle plant from Ormat to generate an estimated 4 MW of electricity.

ENERGY FOOTPRINT

Direct and indirect energy





OPTIMISING UNDERGROUND VENTILATION TO REDUCE ENERGY USE

Ventilation systems in mining lend themselves to savings in electrical energy.

Traditionally, the main ventilation fans used in underground mines have been set to specifications that match the mine's system resistance for the mine's planned economic life. In essence, this has meant that ventilation fans have been oversized for the job until such time as the mine reached its ultimate depth.

During 2009 Anglo Platinum Limited initiated an internally funded project aimed at optimising the main surface ventilation fans. This is achieved by throttling the fan inlet guide vanes during times when less air is required. The programme was extended during 2010, with the electricity supply utility, Eskom, refunding the project cost of R22 million in exchange for a guaranteed energy savings of 6.8 MW during the evening peak demand period.

Liam Clelland from Siphumelele Mine performing an inspection of the vanes on a vent fan.

A decision was then taken to invest the Eskom refund into a ventilation-on-demand system. Essentially an active control system capable of ensuring that the deepest stope in the mine receives just the required amount of air, ventilation on demand uses in-stope measurements to throttle the fan guide vanes and thus prevent over-ventilation. The required Eskom measurement and verification process to establish the energy baseline was carried out towards the end of 2010. Re-measurements will be undertaken once the system is implemented, to determine the actual energy saving.

In order to maximise the efficiencies of the proposed new in-mine ventilation system, Anglo Platinum Limited carried out extensive tests during 2010, both with composite axial-flow booster fans and with development-end and in-stope jet fans. A local company was commissioned to develop the fans, which are made of exotic composite materials, including Kevlar, carbon fibre and glass fibres.

The fans are on average 30% more energy-efficient than their old steel counterparts, with power requirement reductions of 10 kW–15 kW on a 45 kW fan not being uncommon. The size of the saving is dependent on the fan's application and on the associated system resistance it has to overcome. (As is to be expected, this will diminish as the mine gets closer to the end of its life.)

A number of the new fans were tested at Union Mine in 2010. A replacement programme will be undertaken in 2011, to aggregate the savings made possible by this exciting new technology.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Overview

The Company's Board is ultimately responsible for, among other things, sustainable development performance (which includes climate change response) and strategy. The Board's Safety & Sustainable Development (S&SD) Committee reviews the necessary framework, policies and guidelines for S&SD management and also ensures their implementation. The committee also monitors Group compliance with the relevant legislation and evaluates material sustainable development impacts in light of the precautionary principle, advising the Board accordingly. Anglo Platinum Limited annually evaluates the opportunities that sustainable development-related aspects, which include climate change issues, present to the Company via its strategy formulation and review processes.

We do not have our own climate change policy but instead are guided by Anglo American plc's policy on the issue. A climate change strategy was agreed by Anglo American's Executive Committee in June 2010 and the supporting climate change policy was approved in September. The Anglo American approach has a strong focus on short-term performance improvement, which in turn prepares us for future policy developments.

MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

The climate change risks considered applicable to us relate to the following:

- Firstly, a rise in the cost of doing business owing to increases in energy costs and the anticipated, widespread introduction of carbon taxation. South Africa, for example, already faces energy price increases of 25% year-on-year until 2012, and it is anticipated that prices will continue to rise significantly in all markets. Carbon taxation is in the process of being actively planned. A carbon tax on Anglo Platinum Limited would have a negative effect on its operating margins. At R100/tCO₂, a carbon tax would have cost the Company R561 million in 2010.
- Secondly, there is risk to our markets. The 2009 Copenhagen climate change conference was inconclusive, and the current responses to climate change by both governments and markets are confused. South Africa announced a target of 34% reduction against a BAU baseline by 2020 (42% by 2025). This was done on the basis of international financial support for a national clean technology fund. We expect that most supply chains will be actively involved in reducing their carbon footprint. We also need to be able to respond to opportunities that could arise from, for example, the use of platinum catalysts in new carbon-reduction technologies.
- A third risk relates to the physical impacts that climate change might produce. Some areas in which we operate may be prone to a higher incidence of flooding (eg Amandelbult). Others could suffer drought (the Eastern Limb operations). In either case, production could be affected and potentially also the communities in which we operate.

We are a signatory to the Energy Efficiency Accord of the Department of Mineral Resources and we have committed to a 10% reduction in CO₂ emissions and a 15% reduction in energy consumption by 2014, with 2004 being the 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 should emit less greenhouse gas per ounce produced.

The Anglo American climate change strategy covers the next ten years, and aims to achieve the maximum economically sustainable energy and carbon savings in our business and in the use of our products. It covers carbon/energy performance management, standards and targets.

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

Greenhouse gas emissions

We quantified our greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in 2010 in accordance with ISO 14064-1 in order 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 were calculated for all managed operations. In accordance with international protocols all greenhouse gas emissions are reported as tonnes CO₂ equivalent. Any changes in the inventory boundary, methods, data and any other factors affecting emission estimates, are transparently documented and justified. The carbon footprint by source is indicated in the energy footprint diagram on page 63.

The following emissions were considered:

- The direct GHG emissions, such as the emissions from the combustion of diesel, petrol, coal, LPG, paraffin and light fuel oils.
- The energy indirect GHG emissions relate to the emissions associated with the production and distribution of electricity from the national grid, which in South Africa is coal based.

Direct emissions

CO₂ emissions generated internally from processes and fossil fuel use increased by 7%, from 427 kt in 2009 to 457 kt in 2010. Coal usage decreased by 2%, while the increase of 31% in fuel usage in 2010 is attributed to the increase in direct emissions.

Direct CO₂ emissions generated internally per refined ounce of precious metal from managed operations increased by 1% to 98 kg in 2010.

Indirect emissions

Indirect CO₂ emissions resulting from imported electricity from the national grid increased by a marginal 0.03%, from 5.152 Mt in 2009 to 5.154 Mt in 2010. Absolute electricity use also increased by 0.03%, which explains the small increase in indirect CO₂ emissions in 2010.

Indirect CO₂ emissions from imported electricity per refined ounce of precious metal from managed operations decreased by 6% to 1,106 kg in 2010.

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 and alternate sources. An example of such a source is post-consumer water (in this instance treated sewage effluent), which is secured for use in our processing operations to alleviate stresses on the potable water supply.

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

CO₂ EMISSIONS BY ENERGY SOURCE

Direct and indirect

CO ₂																
5,611 kt																
E				L/F				C				G				
5,154				142				300				15				
Mining				Concentrate				Smelting				Refining				
1,931 kt				1,850 kt				1,432 kt				398 kt				
E				E				E				E				
L/F				L/F				L/F				L/F				
C				C				C				C				
G				G				G				G				
1,793				1,849				1,267				245				
138				0				1				3				
0				0				150				150				
0				1				14				0				

E — electricity L/F — liquid fuel C — coal G — gas

Water strategy

Our aim as a responsible water steward is to maximise the value from water resources while seeking to avoid long-term net harm where we operate.

Water is a fundamental resource for our operations. We recognise that we act within a broader strategic water resource framework than the immediate needs of our operations (see details in the case study on page 65).

Water supply strategy

Given South Africa's aridity, it is incumbent upon us to manage our water consumption, secure water for operations, limit our impact on water sources and ensure that we do not adversely impact the availability of water to other legitimate users.

Many factors influence the availability and use of water and many scientists anticipate that water will become a scarce commodity soon in the future. It is against this backdrop that in 2008 we developed water scenarios for 2018 onwards, as part of our longer-term water provision and security strategy.

Water supply to the Eastern Limb

Last year we reported on the Olifants River Water Resources Development Project, which includes the construction of the De Hoop Dam and associated distribution components. This public-private partnership initiative will facilitate the meeting of some of the mining sector's requirements, and will also provide water to local people, agriculture and industry.

The De Hoop Dam construction is progressing well and it is anticipated that storage of water will commence in October 2011. Progress on the development of the bulk-distribution pipeline has been delayed, owing to various reasons:

- The economic downturn of 2008/09 had a severe impact on the growth projections of most companies planning mines in the area. Many expansion and new projects have been deferred, and this has delayed the signing of water-supply off take agreements.
- The Department of Water Affairs (DWA) and the water services authorities have also not yet finalised their water-supply agreements, because of the adverse impact that increased tariffs will have on the receiving communities and on service delivery at local level.
- Funds from central Government are under pressure as a consequence of the economic downturn and funding for the social portion of the bulk-distribution pipelines has been delayed.
- DWA re-evaluated the yield of the Olifants River system (including the De Hoop Dam and the Flag Boshielo Dam) in 2010 and concluded that the yield of the system would be significantly lower than in previous estimates. This lower yield means that a significant update of the entire supply strategy is required.

Water supply to Rustenburg

Water supply to Rustenburg is a concern because of increased demand for potable water. To reduce our water consumption, we signed an off-take agreement with the Rustenburg Local Municipality to use 15 Mℓ per day of treated sewerage effluent from its sewage treatment plant. However, inconsistent water quality is limiting the optimal use of the treated water. We are exploring options to improve the quality of this water source.

In addition, and in conjunction with other stakeholders, we are involved in an assessment on the potential to increase the supply of water to Rustenburg. At present, the best option is a pipeline from Hartbeespoort Dam to Rustenburg. The Company is leading a team from the Western Limb Producers' Forum to investigate all possible options to enhance mining industry water conservation and demand management in the area.

ON A WATER COURSE

In response to concerns regarding the continued availability of water in the medium to long term and to suspected inefficiencies in its own use of the precious resource, Anglo American plc set in motion its Group-wide Water Ways Programme in 2007, to evaluate the role of water within the business. Subsequently a comprehensive water strategy was developed, premised on being a 'responsible water steward', and on showing leadership in catchment management. The strategy's overarching aims are to:

- maximise the value that the Group's operations derive from water resources; and
- avoid long-term net harm to water supplies in the regions where these operations are based.

Anglo Platinum Limited's water vision

Anglo American plc's water strategy states that water is a fundamental resource and must be accorded the same strategic focus as the mining of minerals. In line with this recognition, Anglo Platinum Limited continually strives to be a responsible and efficient water user; to promote and raise awareness of the value of water; and to develop water resources for the mutual benefit of all stakeholders. The principles of water management that inform the Company's actions are: zero potable water use in process, zero inter-sectoral competition and social obligations.

Because our strategy recognises that the Group operates within a much broader strategic framework, it encompasses aspects of water management all the way from the global

and national levels to the level of individual units within our operations.

Taking into account legislative complexities and escalating supply costs, Anglo Platinum Limited has embarked on a programme that aims to deliver improvements in water conservation and demand management by using a specially designed target-setting and tracking tool. Its water targets are based on intensity of 'total new water consumed' per refined ounce of precious metal produced. New targets are set annually, taking year-on-year performance into account.

What has been achieved?

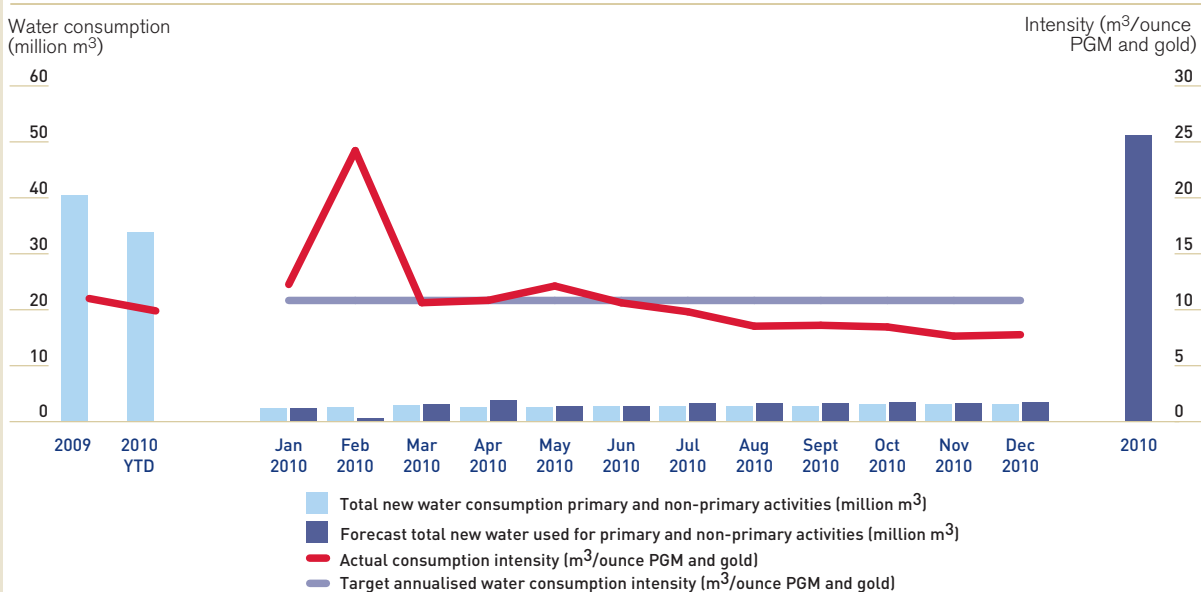
Although initially the Company predicted an improvement of 2.2% in water-use intensity, the outcome has surpassed all expectations. We achieved an improvement of 10% in water use efficiency, from 11.0 m³ per refined ounce of precious metal in 2009 to 9.9 m³ per refined ounce of precious metal in 2010.

Our water-use efficiency trajectory is shown in the graph below.

Our aims

Our ability to optimise our water assets and sustain our trajectory in water-use efficiency may require improved water-treatment methods and investments in technological innovation.

WATER CONSUMPTION INTENSITY MONITORING



MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Other options being examined include the upgrading of municipal wastewater treatment plants, in terms of both capacity and water quality, to boost the use of wastewater as a replacement for potable water in the mining industry.

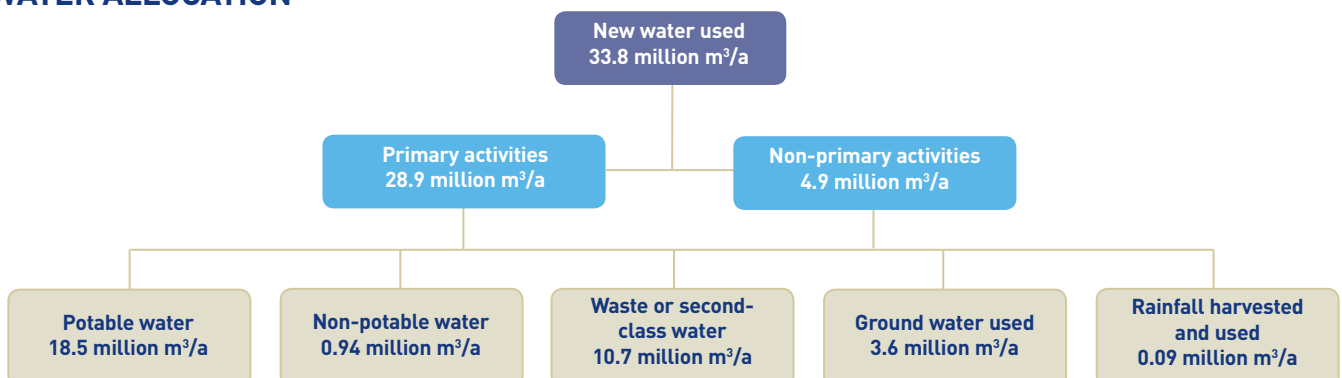
Our water sources

In 2009 we reported that we were aligning our water balances across the Group to rationalise the interpretation of water definitions and water reporting variables between the operations. Consequently 2009 was selected as our baseline year.

The following definitions and reporting variables are used for reporting our water use:

- New water use is separated into water used for primary activities and water used for non-primary activities. Primary activities include all water used to produce our products, from mining to refining. It excludes domestic use (villages) and recreational use (soccer fields, 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.
- 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 Users' Association's pipeline, which abstracts water 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 to two operations, namely Mogalakwena Mine and one of our operations in the Rustenburg mining right area.
- No 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 is assigned to ground-water use.
- Rainfall harvested is defined as rain water collected or harvested by the operation, regardless of collected quality, that is used or stored for use in the operation. It is used is a predicted number from a rationalised water balance and reporting model developed for each of our operations. Rainfall harvested for use finds its origins in dirty-water circuits, open dams, water tanks and tailings facilities.

WATER ALLOCATION



- Discharges to surface water is defined as the total volume of water discharged from an operations to a surface water, such as rivers, during the reporting period regardless of the quality. Included is the excess water pumped from the mine and not used for primary or non-primary activities at Dishaba Mine.

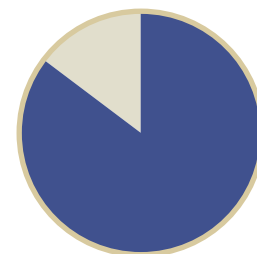
We are not aware of any water source, ecosystem (such as a Ramsar-listed wetland) or habitat that is affected by our extraction and use of water.

Our water use

New water into our operations is classified by its water use activity and its water source. Total new water used for primary and non-primary activities for 2010 was 28,874 and 4,944 million m³ respectively, against a total usage of 40.5 million m³ in 2009. The 16% decrease in new water used is the result of improved water use efficiency, achieved by embracing the principles of water conservation and water-demand management and the curtailing of production at certain Rustenburg operations. In 2010 water used for primary activities decreased by 15%, to 28.9 million m³, while water used for non-primary activities decreased by 23%, to 4.9 million m³.

WATER USE BY ACTIVITY

million m³



28.874 Water used for primary activities
4.944 Water used for non-primary activities

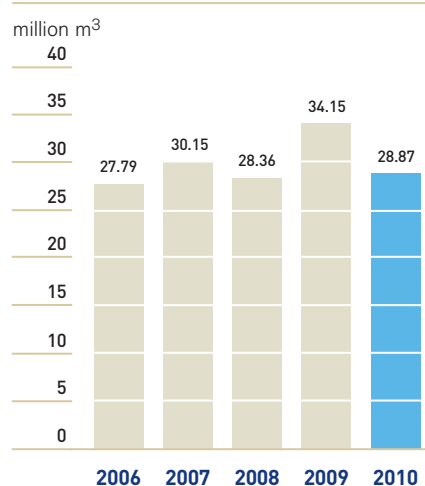
Waste or second-class water

We use as much waste or second-class water as possible, as this offsets the need for potable water for use in the catchments where we operate. Our reported intake of waste or second-class water in 2010 decreased by 4% to 10.7 million m³, against 11.2 million m³ in 2009. The reason for the decreased usage is the curtailing of operations at Rustenburg.

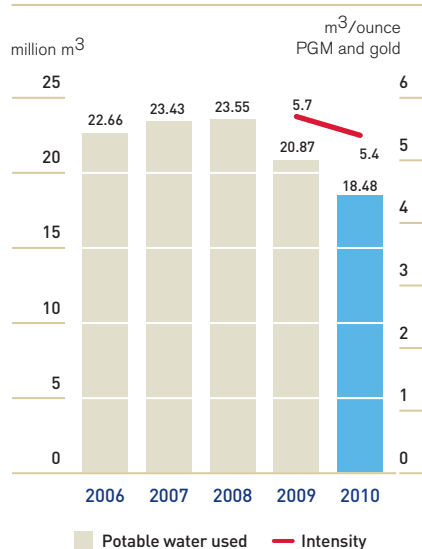
Potable water

Potable water used for primary and non-primary activities decreased by 12% to 18.5 million m³ during 2010, compared with 20.9 million m³ during 2009. If we exclude the data for the joint-venture BRPM and Bokoni (previously Lebowa) mines from the overall 2009 data, then our potable-water use decreased by only 6%, from 19.6 million m³ in 2009 to 18.5 million m³ in 2010. This decrease illustrates that proactive initiatives to reduce the use of potable water and our drive for water efficiency through the use of water-conservation and water-demand management, are proving to be successful.

WATER USED FOR PRIMARY ACTIVITIES



POTABLE WATER USED AND INTENSITY



MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Groundwater

Groundwater use decreased by 27%, from 4.9 million m³ in 2009 to 3.6 million m³ in 2010. When the BRPM and Bokoni (previously Lebowa) JV data are excluded from the 2009 data, then groundwater use decreased by 17%, from 4.4 million m³ in 2009 to 3.6 million m³ in 2010. Efforts to reduce fissure water ingress at Dishaba Mine and refinements to the metering programme at both Union Mine and Amandelbult's concentrator, resulted in this decrease.

Rainfall harvested

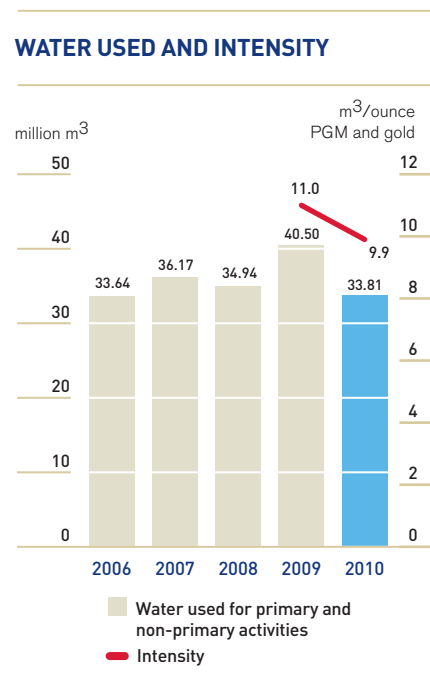
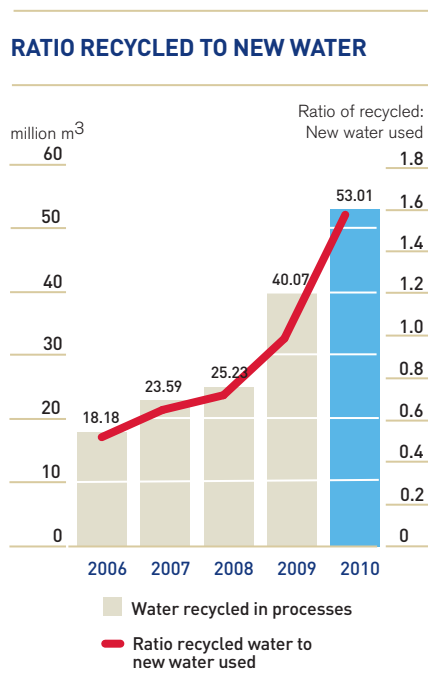
The rainfall harvested for use has decreased by 94%, from 1.5 million m³ in 2009 to 0.093 million m³ in 2010. Calibration of the 2009 water model was done in 2010 to ensure the discharge associated with heavy rainfall is subtracted from rainfall harvested. It was the discharge associated with heavy rainfalls that was not subtracted from rainfall harvested that resulted in this figure being inflated for 2009. The 2010 value of 0.093 million m³ is therefore a better representation of rainfall harvested and used.

Recycled water

Water recycled from internal sewage plants, tailings return-water dams, mine service water and other internal water sources such as pollution control and stormwater dams, is not included in water used for primary or non-primary activities. The total recycled water reported increased to 53 million m³ in 2010, compared with a much lower figure of 40.1 million m³ in 2009. Improved water-monitoring and water-measuring initiatives are under way to improve confidence in this parameter, as observed from the 32% increase in the accountability of recycled water in 2010. A lesser contribution to the increase in water recycled is our efforts to recycle water and offset new water demand.

Our water intensity targets

Water use for primary and non-primary activities per refined ounce of precious metals (PGM) and gold from managed operations improved by 10% to 9.9 m³, compared with 11.0 m³ in 2009, inclusive of BRPM and Bokoni (previously Lebowa) joint venture data.



The substantial reduction in our water use efficiency per refined ounce of PGM and gold highlights our commitment to implementing water conservation and water demand management initiatives.

In 2009 we reported an efficiency of 9.2 m³/refined ounce of PGM and gold. The production demonitor included our managed operations, joint ventures and external parties. The production figures has now been restated and includes only our managed operations refined ounce of PGM and gold.

Water used for primary activities per PGM and gold from managed operations decreased by 9% from 9.3 m³ in 2009 to 8.4 m³ in 2010. The potable water used per ounce PGM and gold from managed operations improved by 5% to 5.4 m³ compared with 5.7 m³ in 2009, inclusive of joint venture data.

The anticipated Company target is an improvement of 2% in total new-water-use intensity (ie water-use intensity to improve to 9.8 m³/ounce PGM and gold during the year).

EFFLUENTS

Discharge to surface water

Total excess water discharged decreased by 25%, from 4.5 million m³ in 2009 to 3.3 million m³ in 2010 (including the 2009 data for the BRPM and Bokoni (previously Lebowa) joint ventures). The average discharge for 2010 was 9.1 million litres per day or the equivalent of the volume of water contained in 3.7 olympic-sized swimming pools.

When the JVs are excluded from the 2009 figures, the discharges decreased by 19%, from 4.1 million m³ in 2009 to 3.3 million m³ in 2010.

The total dissolved solids and sulphate loads of discharges to surface water were 26,574 tonnes and 11,084 tonnes respectively.

Some 40% of the authorised discharge is from the Amandelbult mining right area, where excess water pumped from the Dishaba Mine is discharged into the Crocodile River and the Bierspruit. To manage the excess water ingress, the mine constructed a dam during 2008 to contain some of the excess water and also completed grouting on selected underground working surfaces. The excess water discharge from Amandelbult has been reduced by 43%, from 2.5 million m³ in 2009 to 1.5 million m³ in 2010. Despite the current efforts, however, the mine still discharged an average of 4 million litres per day during 2010.

