

**INTEGRATED
ANNUAL REPORT
2011**



**BUILDING
THE FOUNDATIONS
FOR A FUTURE
THROUGH MINING**

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Bathopele Mine



Union South Mine's Spud shaft



Waterval Smelter ACP Plant

2011 KEY FEATURES

- Regrettably 12 employees lost their lives in mine accidents
- Operating free cash flow increased by 21% to R9.4 billion
- Sales volume up 3% to 2.6 million platinum ounces
- Headline earnings down 28% attributed to the community economic empowerment transaction
- Cash operating costs up 16% year-on-year
- Final dividend 200 cents per ordinary share

OPERATIONAL INDICATORS		2011	2010	% change
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	41,507	42,242	(2)
4E built-up head grade	g/t	3.24	3.23	—
Equivalent refined Pt ounces ¹	000 Pt oz	2,410.1	2,484.0	(3)
Refined Pt ounce per employee	Per annum	32.5	32.7	(1)
Cash on-mine costs	R/tonne milled	529	472	12
Cash operating costs	R/oz refined Pt	12,869	11,336	14
Cost of sales	R/oz Pt sold	16,306	14,986	9
REFINED PRODUCTION				
Platinum (Pt)	000 oz	2,530.1	2,569.9	(2)
Palladium (Pd)	000 oz	1,430.7	1,448.5	(1)
Rhodium (Rh)	000 oz	337.6	328.9	3
Gold (Au)	000 oz	105.1	81.3	29
PGMs	000 oz	4,887.4	4,936.9	(1)
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE				
Net sales revenue	R million	51,117	46,025	11
Gross profit on metal sales	R million	8,555	8,034	6
Headline earnings	R million	3,566	4,931	(28)
Net debt	R million	3,662	4,111	(11)
Debt:equity ratio		1:9.5	1:8.3	14
Capital expenditure (including capitalised interest)	R million	7,504	7,989	(6)
Gross profit margin	%	16.7	17.5	(5)
Net sales revenue per platinum ounce sold	Rand	19,595	18,159	8
ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG)				
Employees	Number (as at 31 December)	58,541	54,022	8
HDSAs in management	%	56	50	11
Fatalities	Number	12	8	50
Lost-time injury-frequency rate	Rate/200,000 hrs	1.27	1.17	9
Sulphur dioxide emissions	000 tonnes	18.8	17.8	10
GHG emissions, CO ₂ equivalents	000 tonnes	5,991	5,612	6
Water used for primary activities	Megalitres	31,248	28,874	8
Energy use	Terajoules	25,168	24,156	4
Number of Level 3, 4 and 5 environmental incidents	Number	0	0	
Corporate social investment	R million	186.5	118.7	63

¹ Mines' production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Anglo American Platinum Limited's standard smelting and refining recoveries.

COMPANY OVERVIEW AND APPROACH TO REPORTING

OVERVIEW

Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) is the world's leading primary producer of platinum group metals (PGMs) and accounts for approximately 40% of the world's newly mined platinum. The Company is listed on the JSE Limited and has its headquarters in Johannesburg, South Africa. Amplats' wholly owned South African mining operations in the Bushveld Complex include the Bathopele, Dishaba, Khomanani, Khuseleka, Mogalakwena, Siphumelele, Thembelani and Tumela mines. Twickenham Platinum Mine remained under development during 2011.