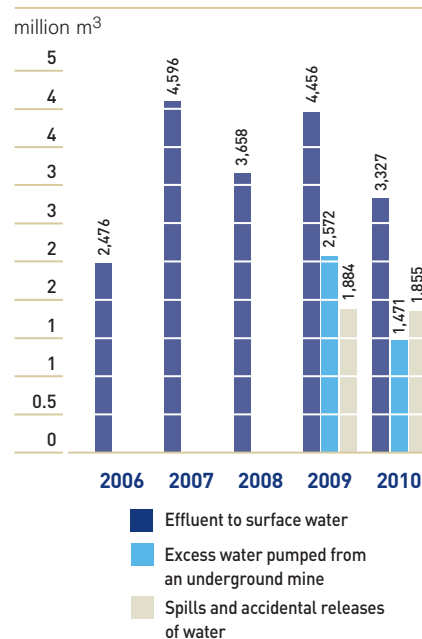
Biomonitoring surveys are conducted in the Crocodile River and the Bierspruit to determine any possible decline in the biotic integrity of the receiving water bodies. It appears that the biotic integrity of the Crocodile River is unaffected by any potential impacts originating between upstream and downstream 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 have not increased as a result of the discharge.

The rest of the excess water discharge occurred as the result of spills owing to high rainfall or accidental 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 the mining

DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATER



MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

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 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. Existing monitoring boreholes will be used as abstraction wells. The groundwater in the abstraction wells will be treated through an reverse osmosis (RO) plant and will commence in February 2011.

At Twickenham Platinum Mine, shaft de-watering 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. The mine 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 exceeded for a section of the Hex River. This is the result of both industrial activities and non-industrial activities (ie agriculture). 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 increased 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 conducted 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. The isotopic characteristics of nitrate in water samples from the windmill well and the Sandsloot creek at Old Ga-Pila village suggest that a significant proportion of the nitrate in these waters originate from natural or anthropogenic sources within the area and that prior to any nitrate addition from the mine (calculated to be approximately 20%) these waters must have already had highly elevated nitrate contents (due to contamination by septic effluents/manure or isotopically similar nitrate sources). Mogalakwena Mine continues to refine its groundwater monitoring programme and drilled 18 new monitoring boreholes during 2010.

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.



CDP WATER DISCLOSURE

CDP water disclosure

The Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) is a not-for-profit organisation working to create lasting relationships between various stakeholders regarding the implications of climate change for commercial and non-commercial operations. The CDP Water Disclosure is a new programme that will collect and distribute

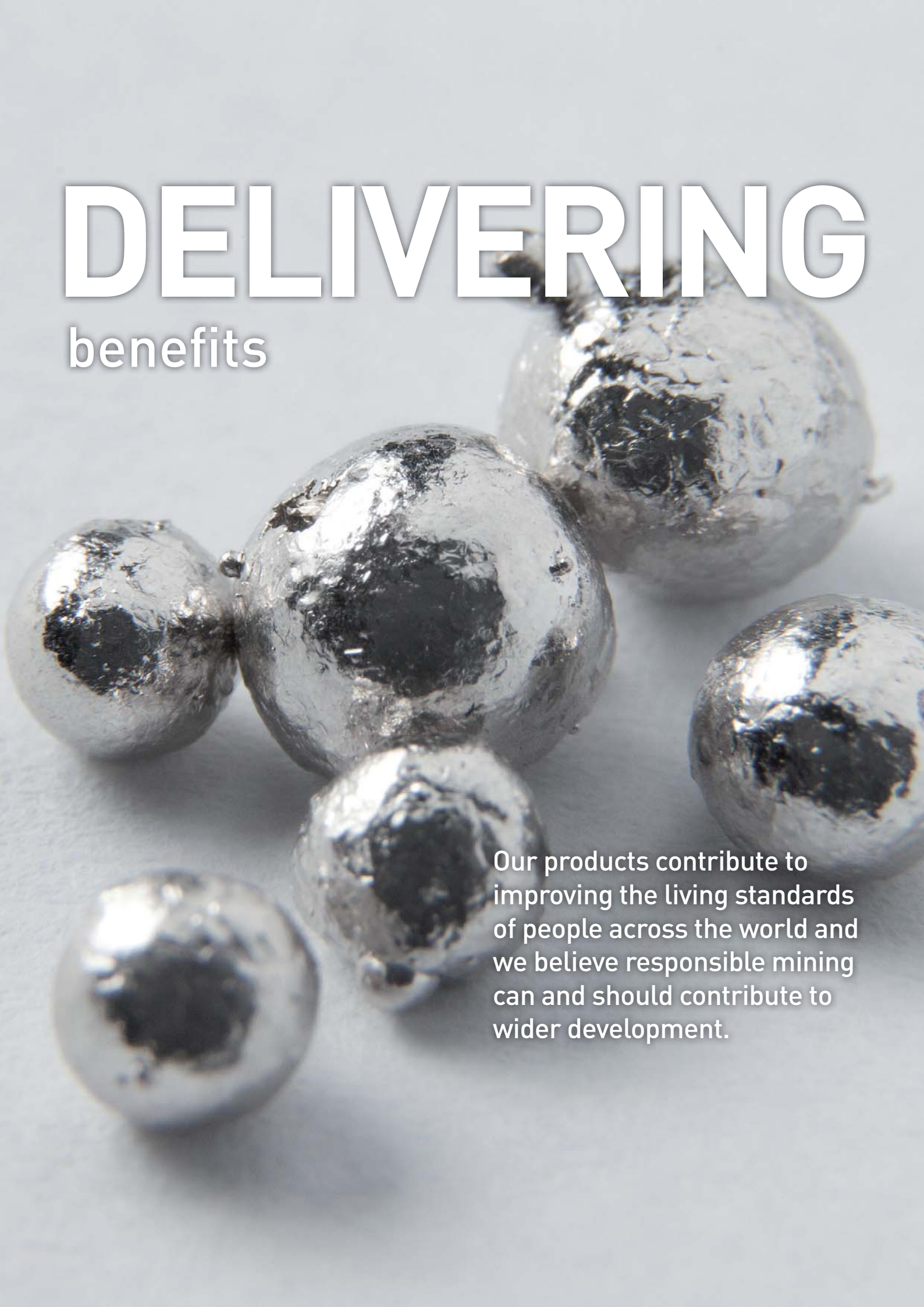
Jacob Moya and Glad Letsholo taking a water sample at PMR's evaporation dam.

high-quality information on water-related business risks and opportunities, in order to help institutional investors improve their understanding of this critical issue. In 2010 CDP Water Disclosure sent an information request to 302 of the world's largest companies in sectors that are water-intensive or face particular water-related risks. The information request covered water management and governance; water-related risks and opportunities in companies' operations and supply chains; and water-accounting metrics, including withdrawals, discharges and intensity of use.

Anglo Platinum Limited was one of the companies that responded to the request to disclose its water information, recognising the importance and risks associated with water in South Africa. The process afforded us the chance to scrutinise our vulnerabilities, opportunities and responsibilities with regard to the socio-economic and environmental importance of water, not only in our operations but also in our supply chain and in the communities close to our mines.

DELIVERING

benefits



Our products contribute to improving the living standards of people across the world and we believe responsible mining can and should contribute to wider development.

OUR ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

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.

OUR ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

The disclosure of our strategic approach on economic performance indicators is detailed on the front cover of the integrated annual report.

PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT

The Company has a Board approved tax strategy, which is discharged by a team of professionals acting in accordance with the Company's business principles.

It is important to look at the total tax revenue which we generate in the countries in which we operate. It is an over simplification to consider this merely in terms of the amount of corporate income tax and royalties which we pay in each country. It is necessary to also consider all the other taxes borne by the Group, including import and export duties, withholding taxes and other taxes. These taxes, which are a cost to the Group, amounted to ZAR2,279 million in 2010. In addition, there are taxes which arise as a result of our operations which, although not a cost to the Group, are collected by us and remitted to government. These include payroll taxes and VAT. In 2010 this amounted to ZAR1,404 million. In South Africa in 2010, Anglo Platinum paid ZAR2,193 million to the Governments in the form of corporate income taxes, royalties and other taxes.

Taxes paid to government generate the revenues which can then be spent on social infrastructure, schools, roads, public services, conservation, and enforcement of laws. This forms part of our socio-economic impact. Our influence in many local economies spreads significantly wider than our operations and employees, with direct and indirect benefits extending, for example, to businesses supporting the Group's operations. Government recognises the significant benefits that can accrue to an economy through the responsible extraction of natural resources. Tax revenues form an important part of those benefits, together with diversification of the local economy, job creation, infrastructure build, social programmes (such as health) and increases in the country's gross domestic product.

No financial assistance is received from government.

INDIRECT AND OTHER ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Procurement

In 2010 the Group's discretionary procurement spend was broken down as follows:

- Capital R5.4 billion
- Services R7.1 billion
- Consumables R7.2 billion
- Other R0.7 billion

OUR ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

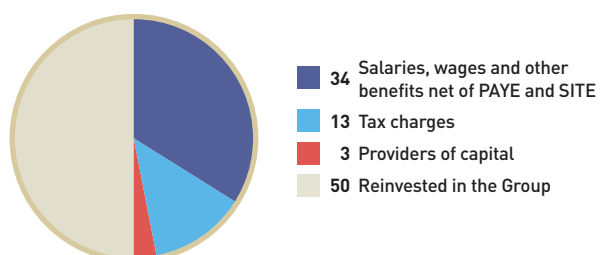
VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 December						
	2010		2009		2008	
	Rm	%	Rm	%	Rm	%
Value added						
Net sales revenue	46,025		36,687		50,765	
Less: Purchase of goods and services needed to operate the mines and produce refined metal including market development and promotional expenditure	(21,477)		(18,220)		(19,136)	
Other net income	4,308		1,859		2,090	
Value added by operations	28,856	101	20,326	99	33,719	99
Income from investments and interest received	(164)	(1)	139	1	438	1
	28,692	100	20,465	100	34,157	100
Value distributed						
Salaries, wages and other benefits net of PAYE and SITE	11,054	34	10,373	44	10,018	26
Salaries, wages and other benefits	9,650		8,712		8,841	
PAYE and SITE	1,404		1,660		1,177	
Tax charges	2,624	13	514	8	4,897	17
South African taxation	1,766		(342)		4,254	
Foreign and withholding taxation	431		189		217	
South African indirect taxes	427		669		426	
Providers of capital	966	3	1,998	10	15,207	45
Interest paid	966		1,992		1,391	
Dividends	0		6		13,816	
Total value distributed	14,643		12,886		30,122	
Reinvested in the Group	14,048	50	7,580	38	4,035	12
Amortisation and depreciation	4,444		4,214		3,390	
Accumulated profits	9,604		3,366		645	
	28,692	100	20,465	100	34,157	100

Tax charges: These amounts include current and deferred tax.

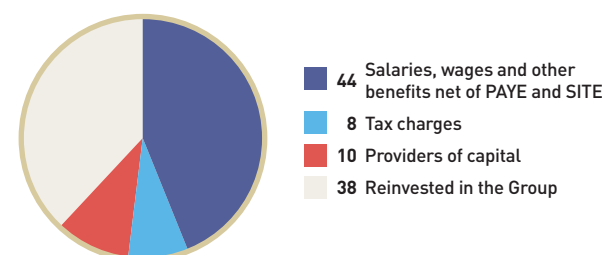
TOTAL VALUE DISTRIBUTED – 2010

%



TOTAL VALUE DISTRIBUTED – 2009

%



DIRECT VALUE ADDED TO SOUTH AFRICA

Total turnover in 2010 was R46,352 million, distributed as follows:

Employees			
Total payroll and benefits paid in South Africa, R millions	2010	2009	2008
Gauteng	1,039	836	707
Limpopo	4,953	4,716	4,587
North West	5,107	4,819	4,723
Mpumalanga	2	2	2
Total	11,101	10,373	10,019
Wages ¹	9,404	8,685	8,994
Pension	789	767	697
Other benefits	172	151	134
Share-based payments	455	487	188
Redundancy payments	280	282	5
Total	11,100	10,372	10,018
Public sector			
Taxes paid of all types in South Africa, R millions			
South African normal taxation	751	91	1,384
Secondary tax on companies	13	16	191
Royalties	131	56	76
Other	427	667	426
Total	895	163	1,651
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.			
Donations in South Africa, R millions			
Community group			
Cash	17	125	80
In-kind	54	—	—
Civil society groups			
Cash	1	44	10
In-kind	32	—	—
Other groups			
Cash	8	76	51
In-kind	7	—	—
Total	119	245	141
Non-core infrastructure development ² , R millions	11	105	21
1. Anglo Platinum Limited 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.			
Private sector			
Suppliers	2010	2009	2008
Cost of goods, materials and services purchased, R millions			
Total	25,788	28,318	24,549
Of which sourced from South Africa	24,716	27,132	23,933

Note: 100% of contracts was paid in accordance with agreed terms.

OUR ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

Customers			
Anglo Platinum Limited 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	2010	2009	2008
Platinum	29,481	25,528	28,636
Palladium	5,063	2,954	4,258
Rhodium	5,715	4,345	13,091
Nickel	2,919	2,269	2,615
Other	3,174	1,851	2,518
Total	46,352	36,947	51,118
North America	3,438	2,692	3,588
Asia	15,068	10,470	23,207
Europe	19,564	18,025	14,211
Africa	7,783	5,645	10,031
Other	499	115	81
Total	46,352	36,947	51,118
The following data represent the Company's output as a proportion of supply. This is defined as 'sales of new metal'.			
Market share of global supply, %	2010	2009	2008
Platinum	42	41	40
Palladium	20	19	18
Rhodium	44	45	43
Providers of capital			
Distributions to providers of capital, R millions			
Interest on short-term debt	965	2,065	1,391
Dividends	—	6	13,816
Total	965	2,071	15,207
Increase/(decrease) in accumulated profit	9,604	3,366	645

SUPPLY CHAIN

SUPPLIER CONFERENCE 2010

Conference overview

In November 2010 Anglo American plc held its third Supplier Conference in London. This was the largest externally facing event ever run by Anglo American and it provided the Group with a platform from which to showcase its new brand; promote awareness of its operations and growth projects; and facilitate effective feedback from its suppliers.

The conference, which formed part of the Group's supplier relationship management programme, was attended by senior Anglo American executives, executives from over 100 key suppliers and representatives of the South African Department of Mineral Resources.

The event was divided into four main areas of interest, namely a trade fair, presentations, workshops and an awards function.

The trade fair

During the trade fair senior Anglo American business unit and functional representatives hosted stands that suppliers could visit to learn more about Anglo American's plans. Anglo Platinum Limited's focus was on 'the 2030 mine', which entailed a view of what a mine might look like in 2030 and of what this might mean for our suppliers. The fair provided an opportunity for suppliers to meet and network with key stakeholders in a collaborative forum.

Presentations

The presentations were used to deliver Anglo American plc's key messages to suppliers in alignment with a communication framework commonly used within the supply chain.

Workshops

Interactive workshops provided a forum for group discussion and the opportunity to gather direct feedback from suppliers and Anglo American representatives. The topics chosen included 'Supplier engagement and the Anglo American projects way'; 'The journey from a transactional to a total cost of ownership relationship'; 'Supplier relationship management: the key to strategic partnerships for mutual value creation'; and 'Partnering with Anglo American to integrate sustainable local procurement with global sourcing'.

This choice was based on the need for greater awareness among suppliers regarding certain subjects; and on the topics' potential to facilitate the identification of opportunities through interaction.

Supplier awards

In order to recognise supplier performance and achievement, a global supplier recognition scheme was launched to engage with suppliers on what they need to be doing to live our values and support our ambition of becoming an investment partner and employer of choice.

Winners of the Anglo American Supplier Awards for 2010 were announced at the event. They were Komatsu Limited (in the Partnership category), Finning Chile S.A. (Safety), Fe Grande (Innovation), and Melco Conveyor Products and New Concept Mining (Sustainability).

HDSA PROCUREMENT

GENERAL FEEDBACK

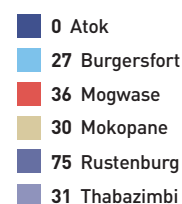
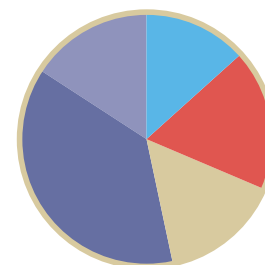
Anglo Platinum Limited is committed to supporting and developing black economic empowerment (BEE) in South Africa and considers BEE, through the inclusion of historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs), to be essential for the successful transformation of South African society. Anglo Platinum Limited's objective is to ensure that HDSA suppliers have increased access to the Company's business environment, as this will result in an increase in the momentum of HDSA procurement and thereby in achieving the agreed targets. As a major player in the mining industry, Anglo Platinum Limited is committed to the sustainable growth and meaningful transformation of the industry and aspires to achieve compliance.

The Company has performed well beyond the commitments it made in relation to procurement in the social labour plans.

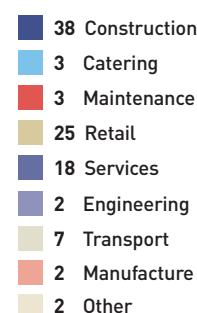
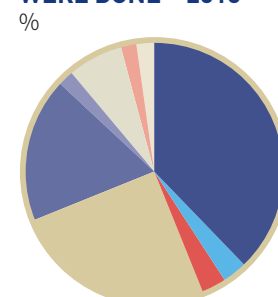
In 2010 the Government issued a revised Mining Charter detailing a number of specific targets for BEE spend by the year 2014. Historically, mining houses had to commit to procurement targets over a five- and a ten-year period. The new codes specify that by 2014 the targets will be as follows:

- Capital goods = 40%
- Services = 70%
- Consumables = 50%

NUMBER OF DEALS DONE PER HUB – 2010



SECTORS IN WHICH DEALS WERE DONE – 2010



OUR ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

At Anglo Platinum Limited internal strategies are under way to ensure compliance or better, as shown in the diagram below.



LOCAL PROCUREMENT

The growth and prosperity of the communities that surround our operations are of great importance to us. By encouraging and assisting local enterprises to play an ongoing role in our business, we are making a positive contribution to economic development, especially the creation of much-needed employment.

Through the development and application of a 'local procurement journey' model, we have assessed where the Company is in relation to its peers along a number of key dimensions ranging from policy, through holistic strategies to implementation. On the whole Anglo Platinum Limited has been reactive, but there are pockets of good practice throughout the organisation. A range of initiatives has been identified through workshops with key stakeholders to enable a step change in local procurement.

HUB PERFORMANCE

The hub structure rolled out during 2008, which consists of six decentralised business development nodes, each manned by one manager, continued its business-funding and development work during 2010. Although cost-reduction pressures were experienced, great strides have been made in growing the funding base for local entrepreneurs, with the number of transactions increasing by 23% compared with that in the previous year.

The hub performance, compared with that of the previous two years, was as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Number of transactions	199	162	91
Jobs created	1,316	1,120	904
Loans advanced	R40m	R33,2m	R25,5m
Turnover created (estimate)	R164m	R166m	R118m
Profit per annum (estimate)	R11,4m	R5,4m	R12m
Disposable income (estimate)	R90m	R69,7m	R47m

SUPPLIERS AND ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Whereas Anglo Platinum Limited has set itself and met annual targets in the process of increasing its total procurement spend with HDSA suppliers, ensuring that local communities benefit from this remains a challenge. This is mostly because the mines' requirements are not properly aligned with the community-based suppliers' availability and/or capabilities.

To overcome this problem the Company has developed a creative and efficient local procurement and supplier development programme that assists in increasing spend within the communities and as a result also brings economic improvement to the host communities living near our operations.

The Supplier and Enterprises Development Programme will take both a short-term and a long-term implementation approach. The short-term approach will focus on community-based small and medium enterprises who are current suppliers or potential suppliers. The objective for this first target group will be to increase their capabilities and capacity without impacting negatively on safety standards or quality requirements.

The longer-term aim will concentrate on the development of a training package for HDSA suppliers, who include national, regional and community-based suppliers. The objective for this second target group will be to increase competitiveness and improve access to global markets. With the implementation of e-procurement initiatives such as the Quadrem platform, the global trading market is becoming increasingly accessible to our HDSA suppliers.

HDSA spend

Summary	2010	2009	2008
Consumables	2,440	2,132	3,356
	34.3	40.0	49.8
Services	3,181	3,187	3,166
	44.0	33.2	27.2
Capital	2,559	3,243	3,727
	47.7	38.6	35.5
HE	6,407	6,424	7,597
	31.3	26.6	25.8
HO	1,838	2,165	2,284
	9.0	9	7.7
HDSA regional	2,714	2,755	3,187
	13.3	11.4	10.8
HDSA local	1,874	1,867	2,053
	9.2	7.7	7.0
HDSA summary total	8,246	8,589	9,881
Discretionary procurement all	20,451	24,176	29,493
Total HDSA %	40.3	35.5	33.5
Internal target	37	35	34

OUR ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION



OPENING THE DOORS OF OPPORTUNITY

Translating the Company's presence in various mining regions into opportunities for local businesses is the domain of Anglo American Zimele (Zimele) and of Anglo Platinum Limited's enterprise development practitioners. The mining areas involved often present a challenge in terms of local business development, owing to their low skills base, their poor information and communication networks, and their dearth of organised business associations.

Zimele is an entity within the broader Anglo American Group, and its sole purpose is to aid small and medium-sized businesses. Its role is seen as a key aspect of the Group's wider contribution in steering South Africa towards its economic goals. Moreover, the strengthening role Zimele plays in the economy can only have downstream benefits for Anglo American itself.

Zimele operates through a number of 'hubs' – specialised centres located in the different parts of the country where the Company's operations are situated. In the case of Anglo American's platinum mines, the hubs are found in places such as Rustenburg, Thabazimbi and Northam. Each hub takes the form of an office staffed by people with business, development and mentoring skills, who have the ability to identify both entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial opportunities; to communicate effectively; and to provide sound advice and guidance. Given the size and location of operations at Anglo Platinum Limited, it stands to reason that Zimele's involvement is greater on the Eastern Limb and the Western Limb.

The following are some examples of enterprise development conducted by Zimele in the platinum belts in the past few years:

Kenny Thuso from Kenny's Driving School.

Polokwane Access Scaffolding cc

This scaffolding company was formed by Mr Phillemon Phaka (who owns 51% of the business) and Mr Roy Lottering (with a 49% ownership). Mr Lottering is responsible for the company's day-to-day financial and office management while Mr Phaka, the managing director, is active as its site construction manager. Prior to starting his own business, Mr Phaka worked for various scaffolding companies and was involved in the construction of Sandton Square; the Palazzo Hotel at Montecasino in Fourways; and OR Tambo International Airport. Mr Phaka's introduction to the mining sector began when he worked as the site scaffolding supervisor at Modikwa Platinum Mine.

Polokwane Access Scaffolding cc was formed with the assistance of a R1 million loan from Zimele in 2008 and is currently generating an annual turnover in excess of R2.6 million.

Kedase Business Enterprise (Proprietary) Limited

Kedase Business Enterprise (Proprietary) Limited, trading as Kedase Crane Hire, is based in the village of Rasimone. It began to operate in 2006, when it received a loan of just over R500,000 through Zimele. The company was started by Mr Dan Sekano, who worked at the Bafokeng-Rasimone Mine, an Anglo American platinum operation, as a transport co-ordinator. Driven by passion, experience, commitment and eagerness to succeed, Mr Sekano is now the owner/operator and managing director of this, his dream business.

Kedase Business Enterprise currently owns two RT335 cranes, a Scania lowbed truck to transport the cranes to site, two bakkies and a mobile 2,000-litre diesel tank for onsite refuelling. The Company employs seven people and its turnover is in excess of R4.3 million per annum. It has contracts with both Anglo Platinum Limited and other mining companies in the region.

Kenny's Driving School

Kenny's Driving School is based in Rustenburg. After four years working for a driving school, Mr Kenny Thuso decided to start his own business. The business has been operational since 2006 and was initially funded by his brother. With Anglo American Zimele funding of just under R1 million, Mr Thuso purchased a truck and a Toyota Yaris. He currently owns the only driving school within a 50-km radius that offers driving lessons for code 14 licences. The business has an annual turnover of R1.1 million.

A RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN

The balanced scorecard

Balanced scorecard metrics continue to drive the inclusion of sustainable development (SD) considerations in commodity-category strategies. The SD performance of all category managers within the Group supply chain is reported on on a monthly basis and continues to improve.

Business unit rollout

The process of rolling out Anglo American plc's sustainable development requirements, embedding our SD approach into the new supply chain systems and supplier adoption protocol, has been completed. Training in this respect was provided to supply-chain personnel.

Supply-chain audits

A total of eight SD audits of key suppliers have been conducted this year. We have started conducting follow-up audits to monitor the implementation of supplier SD improvement plans where critical or major violations were identified during initial audits. Two suppliers received follow-up audits and both demonstrated satisfactory improvements against their SD improvement plans. These audits include components of safety, health, human rights, fair labour practices, legal compliance, compliance to our standards, ethics, social and environmental practices.

SD supply-chain workshops

Four successful workshops were conducted in South Africa on key SD issues and opportunities: Noise & Dust, Energy, Water and REACH. These workshops attracted 132 participants and were to be replicated in South America and Australia during the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011. A cross-functional workshop between supply-chain leadership, safety & sustainable development (S&SD) leadership and asset-optimisation leadership was conducted to discuss opportunities in the areas of safety, climate change and water. One initiative resulting from this is the possible distribution of bottled water from a Zimele company through BP outlets in some South African provinces.

Supply-chain safety approach to onsite suppliers

The supply-chain division is developing an information and assessment pack for suppliers across all business units. Its objective is to guarantee that safety requirements be consistently, adequately and simply stipulated in tenders and that a contractor's safety performance form an integrated part of the business relationship. The first versions of the guidelines, approach model and questionnaires will be available by mid-October and have been developed together with the S&SD function and using input from suppliers.

Synchronised achievement of local and China procurement

Links between Chinese manufacturers and South African BEE companies have been established to maximise synergies for Anglo American plc with regards to local procurement and spend in China. Examples of these partnerships and initiatives are being compiled for the Anglo American plc Supplier Conference in November 2011.



EMPOWERING

our employees

We will promote diversity and will not tolerate unfair discrimination or the inhumane treatment of employees including through any form of forced labour, physical punishment or other abuse. Our workforce has the right to work in an environment free from harassment or intimidation.

418

Bursars

50%

HDSA in management

12%

Women in mining

The healthcare focus incorporates occupational health, wellness, emergency care, general medical care, rehabilitation and public health. To this end, the Company has prioritised the integration of health-management systems with a view to establishing a comprehensive and integrated health programme anchored on managed care processes that optimise the health of our employees.

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

2010 was a difficult year for the healthcare industry as evident from the number of amalgamated, merged and liquidated medical schemes, unresolved tariff discussions and the interpretation of prescribed minimum benefits regulatory requirements. Despite all these challenges, Anglo Platinum Limited continues to provide cost-effective and sustainable healthcare, delivered mainly through the health-management organisation model (HMO).

Staff-model-based healthcare provision aligns the incentives of consumers and providers and is the ideal model for enabling access to affordable healthcare.

Anglo Platinum Limited provides the following health services:

- 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.
- Emergency medical care.
- Primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare.

OUR EMPLOYEES AND THEIR RIGHTS

Occupational health

In 2010 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, significant progress was made in the integration of the various health modules. This development will streamline occupational healthcare visits, enhance chronic disease management and minimise the risk of expired fitness-to-work certificates.

Medical surveillance and monitoring programmes

Medical surveillance and monitoring programmes for occupational exposure to known risks are undertaken at all operations, where comprehensive medical care facilities are available to employees and contractors. In 2010 the focus was on enhancing the implementation of risk-based medical surveillance.

Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL)

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

Platinosis

The production of chloroplatinates during the refining of precious metals continues to pose a health risk to employees working at Precious Metal Refiners. Over the years, the site has recorded a significant decline in the number of cases of platinum salt sensitivity. This continuous improvement follows on the introduction of prevention strategies aimed at minimising workplace exposures.

One case was diagnosed in 2010, compared with one in 2009 and seven in 2008. The excellent housekeeping measures that have been introduced over the years continue to yield positive results.

Other occupational diseases

One case of occupational dermatitis was reported. In addition, 39 people were diagnosed with other occupational diseases. Of these cases, 38 were not attributable to Anglo Platinum Limited.

Exposure to nickel, aerosols and acid mist

There were three new cases of nasal bleeding associated with exposure to acid mist reported in 2010. A formal investigation was conducted and its recommendations emphasised the review of existing controls, re-training on the use of protective equipment and the enhancement of monitoring programmes.

Potential employee exposure to nickel in isolated sections of the metallurgical process is addressed in the short term through the use of polypropylene beads that are added to cells to minimise mist. These beads are 3 mm in diameter and form a mat on the surface of the solution, suppressing the mist. Consequently, the quantity of nickel contamination in the atmosphere is reduced. The western side of the tank house is opened to enhance natural ventilation. Disposable FFP 2 respirators and airstream helmets are available, and employees are trained in the use of personal protective equipment.

Short- to-medium-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 the copper tank houses will be re-engineered with forced extraction cell hoods to improve aerosol capture, which will further limit exposure to the metals and acid mists.

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 alpha-quartz forms only a trace constituent of the total Merensky Reef. The alpha-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.

Exposure to diesel particulate matter

Occupational exposure to diesel particulate matter (DPM) in mechanised underground sections has been identified as a potential risk, and as a result a comprehensive baseline occupational hygiene assessment was completed in 2009. In 2010 the focus was on the assessment of personal exposure to DPM. Preliminary results indicate moderate exposure above international occupational exposure limits. Personal sampling exposure revealed concentrations to be higher in work areas situated at the back end of return airways. A comprehensive sampling programme for elemental carbon, which is being used as the marker for diesel particulate matter, is planned for 2011. The programme will focus on the different sampling collection methodologies and the accuracy thereof, coordinated from the programme of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research PlatMine.

Chem Alert

Chem Alert, a consolidated, comprehensive IT-based solution for the effective management of hazardous materials was implemented during the third quarter of 2010. This hazardous materials management solution complies with statutory and other leading industry practices. It will assist operations by providing a tool for the management of hazardous material substances in line with the requirements of the Anglo Fatal Risk Standards.

Version 3.1 of the Chem Alert software was installed onto a centralised server with a web interface. A core group of users was trained to use the application and additional trainers were set up to coach the rest of those employees identified to use the programme.

Infectious tuberculosis (TB)

In 2010 TB continued to be a challenge and. Given the high number of deaths resulting from this infectious disease, the issue has been addressed under the 'Material sustainability issues' section of this report.

OUR EMPLOYEES AND THEIR RIGHTS

The rehabilitation and functional assessment (RFA) battery of tests

2010 marked the RFA test battery's tenth year in existence. Physical work capacity (PWC) and functional work capacity (FWC) remain important adjunct assessment tools designed to rate work potential within the overall context of 'fitness for work'. The PWC ratings are more predictive of physical limitations and the FWC ratings are designed to assess 'self-pacing' capabilities.

In 2010, Anglo Platinum Limited's RFA centres assessed 7,973 clients the number of actual assessments was 11,661 (including reviews). During the first half of the year the majority of clients were referred to the centre for medical risk assessment; while in the second half of the year, the majority of referrals were new recruits. Together new recruits (44%) and medical risk cases (38%) make up 82% of all assessments.

During 2010, a number of software enhancements were introduced. These included fingerprint identification, business intelligence, and refinement of the audit trail and other sections of the database. New FWC test elements were designed and implemented.

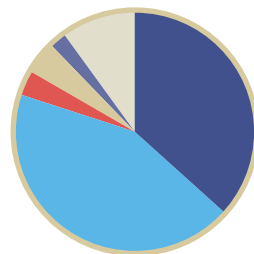
The PWC and FWC data provide invaluable information on individuals' fitness profiles. Such data can be used for goal-setting during the rehabilitation of injured employees. It is also possible to use this data at a collective level, to profile the physical capacity of a workforce. The focus for 2011 will include playing an active role in the management of risk factors affecting worker's fitness and enhancing the integration of the RFA system into the broader health management programme. The management of risk factors will include aspects of health promotion and prevention.

Medical incapacity

During the medical boarding process, the alternative placement of employees who have been declared unfit for a specific job is prioritised. Where necessary, physical and functional work capacity assessments are conducted to determine the tasks that an employee may perform.

TOTAL APPLICATIONS BY CLASSIFICATION

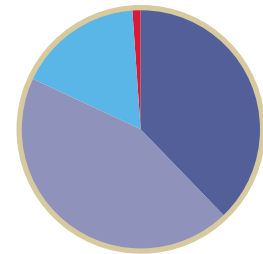
%



287 (36.74%)	Infectious diseases
338 (43.28%)	Chronic & degenerative diseases
28 (3.59%)	Heat intolerance & incapacity
33 (4.23%)	Non-occupational injuries
17 (2.18%)	Occupational diseases
78 (9.99%)	Occupational injuries

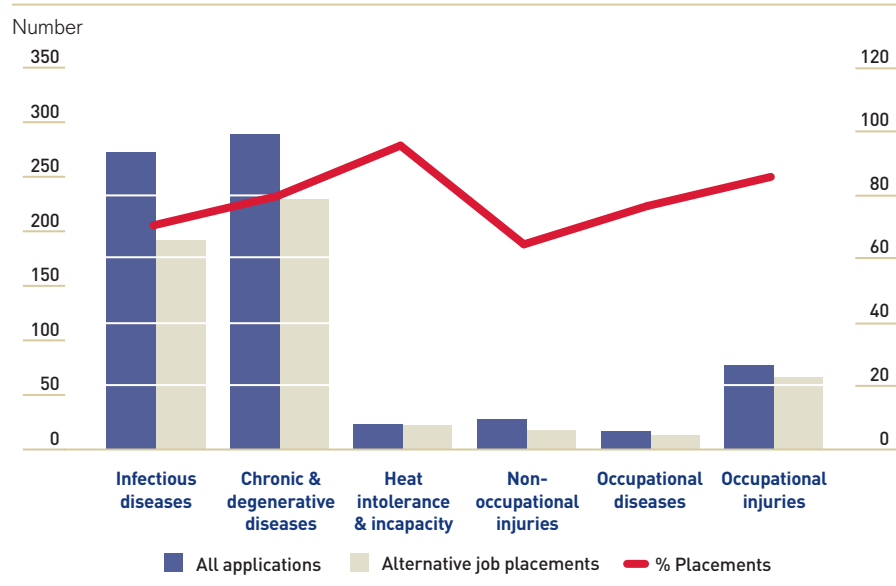
TYPES OF REFERRAL

%



2,674 (38%)	Medical risk based
3,160 (44%)	New employees
1,173 (17%)	Rehabilitation
72 (1%)	Transfers

APPLICATION PLACEMENTS



In 2010, 781 employees were referred for medical incapacity reviews. A classification of the applications by disease type shows that the majority of applications were associated with chronic diseases (338 or 43.28%) followed by infectious diseases (287 or 36.74%).

Of the 781 employees, 605 (77.46%) were successfully placed in alternative job positions. The percentage placement of applications associated with occupational injuries and diseases remained high throughout the reporting period. This high rate of successful placement can be attributed to the availability of a rehabilitation programme and to a successful set of tools for physical and functional assessment.

An important subset of the overall medical incapacity data is that associated with occupational injuries and diseases. Ninety-five applications were attributed to this subset – which is equivalent to 12% of total applications. Of these, 78 were due to injuries on duty and 17 with occupational diseases. Eighty (84%) of the candidates under this subset were successfully placed in alternative positions. Unfortunately, the contracts of the other 15 employees had to be terminated.

In 2010 the Company reviewed the programmes associated with the boarding and referral of employees whose contracts are terminated for reasons associated with medical incapacity. The ultimate aims of this review are to ultimately develop business processes that will enhance the synergies between medical boarding processes and post-employment programmes; to maintain a database of ex-employees who are boarded for medical incapacity associated with occupational injuries and diseases; to monitor access to compensation benefits; and to liaise with the relevant compensation bodies in cases where ex-employees are unable to access services.

During the course of 2010, 11 ex-employees with spinal cord injuries based in the Lesotho and in the Eastern Cape and North West provinces were visited. In addition, a number of engagements were held with TEBA Ltd and the compensation funds. Given the current compensation framework and the plight of rural communities, there is a need for better collaboration among all stakeholders to improve access to specific post-employment programmes.

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Preparedness plan for pandemic influenza A/H1N1

Following the influenza A/H1N1 pandemic experienced in 2009, the national disease trends were closely monitored throughout the second half of 2010. The 2009 national surveillance reports showed that the cumulative incident cases of influenza A/H1N1 superseded those of influenza A/H3N2 and Influenza B.

The focus for 2010 was on reinforcing our influenza prevention strategies. Another important development was the decision taken by the South African Government to roll out a national immunisation campaign. The campaign administered millions of monovalent H1N1 and trivalent vaccine doses to South Africans. These prevention measures probably explain the lower number of cases reported in 2010 and the lower incident cases of H1N1. With respect to business continuity, monthly sick-leave absenteeism data continued to be used as a proxy measure for the impact of the epidemic on business continuity.

HIV AND AIDS

The Company recognises the importance of HIV and AIDS and the potential impact it may have on the organisation. The topic is therefore addressed in the 'material sustainability issues' section of this report.

PUBLIC HEALTH

In 2010, the priority areas for public health were water, sanitation and food safety. Our review and monitoring processes identified specific aspects of environmental health promotion and prevention that required enhancement or additional interventions. The core activities were:

- the management of drinking water quality;
- the monitoring of underground sanitation availability and hygiene;
- cholera surveillance and prevention;
- the monitoring of food quality and supplier compliance; and
- community primary health care through mobile clinic support.

In 2005, a memorandum of agreement was drawn up between the Rustenburg mines and the Rustenburg Department of Health for the provision of a mobile primary healthcare facility. A comprehensive service, which includes child immunisations, ambulatory medical care and ante- and post-natal care, is rendered in the surrounding informal settlements on a weekly basis. In 2010 the mobile unit attended to 10,567 community members, 5,800 of them children under the age of five. There are ongoing consultations with the Department of Health to improve service delivery. Areas for improvement include better waiting points, access to potable water and sanitary facilities, and the uninterrupted availability of chronic medication.

The provision of adequate nutrition for mine employees living within the single accommodation villages (SAVs) is an essential component of the mines' ability to maintain a healthy and productive workforce. A high-quality nutrition plan was developed for SAVs, managed by the Company.

The 2010 nutritional standards compliance monitoring programme reflected compliance on the average energy and macro-nutrient intake. The crucial micro-nutrient intake (calcium and vitamin C) reflected a 10% deviation. The standard for vitamin C intake is 250 mg per person per day for underground workers and although intake was above the recommended dietary allowance (RDA) of 90 mg per person per day, the current average intake monitored was 180 mg per person per day for the group. The RDA for calcium is 1,000 mg per person per day and the current average intake for the group recorded was between 600 mg and 800 mg per person per day.

While the current food plan is meeting the nutritional requirements of the mineworkers, the actual intake per person is not adequate. Our strategy is to strive for greater food acceptability through the introduction of suitable alternative food products.

OUR PEOPLE

PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT

In order for Anglo Platinum Limited to develop and understand the market for PGMs, expand into new opportunities and conduct business safely, cost effectively and competitively, it needs to be a progressive company that delivers exceptional performance through its people. The point of departure for the development of people is workforce planning. As an outcome of the annual workforce planning exercise, an average attrition rate of 10% for band 6 and above employees plus selected job categories (critical and scarce roles) was established as the point of departure. A 0% attrition rate (the current three-year average is less than 3%) in non-critical and scarce roles is assumed. The turnaround times in replacing the vacancies that could arise through an unforeseen increase in attrition are also short, justifying the 0% attrition rate assumption.

In order to meet the current and future employee requirements as a result of employee growth, attrition and transformation requirements, various labour-supply strategies were mobilised.

Recruitment

The recruitment strategy was two-pronged. The proactive recruitment strategy was aimed at critical and scarce roles. These are identified and updated annually during the strategic workforce planning cycle. The following sourcing strategies for proactive recruitment were deployed: Company talent referral programme; talent recall – attraction of high-performing former employees; coaching line managers to become talent scouts; proactive recruitment press campaigns within local mining environments; utilisation of key job boards; employer branding linked to the new Anglo American brand where applicable; SMS recruiting; professional social networking sites and capacity pool and succession plan maintenance and management.

On average 29 critical and scarce positions were filled monthly, utilising a proactive recruitment approach.

A reactive recruitment strategy was followed for positions not regarded as critical or scarce. Since attrition tends to be more prevalent at technical, professional and managerial levels, shortening the lead time to fill vacancies was the main focus.

Young Professional Development

The objectives of the Company's young professional scheme are to support the pipeline of future leadership and also its employment equity objectives and targets by providing bursaries as well as graduate in-training programmes in identified fields. 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 between 2006 and 2010 and those who received bursaries.

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FOSTERING CULTURE CHANGE

Anglo Platinum Limited's drive to transform itself has endeavoured to be holistic, focusing not only on quantitative elements but also on qualitative aspects, and thus on driving culture change throughout the Company. It has been a little over two years since the launch of the new values and the implementation of various initiatives to drive culture change, including frontline supervision training and personal change workshops. In addition, as part of embedding our values in the Company, a 360 values measurement tool was implemented successfully in 2010, for employees in the D1 band and above.

Anglo Platinum Limited also undertook to conduct a measurement survey 18 months after the rollout of its culture initiatives. The objectives this survey were to:

- re-run the culture survey so as to understand how the current culture is viewed against the 2008 results;
- measure the "living of the values";
- measure the success of Leadership Academy programmes and other initiatives that have been implemented in support of the values and culture programmes; and
- reinforce a "listening" process and further strengthen employee engagement.

Meeting underground at Union Mine spud shaft.

Personal change workshops

Following the launch of the Company's values, Anglo Platinum Limited tasked the Leadership Academy with the all-important task of finding ways to implant, among all its employees at its various operations, the habit of demonstrating behaviours consistent with the values. One of the three programmes developed by the academy in response to this need was the Personal Change Programme (PCP), which was launched at Mogalakwena Mine in July 2009. The programme's primary purpose is to enhance Anglo Platinum Limited's culture by building trust and strong relationships both within the company and with external stakeholders, and it seeks to achieve this by embedding certain agreed-upon values and their associated behaviours. Mindful of the need to tackle old ideologies that stand in the way of healthy relationships and of the key company value of 'putting safety first', the PCP process places special emphasis on the eradication of racism, sexism and unfair discrimination.

In preparation for the PCP workshops, audits were commissioned of manifestations of racism, sexism and unfair discrimination at the Company. To date every operation has carried out this audit; and has drawn up an action plan that has been translated into a renewal strategy for the particular operation.

As part of the Company's partnership forum, the unions have participated fully in the process. In addition, members of the Executive Committee, and general managers and heads of operations, have gone through the PCP and developed operational plans with their leadership teams.

Progress towards short-term and long-term change is being carefully monitored on a continual basis through a variety of mechanisms at various levels, with heads of department and/or union leaders submitting monthly reports on progress achieved.

The new company culture and its attendant improvement in relationships will continue to be actively promoted in 2011.

The percentage of historically disadvantaged South African bursars on the scheme in 2010 was 76%. See the table on page 147 for further detail on other learning programmes.

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Number of bursars	418	614	657	486	414

Fast-tracking programmes

Fast-tracking programmes address the shortage of business critical skills and in the process assist the Company to comply with legislative requirements.

In total five fast-tracking programmes are in place. They are the Foreman Development Programme, Measurement Control & Instrumentation, and the Planned Maintenance Officer, Engineers in Training and Project Manager programmes.

Since inception of these programmes significant results have been achieved. The Foreman Development Programme produced 60 certified candidates between 2006 and 2010. Thirteen of the 60 candidates were females. Nineteen Section Engineers were produced through the programme and all were placed substantively.

The low representation of females in these jobs has led to a shift towards a large percentage of intake candidates being female. In Projects, three females were recruited. The drive for more females in the Projects and Engineering discipline will continue to ensure that legislative requirements are met.

Engineering critical skills development

The Engineering Skills Training Centre (ESTC) in Randfontein achieved its programme approval with the Manufacturing, Engineering and Related Services Seta (Merseta) as a Decentralised Trade Test Centre. This achievement allows the ESTC to conduct training and trade tests for learners on earth-moving as well as auto-electrical equipment.

The Mining Qualification Authority (MQA) recognised ESTC as an Institute of Sectorial and Occupational Excellence. The ESTC furthermore achieved its 6 million accident-free man hours on 11 October 2010. A total of 227 learners qualified as engineering artisans in 2010, of whom 77% were HDSAs and 12% females. In the stope servicemen's programme 29 of the 187 learners on the programme have qualified. The remaining 158 stope servicemen learners are still in the process of being assessed for competence. A total of 34 electrical artisans have completed the medium voltage training and were successfully assessed for the Medium Voltage Certificate.

Mining training

Conventional mining: A total of 86 learner miners, 22 of whom were females, obtained their NQF Level 3 rockbreaker learnership, which replaced the previous blasting certificate. The Operational Skills Development (OSD) centre obtained ISO certification and MQA accreditation. In terms of closing current gaps within the mining technical supervisory levels from miner to section manager, a total of 1,396 candidates were successfully trained in the back-to-basics technical and supervisory course. A total of 11 learner shift supervisors completed the three-year programme successfully, with 46 currently in training. The compliance in terms of the fall-of-ground regulations (competent A&B) is currently 100%, being fully controlled by the time and attendance blocking system. The compliance in terms of the newly promulgated explosive regulations (blasting assistant) is 93%. The OSD centre also trained a total of 376 rock drill operators. The industry falls-of-ground management (FOGM) examination and safe declaration initiative was successfully launched in October 2010 and training of mining production teams is currently in progress. This initiative includes

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the rollout of strata control training as well as training in the hazard identification and treatment system (HITS), offered as computer-based training.

New mining technology: A best-practice long hole driller school was established underground on 16 level at Thembelani Mine within the existing outcomes-based conventional mining training centre. This facility was equipped with an underground lecture room and a practical training area with a new S36 machine. The school also developed learning material for drillers, driller assistants and blasters.

Mechanised mining: 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 area providing for training on the full mining cycle. The project was completed with 100,000 incident-free man hours and the centre was officially opened in early 2010. As part of the underground establishment some 7,000 tons of reef were removed from the old workings at an average 3.2 grams per tonne. For 2010 this mechanised training centre exceeded all training targets, with an average delivery of 174% above target and an HDSA status of 55%. A mechanised mining training model was developed and all training material for mechanised training was standardised across the group. This mechanised training centre also proactively assisted with the successful implementation of ten new conversions on various machines.

Mining training centre (MTC) Eastern Limb: This centre continues to deliver training and assessments for Twickenham Mine and the expansion project. The main focus remains on conventional and mechanised skills training; refresher training; and short courses covering safety and leadership. ISO 9002:2008 certification was maintained, with zero non-conformances during the course of the year. Provisional MQA accreditation was also obtained. The MTC Eastern Limb has also continued to deliver training to joint ventures and contractors in the region when excess capacity has been available.

Safety training: The safety risk management (SRM) training targets for 2010 were met. A total number of 2,573 supervisory-level employees completed the SRM A2 programme, 186 senior managers completed the SRMP A3 programme and four executives attended the SRMP A4 programme. A total number of 2,116 safety representatives were trained in the 'Commitment to zero harm' programme as part of the tripartite programme with the DMR and the major unions. The safety representative skills programme was also launched during 2010 and 623 safety representatives were trained on it.

Integrated human resource development

The Company has developed an integrated and holistic human resource development strategy that enables the Company to identify individual potential at all levels. 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 career paths for each discipline and job category.
- Clear learning continuums linked to the career paths for each discipline and job family.
- Assessment methodologies appropriate for development purposes.
- Associated documents and templates to record information on assessment, performance and development.

Putting these systems in place enabled the Company to progress by:

- applying the appropriate assessment methodology to determine employee potential;
- translating the assessment results into an Individual Development Charter (IDC) for each employee;

- prioritising the developmental needs of employees according to career-path requirements;
- ensuring that there is a training plan for employees in line with their respective development needs; and
- actioning the training plan for employees in all levels.

During 2010, 12,202 employees in job grade A-D1 were assessed for potential. In total 7,339 employees in job grade A-D1 have IDCs in place based on identified development needs.

On average employees spent 10 days attending training, this includes vocational training, but excludes bursaries and apprenticeships. See page 147 for details on the breakdown.

Talent management and career development

Talent management is a strategic imperative and forms an integral part of the business. The Company views all employees as having talent. Within this broad talent pool the Company identifies those individuals who demonstrate the capability and motivation to progress to more senior positions. During 2010 the global capability framework (people development way) was launched; it recognises that, to continue to grow and make a positive difference to our investors, partners and other stakeholders, all employees need to display appropriate behaviours and have the necessary experience, knowledge, skills and potential.

Career development panels (CDPs) are interventions aimed at discussing identified individuals' career prospects and required development. CDPs are held at all levels of the Company. Some CDPs are held at operational level, while executive head and senior CDPs are held centrally. During 2010, 48 executive head and senior CDPs were conducted, with 263 employees participating. Career development panels are a further mechanism to assist individuals to align their aspirations with business requirements.

Management and leadership

To enhance performance at the managerial and supervisory levels, employees attended various internal and external development programmes in 2010.

Eighteen managers attended the junior management programme and 40 senior managers graduated from the programme for management excellence, thereby boosting the leadership supply from within the Company. Twenty-six band 6 and above employees attended the personal and professional leadership course and 194 managers attended mentoring workshops.

To enhance performance at the supervisory levels, various development programmes have been initiated, with 1,492 supervisors attending these programmes in line with the Integrated HRD strategy to ensure optimal performance and competence at supervisory level. The programmes have focused on areas such as personal and professional mastery, introduction to supervision and generic supervision skills, change management, performance management, employee relations and employee communications.

To date more than 600 band 6 and above employees have attended people 'development way' training. This training will continue in 2011, focusing on all band 6 and above employees.

Adult basic education (ABET)

The Company continued to invest significant resources in ABET programmes during 2010. An additional own-time centre was started at MTC East, adjacent to Twickenham Mine. Employees, contractors and community members were offered free tuition, learning materials and stationery.

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The recognition of prior learning project continued, with every new learner being assessed prior to enrolment. Learners were able to continue through five levels of education, ranging from mother tongue courses and culminating in the Introduction to Mining and Minerals qualification registered at Level 1 on the NQF.

More than 2,600 registrations were recorded during 2010, with 700 people successfully completing a level. 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 Company, with classes being offered on a three-shift basis, enabling shift workers to attend. Own-time completions of almost 500 employees were recorded.

Performance management

The Company defines performance management as the continuous management, measurement, monitoring and development of employees to ensure that the organisation meets its objectives and aspiration to be the leading global mining company of choice.

The process allows for clear communicated expectations for each employee; builds and enhances the relationship between manager and employee; and encourages overall employee development.

TRANSFORMATION

The Company continues to improve its workforce profile representivity at all management levels and to be a better mirror of the country's economically active population demographics as required in the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998. Both the HDSAs in management figures of 50% and women's participation of 12% are above the Mining Charter's set targets. The Company also satisfies the aggregate new Mining Charter targets at all four management levels, but falls short on the representation of African women.

An analysis our employment equity status shows that for top management, the Company achieved 30% against a target of 20% at the end of May 2010. For senior, middle and junior management levels the company achieved 34%, 50% and 66% against targets of 45%, 59% and 68% respectively. The moratorium on recruitment and the suspension of programmes such as shadow pools, as a result of the global economic downturn, contributed to failure to reach the intended targets. These programmes have subsequently been reinstated.

The table on page 146 shows the employment equity status as submitted to the Department of Labour.

Attracting suitably qualified women and people with disabilities in the mining sector remains a challenge.

RESPECTING PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Employee relations

The Employee Relations Recognition Agreement (ERRA) was ratified by management and by recognised organised labour in February 2009. The collective bargaining rights threshold was reviewed. Previously, six trade unions were recognised. Three trade unions are currently recognised, namely:

- 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 the Company. 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 the Company and its employees, the parties to the ERRA further commit themselves to working together in gaining employee understanding and support of the Company's vision, values and strategies.