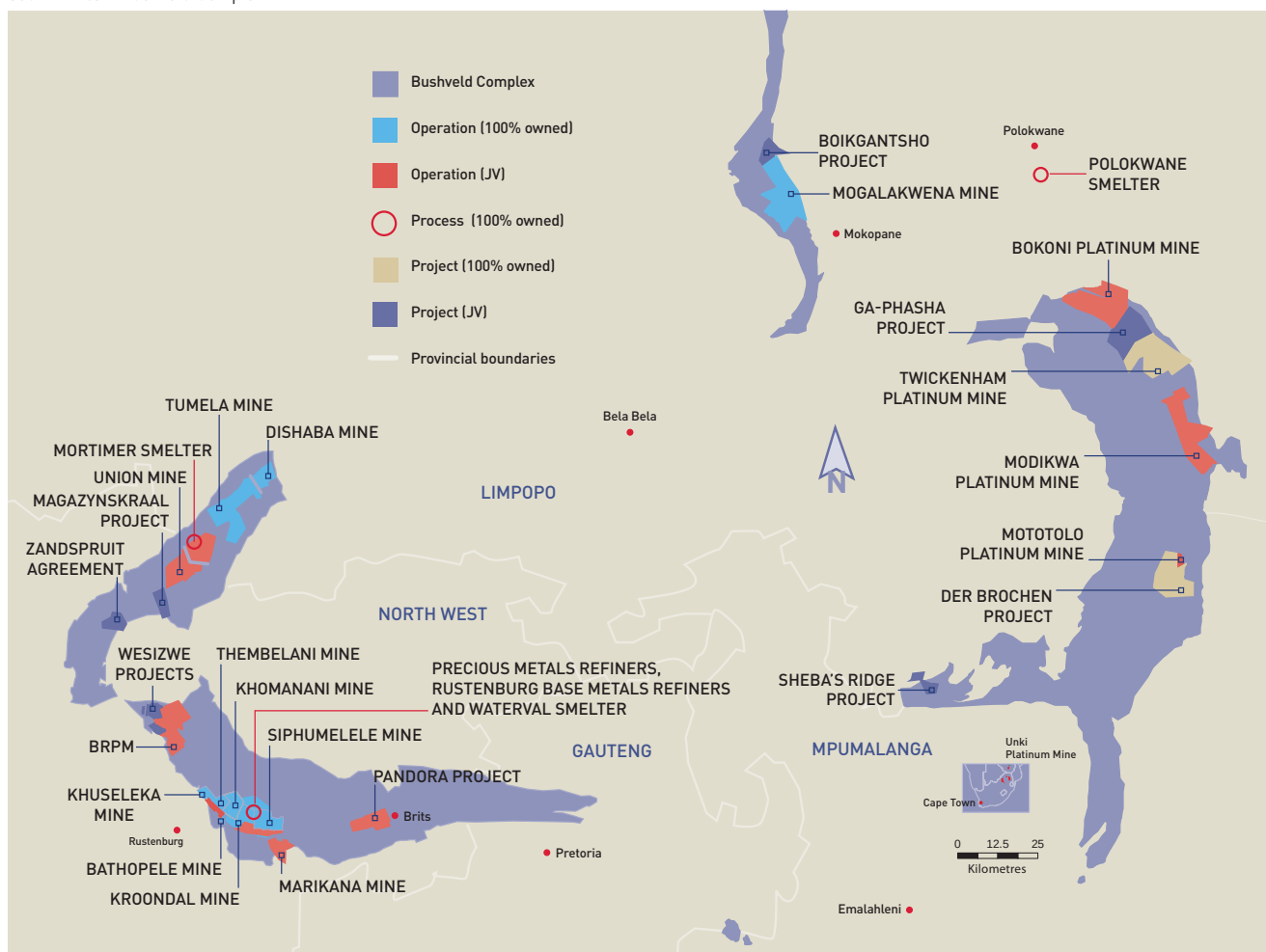
In addition, the Group has a number of joint ventures, as follows: with Anoroaq Resources Corporation over the Bokoni Mine; ARM Mining Consortium Limited over the Modikwa Platinum Mine; Royal Bafokeng Resources over the combined Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) and Styldrift properties; the Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community, which holds a 15% share in Union Mine's north and south

mines; Eastern Platinum Limited (a subsidiary of Lonmin Plc) and its partner, the Bapo-Ba-Mogale traditional community and Mvelaphanda Resources, over the Pandora Joint Venture; and Xstrata Kagiso Platinum Partnership, to operate the Mototolo Mine. Amplats also has pooling-and-sharing arrangements with Aquarius Platinum (South Africa), covering the shallow reserves of the Kroondal and Marikana mines that are contiguous with its own Rustenburg mines.

The Group's smelting and refining operations are wholly owned through Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited and are situated in South Africa. These operations treat concentrates, not only from the wholly owned operations, but also from joint ventures and third parties.