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

- Central Partnership Forum;
- National Steering Committee;
- Strategic Leadership Forum;
- Central Collective Bargaining Forum; and
- Operational Unit Participative Forum.

The consultation process at the Company is regulated by the 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 Company's operational executives meet with the recognised union 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 contemplated by the ERRA and, if not resolved, any party can use the provisions of the legislation, namely the Labour Relations Act, No 66 of 1995.

Our ERRA, under partnership structures, covers any organisational changes and how management consult on issues impacting on employees or their unions. A minimum of one month's notice is specified in the agreements.

Communication structures

Anglo Platinum Limited 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 Limited.
- 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.

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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 operational unit partnership forum (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. The Company 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

The Company'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.

All forms of unfair discrimination and harassment are dealt with in terms of the Company's behavioural and/or grievance procedures. Furthermore, the Company has subscribed to all Government and industry agreements and also subscribes to Government agreements to ensure non-discrimination against foreign labour. The Company has amended its policies and procedures to ensure non-discrimination against foreign migrant labour.

Freedom of association and collective bargaining

All Company 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 Company's code of ethics, business principles and employee relations policy.

The Company recognises trade unions with significant representation among its employees, and these in turn participate in collective bargaining forums with management.

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 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:



WHEN GENDER IS NO LONGER AN ISSUE

In September 2010 Anglo Platinum Limited was the winner of the prestigious Resources category in the Top Gender Empowered Company awards. This is not surprising given the Company's general focus on transformation and the specific attention it has paid to addressing traditional imbalances between men and women in mining.

The award recognises the achievements of entities at the forefront of gender empowerment. Mary-Jane Morifi, Anglo

Itumeleng Rabeng from Amandelbult concentrators.

Platinum Limited's executive head of corporate affairs, accepted the award on behalf of the Company. In her acceptance speech, Ms Morifi expressed her pride at all the women who work for Anglo Platinum Limited and who contribute to its transformation on a daily basis. She pointed out that the task of transformation and empowerment has been especially difficult in an industry that did not previously consider women as potential employees, except in administrative and support roles. Acknowledging the women who had preceded her and forged a path for the current generation of women at the Company, she reaffirmed the Company's commitment to transformation in general and to the empowerment of women in mining in particular.

Ms Morifi also highlighted the fact that the Company's recruitment efforts place special emphasis on attracting women; and in particular women from the areas around the Company's mines.

Some 12% or 6,000 members of the Company's workforce are women. Of these members, 3,000 work in core disciplines such as mining, engineering and metallurgy, a significant shift from women's previous employment in the Company solely as cleaners, secretaries and typists. Some 18% of women at Anglo Platinum Limited occupy management positions, with 9% in senior management. A quarter of the Company's directors are female.

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

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

The Company'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.

OUR EMPLOYEES AND THEIR RIGHTS

Labour disputes

There were no protected or unprotected industrial actions that resulted in days lost for the period under review.

Child labour and forced and compulsory labour

The Company 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. South African legislation (Basic Conditions of Employment Act of 1997) prohibits child or forced labour.

Security practices

Anglo Platinum Limited 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 Limited fully met 74. The remaining nine requirements are still being implemented. There were no clashes between mine security and community members in 2010.

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.

Code of ethics

Business principle (January to December 2010 incidents)	Number of employees dismissed	Number of contractors dismissed (contract terminated/ put off-site)	Vendors flagged as high-risk suppliers (and not reinstated)
Fraud	3	5	7
Corruption	1	2	
Theft	14	37	1
Acting against best interest of Company (bringing Company name into disrepute, conflict of interest, vendor irregularities)	6	4	31
Violence (assault, robbery, hijacking and murder)	12	4	
Intimidation	2		
Discrimination (racial and sexual)	1	1	
Dishonesty (sick notes, overtime, MVA accounts, etc)	50		
Total	89	53	39

Indigenous rights

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

HOUSING

The Company achieved significant progress in the delivery of low-income housing for employees with the residual township infrastructure at the Seraleng pilot project installed during the second quarter of 2009. This was followed by the exhibition of the show houses to employees. The primary objective of these exhibitions was to afford employees the opportunity to take a well informed choice when selecting a suitable house. Family size and family and employee affordability were key considerations by employees when selecting their appropriate houses. See case study below for further details.



BETTER HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS FOR EMPLOYEES

Anglo Platinum Limited achieved significant progress in its delivery of low-income housing for employees when the residual township infrastructure for the Seraleng pilot project was installed during the second quarter of 2010. This milestone was followed by exhibitions of show houses for employees. The primary objective of these exhibitions was to give employees the opportunity to make a well-informed decision when selecting the most suitable house, based on family size and affordability.

Employees are able to choose from four housing types, namely:

- 50 m² stand-alone units: 2 bedrooms/1 bathroom
- 55 m² stand-alone units: 3 bedrooms/2 bathrooms
- 60 m² stand-alone units: 3 bedrooms/2 bathrooms

Anglo Platinum Limited's housing project near Rustenburg.

- 70 m² stand-alone units: 3 bedrooms/2 bathrooms (one en-suite)

The average size of the stands is between 250 m² and 350 m².

The first group of new homeowners received the keys to their houses during the last quarter of 2010. Many of them appeared to be overwhelmed and expressed their appreciation for the innovative home ownership initiative. One of them was the 32-year-old Mokotedi, who had opted for the 70 m² unit and had the following to say: “I have been married for three years but lived apart from my family because where I stayed was not conducive to a family set-up. I jumped at this opportunity to buy a house that is facilitated by Anglo Platinum. I am now staying with my family in my own home and there is no greater feeling. I am so proud to work for this Company.”

By the end of 2010, more than 100 bond applications by employees had been approved by various banks. Employees whose loans were declined owing to bad credit records were diverted to debt-rehabilitation programmes.

The project is scheduled to be completed in 2011. All the valuable lessons learnt in the pilot project have already been integrated in the planning for future housing projects in both Rustenburg and Northam.

Anglo Platinum Limited's aim is to deliver more than 5,000 homes to its employees by 2014, through the promotion and facilitation of its home-ownership plan.

BENEFITS

supporting the communities

Anglo Platinum Limited's community engagement and development projects are guided by the Company's overall vision and strategy. Our three community development priorities are:

- build and maintain stakeholder relations;
- manage reputation and social risks; and
- build cohesive and sustainable communities.

R119m

Spent on community development

614

Learners benefit from the education programme

R50m

Spent on education

Economic benefits and community support from our operations are interventions that will lead to benefits for the communities and create employment. They include education and skills development, enterprise development, and other poverty alleviation initiatives.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES, SPEND AND INTERVENTIONS

Introduction

Anglo Platinum Limited's community engagement and development projects are guided by the Company's overall vision and strategy. Our three community development priorities are:

- host community settlement;
- community education and skills development;
- community safety, health and welfare; and
- enterprise development.

Host community settlement entails interventions aimed at improving the physical conditions of host communities. Included here are the provision of basic infrastructure and services such as roads, water, electricity, community centres, schools and libraries.

Community health, safety and welfare refer to interventions that improve and protect the health, safety and welfare of affected communities. They comprise road-safety initiatives, community HIV/AIDS programmes, wellness programmes, and support for orphans and vulnerable children.

These priority areas are broad in scope and address key community challenges. In support of these focus areas there are three additional CED priorities, namely stakeholder engagement, community grievance and complaints management and capacity building.

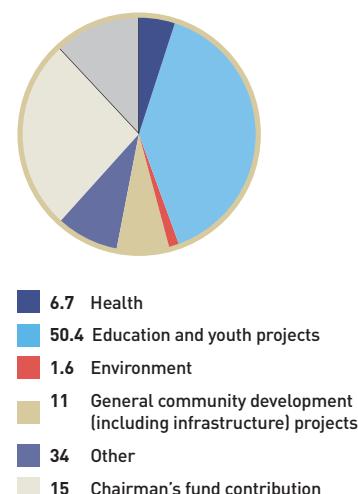
In the following sections we highlight the key issues raised by stakeholders and through our own internal processes and what is being done to address them, and provide a summary of major development interventions and associated spend.

Development interventions and spend

CED spend

Spend on community development is shown in the the diagram alongside. Of the R118.7 million spent during 2010, R62 million was spent by Western Limb operations and R27 million by those on the Eastern Limb. The corporate office contributed R28 million towards community development initiatives.

**ANGLO PLATINUM LIMITED
CED 2010 EXPENDITURE BY
FOCUS AREA (Total = R118.7 million)**
%



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Key interventions

The following projects supported by the Company are noteworthy:

Infrastructure

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

- Road construction at Sefikile.
- The construction of Mokgalwana Primary, Phadi High, Segale Middle and Tlhabane Primary, science laboratories at Raphurele, Zinniaville Secondary and Tshukuhu High, a block of four classrooms at Lerome Middle, renovation of Ofentse Primary, Makuka High, Chromite Primary and Groenvlei High.
- The construction of community halls in Paardekraal and Mantserre.
- The provision of water and sanitation facilities at several schools and clinics at Magalakwena Mine.
- Support for the construction of Northam sewerage works (extensions 5 and 7).
- The construction of access bridges and animal drinking troughs at Twickenham Mine.
- The construction of traditional courts and offices and the construction of traditional offices at Mantserre near Twickenham Mine.
- Contribution towards the eradication of informal settlements in the Rustenburg Municipality, which includes the construction of roads and bus shelters in Seraleng.
- Installation of high mast street lights in Mantserre.

Poverty alleviation

Anglo Platinum Limited aims to alleviate poverty by supporting the following:

- Farmers in Groenfontein and those at the Amandelbult Community Farming Project.
- The bucket and bowl repair workshop in Mogalakwena.
- The clothing manufacturing project in Mantserre.
- Jewellery production in Rustenburg.
- Development in the OR Tambo district in partnership with the Chairman's fund.

Capacity building

The Company's efforts to extend the capacity of local people are epitomised by the following interventions:

- Support for the Bokomoso skills-development programme where over 2,816 learners were trained in technical skills in both the Limpopo and North West provinces.
- Support for the development of traditional leaders in our host communities.

Corporate social investment, R million

	CED programmes			Percentage		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
Health	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.6	2.7	3.4
Education and youth projects	50.4	18.4	34.7	42.5	7.5	19.7
Environment	1.6	0.04		1.3	0.2	
General community development (including infrastructural projects)	11.0	105	69.4	9.3	42.7	39.4
Arts, culture and heritage	—	—	40.7	—	—	23.2
Housing	—	—		—	—	
Other	34.0	100.1		28.6	40.8	
Chairman's Fund contribution	15.0	15	25.0	12.6	6.1	14.3
Total	118.7	175.8	126.0	100	100	100



THE PAARDEKRAAL/BOITEKONG COMMUNITY HALL

The Paardekraal/Boitekong community lives 3 km from the Khuseleka No 1 shaft at Anglo Platinum Limited's Rustenburg mines. Part of this area, known as the Boitekong Cluster, is a settlement cluster whose development and exceptionally high growth rate in recent years are linked to the growth of the platinum mining industry. As people continue to move into the cluster area to seek employment on the adjacent mines in forthcoming years, it is expected that the Boitekong Cluster will grow at a rate of some 5% per annum.

Paardekraal community hall. Sbongile Nonga, Abner Matlhoko, Montobedi Mathibela, Dudu Ratshefola and Smiley Moroke.

As a result of this rapid development, the need for social amenities and recreational facilities has made itself sharply felt in the area. In response to community priorities, Anglo Platinum Limited decided to put up a hall for the Paardekraal/Boitekong community. Rustenburg Local Municipality provided the land on which the hall has been constructed; and, as the custodian of community facilities, has committed itself to take full responsibility for the facility, to ensure that it is maintained and secured for the benefit of the people in the area.

The hall was completed on 30 November 2010. During its construction over a period of twelve months, some 273 short-term jobs were created. These were spread among nine people who were permanent employees of the main contractor; 24 males and seven females from communities within the 50-km radius delineated as the development boundary of the Company's Rustenburg operations; and 24 males and nine females from the community of Boitekong.

The hall has enough seating for 1,000 people (with 600 seats on the ground floor and 400 in the gallery). It is centrally located and will be able to service the three communities of Boitekong, Seraleng and Sondela.

Education

Anglo Platinum Limited regards education as the keystone upon which South Africa's future depends. Its support for education is exemplified by the following:

- Support for education from Grade R to the FET levels, where schools are provided with additional learning and teaching aids and teacher' training and provisions of Saturday classes for high school learners. 107 early childhood development centres, 107 primary schools and 60 high schools reaching 614 learners who are benefiting from this education support programme.
- Support for a mobile science centre in Limpopo province.

Health and welfare

Community health and welfare projects supported by the Company include the following:

- The construction of Jalamba Clinic and nurses accommodation in the OR Tambo district.
- The provision of a primary health care mobile clinic in Bokamoso.
- Facilities for orphans and vulnerable children at Magobading (Twickenham Mine).
- The training of traditional health practitioners on HIV/AIDS management.
- Training and support to rural women in the Sekhukhune, Mogalakwena and Polokwane areas on issues of gender-based violence, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS.
- The upgrading and equipping of a victim empowerment and trauma room at Union Mine.
- Road safety intervention – supported Arrive Alive campaign, rollout of traffic signs in host communities.
- Safety at School – scholar patrol initiatives, emergency preparedness training for educators and support to first-aid clubs through the provision of first-aid kits.



SCHOOL SCIENCE LABORATORIES HELP TO DEVELOP PROPER SCIENCE SKILLS

The building of science laboratories by Anglo Platinum Limited in the provinces of North West and Limpopo has been a response to the enormous need to grow the scientific skills that are in such short supply in South Africa. North West recently commended Anglo Platinum Limited for having left an infrastructural development legacy of some 20 urban, semi-urban and rural schools in the province's Bojanala District Municipality. Anglo Platinum Limited is working in direct partnership with the Department of Education (DoE), and hopes to become a DoE partner of choice in the delivery of quality education in the future.

School science laboratories and practical classes offer the following:

- A dedicated room in which to teach and learn science, and an adjacent storeroom dedicated to the storage of apparatus required for the physical sciences and the life sciences.
- The mainstreaming of science practicals in institutions where conducting experiments has been a rare occurrence.
- Opportunities for learners to see, feel, touch and interact with substances that they have previously only read about.
- A growth in confidence among learners who feel better equipped to face the matriculation science examinations.

Zinniaville science laboratory.

The case of Raphurele High School

When Raphurele High School was established in 1993, the entire school was accommodated in four classrooms and a science laboratory was but a distant dream. The school offered natural sciences and life sciences as fields of study, but most of the teaching occurred only at the theoretical level. What little experimentation there was was conducted in the classrooms. This meant dividing the learners into at least two groups per class and conducting the experiments in close succession, thereby disrupting learning and creating time-management problems at the school.

Thanks to a R22 million intervention by Anglo Platinum Limited's Union Mine, Raphurele High now boasts its own science laboratory and science practicals have become a mainstream activity at the school. A laboratory assistant has been hired to manage the laboratory and to unlock its full potential.

Raphurele Grade 12 learners better equipped to complete matric

One of the recent Grade 12 Raphurele High learners, Gladys Maboe, was heartened by the new laboratory. As she explained, "It felt quite unsafe to handle chemicals in the classroom. Now that we have a laboratory equipped with running water, we get to wash our hands as soon as they come into contact with chemicals". Generally, the Raphurele High learners reported feeling more confident about writing the matriculation examination in 2010.

Future company involvement

The construction of school science laboratories is fundamental to improving school science education in South Africa. The laboratory at Raphurele High School is one of three laboratories constructed by Anglo Platinum Limited in North West in 2010. In addition, science facilities at Zinniaville Secondary and Tshukudu High School in Rustenburg were upgraded. These activities are part of Anglo Platinum Limited's adoption of a whole school support programme focused on the effective teaching of mathematics, science and technology in order to create and mobilise the human skills required for the betterment of our communities.

- Crime and violence interventions – support of the roll-out of SAPS suggestion boxes, erected billboards, prompting community members to report crime and supported the Community Policing Forums.

Focus for 2011


In the forthcoming year, Anglo Platinum Limited will continue to build sustainable and mutually beneficial relationships and partnerships with its stakeholders, and to contribute towards building communities that have the capacity to engage and to take advantage of opportunities. These objectives will be achieved by actively managing stakeholder relationships, understanding the perceptions and issues stakeholders have, building their capacity where required and entering into strategic partnerships in order to deliver development projects that are well thought-out and effective.

The overarching focus on stakeholder engagement will increase the effectiveness of the CED Department, which will continue to concentrate on the following:

Focus area	Objectives
Building sustainable relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build mutually beneficial relationships around divergent interests of stakeholders • Build relationships such that they are not dependant on individuals • Ensure internal coordination of stakeholder engagement approaches and activities within Anglo Platinum Limited
Managing risks, issues and underlying interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record and track social risks with consistency • Monitor and analyse issues and risks • Identify appropriate responses in a consultative way • Track responses and outcomes • Ensure responsiveness • Proactively recognise and avoid risks and issues.
Adopting a long-term perspective to development (including LED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build long-term development initiatives on the base established by and through short-term action • Focus on as much value-adding economic activity as possible • Forge partnerships with various stakeholders to deliver long-term development
Institutional arrangements and measuring performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build mutually beneficial relationships around divergent interests of stakeholders • Build relationships such that they are not dependant on individuals • Ensure internal coordination of stakeholder engagement approaches and activities within Anglo Platinum Limited

REDUCING

our footprint

A man wearing a blue short-sleeved shirt, light blue jeans, a bright orange life vest, safety glasses, and white gloves is crouching on the grassy bank of a pond. He is holding a clear plastic bottle and appears to be collecting a water sample. The pond is surrounded by tall green reeds and grasses. In the background, there are mountains under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

Environmental legislation, focus on planning for mine closure, climate change challenges, the supply and demand of energy and water, effective management of non-mineral and mineral waste. These and various other aspects require appropriate strategies and skills for effective and successful management of the environment by a mining company.

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

In the process of mining and mineral processing, land is transformed, ground- and surface-water are potentially affected, resources are used, substances are emitted into the air, wastes are generated and there is interaction with local communities. We therefore have an impact not only on the physical environment but also on the social and economic environments in the areas where operations are located.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

In order to deal with these environmental challenges and impacts effectively, the environmental management of our mining and beneficiation activities is guided by our policy and strategy, which includes a vision to minimise harm to the environment through a process of engagement, review, advice and action.

Aspects of mining and related activities interact with and impact the environment in a variety of ways. Such environmental aspects are elements of an organisation's activities, products or services that may interact with the environment, causing impacts. The impact may be any change, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from significant environmental aspects. Mining and associated activities, such as concentrating, smelting and refining, use a mix of renewable and non-renewable resources. The environmental aspects and impacts in this report are confined largely to actual operations and do not consider all the impacts related to external aspects.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

All our managed operations have environmental management systems (EMSs) that are certified against the ISO 14001:2004 standard. The EMSs at our operations provide the management framework to track compliance with applicable legal and other requirements, and to support the prevention of pollution and continual improvement.

All mines, concentrators, smelters and refineries in operation in 2004 achieved the initial ISO 14001 certification of their EMS during that year. All these operations have maintained such certifications to date. During 2010 all operations were reassessed by an independent service provider, the DQS German Association for Certification of Management Systems (Proprietary) Limited against the ISO 14001:2004 standard. Out of all the reassessments, seven major non-conformances to the standard were raised. These were raised at the Rustenburg mines (4), the Mototolo concentrator (2) and Union Mine (1) and relate to hydrocarbon contamination, waste disposal, training, inadequate human resources, chemicals and the improper close-out of previous findings. Follow-up audits were done by DQS and all the major non-conformances have now been closed out. Several minor non-conformances and numerous observations were raised at other operations, except at Polokwane Smelter, Precious Metal Refiners (PMR) and the concentrator at Mogalakwena North, at which no

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

non-conformances were raised. Non-conformances to the standard are closed out within 90 days of the assessment of the particular operation.

The newly constructed Mogalakwena North concentrator achieved certification for the first time in March 2010.

Unki Platinum Mine will initiate the ISO 14001 certification process in 2011, as it became operational at the end of 2010. The Company requires the certification of all new operations within two years after they have entered their operational phase.

One of our non-managed operations, the Modikwa Platinum Joint Venture, is currently not certified in terms of ISO 14001. The mine plans to get recertified in 2011. The Bokoni Platinum Mine joint venture achieved ISO 14001 certification in June 2010. The Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) joint venture has maintained its ISO 14001 certification with no non-conformances and a commendation.

Anglo Platinum Limited does not require its joint-venture partners to implement and maintain ISO 14001, but legal compliance with environmental obligations is mandatory.

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. Other key materials used include wood, chemicals and packaging. Although different types of packaging materials are used, volumes are minimal and therefore not material. Anglo Platinum Limited does not currently use waste, processed or unprocessed, from external sources.

The combined rock broken and mined tonnes for managed operations was 39% higher in 2010 than in 2009, mostly as a result of higher stripping ratios at Mogalakwena Mine. Tonnes milled from managed operations decreased marginally over the previous year. Usage of major commodities such as LPG, fuels and lubricating and hydraulic oils has increased between 15% and 30% year on year owing to a shift from conventional to mechanised mining. Usage of coal, grease, and paraffin decreased marginally – between 1% and 2% during 2010 mainly as the result of the Polokwane Smelter shutdown for maintenance for three months. Another reason for reduced coal usage is the installation of an Advanced Process Control (APC) system at Rustenburg Base Metal Refiners (RBMR). The system automatically detects changes inside the boilers. For example, if steam demand decreases, the APC system detects this and responds by reducing the stoker speed, feeding less coal into the boilers.

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 39,049 hectares, 24% less than the 2009 figure of 51,330 hectares. The main reason for this reduction in managed land is the exclusion of the BRPM and Bokoni JVs, which have become non-managed during 2010. This figure 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 comprises 14,185 hectares, or nearly 36% of all land managed.

We currently mine from mainly 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 pits at Mogalakwena are not rehabilitated concurrently with their mining. There are still mined-out opencast pits at BRPM and in the Rustenburg mining right area. The rehabilitation of the BRPM pit has not yet begun,



Children at the Bakgatla School during their tree planting event.

TREES TO SHADE AND FEED COMMUNITIES

The environmental benefits provided by trees and the many ways in which the latter enhance people's lives motivated Anglo Platinum Limited to sponsor the planting of 3,550 trees across the provinces of Limpopo, North West and Mpumalanga during 2010.

The primary initiative was coordinated by Food & Trees for Africa (FTFA) through its Trees for All Programme, which facilitated the planting of 2,000 trees. The programme is a successful and effective one, and it has been greening, educating and transforming schools, clinics, old-age homes, orphanages, hospices, community centres and churches for some two decades.

The trees were planted in a number of lower-income communities whose surroundings are typically devoid of trees. Over time they will provide shade, greener suburbs and a habitat for wildlife; decrease dust and noise pollution; reduce run-off and assist with soil management; and contribute to civic pride.

Anglo Platinum Limited and FTFA compiled an initial list of places where the trees were to be planted, which was refined in consultation with FTFA and agreed to in March 2010. The programme's formal launch was held in April 2010, near Rustenburg.

Anglo Platinum Limited's Polokwane Smelter in Limpopo donated 500 trees to the community and 300 trees to its employees in addition to the trees planted by Anglo Platinum Limited and FTFA; while a further 60 fruit trees and 60 indigenous trees were planted in the operation's vicinity.

In partnership with, and support of, the 'Greening Limpopo Campaign' initiated by the Limpopo Public Works Department, the Company also donated 340 fruit trees and 290 indigenous trees to the Department of Education in the province in 2010.

because it is currently filled with water from the overflowing return-water dam, seepage and rainfall. A geohydrological study was completed during 2009, which concluded that the impacts of the overflowing return-water dam are localised and detected only in boreholes within the immediate vicinity of the dam. Sufficient funds are available to commence with the backfilling of the opencast pit, and this is planned for when the pit has been emptied. A water-treatment feasibility study is being undertaken to determine ways to treat the water in the pits for re-use in the mining process. BRPM has also engaged the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) regarding permission to store the water in the opencast pits and these discussions are ongoing.

The Rustenburg pit will not be rehabilitated as it is intended to 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 municipality.

To ensure that our biodiversity action plans are appropriate, we requested Fauna and Flora International (FFI) to conduct high-level biodiversity risk assessments (HLBRA) in 2010 to provide an indication of the biodiversity risks and opportunities at each managed operation. The HLBRA reports identify high, medium or low risks or opportunities for each of the following assessment criteria:

- Proximity to Protected areas.
- Proximity to threatened species.
- Land cover classification.
- Landscape alteration.
- Hydrology and water resource availability.
- Climate change vulnerability.

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

In 2011 this information will be used to rank the sites in terms of priority risk and opportunity, and we will be able to report in greater detail.

In 2010 the Company supported a number of tree-planting projects (see the case study on page 109), community clean-ups, biodiversity awareness-raising and training initiatives within local communities. With the sale of Bokoni which was surrounded by land of high biodiversity value it has lessened our impact on biodiversity.

AIR QUALITY

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 will be phased out in this decade.

Our fire extinguishers contain mono-ammonium phosphate powder in all applications except in the protection of electric/electronic circuits. All applications using the ozone-depleting compound, halon, have already been replaced.

Persistent organic pollutants

The key persistent organic pollutants for the company are polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins and furans. The Stockholm Convention requires that equipment containing PCBs 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. A capital project to install a new after-burner unit and other engineering solutions will be completed in 2011.

Sulphur dioxide and particulate emissions

Key emitters of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) are the Waterval, Mortimer and Polokwane smelters, with minor contributions from RBMR and PMR.

Total SO₂ emissions (stack and fugitives) for the refineries and smelters were 17.65 kt in 2010, which is 15% higher than the 15.34 kt emitted during 2009. The increase is attributed to the Waterval Smelter complex. Total SO₂ emissions from the complex increased from 5.3 kt in 2009 to 7.5 kt in 2010. Permit emission levels were exceeded in three months (February to April) of the year during acid plant maintenance. The production throughputs from the smelting complex increased year on year in 2010, resulting in the increased SO₂ emissions. During high emission periods associated with acid plant shutdowns, communication was sent to the stakeholders to make them aware of potential emissions.