Elsewhere in the world, the Group operates Unki Platinum Mine in Zimbabwe on the Great Dyke and is actively exploring in Brazil with joint-venture exploration partners. The Group has exploration partners in Russia.

South Africa – Bushveld Complex



OUR APPROACH TO REPORTING

Amplats' 2011 integrated annual report offers a complete overview of the Company's financial, social and environmental performance in a single, consolidated report. In preparing this integrated report the Company has been guided by the principles of integrated reporting as set out in the International Integrated Reporting Committee's discussion paper and the guidance offered in the framework discussion paper released in January 2011 by the Integrated Reporting Committee of South Africa. This integrated report also fulfils the Group's statutory reporting obligations and therefore includes a full set of financial statements.

The aim of our integrated approach to reporting is to enable investors, potential investors and other stakeholders; including Government, host communities and our employees; to make a better informed assessment of the value Amplats creates in society and its long-term sustainability.

Zimbabwe – Great Dyke



Much of the information and data on the Group's sustainability performance is integrated into the relevant sections of this report, including the chairman's statement, the CEO's review, and the sections on strategy, the business environment, performance highlights and business results. A complete set of environmental, social and governance statements has been included, starting on page 148.

The Company has also produced a more detailed Sustainable Development Report that contains additional detail and case studies. This is available in Adobe pdf format on the Company's website, at www.angloplatinum.com. The Sustainable Development Report has been compiled in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) G3 guidelines. We have self-declared the report to GRI application level A+, which has been externally assured by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC).

Scope and boundary

Amplats' financial year runs from January to December and this report covers results for 2011. The previous report was released in February 2010. The scope of the 2011 report has not changed materially year-on-year.

Contact details and further information

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STAYING FOCUSED TO DELIVER VALUE



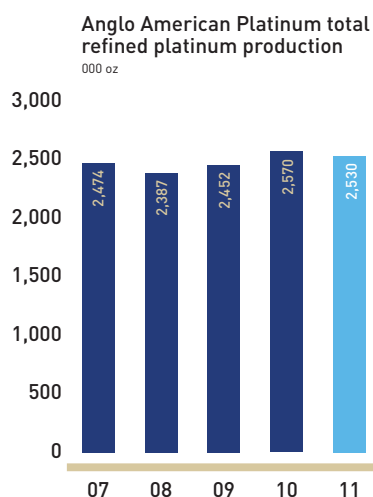
Cynthia Carroll, chairman

Following three years of significant improvement in operational performance, the Company, along with the entire platinum industry, faced unremitting headwinds in 2011. Nevertheless, we remain confident that the Company's foundations, laid through the operational reorganisation we undertook between 2008 and 2010, remain intact. They will provide a solid platform for our next step change in performance.

EARNINGS IMPROVED, DESPITE INCREASED ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY

Increased global economic uncertainty, particularly in the latter part of 2011, contrasted with the early signs of economic recovery seen in late 2010 and into the first part of 2011. Markets around the world responded nervously to the concerns over fiscal sustainability in Europe as well as uncertainty around slowing growth rates in the key emerging economies. Despite this uncertainty, demand for platinum group metals (PGMs) was resilient, with gross demand for platinum remaining relatively unchanged at 7.9 million ounces.

The platinum price traded in a narrow range between US\$1,753 and US\$1,887 per ounce from the beginning of the year until late August 2011. As uncertainty in the financial markets escalated in the latter part of the year and fed negative investor sentiment, the platinum price declined steadily and ended the year trading at US\$1,354 per ounce. We do not believe that such low price levels are sustainable, given that much of the industry's current production would be unprofitable at that level. Furthermore, we do not believe that price level would support the significant investment required to maintain or expand production in this highly capital-intensive industry.



In order to help restore confidence in the international financial system and to support the ailing recovery, European leaders need to urgently resolve the sovereign debt crisis. PGM prices will recover once confidence has been regained in the global economy, since the underlying fundamentals supporting the PGM market remain sound. Analysts expect a strong recovery in platinum prices, with forecasts of between US\$1,800 and US\$1,900 over the next three years.