SO₂ emissions at Polokwane Smelter increased from 4.9 kt in 2009 to 5.3 kt in 2010. Most of the concentrate smelted was UG2 and, on average, 14.44 tonnes per day were emitted against the scheduled process registration certificate limit of 25 tonnes per day.

The SO₂ emissions at Mortimer Smelter in 2009 were 4.8 kt and aligned with the 2010 figure of 4.6 kt. On average, 12.64 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 and 0.23 kt per day for 2010, which can be attributed to the reduced site coal consumption at the RBMR boilers.

Monitoring of ambient air quality

The National Ambient Air Quality Standards were published in December 2009 and set the limits for ambient concentrations of priority pollutants (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, ozone, benzene and carbon monoxide). Although ambient monitoring is not a legal requirement for Anglo Platinum Limited, it is undertaken at the Rustenburg and Polokwane lease areas.

The Rustenburg ambient-air-quality monitoring network currently comprises of seven stationary monitoring stations that measure sulphur dioxide (SO₂); particulate matter (PM₁₀), which are particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 microns); and meteorological data from all sources in the region. The results for the seven stations are shown in the table below.

SO₂

There were no exceedances of the SO₂ annual average standard of 50 µg/m³ at any station during 2010. This is consistent with results obtained in 2009.

There were two exceedances of the national SO₂ daily standard (125 µg/m³) and 100 exceedances of the hourly standard (350 µg/m³). This represents an increase compared with 2009 values of nil exceedances of the daily standard and 46 exceedances of the hourly standard. The higher concentrations are attributed to shutdown and maintenance on the acid plant at Waterval Smelter. The media was used to notify stakeholders that visible emissions could be expected from time to time during this period.

Polokwane Smelter has six ambient-air-quality monitoring stations. There were no recorded exceedances of SO₂ or PM₁₀ standards in 2010. Polokwane Smelter is in the process of upgrading its data-capturing and reporting system.

RPM ambient-air-quality monitoring statistics for 2010

Station name	SO ₂ data capture (%)	Number of exceedances of SANS SO ₂ hourly average (>350 µg/m ³)	Number of exceedances of national SO ₂ daily average (>125 µg/m ³)	SO ₂ annual average (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ data capture (%)	Number of exceedances of national PM ₁₀ daily average (>120 µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ average (µg/m ³)
Bergsig	89.1	0	0	18.1	82.5	0	34.6
Brakspruit	98.8	9	0	20.6	58.3	65	98.4
Hex	89.9	2	0	15.0	42.7	0	35.7
Klipfontein	93.5	1	0	15.2	85.1	22	74.9
Mfidikwe	79.0	47	1	25.2	61.6	3	59.8
Paardekraal	97.0	39	1	30.9	81.0	5	54.4
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment	95.4	2	0	18.9	65.0	85	106.2
Total		100	2			180	

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

PM₁₀

Exceedances of the national PM₁₀ daily standard (120 µg/m³) were recorded at five of the seven stations during the year. The results are not comparable with those for previous years owing to the reduction in the PM₁₀ standard by the Department of Environmental Affairs (from 180 µg/m³ to 120 µg/m³ for a daily average) in 2010. The annual averages at four stations decreased in 2010.

Data capture availability

SO₂ data capture was above 85% at six of the seven stations. The exception was at the Mfidikwe station (where it was 79%). This shows an increase in SO₂ data collection at five stations in 2010. PM₁₀ data capture across all stations increased to 68% during the year (from 63% in 2009). Loss of data was associated mainly with filter-tape and analyser malfunctions throughout the year.

The PM₁₀ analysers at Brakspruit, Hex River, Mfidikwe and Western Limb Tailings Retreatment (WLTR) developed faults and were removed or repaired on site on more than one occasion, resulting in observed data capture rates of 58%, 43%, 61% and 65% respectively for these stations.

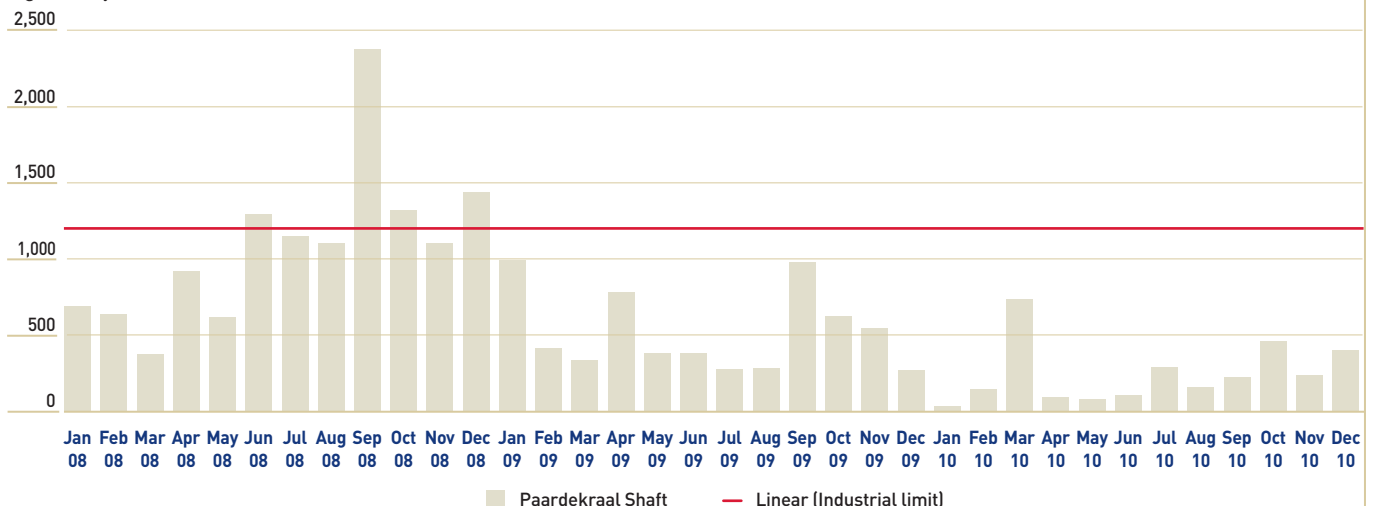
The WLTR station is recording daily PM₁₀ concentrations in contrast to the hourly concentrations recorded at the other stations. This may have contributed to the observed number of exceedances of the national PM₁₀ daily standard.

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 and samples are analysed by external laboratories. The gravimetric results are compared with the 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.

DATA FOR DUST FALLOUT AT PAARDEKRAAL SHAFT, 2008–2010

mg/m²/day



Although 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 Twickenham Platinum Mine, Mogalakwena Mine, Union Mine, Mototolo Platinum Mine, Polokwane Smelter, the Amandelbult operations and the Rustenburg mines.

The Rustenburg mines conduct dust-fallout sampling at 18 points around the Rustenburg mining right area. Areas of concern that produced 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.

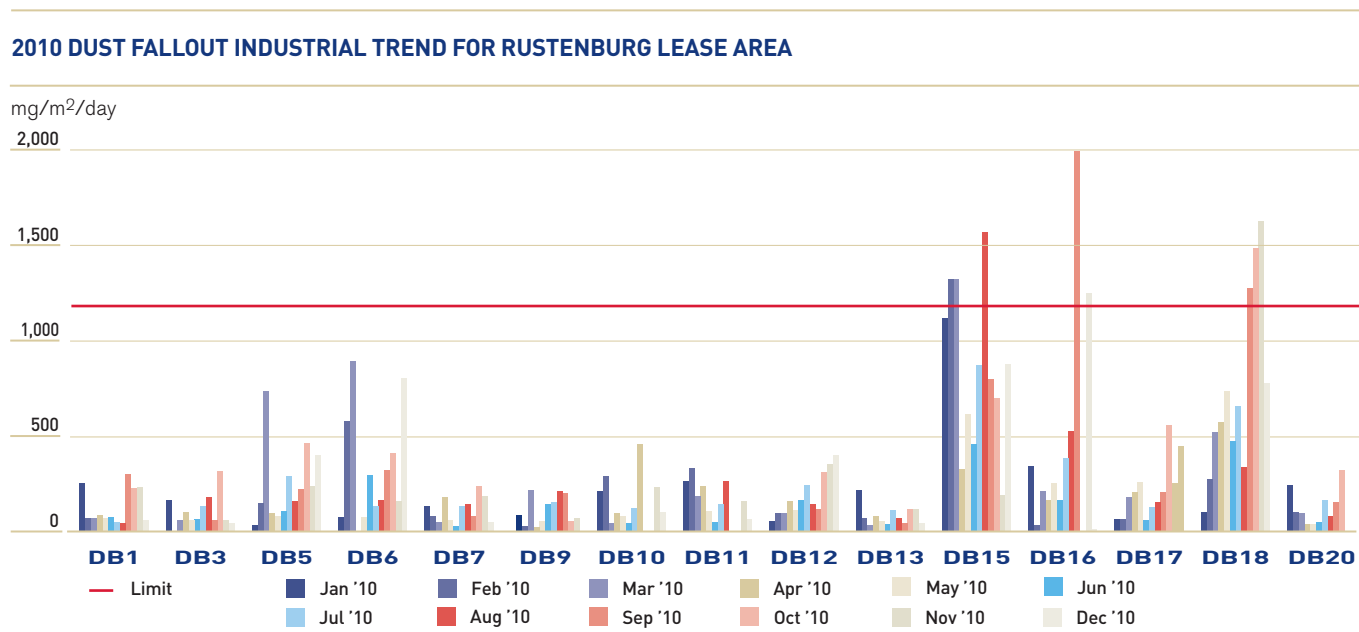
The dust fallout decreased significantly at the Paardekraal tailings dams as a result of a new dust-suppression system implemented in 2009. The Paardekraal shaft dust emissions averaged at 249 mg/m²/day in 2010, compared with 1090 mg/m²/day for 2008 and 525 mg/m²/day for 2009.

The overall dust-monitoring trend for Rustenburg highlights that additional dust suppression measures are required (including water sprays, chemical dust suppressants, dust filters, wind barriers and enclosed infrastructure) at the smelter stockpile area (DB15 in the figure below); and at the grout plants and crushers (see DB16 and DB18 below).

Atmospheric emission licences

On 1 April 2010 the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (APPA) of 1965 was replaced in its entirety by the National Environment Management: Air Quality Act (AQA) of 2004. The original 72 scheduled processes from the APPA have been reviewed and grouped into listed activities, with a specific set of air-emission standards published on 31 March 2010.

The smelters and refineries that fall under the air-quality listed activities are in the process of applying for atmospheric emission licences.



OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

WASTE

Our strategy adopts an integrated approach to waste management, using the waste hierarchy as delineated in the National Environmental Management: Waste Act of 2008 (NEMWA) and the national waste strategy (NWS). We aim to re-use products where possible and to recover value from products when they reach the end of their lives, through recycling, composting or energy recovery. Although the elimination of waste in its entirety will not be feasible, through the systematic application of the waste hierarchy it may be possible to reach a point in future where recovery, reuse and recycling and alternative disposal technologies overtake landfills as preferred means of disposal. The strategy furthermore seeks to provide norms and standards to ensure Group uniformity in managing waste.

The key elements of our waste-management strategy are:

- waste stream identification, categorisation, classification and quantification;
- permitting requirements;
- waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and target setting;
- internal and external reporting; and
- responsible waste disposal and treatment.

The focus in 2011 is on waste minimisation, target monitoring and compliance with the requirements of NEMWA, including permitting requirements.

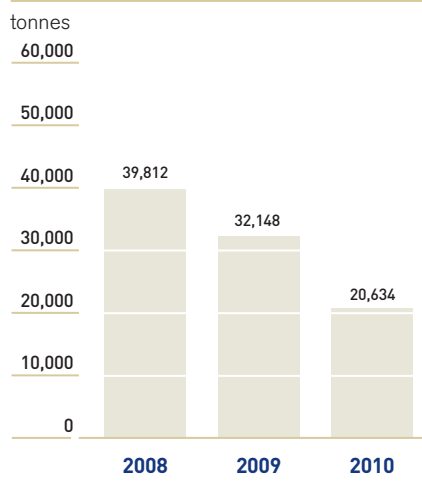
We will strive to reduce our quantities of waste disposed of to landfill by 15% (from a 2008 baseline) by 2014. To achieve the latter, waste minimisation has been included as a key performance indicator in the scope of work for all our waste management contractors. A recycling and reduction project will commence at the Rustenburg mines in the second quarter of 2011 and will be rolled out to other mines as their waste contracts are re-negotiated. These projects will focus on further increasing the re-use and recycling of waste streams in order to decrease the volume of waste currently sent to landfill.

The 2010 data indicate that general and hazardous waste disposed to landfill decreased by 36% compared with 2009.

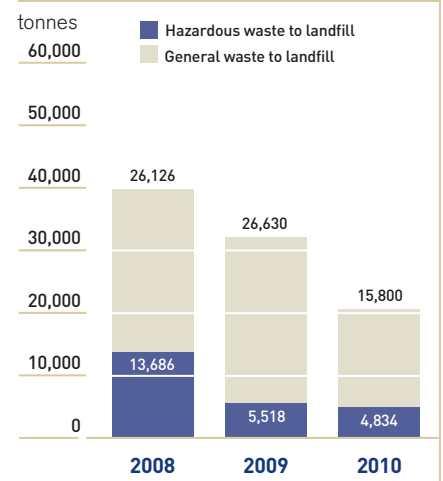
Non-mineral, non-hazardous waste management

All non-mineral waste at the operations is segregated into different waste streams. Waste that can be recycled is sent to salvage yards at the operations for final recycling to external

**ANGLO PLATINUM LIMITED
2010 TOTAL WASTE TO LANDFILL**



**ANGLO PLATINUM LIMITED
2010 WASTE CATEGORIES**



users. Most of our operations contract an external company to salvage, reclaim, sort and recycle waste. Some 83.2 t of waste paper, 44.1 t of glass, 18,6 t of steel and 469.5 t of plastic were collected for external recycling in 2010. A small amount (3.6 kt) of other general non-hazardous waste was refurbished for internal re-use.

Non-mineral waste that cannot be re-used, recycled or sold is sent to landfill sites. Just over 46.8 kt of non-mineral, non-hazardous waste were sent to landfill during 2010.

Non-mineral hazardous waste sent to landfill

Hazardous wastes include oils, grease, fluorescent tubes, medical waste and chemical containers. The final collection and transportation of such waste is carried out by waste contractors. To ensure that 'cradle-to-grave' principles are adhered to, a waste manifest system has been implemented whereby safe disposal certificates are issued by these contractors. Owing to the special requirements for the handling and disposal of medical waste, all medical waste generated at our operations is collected, treated and disposed of by a specialist contractor and safe-disposal certificates are also issued for such wastes. Disposal certificates are audited by independent external auditors during ISO 14001 surveillance assessments. We conduct audits at the hazardous-waste disposal sites. Some 4.8 kt of non-mineral hazardous waste went to hazardous waste landfill during the year, while 12.9 t of medical waste were incinerated.

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

Standing contracts with specialist consultants provide us with guidance on the environmental and geotechnical aspects of managing our tailings dams. Fraser Alexander is responsible for the construction, operation and closure of all our tailings dams. These contract agreements include dam design, monitoring, audits and risk assessments. All operations have implemented additional criteria for tailings dam management, including:

- extensive surface and groundwater sampling programmes around the tailings dams;
- improved re-vegetation methods for tailings' side-slopes; and
- a mandatory code of practice for tailings dams, defining all associated risks and their management.

We have fifteen active tailings dams, five dormant dams, four dams where re-mining is taking place and two dams where re-mining has been completed. Rehabilitation of the footprint of one of the re-mined dams has started, but is incomplete, while on the other dam it must still commence.

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 tailings at the Klipfontein tailings dam complex are currently being reprocessed through the WLTR plant. The tailings from this plant are sent to the Hoedspruit tailings dam. An aerial inspection of all tailings dams was conducted in 2010 and each tailings dam is subjected to a third-party audit every two years. Post-control instability-risk assessments indicate medium risk at one tailings dam should that dam fail. All other dams were rated as having a low risk of instability.

The identified risks are managed on a continual basis through regular operational and group inspections and through the implementation of pro-active solutions.



Mogalakwena Mine's biodiversity area.

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

Mineral waste – accumulated waste rock

All our mining operations have waste-rock dumps at the different shafts, with the most substantial volume of waste rock at the Mogalakwena open-pit mine.

The waste-rock dumps at the Richard and Spud shafts at Union Mine are being re-mined and crushed, and reprocessed at the Mortimer concentrator to recover platinum minerals. The rock dumps are also a resource in many areas, as they are used for road construction. Aggregate production companies and companies owned by historically disadvantaged South Africans have been given the contracts to process this waste rock, and this has created local employment opportunities.

Mineral waste – slag

Some of the slag produced at 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 grit. There are also slag dumps at the Mortimer and Polokwane smelters. The Mortimer smelter slag is transferred to the Union concentrators and deposited onto the tailings dam.

The slag pads at 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. Slag at the Polokwane smelter is currently stored on a 2-mm-thick HDPE-lined area, known as the 'environmentally compliant pad'. A slag stockpile area has been designed and will eventually consist of five pads built progressively, covering approximately 10.5 hectares in total. Polokwane has been working with a number of technology providers to identify commercially viable uses for the slag generated through its industrial processes. A number of commercially viable uses are in place, awaiting approval by the authorities.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINTS AND INCIDENTS

Complaints

Sixteen formal environmental complaints were reported in 2010, against eighteen in 2009.

Fourteen complaints occurred in the Rustenburg area and were related to visual emissions from the smelter and the refinery, as well as to dust fallout from the tailings dams. All formal complaints received by the Rustenburg operations are communicated to the Community Engagement Department and followed up by site environmental personnel.

Two complaints were received at Twickenham Platinum Mine. One related to treated sewage effluent that was lawfully seeping on a daily basis during the first half of 2009 into a nearby stream from which the community abstracts water to irrigate a community vegetable garden. Community members alleged that the treated effluent had been responsible for poor-quality vegetables and for degrading the health of their cattle. Anglo Platinum Limited constructed three evaporation dams to contain the treated sewage effluent into the stream. The second complaint was linked to odours from the sewage plant. Both complaints are being investigated together with the local Department for Economic Development, Environment and Tourism.

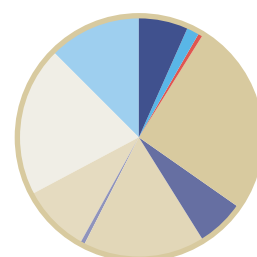
Incidents & substandard conditions

Level 1 incidents and sub-standard conditions

The number of level 1 incidents reported in 2010 was 477, which represents a reduction of 82% on the number reported in 2009. This drop resulted mainly from the fact that the reporting categories have been modified; and that 'sub-standard' acts or conditions are now reported separately from level 1 incidents. The new category serves to distinguish between actual incidents and acts or conditions that can potentially lead to an incident. A large number (875) of sub-standard acts or conditions were reported in 2010.

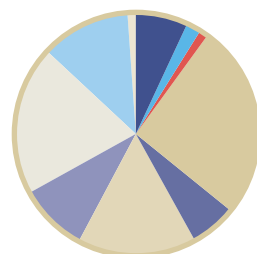
SUBSTANDARD ACTS & CONDITIONS

%



LEVEL 1 ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS – 2010

%



OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

Most environmental incidents are caused by the inadequate management of hydrocarbons (diesel, oil, grease, etc); air quality (dust, emissions); other hazardous substances (chemicals); and water (leaks, discharge and contamination). Fewer non-mineral waste (domestic and hazardous) incidents were reported for 2010. The pie chart on page 117 provides a consolidated view of the various categories of level 1 environmental incident for 2010.

The number of hydrocarbon-related incidents and sub-standard conditions made up 27% and 26% respectively of all reported events in 2010. Hydrocarbon-related incidents include spillage as a result of storage and use of fuel, oil, grease and lubricants requiring attention. The second-most reported event relates to other hazardous substances (chemicals), which also have the potential to pollute water and soil.

The number of air-quality-related incidents increased from 10% to 19% of all incidents reported between 2009 and 2010. Air-quality-related incidents are normally highly visible and also lead to community and employee complaints. This is regarded as a high priority at the tailings dams, where dust fallout is the main cause of reported incidents and complaints. Incidents of gaseous emission are related mostly to emissions from smelters.

All reported incidents and sub-standard conditions generate a response and trends are determined to ensure that their root causes are addressed to prevent a re-occurrence.

Level 2 incidents

No Level 2 incidents were recorded in 2010. According to the incident investigation procedure, all incidents with the potential to have a significant environmental impact are reported to the relevant authorities and are investigated in detail to ensure that a realistic and accurate indication of significance is allocated in the final ratings. As a result ten possible level 2 incidents at different operations were investigated, of which one was related to the failure of a tailings pipeline, one to a chemical spill and eight to the overflow of dams or containment areas. All these incidents were found to have had a low impact on the environment and were thus downgraded to level 1 incidents and reported as such to the authorities.

Level 3 incidents

No level 3 incidents were recorded in 2010.

COMPLIANCE

South African environmental legislation has been evolving. Since June 2009 several new environmental laws have been promulgated including, among others, the National Environmental Management (NEM) Waste Act, the Environment Conservation Act waste tyre regulations R149 and NEMA environmental impact assessment (EIA) regulations R543. Lack of clarity remains between the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) and NEMA with regard to environmental authorisation requirements relating to listed activities on mining operations. It is unclear whether mining-related activities that are listed and occur on mining areas are subjected to the environmental assessment and approval processes contained within the MPRDA or those within the NEMA, or both.

The ISO 14001 environmental management systems at our operations provide the management framework needed to track compliance with applicable legal and other requirements, and to support the prevention of pollution and continual improvement.

No fines or non-monetary sanctions were imposed in 2010 for non-compliance with environmental regulations and permits.

All operations have access to the relevant environmental legislation, and to an environmental legal register specifically designed to address issues of importance to them. All operations are also kept informed of changes in environmental legislation.

All managed operations underwent environmental audits and internal reviews during 2010. The findings and action plans of all audits and internal reviews are managed through our EMS until close-out. Internal review findings are also reported to management at each operation and key findings are elevated to the level of executive heads where applicable.

Environmental legal compliance checks done by external service providers were undertaken at specific operations in 2010. Each review consisted of a desktop assessment using a site-specific checklist developed according to the requirements of the environmental authorisations at that operation; and a physical inspection of the operation and its peripheral areas. Conformance to previous Environmental Management Programme (EMP) performance assessment reports was also verified where applicable.

Compliance status as per legal reviews

Each operation reviewed was identified as being fully legally compliant if all actions were complete. It was identified as a finding if progress on previous actions was less than 100% complete. Findings do not imply that action plans to address the issues were not in place, only that such plans had not been fully effected at the time of the review.

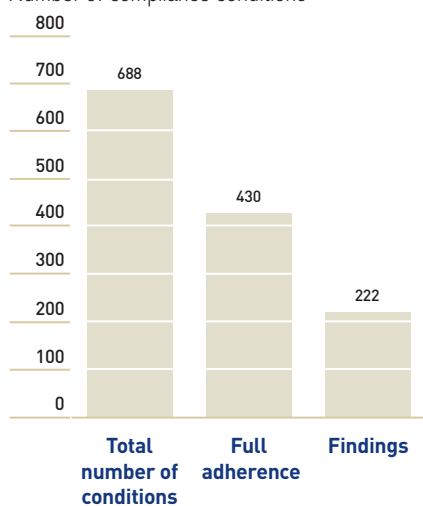
Mining operations

At the mining operations, 688 conditions were identified during the legal compliance reviews. Of these, 430 were found to be 100% compliant, 222 to need attention, and 36 to be not applicable. Some 63% of conditions were fully adhered to in 2010, compared with 58% in 2009. Among the 2010 findings the following issues deserve special mention, owing to their potential to become issues if action plans to address the findings are not executed in the required time:

- The separation of clean and dirty water systems.
- Non-mineral-waste sorting areas are incorrectly managed and the volumes of solid waste stored on sites are not appropriate.

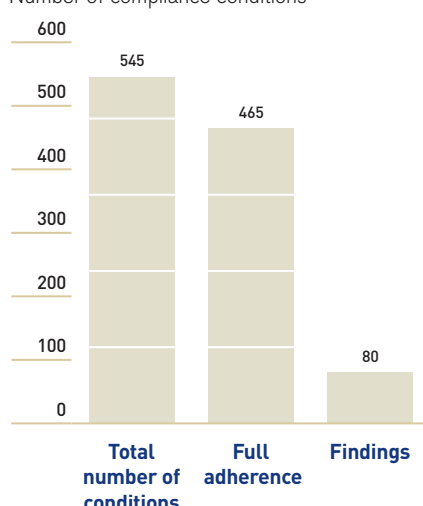
TOTAL ROD/PERMIT REVIEW CONDITIONS: MINING OPERATIONS

Number of compliance conditions



TOTAL ROD/PERMIT REVIEW CONDITIONS: PROCESS OPERATIONS

Number of compliance conditions



OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

- The stripping and stockpiling of available top-soil are not carried out as required at all mines.
- Reports to the authorities as required by the records of decision/environmental authorisations are not fully submitted.

We view these as risk areas and continue to take corrective action. A follow-up review will be conducted during 2011 to verify the progress of such corrective action against the findings.

Process operations

Legal reviews were conducted at the Waterval Smelter, the Mototolo concentrator, Precious Metals Refiners (PMR), Rustenburg Base Metal Refiners, the Rustenburg mining area concentrators, the Union Mine concentrators, the Western Limb Tailings Re-treatment (WLTR) plant, Mortimer Smelter and the Der Brochen Project during 2010. A total of 545 conditions were identified, of which 465 were found to be 100% compliant and 80 needed attention. The following key issues deserve mention:

- Action plans to address water- and air-quality legal commitments need improving. Revision of the water- and air-quality management plans is under way.
- Full compliance in terms of adequate management of clean and dirty water needs attention.
- Records of representative air-quality monitoring data can be improved.

We view these findings as risk areas and continually take corrective action. A follow-up review will be conducted during 2011 to verify the progress on action plans.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMP) PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTS

Mining operations

In addition to the legal compliance reviews described above, internal Regulation 55 EMP performance assessments in terms of the MPRDA were completed at the Rustenburg mines; Union Mine; Dishaba Mine and Tumela Mine at Amandelbult; and Mogalakwena Mine.

A total of 2,104 conditions were assessed at the mining operations. Of these, 1,380 were in full compliance and 108 were findings. General findings include the following:

- Groundwater and surface water around waste rock dumps and tailings dams indicating high concentrations of nitrates, chlorides and sulphates.
- Alien and invasive plant species were observed.
- Top-soil stockpiles need maintaining in some instances.
- Clean and dirty water systems can be improved.

Process operations

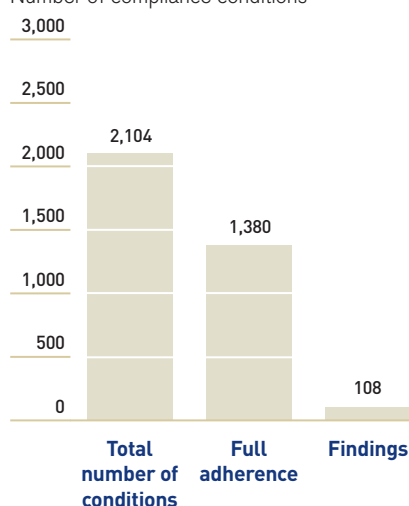
Regulation 55 EMP performance assessments were completed in 2010 at WLTR, Waterval Smelter, and Mototolo concentrator.

A total of 672 conditions were assessed, of which 484 were compliant and 188 findings were raised. Typical findings include the following:

- The biodiversity and rehabilitation action plans have not been fully implemented at all tailings facilities.
- Water management plans in some instances need improving.

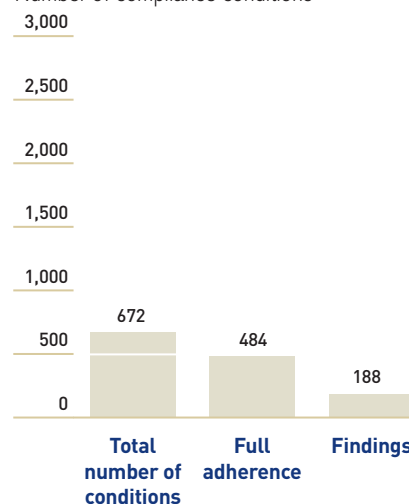
TOTAL EMPR ASSESSMENT CONDITIONS: MINING OPERATIONS

Number of compliance conditions



TOTAL EMPR ASSESSMENT CONDITIONS: PROCESS OPERATIONS

Number of compliance conditions



Assessment of compliance through internal water audits

Internal water-use-compliance audits against approved water use licences were conducted at Twickenham Mine and Mogalakwena Mine and the latter achieved a compliance of 84%. The findings were minor. Twickenham Mine achieved a compliance of 55%. The majority of the findings will be addressed in the integrated water-and-waste management plan under development for the mine.

Internal water-use-licences audits will be conducted at other operations with approved water-use licences during 2011.

TRANSPORT

The transport of concentrates to the various smelters, and of furnace matte from the Polokwane and Mortimer smelters to Waterval Smelter, is done by road, by third-party contractors. The transport of products such as copper, nickel, sulphuric acid and sodium sulphate is effected by road and rail. Precious metals are transported to customers by road or air. The energy used by contractors' transportation of intermediate materials and final products is currently excluded from our energy totals. Any spillage from transport contractors is cleaned up by the relevant contractor to our satisfaction and the relevant authority.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND PROVISIONS

All the environmental cost centres were analysed for 2010, with the focus on costs for waste disposal, emissions treatment, remediation, prevention and environmental management. The 2010 environmental expenditure for Anglo Platinum Limited's managed operations is approximately as follows:

- R53.9 million for waste disposal, emissions treatment and remediation (of which R41.5 million relates to closure liability cost contributed to the Environmental Trust Fund).
- R38.4 million for prevention and environmental management.

The total expenditure for 2010 was R92.3 million, which excludes the following categories as defined in the International Federation of Accountants' document, 'International Guidance Document on Environmental Management Accounting':

- The costs of non-product output.
- Fines for non-compliance with environmental regulation.

The intent for 2011 is to establish a more refined environmental management accounting system, one capable of tracking multiple categories of information.

PROVISION FOR REHABILITATION AT CLOSURE

On an annual basis, in terms of the requirements of its approved EMPs and closure objectives, each operation estimates its expected total expenditure for the final rehabilitation and remediation of its operations. All the rehabilitation liabilities based on current assets and impacts were updated in 2010. The total undiscounted rehabilitation liability for all our managed operations at the end of 2010 was estimated to be R2,537 million.

Various trusts have been created to fund this estimated environmental closure liability. 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 R582 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.

BENEFICIATION

a priority

We seek mutually beneficial relationships with our customers, contractors, suppliers and other business partners, based on fair and ethical practices.

+7%

Increase in platinum demand in 2010

1,282

ounces of platinum sold to SA jewellers

Anglo Platinum Limited plays a vital role in the South African economy and has aligned its marketing strategy to support Government's policy of growth by addition to its mineral resources. The aspect of market development is fundamental to the long-term sustainability of our business and we continue to identify opportunities for downstream value addition.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND BENEFICIATION

The Company continued in its role of building capacity, funding research and development, and supporting and investing in new ventures in various sectors that use platinum group metals.

Jewellery development

Much in line with global trends, the platinum jewellery market was depressed owing to the higher metal prices and the impact of the recessionary environment in South Africa. The market remains very small but the infrastructure is developing to provide a platform for growth.

In 2010, sales through the metal financing scheme and COD were lower as the recession impacted on local spending by consumers. The number of manufacturers on the scheme dropped to 18 from 20. The table below shows South African sales of platinum and palladium jewellery since 2006.

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Platinum (ounces)	1,282	1,988	2,842	1,120	1,148
Palladium (ounces)	2,858	3,016	1,610	1,355	3,548
Consignment customers	18	20	13	8	4

In building capacity the Company supports six training institutions, reaching students who have the opportunity to work with platinum and discover the exceptional qualities of the metal and the unique characteristics that make it the premium metal in jewellery. Two students were assisted financially to attend international institutions; one has completed her tenure at the Creative Academy in Milan, part of the Richemont group, and the other is in the final year of his Master's at the Konstfack University in Sweden.

The 12th annual PLATAFRICA design and manufacture competition was successful and an opportunity for designers to show their talent, with interesting designs created under the 'Platinum Predictions' theme. Selected designers were also given the opportunity to contribute their skills in a fund-raising event for the Nelson Mandela Foundation.

STEWARDSHIP OF OUR PRODUCTS

Six local designers were selected to participate in an SA/Japan Government-sponsored initiative that allowed them to interact with their Japanese counterparts in Tokyo. This was part of the SA-JAPAN centenary celebrations and gave our designers the opportunity to visit training institutions and workshops in Japan and to share knowledge and experience. It culminated in a gala event where the designs were showcased.

The platinum manufacturing section within Alan Mair Manufacturing Jewellery made strides in growing the market share and developing its expertise in platinum and palladium jewellery manufacture.

Industrial development

The Company supplies approximately one eighth of its production to local fabricators mainly in the autocatalyst business, as the country is responsible for the production of about 14% of the world supply.

We develop capacity in research and development for new applications and uses for PGMs. We continue to fund research products at multiple institutions and track the output regularly.

Fuel-cell technology offers the platinum industry good growth prospects. As a result, the Company has undertaken to stimulate and support the growth in this sector. This work will culminate in a specific fuel-cell strategy for the Group which will be launched in 2011.

The Company has already committed capital to the PGM development fund which aims to invest in enterprises that use PGMs in their process or sell them as part of their final product. Several proposals are currently under investigation. With the Department of Science and Technology, the fund has invested in a fuel-cell company called Altery. The investment into Altery has resulted in the formation of a local company called Clean Tech. It will be responsible for marketing and distributing products mainly to the telecommunications industry in sub-Saharan Africa and will set up a manufacturing facility if the market proves viable.

The demonstration 200 kw fuel-cell unit continues to generate electricity for the Anglo Coal Bulkclip operation using coal-bed methane as the fuel source. The unit continues to serve its purpose of demonstrating fuel-cell technology and building local understanding of the industry.

Beneficiation remains an exciting area of the business and the Company will continue to actively pursue new applications for PGMs, together with its partners.

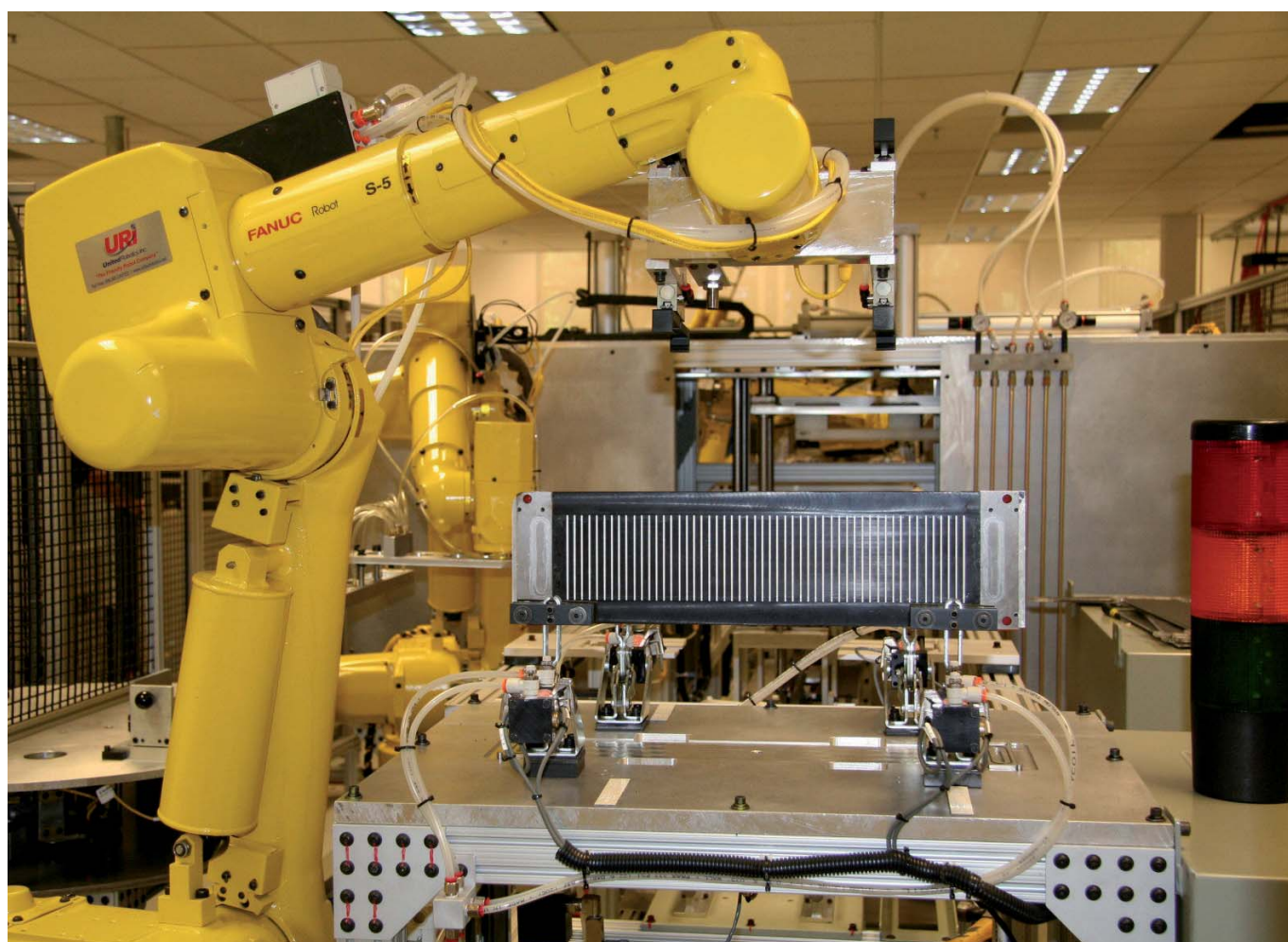
PRODUCTS AND REACH

Platinum group metals (PGMs) are used in many applications to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These include catalysts for refining processes, autocatalysts that reduce harmful emissions from vehicles; and fuel cells that produce energy with fewer CO₂ emissions. PGMs also help to reduce CO₂ by enabling fuel-efficient diesel engines to meet air-quality standards. The use of PGMs makes industrial processes more energy-efficient, by catalysing processes at lower temperatures and pressures than those for other materials and even by providing greater yield.

Although PGMs are used for various 'green' applications, it goes without saying that we take our product stewardship responsibilities seriously. With Anglo American plc and Imperial College, London, we have collaborated on a research project that identified the impact of PGMs on human health and the environment in general. A final internal report,

'Platinum-group elements in the environment with reference to mining operations', was completed in November 2008 and we are using the outcomes from this report to guide our product stewardship programmes. We are also 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. During 2010 the International Platinum Association collected from its member companies the baseline data required for a life-cycle assessment. An evaluation of this information is currently being conducted to determine and close any data gaps; and thus to enable completion of the full life-cycle assessment.


Anglo Platinum Limited met its 2010 REACH obligations by successfully submitting the REACH dossiers to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) for four of our products, namely nickel metal, copper metal, cobalt sulphate and secondary leach concentrates (SLC). These products are exported to countries in the European Union and qualified for registration by December 2010 as a result of their exported tonnages (> 1,000 per annum) or hazardous classifications. The target date for submission for the next group of products, being products within the tonnage band 100 – 1,000 tonnes is December 2013, and that for products within the tonnage band 10 – 100 tonnes being December 2018.



Fuel-cell manufacturing at Alteryx.

OPERATING

with integrity

A full-page photograph of a male worker in profile, facing left. He is wearing a bright yellow hard hat, dark safety glasses, and a blue long-sleeved shirt with a high-visibility yellow safety vest. He is holding a metal sampling device with a white bucket attached. The bucket has handwritten text: 'P-31', 'A-E-R', 'WARNING! DO NOT... THIS BUCKET IS...', 'GAMMELAI UNCASUSI OKANYE UTHATHI', 'LELOKUKALA IDASTI', 'HLOKAMELA- OSEKE WA TLOSA', 'EMERE YE YA TEKANYE YA LEROLE', 'BUCKET NO: P-34', and 'PROJECT'. The device is mounted on a metal pole. In the background, there is a barbed wire fence and a blue sky with white clouds. The worker's left wrist has a black digital watch. A tag on his vest reads 'STERLING PROTECTIVE'.

We are implacably opposed to corruption. We will not allow our employees, or those acting on our behalf, to offer, solicit, pay or accept bribes. We support free enterprise as the system best able to contribute to the economic welfare of society and to promote individual empowerment and liberty.

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURES

Corporate governance encompasses the concept of sound business practice, which is inextricably linked to the Group's management systems, structures, policies and culture of governance, and ensures that the Group acts towards all stakeholders in a responsible and transparent manner from an economic, social and environmental perspective.

The Board reaffirms its commitment to sound governance. It ensures that the Group's business is conducted in accordance with high standards of corporate governance, using risk management and control in accordance with local and internationally accepted corporate practice. These standards are well embedded in the Group's system of internal controls, which have been implemented to comply with King II recommendations and are being reviewed in light of King III requirements.

BOARD STRUCTURES

The Board meets at least quarterly 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.

The directors are drawn from diverse backgrounds and bring a wide range of experience, insight and professional skills to the Board to ensure effective leadership of Anglo Platinum Limited. Generally directors have no fixed term of appointment but retire by rotation every three years and, if available, are considered for reappointment at the annual general meeting. Directors appointed to the Board during the year retire at the next annual general meeting of the Company, enabling shareholders the opportunity to confirm their appointment.

The Nomination Committee considers executive succession planning and makes appropriate recommendations to the Board. It evaluates skills, knowledge and experience required to implement Group strategy. With regard to Tom Wixley, who has served as an independent director for more than nine years, the Board is satisfied that there are no relationships or circumstances likely to affect, or which appear to affect, his judgement as director, and his independence is not affected or impaired by his length of service.

Fred Phaswana resigned as chairman of the Board on 31 August 2010 and the Board appointed Cynthia Carroll, chief executive of Anglo American plc, as chairman with effect from 1 September 2010.

The Anglo Platinum Limited Board unanimously supported the appointment of Cynthia Carroll as chairman, following her nomination by the Board of Anglo American plc. Anglo American is the majority shareholder of Anglo Platinum Limited and the appointment of Cynthia Carroll as chairman continues the approach of drawing the Anglo Platinum Limited chairman from the Anglo American Board, of which Fred Phaswana also was a member for almost seven years.

The Board also appointed Valli Moosa as deputy chairman and lead independent non-executive director and chairman of the Governance Committee with effect from 1 September 2010. Valli Moosa replaces Tom Wixley who served in that role for nine years and who continues in his role as an independent non-executive director and chairman of the Remuneration Committee. After careful consideration, including full consideration of the interests of minority shareholders, the Board decided to elect Mrs Carroll to the chairmanship. Mrs Carroll meets the person specification and possesses the qualities necessary to fulfil the role of chairman.

In deciding to appoint Mrs Carroll, the Board was cognisant of the preference stated by King III for the chairman to be independent on appointment. However, the Board has also noted that the Code contemplates the appointment of a non-independent chairman, requiring that, in those circumstances, a lead independent non-executive director should be nominated. In the case of Anglo Platinum Limited, the Board believes that the existence of an independent deputy chairman, supported by five other independent non-executive directors, provides a robust Board structure to ensure good governance.

The Board has adopted a Statement of Division of Responsibilities among the chairman, the lead independent non-executive director and the chief executive officer, which clearly sets out the responsibilities of each role.

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.

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

- Evaluation of directors.
- Matters reserved for the Board.
- Relationship between staff and external advisers.
- Unrestricted access to Company records.
- Board meetings and procedures.
- Executive succession planning.
- Avoidance of conflicts of interest.

The Board and management 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. The Corporate Governance Committee, from time to time, monitors and deliberates 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.

Despite the King III Code being applied by the JSE only from 1 January 2011 in respect of Anglo Platinum Limited, the Company has attempted during 2010, wherever possible, to implement the King III principles set out in the new Code. Where this has not been possible, the Company has explained its position and given reasons for non-compliance. The terms of reference of the Board and Board committees, the roles and responsibilities of the directors, as well as the Company's Business Integrity Policy for directors and employees, are detailed and updated as necessary.

David Weston resigned as a non-executive director on 27 January 2010. Fred Phaswana resigned as chairman on 31 August 2010 and Cynthia Carroll was appointed chairman on 1 September 2010. Tom Wixley resigned as deputy chairman on 31 August 2010 and Valli Moosa was appointed as deputy chairman and lead independent non-executive director on 1 September 2010. Brian Beamish and Godfrey Gomwe were appointed as non-executive directors, with effect from 7 May and 1 September 2010 respectively.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Board has established a number of standing committees, which are ultimately accountable to it. These committees assist the Board by focusing on specialist areas. The Board committees meet independently and provide feedback to the main Board through their chairmen. The roles and representation of these subcommittees are listed in the table on page 130.

Except for the chairman, who receives a single inclusive fee, the Board and Board subcommittee chairmen and members 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 attains its core objectives in line with each committee's terms of reference. 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 179 for the detailed remuneration report in the integrated annual report.

Evaluation of the performance of all Board members and members of subcommittees is formally conducted annually. This evaluation process was conducted internally during 2010, and it assessed 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, and the performance of Board committees, the CEO and the finance director. It was deemed inappropriate in 2010 to assess the performance of the newly appointed chairman and deputy chairman (based on their short term in office).

A comprehensive report and feedback are delivered on the results of the assessments to assist the Board in becoming more effective.

DIRECTORS' ATTENDANCE AT BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN 2010

	Board	Special Board	Audit Committee	Corporate Governance Committee	Nomination Committee	Remuneration Committee	S&SD Committee	Transformation Committee
Number of meetings held during the year	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	2
Cynthia Carroll (Chairman)	4	4/4			4			
Valli Moosa (Deputy chairman)	4	4		4	1/1			
Neville Nicolau (Chief executive officer)	4	5	4*	4*		4*	3	
Brian Beamish ¹	2/3	2/3						
Richard Dunne	4	4	4	4	4	4	3/3	
Godfrey Gomwe ²	1/1	1/1						
Bongani Khumalo	1	3		1			3	2
Wendy Lucas-Bull	4	4		4		1/1		2
René Médori	3	3						
Bongani Nqwababa	4	5	4*	4*				
Sonja Sebotsa	4	4	4	4				
Tom Wixley	4	5	4	4	4	4		2
Fred Phaswana ³	3/3	3/4		3/3	3/3	3/3		2
David Weston ⁴	0/0	0/1						
* 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 2010 to the date of this report on 4 February 2011, the Board comprised of:

Cynthia Carroll (Chairman)▪	Wendy Lucas-Bull°
Valli Moosa (Deputy chairman and lead independent director)°	René Médori▪
Neville Nicolau (Chief executive officer)*	Bongani Nqwababa*
Brian Beamish▪ ¹	Sonja Sebotsa°
Richard Dunne°	Tom Wixley°
Godfrey Gomwe▪ ²	Fred Phaswana▪ ³
Bongani Khumalo°	David Weston▪ ⁴

* Executive

▪ Non-executive

° Independent non-executive

1. Appointed 7 May 2010

2. Appointed 1 September 2010

3. Resigned 31 August 2010

4. Resigned 27 January 2010

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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 Mary-Jane Morifi, July Ndlovu, Bongani Nqwababa Vishnu Pillay ¹⁰ , Mike Rogers ⁸ , Abe Thebyane ⁹ Sandy Wood, Doug Alison, Fritz Neethling ⁵
Operations Committee	Responsible for all operational matters; coordinates, manages and monitors resources; regularly reviews risk to achieve the Group's aims.	Neville Nicolau [*] , Pieter Louw, Ben Magara Kenny Mokoka ⁴ , Mary-Jane Morifi, July Ndlovu Bongani Nqwababa, Dean Pelser, Vishnu Pillay ¹⁰ Mike Rogers ⁸ , Abe Thebyane ⁹ , Barrie van der Merwe Sandy Wood, Doug Alison, Clive Govender, Simon Kruger Lettie la Grange, Anna Mulholland, Archie Myezwa Gordon Smith, Frikkie Kotzee ³ , Fritz Neethling ⁵
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 IFRS 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, 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, King III Code and other governing legislation.	Valli Moosa [*] , Richard Dunne, Godfrey Gomwe ¹ Bongani Khumalo, Wendy Lucas-Bull, Sonja Sebotsa Tom Wixley
Nomination Committee	Considers suitable nominations for appointments to the Board and succession planning, and makes appropriate recommendations based on qualifications and experience, including in the field of sustainable development.	Cynthia Carroll ¹ , Richard Dunne, Valli Moosa ⁶ Tom Wixley, Fred Phaswana ²
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. Sustainable Development criteria, notably safety, inform remuneration decisions.	Tom Wixley [*] , Richard Dunne, Wendy Lucas-Bull ⁶ Fred Phaswana ²
Safety and 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 [*] , Brian Beamish ¹ , Mzoli Diliza Richard Dunne ⁷ , Bongani Khumalo, Pieter Louw Ben Magara, Valli Moosa ¹ , Mary-Jane Morifi July Ndlovu, Neville Nicolau, Abe Thebyane ⁹
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 guided by the Mining Charter and relevant legislation.	Wendy Lucas-Bull [*] , Godfrey Gomwe ¹ Bongani Khumalo, Sonja Sebotsa ¹ , Tom Wixley Fred Phaswana ²
<p>[*] Chairman</p> <p>1. Appointed 1 January 2011 2. Resigned 31 August 2010 3. Resigned 31 March 2010 4. Appointed 1 July 2010</p> <p>5. Resigned 1 July 2010 6. Appointed 1 September 2010 7. Appointed 7 May 2010</p> <p>8. Retires 11 February 2011 9. Resigned 31 January 2011 10. Appointed 31 January 2011</p>		

In addition to the abovementioned subcommittees of the Board, several operating committees function within the Group. The Executive Committee (Exco) comprising directors of wholly owned subsidiary Company Anglo Platinum Management Services (Proprietary) Limited, the provider of the major portion of financial, technical and administrative advisory services to the Company.

Members of the Exco are detailed above and they usually meets on a weekly basis. The Operations Committee (Opsco) is chaired by the CEO and is constituted of the heads of all departments. Opsco meets on a monthly basis to review the operating performance of the Company.

KEY GOVERNANCE POLICIES

A number of governance policies are enforced within Anglo Platinum Limited 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 various other general operational policies and procedures.

Business principles and business integrity code

Ethics are practised at Anglo Platinum Limited by promoting leadership and inculcating a culture of integrity; 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.

During 2010, the Company refreshed its Business Principles and Integrity Policy, and group-wide training was conducted to ensure that employees and suppliers were made aware of the requirements of the revised code and how they are expected to conduct themselves.

Authority policy manual

Anglo Platinum Limited 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 Limited 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 Limited staff and officials fully understand demarcated authorisation limits, and strictly adhere to them.

Systems, compliance and enforcement

Compliance with, and enforcement of, the Companies Act, JSE Listings Requirements, legislation governing the mining industry and the Company's governance policies is monitored and tracked through internal monitoring and reporting systems, reviews, and internal and external audits.

Eighty-nine employees were dismissed in 2010, stemming from breaches of certain aspects of the Business Principles. Fifty-three suppliers' contracts were terminated in 2010.

No requests for information were lodged with the company in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000, in 2010.