Palladium prices will be supported by the same supply constraints, but will also be affected by diminished Russian stockpiles and the substitution of platinum in gasoline vehicles. The likely result is significant supply deficits in 2012 and 2013.

Nevertheless, 2012 will not be an easy year. In addition to the continued, albeit reduced, risk relating to safety stoppages, labour and power price increases above inflation are set to continue for the foreseeable future. This will result in a greater proportion of production from South Africa becoming marginal, and in a likely supply side response. In addition, there are electricity security of supply risks. These will be exacerbated during the next two years and could, at worst, result in cuts to current production levels and, at a minimum, constrain growth. These industry-wide challenges are likely to result in supply constraints and price support, amid continued market volatility, in the short term, and in raised incentive prices in the longer term.

Key additional risks likely to result in significant market volatility in the short term include continued European sovereign debt concerns (the EU is responsible for 30% of total platinum demand and 44% of autocatalyst-related demand); uncertain investment-sector demand driven by global economic uncertainty, particularly in North America (there was a reduction of 86% in platinum demand for investment in North America in 2011); and a weak US dollar that should lend support to US\$ PGM prices (albeit potentially offset by stronger ZAR exchange rates).

In the longer term, demand will be supported by growth in emerging economies, particularly China and India, while supply growth is likely to remain constrained and require increased incentive prices for investment, taking into account: higher relative capital intensity, skills shortages, increasing depth of mining and declining grades.

Clearly, while the short term will remain challenging and uncertain, the medium-to-long-term market fundamentals in this industry are supportive for those participants who can position themselves appropriately and act swiftly.

SOLID FOUNDATIONS AND A FLEXIBLE STRATEGY

From 2008 through to 2010, Anglo American Platinum underwent a significant process of operational turnaround.

During this period, a turnaround in the poor safety performance was our number one priority and I am pleased to report that we have reduced the lost-time injury-frequency rate by 37% since 2007. We have also reduced the number of fatalities by 52% from 2007, which is why the performance in 2011 is that much more disappointing to both management and the entire Board. Notwithstanding the significant improvement in the second half of the year, 12 of our valued employees lost their lives at work in 2011, which will never be acceptable to us.

Moving our operations down the industry cost curve was a clear focus of the operational reorganisation – cash unit costs remained essentially flat in real terms between 2008 and 2010, within a range of R11,000 and R12,000 per equivalent refined platinum ounce. Our operating base was right-sized as we reduced the labour force from over 85,000 employees and contractors in 2008 to 58,000 today; and productivity improved by 25% from 5.7 per employee per month in 2008 to 7.1 per employee per month in 2010.

This allowed us to recommence dividend payments to shareholders at the end of 2010 and we also repositioned more than half of our operations firmly into the first half of the industry cost curve. These efforts meant that, although 2011 presented significant challenges on many fronts, the Company's foundations remain intact.

The highlights of our 2011 performance included the following:

- Operating profit increased by 10% in 2011 to R7.97 billion.
- Operating free cash flow increased by 21% to R9.41 billion.
- Although marginally lower than in 2010, at 2.53 million ounces, refined platinum production improved by 16% between the second half of 2011 and the first half of the year, resulting in an annualised second-half run rate well above the 2012 target of 2.6 million.
- Cash unit costs would have been contained to an increase well below mining inflation of 14.4%, had it not been for the approximately 109,000 platinum ounces lost as a result of the undue scope of non-localised section 54 safety stoppages. Actual cash unit costs were up 16%, to R13,552 per ounce. Our management continues to engage positively with the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), with a view to ensuring that the safety stoppages are effective in addressing the real safety risks, but without undue disruptive effects.

OUR CHAIRMAN'S VISION

- Owing to improved grade, recoveries and throughput, production at our Tier 1 asset, the Mogalakwena Mine, grew by 18% in 2011, to 306,000 platinum ounces. This asset has significant further growth potential going forward.
- The Unki Platinum Mine delivered excellent ramp-up, reaching steady state a year ahead of schedule, providing 52,000 ounces of equivalent refined platinum in 2011.
- Our transformation leadership has been securing our future right to mine. As part of this, Project Alchemy, our landmark community economic empowerment transaction, was implemented by Anglo American Platinum in December 2011. The market value of the shares, funded by a notional vendor finance structure, at the time of the transaction was R3.5 billion. More recently, the announcement of the refinancing and restructuring of Anooraq Resources and the Bokoni Group means that our BEE partner is now fully set up for sustainable operational turnaround and growth.