GOVERNANCE AND OUR JOINT-VENTURE PARTNERS

Non-managed joint ventures and associates are governed by monthly steering and management committee meetings and quarterly joint-venture Executive Committee meetings at which Anglo Platinum Limited 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 development, community engagement and remuneration. A breakdown of the joint-venture governance structures is provided on page 132.

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.

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

JOINT VENTURE COMMITTEES (As at 31 December 2010)

Committee		Frequency	Committee members		
Pandora (Joint-venture agreement)					
		Eastern Platinum Limited (EPL)* 42.5%	Mvelaphanda Resources (Mvela) 7.5%	Bapo Ba Mogale Mining Company (Bapo) 7.5%	Rustenburg Platinum Mines (RPM) 42.5%
Executive Committee	Quarterly (Chairmanship rotated annually)	F Russo-Bello Tshediso Mohase Alternate: Mark Munroe Charl Kloppe	Bernard van Rooyen Alternate: Glen Lewis	Mpho Maimane Alternate: Hugh Eiser	Mike Rogers° Jacques Engelbrecht Alternate: Tony Murdoch-Eaton Chris Lumley
Technical Committee	Monthly (Chairmanship rotated annually)	Tshediso Mohase Charl Kloppe James Kloppe		Jonathan Buckley	Tony Murdoch-Eaton Mpho Mokgatle Chris Killian Alternate: Chris Lumley
Finance Committee	Quarterly (Chairmanship rotated annually)	Tshediso Mohase John Custers Alternate: Charl Kloppe	Bernard van Rooyen	Mpho Maimane Alternate: Hugh Eiser	Jacques Engelbrecht Mpho Mokgatle
Bokoni Platinum Holdings (Joint-venture agreement)					
		Anooraq Resources* 51%		Rustenburg Platinum Mines 49%	
Board	Quarterly (Chairmanship Anooraq)	Phillip Kotze°, Harold Motaung, Bava Reddy M Magudulela		Mike Rogers, Jacques Engelbrecht Mary-Jane Morifi	
Steering Committee	Monthly (Chairmanship Anooraq)	Phillip Kotze°, Harold Motaung, Bava Reddy Joel Kelser, De Wet Schutte		Mike Rogers, Jacques Engelbrecht, Vincent Seboni	
Audit Committee	Quarterly (Chairmanship independent)	De Wet Schutte Patrick Cooke°		Barrie van der Merwe	
Refinance Committee	Quarterly	Joel Kelser°, De Wet Schutte		Kenny Mokoka, Jacques Engelbrecht	
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (Joint-venture agreement)					
		Royal Bafokeng Resources* 67%		Rustenburg Platinums Mines 33%	
Management Committee	Quarterly (Chairmanship RBR)	Stephen Phiri°, Martin Prinsloo, Mzila Mthenjane Vicky Tihabanelo, Nico Muller		Mike Rogers, Jacques Engelbrecht Tony Murdoch-Eaton Alternate: Gary Humphries	
Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited Board	Quarterly (Chairmanship independent)	Adv Kgomotso Moroka°, Prof Francis Petersen David Nko, Prof Linda de Beer, Steve Phiri Martin Prinsloo, Nico Muller, Robin Mills		Mike Rogers Alternate: Jacques Engelbrecht	
Kroondal and Marikana (Pooling-and-sharing agreement)					
		Aquarius Platinum (South Africa) Limited* 50%		Rustenburg Platinum Mines 50%	
Management Committee – Kroondal	Quarterly (Chairmanship rotated annually)	Anton Lubbe°, Hélène Nolte, Braam Blom Abraham Van Ghent		Mike Rogers, Jacques Engelbrecht Tony Murdoch-Eaton, Chris Lumley	
Management Committee – Marikana	Quarterly (Chairmanship rotated annually)	Anton Lubbe°, Hélène Nolte, Wessels Phumo		Mike Rogers, Jacques Engelbrecht Tony Murdoch-Eaton, Chris Lumley	
Finance and Risk Committee	Quarterly (Chairmanship rotated annually)	Hélène Nolte°, Graham Ferreira		Carmen Janse Van Rensburg, Barrie van der Merwe	

Committee	Frequency	Committee members	
Union Mine (Joint-venture agreement)			
		Bakgatla Ba Kgafela Tribe 15%	Rustenburg Platinum Mines* 85%
Executive Committee	Quarterly (Chairmanship: RPM)	Clement Dube, Otukile Motshwaedi Wycliffe Mothuloe, Carol Rapoo	Mike Rogers°, Jacques Engelbrecht Mary-Jane Morifi, Pieter Louw Alternate: Mpho Mokgatlhe
Modikwa Platinum Mine (Joint-venture agreement)			
		ARM Mining Consortium* 50%	Rustenburg Platinum Mines 50%
Executive Committee	Quarterly (Chairmanship: ARM)	Patrice Motsepe°, Mike Arnold, Steve Mashalane Stompie Shields, André Wilkens By invitation: Sean O'Connor, Hugo le Roux	Mike Rogers, July Ndlovu, Mary-Jane Morifi Jacques Engelbrecht
Steering Committee	Monthly (Chairmanship rotated annually)	Mike Schmidt, Rochelle de Villiers, Mark Brasler	Mike Rogers°, Jacques Engelbrecht Vincent Seboni, Chris Lumley
Safety & Sustainable Development Committee	Quarterly (Chairmanship: ARM)	Nerine Botes-Schoeman°, Stompie Shields Mike Schmidt By invitation: Sean O'Connor, Alan Peers	Mike Rogers, Lettie la Grange
Remuneration Committee	Quarterly	Steve Mashalane, Mike Schmidt	Mike Rogers, Abe Thebyane
Audit Committee	Quarterly (Chairmanship independent)	Mike Arnold, Rochelle de Villiers Alternative: Tshepiso Machele By invitation: Sean O'Connor, Hugo le Roux Mike Rogers, Mike Schmidt	Jacques Engelbrecht, Mpho Mokgatlhe John Martin°
Mototolo Mine (Joint-venture agreement)			
		XK Partnership* 50%	Rustenburg Platinum Mines 50%
Executive Committee	Quarterly (Chairmanship rotated annually)	Xstrata: Ben Moolman°, Mark Moffett Rakesh Harribhai Kagiso: Johnson Njeke, Peter Ford	Mike Rogers, Marie Humphries Jacques Engelbrecht, Mary-Jane Morifi
Steering Committee	Monthly (Chairmanship rotated annually)	Deon Kruger°, Ben Moolman, Johan van Tonder Brian Smith By invitation: Peter Ford	Mike Rogers, Jacques Engelbrecht Tony Murdoch-Eaton, Andrew McClelland

* Managing partner

° Chairman

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

	Key attributes	Relationship to Anglo Platinum Limited	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement
Investor community				
Anglo American plc	Listed in London	Owns 79,66% of Anglo Platinum Limited	Meetings	Weekly
Minority shareholders	Predominantly South African, European and North American	Own the balance of Anglo Platinum shares	Results presentations, media	Bi-annual, continual
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
JSE Limited	Regulator of listed companies	Primary listing exchange and market	Various	Continual
JSE SRI Index	Independent assessment of triple bottom-line reporting	Inclusion of Anglo Platinum Limited in the Index	Index questionnaire	Annual
Employees				
Permanent employees	90.71% South Africa; 8.67% Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe	Direct contractual relationship	Various	Continuous
Contractors	75.81% South Africa	Indirect contractual relationship	Various	Continuous
Trade unions and associations				
National Union of Mineworkers	28,538 predominantly mining employees	Signatory to employee relations recognition agreement	Partnership structures and task teams	Once every two months
United Association of SA	5,098 predominantly supervisory employees	Signatory to employee relations recognition agreement	Partnership structures and task teams	Once every two months
National Union of Metalworkers of SA	859 plant employees	Signatory to employee relations recognition agreement	Partnership structures and task team	Once every two months
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

	Key attributes	Relationship to Anglo Platinum Limited	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement
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
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
Lonmin plc	London-listed mining company in partnership with Bapo-Ba-Mogale community	Joint-venture partner at Pandora project	Joint-venture meetings	Monthly
Bapo-Ba-Mogale	Traditional community	Joint-venture partner at Pandora project	Joint-venture meetings	As required
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
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
Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela community	Traditional community	Joint-venture partner at Union Mine, Roodepan and Magazynskraal	Joint-venture meetings	Monthly
PTM	Exploration company	Joint-venture partner at Western Bushveld Joint Venture	Joint-venture meetings	Quarterly
Pacific North West Capital Limited	Exploration company	Joint-venture exploration partners in Canada	Meetings	As required
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
Eurasia	Exploration company	Joint-venture partner in Russia	Meetings	As required
Solitario	Exploration company	Joint-venture partner in Brazil	Meetings	As required
Sishuan Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources	Exploration company	Joint-venture partner in China	Meetings	As required
Xstrata South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Mining company	Joint-venture partner at Mototolo Platinum Mine	Joint-venture meetings	Monthly
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
Siyanda Chrome Investments (Pty) Ltd	HDSA chrome company	Joint-venture partner in chrome retreatment plant	Joint-venture meetings	Monthly

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

	Key attributes	Relationship to Anglo Platinum Limited	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement
Major contractors and suppliers				
Shell SA Marketing (Pty) Ltd	South African EPCM company R522.3	Service to the value of R406.1 million in 2010	Contract meetings and correspondence	Monthly
African Explosives	South African civils company R393.7	Service to the value of R239.4 million in 2010	Contract meetings and correspondence	Monthly
Scaw SA (Pty) Ltd	South African EPCM company R378.2	Service to the value of R397.9 million	Contract meetings and correspondence	Monthly
SAN (Pty) Ltd	South African contracting mining company R366.9	Service to the value of R212.7 million in 2010	Contract meetings and correspondence	Monthly
Senmin SA (Pty) Ltd	South African EPCM company R322.1	Service to the value of R300.6 million in 2010	Contract meetings and correspondence	Monthly
Bojanala District Municipality	District municipal area in North West province	Labour-sending area; part of mine communities at Rustenburg mining area, Amandelbult mining area, Union Mine and BRPM	Formal and informal meetings	As required
Rustenburg Local Municipality	Municipal area in North West province	Labour-sending area; part of Rustenburg mining area and BRPM's communities	Formal and informal meetings	Monthly and as required
Moses Kotane Local Municipality	Municipal area in North West province	Labour-sending area; part of mine communities at Rustenburg mining area, Amandelbult mining area, Union Mine and BRPM	Formal and informal meetings	Bi-monthly and as required
Waterberg District Municipality	District municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area and part of Amandelbult mining area and Mogalakwena Mine communities	Formal and informal meetings	As required
Thabazimbi Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area and part of Amandelbult mining area communities	Formal and informal meetings	Quarterly and as required
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
Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality	District municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area; part of Twickenham and Bokoni Platinum Mine's community	Formal and informal meetings	As required
Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces	Labour-sending area; part of Twickenham and Bokoni Platinum Mine's community	Formal and informal meetings	Monthly
Fetakgomo Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area; part of Twickenham and Bokoni Mine's community	Formal and informal meetings; joint planning sessions	Monthly
Capricorn District Municipality	District municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area; part of mine communities at Mogalakwena Mine, Bokoni Platinum Mine and Polokwane Smelter	Formal and informal meetings	As required
Polokwane Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area; part of mine communities at Mogalakwena Mine, Bokoni Platinum Mine and Polokwane Smelter	Formal and informal meetings	As required

	Key attributes	Relationship to Anglo Platinum Limited	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement
Municipalities continued				
Lepele Nkumpi Local Municipality	Municipal area in Limpopo province	Labour-sending area for Bokoni Mine and Polokwane Smelter	Formal and informal meetings	As required
OR Tambo District Municipality	District municipal area in Eastern Cape province, covering King Sabata Dalindyebo and Nyandeni	Labour-sending area for Rustenburg Mines.	Formal and informal meetings	As required
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
Governmental bodies				
Central Government	Various administrative departments, including the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR)	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
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
Regional offices	Various regional offices of the DMR and the Department of Water Affairs	Provides administrative governance function at provincial level	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	Various
Limpopo Provincial Government	Various administrative departments	Provides administrative governance function at provincial level	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	Various
Mpumalanga Provincial Government	Various administrative departments	Provides administrative governance function at provincial level	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	Various
North West Provincial Government	Various administrative departments	Provides administrative governance function at provincial level	Formal and informal meetings/ presentations	Various
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
South African Police Service	Various branches of SAPS around Group operations	Addressing security risks and issues in partnership	Meetings and consultations	Monthly and as required
South African Revenue Service	Revenue services	Authority	Meetings and correspondence	As required

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Key attributes		Relationship to Anglo Platinum Limited	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement
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
African Pathways for Youth Development	Polokwane-based youth development and training organisation	Social impacts and community development	Meetings	As required
Kroondal Environmental Forum	Rustenburg area environmental watchdog	Environmental impacts	Meetings	As required
LimDev	Limpopo business development agency	Business development, training and funding	Workshops	As required
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
Limpopo SMME Agency	A business development agency funded through Government	SMME development and support	Meetings and workshops	As required
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
Mpumalanga Education Development Trust	A public-private partnership to develop education in Mpumalanga	Educational developments in Burgersfort	Meetings and workshops	Monthly and as required
North West Eco Forum	Rustenburg area environmental watchdog	Environmental impacts	Meetings, consultations and presentations	As required
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
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
Sivukile Home-Based Care	Ten NGOs providing home-based care	Provide home-based care in communities around operation	Meetings and contract meetings	As required
ActionAid	Global NGO focusing on poverty alleviation	Commented on our water and relocations at Mogalakwena Mine	Reports and meetings	As required
Trade and Investment Limpopo	Investment agency for Limpopo	Black economic empowerment supplier, development and preferential procurement	Meetings	As required
Benchmark Foundation	Faith-based mining organisation Corporate governance	Conducts research around our operations	Meetings	As required
SOMO	Dutch-based research organisation	Conducted research into impacts of platinum	Correspondence, meetings	As required

Key attributes		Relationship to Anglo Platinum Limited	Method of engagement	Frequency of engagement
Educational institutions				
Universities/universities of technology/technical and community colleges	Educational institutions promoting required skills	Bursary programmes. Continuing education. MDP/MBA graduate development. Beneficiation initiatives. 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
Industry bodies				
Chamber of Mines – SA	Industry body	Anglo Platinum is a member of the Chamber of Mines	Meetings	As required
International Platinum Association	Industry body	Anglo Platinum is a member of the International Platinum Association	Meetings	As required
BUSA	Industry body	Member	Meetings and events	As required
National Business Initiative Platinum Guild International ICMM	Industry body	Member	Meetings and events	As required
Labour-sending areas				
OR Tambo District Municipality	Labour-sending area covering the King Sabata Dalindyebo; Nyandeni; Port St Johns; Ntabankulu; Ngqeleni; Bizana and Mhlontlo municipalities	Labour-sending area	Formal and informal meetings. Chairman fund and partnership as Teba	As required

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Community	Classification	Relationship to Anglo Platinum Limited	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 Limited	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-Mmalepeteke	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

* Estimated numbers based on the Department of Water Affairs' data base. To be reviewed following release of 2011 census data.

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

HUMAN CAPITAL INDICATORS

Safety statistics								
Operation	Number of fatalities				Fatal-injury frequency rate (FIFR)			
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2010	2009	2008	2007
Bathopele Mine	0	1	0	0	0	0.044	0	0
Khomanani Mine	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0.052
Thembelani Mine	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0.076
Khuseleka Mine	0	2	4	5	0	0.024	0.035	0.046
Siphumelele Mine	2	3	2	5	0.052	0.047	0.021	0.056
Central Services*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tumela Mine	2	0	6	2	0.022	0	0	—
Dishaba Mine	2	0	0	1	0.031	0	0	—
Union Mine	1	2	0	1	0.013	0.020	0	0.008
Mogalakwena Mine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.040	0
Rustenburg Concentrators	1	0	0	0	0.130	0	0	0
Amandelbult Concentrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union Concentrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mogalakwena Concentrators	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.091	0
Mototolo Concentrator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polokwane Smelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterval Smelter	0	1	0	0	0	0.052	0	0
Mortimer Smelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rustenburg Base Metals Refiners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Precious Metal Refiners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenfield projects	0	2	1	1	0	0.031	0.025	0.010
Total/aggregate°	8	14	18	25	0.012	0.016	0.018	0.025

* Central Services for 2010 includes all services department, previous year's data are for Rustenburg Services. All other data are included with the mine.

° The number of fatalities do not add up to the total shown for 2007, 2008 and 2009 because the total number of fatalities includes three fatalities at BRPM and one fatality at Bokoni Platinum Mine in 2007; two fatalities at BRPM and one fatality at Bokoni Platinum Mine in 2008; and one fatality each at BRPM's concentrator and Bokoni Platinum in 2009.

Membership of recognised unions and associations as at 31 December 2010

	2010	2009	2008	2007
National Union of Mineworkers (NUM)	28,538	28,173	30,233	30,501
United Association of South Africa (UASA)	5,098	4,806	5,036	4,972
National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA)	859	1,172	1,258	673
Total	34,495	34,151	36,527	36,146
Total percentage of workforce represented, excluding management	76	74	73	79

Note: From 1 January 2009 Anglo Platinum Limited recognised three major unions.

Safety statistics

Operation	Lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR)				TRCFR
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2010
Bathopele Mine	1.09	0.49	1.15	1.47	2.26
Khomanani Mine	1.35	2.03	2.77	4.94	1.73
Thembelani Mine	1.53	1.60	1.19	1.72	2.17
Khuseleka Mine	1.43	1.84	2.44	2.77	2.08
Siphumelele Mine	2.02	2.21	1.96	2.78	3.10
Central Services*	0.39	0.30	0.44	1.29	0.87
Tumela Mine	1.77	1.89	—	—	2.64
Dishaba Mine	2.03	2.58	—	—	2.83
Union Mine	1.16	1.21	1.32	1.45	1.91
Mogalakwena Mine	0.40	0.06	0.28	0.06	3.08
Rustenburg Concentrators	0.26	0	0.19	0.22	0.78
Amandelbult Concentrators	0.26	0.40	0.82	0.81	1.49
Union Concentrators	0.12	0.57	0.49	0.37	0.47
Mogalakwena Concentrators	0.43	0.33	0.27	0.12	2.39
Mototolo Concentrator	0.61	0	0.39	0	1.22
Polokwane Smelter	1.08	0.97	0.13	1.08	2.34
Waterval Smelter	0.57	0.52	0.59	0.45	1.76
Mortimer Smelter	0	0.87	0	0	0.59
Rustenburg Base Metals Refiners	0.50	0.68	0.12	0.54	2.04
Precious Metal Refiners	0.22	0.10	0.20	0.39	1.66
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment	0.67	0.31	0.28	0.61	1.66
Greenfield projects	0.44	0.51	0.74	0.17	1.61
Total/aggregate°	1.17	1.37	1.74	2.03	2.08

* Central Services for 2010 includes all services department, previous year's data are for Rustenburg Services. All other data are included with the mine.

° The number of fatalities do not add up to the total shown for 2007, 2008 and 2009 because the total number of fatalities includes three fatalities at BRPM and one fatality at Bokoni Platinum Mine in 2007; two fatalities at BRPM and one fatality at Bokoni Platinum Mine in 2008; and one fatality each at BRPM's concentrator and Bokoni Platinum in 2009.

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

HEALTH INDICATORS

Indicator	2010	2009	2008
Occupational exposure			
Number of pieces of equipment emitting > 110 dB(A)	45	500	580
Number of employees exposed to eight-hour time weighted average exposure noise levels > 105 dB(A)	3	1,998	1,479
Number of employees exposed to eight-hour time weighted average exposure noise levels > 85 dB(A)	28,204	31,724	44,570
Occupational hygiene incidents	77	–	–
Occupational diseases			
Employee new cases of NIHL (ICMM definition)	19	42	28
Employee submitted cases of NIHL (> 10% deterioration)	32	79	68
Number of cases of deterioration of hearing 2.5% to 5%	676	829	607
Number of cases of deterioration of hearing 5% to 7.5%	257	342	363
Number of cases of deterioration of hearing 7.5% to 10%	95	105	193
Number of other new occupational diseases	4	11	10
Non-occupational diseases			
Number of new tuberculosis cases	654	894	886
Number of tuberculosis cases HIV positive	452	572	507
Total number of tuberculosis deaths	77	113	91
Number of HIV/AIDS-related tuberculosis deaths	74	100	81
HIV/AIDS			
Number of employees on voluntary counselling and testing	47,197	43,138	45,008
Number of employees on disease-management programme	5,075	4,427	5,043
Number of employees on anti-retroviral therapy	2,952	2,588	2,314

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Anglo Platinum Limited

	2010	2009	2008	2007
Total workforce^o				
Full-time employees	48,807	50,681	58,103	48,926
Contractors ^A	6,908	14,014	27,223	39,341
Total capitalisation, as at 31 December, R millions				
Debt	6,646	22,794	16,330	7,956
Equity	55,018	32,633	29,496	28,773
Total assets, as at 31 December, R millions				
Property, plant and equipment	37,438	35,283	28,435	20,697
Capital work-in-progress	17,065	18,074	18,136	15,561
Investment in associates	7,339	3,301	530	391
Investments held by environmental trusts	569	78	66	120
Other financial assets	2,904	941	158	116
Other non-current assets	93	101	75	79
Inventories	12,558	11,292	10,064	6,370
Trade and other receivables	2,988	2,891	3,941	4,246
Other assets	305	328	225	134
Other current financial assets	8	—	1,615	3
Cash and cash equivalents	2,534	3,532	2,870	4,079
Assets held of sale		—	2,553	2,254
Refined production				
Platinum 000 oz	2,570	2,452	2,387	2,474
Palladium 000 oz	1,449	1,361	1,319	1,389
Rhodium 000 oz	329	350	299	328
Gold 000 oz	81	91	79	97
Nickel tonnes	19	20	16	19
Copper tonnes	11	11	9	11
Gross revenue, R millions	46,352	36,947	51,118	46,961
North America	3,438	2,692	3,588	3,333
Asia	15,068	10,470	23,207	16,940
Europe	19,564	18,025	14,211	14,429
Africa	7,783	5,645	10,031	12,207
Other	499	115	81	52
Total cash operating costs, R millions	32,447	29,573	31,561	23,836
Gauteng	—	—	—	—
Limpopo	11,536	9,705	11,234	9,435
Mpumalanga	—	—	—	—
North West	20,245	19,254	19,285	14,296
Non-South Africa	666	614	1,040	105
Value added, R millions	28,311	19,870	33,731	30,516
To salaries, wages and other benefits, net of tax	9,696	8,712	8,841	7,471
To Government	3,601	1,507	5,648	7,495
To providers of capital	966	2,071	15,207	16,306
Reinvested in the Company	14,048	7,580	4,035	(756)

^o Workforce numbers based on annual average.

^A Note by definition part-time employees are contractors.

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

SOCIAL INDICATORS

Employment statistics as at 31 December 2010				
Breakdown of South African workforce, numbers^{o*}	2010	2009	2008	2007
Gauteng	488	557	736	611
Limpopo	23,416	23,235	28,002	19,525 ^A
North West	24,463	26,744	29,233	24,044
Mpumalanga	142	145	132	122
Total own employees	48,509	50,681	58,103	44,302
Contracting staff*				
Labour hire	400	941	3,779	10,705
Contractors	5,113	13,073	23,444	20,247
Total contracting staff	5,513	14,014	27,223	30,952
Employment creation in provinces, numbers				
Gauteng	(69)	(161)	107	126
Limpopo	181	(4,767)	2,655	6,363
North West	(2,281)	(2,489)	3,928	4,102
Mpumalanga	(3)	13	12	7
Total own employees	(2,127)	(7,404)	6,702	10,598
Average labour turnover in South Africa, percentage (including voluntary separation packages)				
Gauteng	11.99	14.88	8.5	7.7
Limpopo	9.17	8.84	9.4	8.5
North West	8.96	12.06	2.4	7.6
Mpumalanga	9.68	3.35	6.7	1.6
Average	9.1	9.78	6.7	6.4

^o Workforce numbers as at 31 December 2010.
^A Workforce numbers reviewed against published Group statistics.
^{*} Contracting staff and workforce breakdown numbers have been restated for 2008.
 Note by definition part-time employees are contractors.

Breakdown of employment equity per occupational level at Anglo Platinum (as submitted to the Department of Labour in May 2010)

Occupational levels	Male				Female				Foreign nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Male	Female	
Top management	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	10
Senior management	55	3	15	189	8	—	4	15	4	—	293
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	578	29	21	942	145	13	19	195	34	7	1,983
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	2,984	46	12	1,878	594	10	19	385	220	5	6,153
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	27,887	41	11	389	2,069	15	12	177	4,678	2	35,281
Unskilled and defined decision-making	3,295	10	—	49	1,439	—	—	7	133	1	4,934
Total permanent employees	34,801	129	59	3,451	4,256	38	54	779	5,072	15	48,654
Temporary employees	3	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	9
Grand total	34,804	129	59	3,452	4,261	38	54	779	5,072	15	48,663

Note: All numbers are for the period March 2009 to February 2010.