The Company's long-term strategy has been, and continues to be, the promotion of the demand for PGMs; and the expansion of its productive capacity, in a safe, responsible and profitable manner, to meet the growing demand for its metals. Naturally, the implementation of this strategy is subject to adjustment in light of changing market and general economic circumstances. As in the past, we are able to inform and reassure the market that the nature of our operations enables us to respond to changing economic and business conditions with a great deal of flexibility.

In the interest of protecting the Company's cash flows and shareholder value, the pace of implementation of this strategy will be dependent largely on the PGM metal prices we can obtain in the market and consequent returns on investment. In 2012, we expect to produce and sell between 2.5 million and 2.6 million ounces of platinum and will increase this in line with the market growth we expect going forward.

The Company's resource footprint and project portfolio is unmatched in the industry, both in terms of scale and diversification. The project pipeline currently includes the potential optimisation of UG2 ore operations in the Rustenburg mining area; the acceleration of growth at the Mogalakwena Mine; the expansion of the Unki Platinum Mine; the strategic alignment of the Eastern Limb projects; and the Western Limb deep-shaft projects. Specific projects in each of these clusters are at various stages of evaluation. The Company will be assessing the optimal mix and timing of exploitation of these various portfolio options and will advise stakeholders in due course. Capital expenditure in 2012 is currently forecast at R8 billion, down from the previously expected level of R9 billion, in light of current market volatility.

MINERALS LEGISLATION AND POLICY

The Company has now executed 14 out of 15 mining licences. The final licence conversion is currently going through the administrative process required to execute the right. We are continuing to work with the DMR to resolve issues surrounding a number of our prospecting rights that are under contention as we believe that they were incorrectly awarded to third-party entities.



This is the first year in which we are reporting our performance against the revised Mining Charter. I am pleased that we have met all of the required targets and have the necessary plans in place to meet the ultimate targets of 2014. Our Sustainable Development Report provides a complete overview of our performance against the revised Mining Charter.

The African National Congress (ANC), South Africa's ruling political party, has completed research conducted during 2011 into the pros and cons of mine nationalisation in South Africa. Looking ahead, the ANC will debate the matter of mine nationalisation at its policy conference in mid-2012. We believe that recent fears around potential changes to the mining tax regime in South Africa may be premature – the South African Government has demonstrated a track record of constructive engagement with the industry and we expect this to be no different in this instance. We derive further comfort in President Zuma's statement in an address to the Nation on 9 February that "We remain committed to the creation of a favourable and globally competitive mining sector, and to promote the industry to attract investment and achieve both industrial growth and much needed transformation".

We will continue to work with representative bodies of the mining industry in order to make a contribution to finding, together with the ruling party and other stakeholders, a collective and sustainable model capable of addressing the country's current challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality in a constructive manner. We remain of the firm opinion that mine nationalisation will not solve the economic and transformational challenges South Africa faces, but

will instead have a negative impact on the country's economy and ability to create jobs.

Ensuring policy predictability and certainty, enforcing the rule of law and investing in the enabling infrastructure required are critical components of the South African Government's plans to attract and promote the significant private-sector investment required to ensure a thriving mining sector that contributes meaningfully to society at large.

MINING RESPONSIBLY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Steady progress has been made in improving the Company's safety performance since 2008. However, 2011 saw a deterioration in performance, with the number of work-related fatalities rising to 12 (compared with eight in 2010). Along with my fellow directors, I extend my heartfelt condolences to the families, friends and colleagues of the deceased. We have investigated the underlying causes of each and every one of these fatalities, to ensure that they are avoided at all costs in future.

The disappointing industry-wide safety performance in the first half of 2011 resulted in a strong response from the DMR and management, and there were positive signs of improvement at the end of 2011 and the beginning of 2012.

Anglo American Platinum agrees fully that the regulator has to be able to stop operations for non-compliance. However, a key issue was the nature of some of the stoppages ordered and their effectiveness in



OUR CHAIRMAN'S VISION

addressing real risks. It was felt that many stoppages could have been localised instead of involving the entire shaft or mine. In 2011, production was adversely impacted by 81 stoppages at our wholly owned operations (as well as a further 50 stoppages at the operations of our joint ventures and associates). This compares with 36 in our wholly owned operations in 2010. Some 109,000 platinum ounces (101,000 of which from our own operations) were estimated to have been lost unduly as a result of non-localised stoppages (this figure excludes all self-imposed and fatality-related stoppages.) In addition, the Company voluntarily stopped all operations for two full days to engage with the entire workforce about the importance of safety as our number one priority, and this resulted in a further loss of approximately 13,000 platinum ounces in 2011. The constructive engagement of management from Anglo American Platinum and other industry players has resulted in industry-wide collaboration with the DMR, which has instituted a task team to work on assessing and addressing the real risk areas in a non-disruptive and effective way.

We understand that mining has a significant impact on the lives of people who live in close proximity to our mines. At Anglo American Platinum, we are determined that that impact will be both positive and lasting. We want to make sure that, even long after our mines have closed, the economic sustainability of our host communities will be assured.

With this in mind, at the end of 2011 we launched a landmark community broad-based empowerment transaction that saw a

nominal value of R3.5 billion worth of equity transferred to our host communities and historical labour-sending areas. This transaction makes the communities the third-largest shareholder in the Company, with an effective holding of 2.33%. These shares are effectively funded by the Company, through a notional loan, and held by the Lefa La Rona Trust on behalf of the communities, who will be in line to receive their first dividends this year.

In addition, we are spending R2 billion to support the construction of over 20,000 family houses for our employees, to be completed during 2017. This will promote employee home ownership and the ultimate elimination of mine hostels.

FUTURE DIRECTION

South Africa is home to the world's largest-known deposits of platinum and is therefore in a unique position: firstly, to benefit from the expansion of new mining projects and, secondly, to lead local beneficiation initiatives in response to potential new uses for platinum.

In line with our strategy of growing the market for PGMs, we have been working in partnership with the Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Mineral Resources to bring fuel-cell technology, which uses platinum in its membranes, to South Africa. Our participation at the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP17)



in Durban at the end of last year demonstrated the positive role that platinum can play in preventing further climate change, while at the same time making a significant economic and social contribution to South Africa's people. We powered part of the conference using a 150kW hydrogen-powered fuel cell, demonstrating the role platinum can play in the production of clean energy.

CHANGES TO THE BOARD

On 1 July 2011, the Board appointed Mrs Albertinah Kekana as an independent non-executive director. Albertinah is a non-executive director of Vodacom Group, DBSA and MIC, and is a qualified chartered accountant. We welcome her to the Board and look forward to the invaluable contribution that she will undoubtedly make.

Mr Tom Wixley will not be standing for re-election at the upcoming annual general meeting. I express my deepest appreciation for the distinguished service rendered by Tom during his 11-year association with the Board and I wish him the very best for the future.

DECLARATION OF A DIVIDEND

The Board believes that it is prudent to provide shareholders with a dividend they can rely on through the economic cycles. Therefore it has proposed a final dividend of 200 cents per share, which will be paid on 19 March 2012. This payment is in line with the Board's objective of maintaining a dividend cover of between 2 and 3 times.

OUTLOOK

Safety remains our number one value and overriding priority. I am confident that the safety strategy the Company has in place has put us on the right path to achieving our ultimate aim of zero harm. We will remain relentless in our pursuit of that objective.

Although we have performed well relative to our industry peers and have seen substantial operational improvement over the last few years, we are determined to deliver superior returns and overall performance.

We will maintain our commitment to progress on our operational turnaround, and are looking forward to an improved 2012, as guided by Neville and the team.

We see excellence in project management as a key enabler in this capital-intensive industry and will thus be embedding the Anglo American Group expertise that was leveraged through significant restructuring of this area in 2011.

Marketing and commercial excellence will also be pursued as part of the greater Anglo American programme. We are reviewing our marketing and commercial strategy, with a particular focus on ensuring optimal alignment between our product offerings and customer needs, while also considering our customer mix, contractual terms and risk management.