Training

Type of training	Black males	Black females	Coloured males	Coloured females	Asian males	Asian females	White males	White females	Total HDSA trained	Total trained
Graduates	98	60	6	1	5	4	40	13	187	227
Bursars	203	95	3	3	5	7	84	18	334	418
Learnerships (Engineering)	153	28	2	0	1	0	55	1	1,923	1,942
Learnerships (Mining)	191	46	2	0	0	0	6	0	5,909	5,928

Turnover excluding VSPs

Age group	19 – 30	31 – 40	41 – 50	51 – 60	61 – 72	Grand total
Female %	0.23	0.21	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.55
Male %	1.29	1.55	1.20	1.30	0.12	5.46
Grand total %	1.52	1.76	1.28	1.33	0.12	6.01

Turnover including VSP's

Age group	19 – 30	31 – 40	41 – 50	51 – 60	61 – 72	Grand total
Female %	0.25	0.24	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.62
Male %	1.39	1.81	2.09	3.09	0.12	8.50
Grand total %	1.64	2.05	2.17	3.14	0.12	9.17

Turnover per region excluding VSPs

Region	Total	%
Gauteng	409	9.78
Limpopo	1,477	6.21
Mpumalanga	14	9.68
North West	1,393	5.17
Grand Total %	2,933	6.01

Turnover per region including VSPs

Region	Total	%
Gauteng	60	11.99
Limpopo	2,193	9.17
Mpumalanga	14	9.68
North West	2,194	8.96
Grand Total %	4,461	9.1

Average training hours

Band	Average training hours per employee
A	101
Anglo 3	2
Anglo 4	9
Anglo 5	21
Anglo 6	37
B	153
C	107
D1	85
Total per employee	136

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Materials			Kilotonnes		
Rock broken – managed operations (100%)	102,393	73,478~	128,089	116,162	97,323
Ore milled – managed operations (100%)	37,530	37,604	39,126	38,433	39,863
Accumulated low-grade stockpiles	16,273	16,631	19,709	18,658	16,072
Coal	125.25	127.5	113.7	119.0	128.5
Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)	5.16	4.40	4.62	6.32	6.46
Grease	0.87	0.88	1.18	1.24	1.38
			Megalitres		
Fuels	52.31	40.01	77.36	72.82	62.14
Lubricating and hydraulic oils	14.21	12.25	17.48	15.65	7.32
Energy			Terajoules		
Energy from electricity purchased	18,556	18,550	19,196	19,642	19,906
Energy from processes and fossil fuels	5,600	5,151	6,202	6,254	6,103
Total energy consumed	24,156	23,701	25,398	25,896	26,009
Water			Megalitres		
Total new water use	33,817	40,600	34,944	36,166	33,639
Water used for primary activities	28,874	34,151	28,362	30,148	27,787
Water used for non-primary activities	4,943	6,449	6,582	6,018	5,852
Potable water from an external source	18,483	20,925	23,556	23,439	22,663
Non-potable water from an external source	935	999	1,144	1,444	333
Waste or second-class water used	10,673	11,171	4,170	2,909	4,681
Surface water used	—	—*	1,164	1,434	757
Groundwater used	3,636	4,970	8,792	9,707	9,857
Water recycled in processes	53,014	40,074†	25,231	23,590	18,182
Land			Hectares		
Land under Group charge for current mining activities	39,049 [▼]	51,330	51,334	51,334	48,846
Land utilised for current mining and related activities	14,186	14,723	15,634	14,778	12,408
Total tailings dam area	2,555	3,127	2,310	2,310	2,265
Total waste rock dump area	772	844		752	687
Other land owned					
All land owned (new parameter from 2007)	40,136	45,855	46,974	51,102	—
Emissions			Kilotonnes		
GHG emissions, CO ₂ equivalent	5,611	5,580	5,581	5,729	5,821
From electricity purchased	5,154	5,153	5,087	5,227	5,325
Internally generated	457	427	494	502	496
Nitrous oxides	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Sulfur dioxide	17.65	15.34	15.51	18.54	16.38
Particulates (point sources)	0.46	0.45	0.38	0.46	0.61
Discharge			Megalitres		
Discharge to surface water	3,327	4,456	3,658	4,596	2,476
			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	Yes	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

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Waste					
Mineral waste accumulated in:			Kilotonnes		
Tailings dams (active and inactive)	869,616	839,142	730,750	686,814	675,258
Rock dumps	715,437	692,799	665,399	566,518	488,444
Slag dumps	5,054	5,162	^Δ	3,940	3,542
Non-mineral waste generated:					
Hazardous to landfill	4.83	5.5	13.69	7.30	7.13
Hazardous incinerated	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Non-hazardous to landfill	15.80	26.63	26.13	41.35	39.53
Non-hazardous incinerated	—	—	0.03	0.04	0.04
Environmental incidents and complaints			Number		
Level 1 (minor impact and/or non-compliance)	477	2,689	3,442	5,547	5,819
Level 2 (intermediate impact and/or non-compliance)	—	3	1	6	2
Level 3 (major impact and/or non-compliance)	—	—	—	—	—
Formal complaints	16	18	8	18	19
Substandard acts and conditions [†]	875	—	—	—	—
Products			Ounces		
Total refined PGMs and gold [°]	4,660,176	4,395,394	4,302,554	4,192,011	4,595,151

[~] Large decrease due to reduced mining at Mogalakwena. Surface stockpiles were processed in 2009. Rock broken at Bokoni only included until 30 June 2009.
^{*} Water reassigned to groundwater rainfall according to latest water model definitions.
[†] Increase attributed primarily to better internal measurements of the overall water balance.
^Δ Parameter not reported as final figures for 2008 could not be verified.
[°] Excludes toll refining from Anglo Platinum marketing.
[•] Substandard acts and conditions reported in 2010.
[‡] Reduction is due to exclusion of BRPM and Bokoni JVs.

Historical information

	2009*	2008	2007
Bokoni Platinum Mine			
Water used for primary activities (megalitres)	0.167	0.279	0.284
Total energy used (terajoules)	0.469	1,105	1,069
CO ₂ equivalent emissions (kilotonnes)	118	278	268
Level 1 incidents	76	259	212
Level 2 incidents	0	0	3
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine			
Water used for primary activities (megalitres)	1,455	2,191	2,242
Total energy used (terajoules)	1,068	1,043	1,087
CO ₂ equivalent emissions (kilotonnes)	291	272	284
Level 1 incidents	848	1,051	1,769
Level 2 incidents	0	0	0

* Six months to June 2009

2010 environmental benchmarks (from published information)

	Anglo Platinum	Impala	Lonmin	Northam
Total energy (terajoules)	24,156	17,013	6,215	2,303 [°]
Total new water (000 cubic metres)	33,817	37,060 [▪]	8,005	27,426
Greenhouse gas emissions (kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent)	5,611	3,359	1,534	660
Sulfur dioxide emissions (tonnes)	17,650	16,926	5,147 ^Δ	6,853

[°] Energy from electricity only.
[▪] Includes all sources of water.
^Δ Stack emissions only.
^{*} Calculated on daily rate.

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE INDICATOR CATEGORY AND REFERENCE TABLE

We support the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and the Sustainable Development framework of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). The GRI finder table below shows where you can find more information on each GRI indicator, and on how each relates to principles from the UNGC and ICMM.

GRI ref	Requirement	Page reference	ICMM principle	UNGC principle
1.	Strategy and analysis			
1.1	Statement from senior decision-maker	2	2, 10	
1.2	A description of key impacts, risks and opportunities	2, 22–26	4	
2.	Organisational profile			
2.1	Organisation's name	Front cover		
2.2	Major products	19		
2.3	Operational structure and major divisions	19		
2.4	Location of headquarters. The Company's headquarters are based in Johannesburg, South Africa			
2.5	Countries of operation	IAR 15		
2.6	Nature of ownership	21		
2.7	Markets served including geographic breakdown/sectors served/customers	19, IAR 23		
2.8	Scale of organisation including number of employees, net sales/revenues, total capitalisation	IAR performance highlights		
2.9	Significant changes during reporting period	10		
2.10	Awards	27		
3.	Report parameters			
3.1	Reporting period	10		
3.2	Date of previous report	10		
3.3	Reporting cycle	10		
3.4	Contact point	12		
3.5	Process for defining report content	9 – 11		
3.6	Boundary of the report	10		
3.7	Limitations on the scope or boundary of the report	IAR 13		
3.8	Basis for reporting on joint ventures, etc	10		
3.9	Data measurement techniques and the bases of calculations including assumptions	48, 57, 62		
3.10	Restatements of information	10		
3.11	Significant changes from previous reporting periods	10		
3.12	GRI content index table No significant changes to previous reporting period	150		
3.13	Policy and practice for seeking independent assurance for report	9, 11		
4.	Governance, commitments and engagement			
4.1	Governance structure	20, 127 – 130	1, 2	
4.2	Indicate whether the chair of highest governance body is also an executive officer	127	1	
4.3	How the company defines 'independent' and 'non-executive'	129	1	
4.4	Mechanisms for recommendations to the highest governance body Employee recommendations and direction to the Board is done through structured union engagement with senior management and through formal surveys. In 2010 a survey was centred around our values. See case study on page 90.	90	1	
4.5	Linkage between compensation/social and environmental performance	130	1, 2	
4.6	Processes in place for the highest governance body to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided	128	1	10
4.7	Qualifications and expertise of the highest governance body	130	1, 2	
4.8	Internally developed statements of values, codes and principles	22	1, 2	
4.9	Procedures of highest governance body	20 – 21	1, 4	
4.10	Processes for evaluating performance of governance body with respect to economic, environmental and social performance	128	1	
4.11	Explanation of how precautionary approach/principle is addressed by organisation	130		7
4.12	Externally developed, voluntary economic, environmental and social charters, sets of principles, or other initiatives	10		
4.13	Significant memberships in associations and/or advocacy organisations	138 – 139		
4.14	List of stakeholder groups	27, 134 – 139	10	
4.15	Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage	50	10	
4.16	Approaches to stakeholder engagement, including frequency and type	26, 154 – 161	10	
4.17	Key issues raised through stakeholder engagement and how organisation has responded	49	10	

STANDARD DISCLOSURES – Disclosures on Management Approach (DMAs)

G3 DMA	Description	Reported	Cross – reference/Direct answer
DMA EC	Disclosure on Management Approach EC	Fully	Summarised SD Report Pg 21
Aspects	Economic performance	Fully	Integrated Report – From Pg 172
	Market presence	Fully	Integrated Report – From Pg 21
	Indirect economic impacts	Fully	SD Report – From Pg 21: Pg 78
DMA EN	Disclosure on Management Approach EN	Fully	Summarised SD Report Pg 21
Aspects	Materials	Fully	SD Report 108
	Energy	Fully	SD Report Pg 56 – 61
	Water	Fully	SD Report Pg 63 – 70
	Biodiversity	Fully	Managed through biodiversity action plans (BAPs) see SD Report Pg 108 – 109
	Emissions, effluents and waste	Fully	SD Report Pg 110 – 117
	Products and services	Fully	SD Report Pg 124 – 125
	Compliance	Fully	SD Report Pg 118 – 121
	Transport	Fully	SD Report Pg 121
	Overall	Fully	SD Report Pg 21
DMA LA	Disclosure on Management Approach LA	Fully	Summarised SD Report Pg 21
Aspects	Employment	Fully	SD Report Pg 89
	Labor/management relations	Fully	SD Report Pg 94 – 96
	Occupational health and safety	Fully	SD Report Pg 31 – 41
	Training and education	Fully	SD Report Pg 89 – 92
	Diversity and equal opportunity	Fully	SD Report 94 and 96
DMA HR	Disclosure on Management Approach HR	Fully	Summarised SD Report Pg 21
Aspects	Investment and procurement practices	Fully	SD Report Pg 81
	Non-discrimination	Fully	SD Report 96
	Freedom of association and collective bargaining	Fully	SD Report 96
	Child labor	Fully	SD Report 98
	Forced and compulsory labor	Fully	SD Report 96 and 98
	Security practices	Fully	SD Report 98
	Indigenous rights	Fully	Anglo Platinum does not operate in any country where communities are classified indigenous by law.
DMA SO	Disclosure on Management Approach SO	Fully	Summarised SD Report Pg 21
Aspects	Community	Fully	SD Report Page 47 – 55, 101 – 106
	Artisanal and small-scale mining	Fully	No operations have artisanal or small scale activities due the nature of the Group's ore bodies extractive techniques
	Resettlement	Fully	SD Report Pg 21 and Integrated Report Pg 45
	Closure planning	Fully	SD Report Pg 121
	Grievance mechanisms and procedures	Fully	SD Report Pg 52 – 53, 97
	Emergency Preparedness	Fully	SD Report Pg 21
	Corruption	Fully	SD Report
	Public policy	Fully	SD Report Pg 21
	Anti-competitive behavior	Fully	Integrated Report Pg 163
	Compliance	Fully	SD Page 31
DMA PR	Disclosure on Management Approach PR	Fully	Summarised SD Report Pg 21
Aspects	Materials stewardship	Fully	SD Report
	Customer health and safety	Fully	SD Report 125
	Product and service labelling	Fully	SD Report 125, Integrated Report Pg 30
	Marketing communications	Fully	Group is not responsible for marketing its products
	Customer privacy	Fully	Not applicable
	Compliance	Fully	Not applicable

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE INDICATOR CATEGORY AND REFERENCE TABLE

GRI ref	Requirement	Page reference	ICMM principle	UNGC principle
Economic – The overall management approach is detailed on page 73. The finance department manages and tracks economic indicators				
	Disclosure of management approach: economic performance, goals, policies and other contextual information	20 – 22, 76, 78, IAR 22		
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 Payments to local communities as part of land use agreements, not including land purchases Report countries of operation that are either candidate to or compliant with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	78 – 80		
EC2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organisation's activities because of climate change	64		7, 8
EC3	Coverage of the organisation's defined benefit plan obligations	99, 130		
EC4	Significant financial assistance received from Government	77		
EC5	Range of ratios of standard entry-level wage compared to local minimum wage at significant locations of operation			4
EC6	Policy, practices and proportion of spending on locally based suppliers at significant locations of operation	81, 82	2	
EC7	Procedures for local hiring and proportion of senior management and workforce hired from the local community at significant locations of operation In significant locations of operation, report proportion of the facility's total workforce from the local community	98	9	6
EC8	Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind or pro bono engagement	85	9	
EC9	Understanding and describing significant indirect economic impacts, including their extent	85		
Environmental – The overall approach to environmental management is detailed on pages 107 and 56 to 71. The SHE department manages and tracks environmental indicators				
	Disclosure on management approach: goals and performance, policy and other contextual information Transportation of our product is outsourced to contractors and selected suppliers, this falls under our supply chain management process.	5, 20 – 22, 35, 54, 56, 63, 109 110, 114, 118, 121		8
Materials				
EN1	Materials used by weight or volume	169	6	8, 9
EN2	Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials We don't use recycled input materials with the exception of water	GRI table	6, 8	8
Energy				
EN3	Direct energy consumption by primary energy source	60	6	8
EN4	Indirect energy consumption by primary source	61	6	8
EN5	Energy saved owing to conservation and efficiency improvements	IAR 41	6, 8	8, 9
EN6	Initiatives to provide energy-efficient or renewable energy-based products and services, and reductions in energy requirements as a result of these initiatives	60	6, 8	8, 9
EN7	Initiatives to reduce indirect energy consumption and reductions achieved Eskom power conservation programme implemented in 2010	60	6, 8	8, 9
Water				
EN8	Total water withdrawal by source	64	6	8
EN9	Water sources significantly affected by withdrawal of water	68	6	8
EN10	Percentage and total volume of water recycled and reused	71	6, 8	8, 9
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 We have no operations adjacent to or in protected areas with high biodiversity value	110	7	8
EN12	Description of significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas We have no operations adjacent to or in protected areas with high biodiversity value	110	7	12
EN13	Habitats protected or restored We have no operations adjacent to or in protected areas with high biodiversity value		7	8
EN14	Strategies, current actions and future plans for managing impacts on biodiversity	110	7	8
EN15	Number of IUCN red list species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk We have no operations in protected areas such as IUCN (world conservation union) protected area categories i to iii			
MM1	Amount of land (owned or leased, and managed for production activities or extractive use) disturbed or rehabilitated	108		
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	120		8

GRI ref	Requirement	Page reference	ICMM principle	UNGC principle
Emissions, effluents and waste				
EN16	Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight	65	6	8
EN17	Other relevant indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight	65	6	9
EN18	Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved	62	6, 8	7, 8, 9
EN19	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances by weight	169	6	8
EN20	NOx, SOx and other significant air emissions by type and weight	169	6	8
EN21	Total water discharge by quality and destination	71	6	8
EC22	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method	128	6, 8	8
EN23	Total number and volume of significant spills <i>No significant spills experienced</i>	69	6	8
EN24	Weight of transported, imported, exported or treated waste deemed hazardous under the terms of the Basel Convention Annexes I, II, III and VIII, and percentage of transported waste shipped internationally <i>No hazardous waste is shipped internationally</i>		6	7, 8
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		6, 7	8
MM3	Total amounts of overburden, rock, tailings and sludges presenting potential hazards	117		8
Products and services				
EN26	Initiatives to mitigate environmental impacts of products and services, and extent of impact mitigation <i>Anglo Platinum Limited is a producer of raw materials and these are used as inputs into further manufacturing processes. A large portion of which are used for reducing vehicle emissions and treating cancer</i>		6, 8	7, 8, 9
EN27	Percentage of products sold and their packaging materials that are reclaimed by category <i>Packaging materials are insignificant</i>			8, 9
Compliance				
EN28	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	121	6	8
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 <i>CO₂ emissions from transporting products, employees and air travel amounts to less than 1% of total CO₂ emissions</i>		6	8
Overall				
EN30	Total environmental protection expenditures and investments by type	125		
Social performance: Labour practices and decent work – The overall approach to labour practice is detailed on page 83 to 99 and 31 to 41. The human resources department manages and tracks labour practice indicators				
	Disclosure of management approach: Goals and performance, policy and other contextual information	21		1, 3, 6
Employment				
LA1	Total workforce by employment type, employment contract and region	145, 146		
LA2	Total number and rate of employee turnover by age group, gender and region	151		6
LA3	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees, by major operations <i>Part time employees on Anglo Platinum Limited's payroll receive benefits that are in line with the basic conditions of employment act</i>	86		4
Labour/management relations				
LA4	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements <i>70% of employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements</i>	IAR 45	3	1, 3
LA5	Minimum notice period(s) regarding significant operational changes, including whether it is specified in collective agreements <i>ERRA determines consultation process</i>	95		3
MM4	Number of strikes and lockouts exceeding one week's duration, by country. <i>No strikes exceeded one week's duration in 2010</i>	149		3

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE INDICATOR CATEGORY AND REFERENCE TABLE

GRI ref	Requirement	Page reference	ICMM principle	UNGC principle
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 100% of the workforce is represented through some form of health and safety committee and/or tripartite agreement with unions and the authorities		5	1
LA7	Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region	31, 38 – 40, 88, 161	5	1
LA8	Education, training, counselling, prevention and risk-control programmes in place to assist workforce members, their families or community members regarding serious diseases	90	5	1
LA9	Health and safety topics covered in formal agreements with trade unions Safety strategies, management plans and performance are key topics covered in formal agreements		5	1
Training and education				
LA10	Average hours of training per year per employee by employee category	147	2	6
LA11	Programmes for skills management and life-long learning that support the continued employability of employees and assist them in managing the ending of their careers	97		6
LA12	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career developments reviews	93		6
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	150	3	1, 6
LA14	Ratio of basic salary of men to women by employee category Anglo Platinum Limited's remuneration policy does not differentiate between gender, race or age		3	1, 6
Social performance: Human rights – The overall performance is detailed on page 96. The corporate affairs department manages and tracks human rights indicators				
	Disclosure of management approach: Goals and performance, policy and other contextual information	21		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
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. All significant investments undergo human rights screening.	81, 98	1, 3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
HR2	Percentage of significant suppliers and contractors who have undergone screening on human rights, and actions taken All critical suppliers are requested to respond to a questionnaire which includes human rights. Suppliers have been provided with a policy and code outlining our expectations which include human rights requirements. 0.45% of suppliers have been assessed to date.	81, 98	1, 3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
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 Shop stewards trained on a continual basis		1, 3	1, 2
Non-discrimination				
HR4	Total number of incidents of discrimination, and actions taken	100	3	1, 2, 6
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 No operations are at risk		3	1, 2, 3
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 No operations are at risk		3	1, 2, 5
Forced and compulsory labour				
HR7	Operations identified as having significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labour, and measures taken to contribute to the elimination of forced or compulsory labour No operations are at risk		3	1, 2, 4

GRI ref	Requirement	Page reference	ICMM principle	UNGC principle
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 <i>All security personnel is trained in these aspects</i>	102		1,2
Indigenous rights				
HR9	Total number of incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous people and actions taken <i>There were no violations</i>		3	1, 2
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 <i>No community in South Africa is classified as indigenous peoples' communities</i>			1, 2
Social performance: Society – The overall social performance is detailed on page 47 to 55 and 101 to 105. The community engagement and development department manages and tracks social indicators				
	Disclosure of management approach Goals and performance, policy and other contextual information <i>ERRA participation structure exists</i>	21, 99		10
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 existing <i>Policy on community engagement in place</i>	50 – 55, 110 – 115	2, 4	1
MM6	Number and description of significant disputes relating to land use, customary rights of local communities and indigenous peoples	51		1
MM7	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	51		
Corruption				
SO2	Percentage and total number of business units analysed for risks related to corruption	98	1	10
SO3	Percentage of employees trained in organisation's anti-corruption policies and procedures <i>A total of 100 employees received training on anti-corruption policies</i>		1	10
SO4	Actions taken in response to incidents of corruption <i>Corruption is not tolerated and is a dismissible offence. In 2010, 0.2% of our employees were trained</i>		1	10
Public policy				
SO5	Public policy positions and participation in public policy development and lobbying	137	1	
SO6	Total value of financial and in-kind contributions to political parties, politicians and related institutions by country <i>No contributions made</i>			10
Anti-competitive behaviour				
SO7	Total number of legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, and anti-trust and monopoly practices, and their outcomes <i>There were no legal actions in 2010</i>			10
Compliance				
SO8	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations <i>There were no fines for non-compliance in 2010</i>			10
Artisanal and small-scale mining				
MM8	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 <i>No artisanal small-scale mining taking place on, or adjacent to, our operations</i>			

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE INDICATOR CATEGORY AND REFERENCE TABLE

GRI ref	Requirement	Page reference	ICMM principle	UNGC principle
Resettlement				
MM9	List sites where resettlements took place, the number of households resettled in each, and how their livelihoods were affected in the process	47		
Closure				
MM10	Number and percentage of operations with closure plans All operations have closure plans			
Social performance: Product responsibility – The overall management approach for product responsibility is detailed on page 123. The marketing department manages and tracks product responsibility issues in conjunction with the SHE department				
	Disclosure of management approach: Goals and performance, policy and other contextual information	33		1
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 Anglo Platinum Limited is a producer of raw material and is actively involved in the various metals consortia. REACH compliance addresses stages of the life cycle. A life cycle assessment has been done for this industry	81, 98, 124, 125		1
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			1
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 Mineral safety development sheets are provided with all mining products and directed at industrial users. None of our products are delivered directly to consumers	124	8	8
PR4	Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and voluntary codes concerning product and service information and labelling, by type of outcomes	124		8
PR5	Practices related to customer satisfaction, including results of surveys measuring customer satisfaction	124		
Marketing communications				
PR6	Programmes for adherence to laws, standards and voluntary codes related to marketing communications, including advertising, promotion and sponsorship Anglo Platinum is not directly involved in consumer advertising and marketing		8	
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 There were two incidents of non-compliance in 2010			10
Customer privacy				
PR8	Total number of substantiated complaints regarding breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data There were no complaints in 2010			10
Compliance				
PR9	Monetary value of significant fines for non-compliance with laws and regulations concerning the provision and use of products and services No fines were received			
Material stewardship				
MM11	Programmes and progress relating to materials stewardship	112		
GRI requirement depicted in blue were regarded as material or important to the Company.				

GLOSSARY 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.

AFRS: Anglo fatal risks standards.

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.

BAU: business as usual.

BDO: business development officer.

BEE: black economic empowerment.

Bokoni Platinum Mine: joint-venture mine.

BRPM: Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine.

CED: Community Engagement Department.

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.

DMP: disease-management programme.

DMR: Department of Mineral Resources of the South African Government.

DWA: Department of Water Affairs of the South African Government.

EAP: economic active population.

Effluent to surface water: total volume of excess water discharged to surface water (eg rivers, dams, pans) during the reporting period.

EIA: environmental impact assessment.

EMS: environmental management system.

EMP: environmental management plan.

Energy from electricity: electricity purchased from the national utility, Eskom.

Energy from processes and fossil fuels consumed: total energy excluding electricity purchased.

ERRA: employee relationship recognition agreement.

ESOP: Anglo Platinum Limited'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.

FOG: fall of ground.

FOGM: fall-of-ground management.

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.

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.

HIV/AIDS: human immuno virus/acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome.

HMO: health maintenance organisation.

ICMM: International Council on Mining and Metals.

GOVERNANCE AND KEY INFORMATION

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 with Mervyn King as chair) 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.

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 hydro-bromofluorocarbons.

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 are under 2.5 micrometres in size and are called PM2.5. They cause more severe health effects. Anglo Platinum Limited 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.

PGMs: platinum group metals. Six elemental metals of the platinum group nearly always found in association, with one another. Some texts refer to PGEs (platinum group elements). The 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 a local authority) that has been treated to a standard suitable for drinking.

PPRust: Potgietersrust Platinums Limited, 100% owned by Anglo Platinum Limited.

Precious metal: all PGMs and gold.

Primary activities: those activities in which the operation engages to produce its product(s). They include 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.

RRB: Royal Bafokeng Resources.

RDP: Reconstruction and Development Plan.

ROD: reward of decision.

RPM: Rustenburg Platinum Mines.

SANS: South African National Standards.

SEAT: Anglo American Socio-economic Assessment Toolkit.

SD: sustainable development.

SED: socio-economic development.

SEDA: Small Enterprise Development Agency.

SEF: Small Enterprise Foundation.

SHE: Safety, Health and Environment.

SMMEs: small, medium and micro enterprises.

SO₂ from processes: mass of sulfur dioxide released to atmosphere from point sources and fugitive emissions during the reporting period.

Stockholm Convention: 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.

TRCFR: total recordable case-frequency rate. This represents the total of all fatalities, serious injuries, and lost-time and medical treatment cases, during the year.

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.

VSP: voluntary severance package.

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 dewatering 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.

WULA: water use licence application.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2010 REPORT

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ANGLO PLATINUM LIMITED

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