We are committed to establishing the optimal structural configuration of the business, taking advantage of the Company's unique strategic position within the industry.

We will be reviewing the shape and size of our portfolio as well as the supporting organisational structure, aiming to leverage our advantaged resource base and its inherent optionality. We will continue in our unwavering pursuit of maximising shareholder value and returns through the cycle.



Cynthia Carroll
Chairman

9 February 2012



CONTINUING ON OUR TRANSFORMATION JOURNEY



Neville Nicolau, CEO

“The platinum market in 2011 was affected by the slow-down in the global economy, the impact of the eurozone sovereign debt crisis on automobile sales and the Japanese tsunami’s impact on automotive and catalyst production. Despite this, the annual demand for platinum remained resilient, at 7.9 million ounces.”

For some years now, Anglo American Platinum has been on a journey of transformation. We are transforming our operations, transforming our corporate culture, and transforming the race and gender demographics throughout the Company. In this we have made steady and irreversible progress and it is therefore unfortunate that 2011 was a very difficult stage on this journey.

Although 2011 was, in many respects, the second-safest year we have had, we are not satisfied with the increase in the number of fatalities compared to 2010. Despite the concerted effort of all stakeholders our 2011 safety started badly, with eight deaths in the first half of the year. We were deeply shocked by these deaths, and worked tirelessly to get back on track with our safety journey in the second half of the year. The four fatalities over the second six months, while still unacceptable, allowed us to believe that we were once again within sight of our goal of zero harm.

Production during the year was below target, mainly as a result of more frequent and more extensive safety-related section 54 stoppages imposed for longer periods of time by inspectors of the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). On the positive side, however, we did sell 2.6 million ounces and this put us in a strong financial position.

Despite unit costs being adversely affected, owing largely to the reduced production levels, the absolute costs and capital expenditure were well controlled, resulting in lower net debt, higher free cash flow and higher adjusted headline earnings.

Overall, therefore, Anglo American Platinum is in good shape and ready to continue transforming itself.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

I am pained to be reporting 12 mining fatalities for 2011. It was with heavy hearts that the executives, managers and work colleagues of the 12 miners who died made the emotional and difficult trips to the funerals to pay their respects. We wish to assure everyone involved that we regularly remember those who have died and work very hard to ensure that we learn from every death. We have thoroughly investigated each one, to make sure that we will prevent the same type of incident in future.

The year was made even more difficult by a sudden increase in the number of safety stoppages. During this time, we checked that our overall safety strategy was still appropriate and changed our tactics so as to address new developments in safety. We concentrated on using engineering solutions to reduce the risks, for example by introducing interlocked brakes on underground locos.

We also looked at the human element in safety, including the individual employee's role in promoting it. We encouraged more frequent interaction between management and full-time union shaft stewards and safety representatives at our operations. This two-way interaction has already and beyond a doubt contributed to improved relationships and safety. In 2012, therefore, collaborative approaches will receive a lot more attention.

A bold safety statement was made in November, when we stopped all our operations for one day to honour safety. We held mass meetings that were addressed by the chairman and myself, and also by union representatives and the inspectorate of mines. This Safety Day was crucial, I believe, in putting us back on the road to zero harm. This was confirmed when we had the best end-of-year shutdown and new-year start-up of operations ever experienced at Anglo American Platinum. Over this period we produced the longest fatality-free period in our history, as we were without fatalities in the dangerous months of November and December.

The safety stoppages, especially in the form of section 54 stoppages, need further explanation. During the year, 81 section 54 stoppages were issued to Own Mines (with a further 50 affecting the operations of our joint ventures and associates), 2.5 times more than the 36 in 2010. We lost 312 days as a result of these stoppages, almost three times more than the 113 days of the previous year. While a total of 138,000 ounces of platinum were lost owing to safety stoppages at our Own Mines, over 101,000 ounces were lost to non-fatality-related section 54 stoppages. If we include our share of joint-venture and associate mines in the calculation, we lost a total of 164,000 platinum ounces to safety stoppages in 2011. Of these, 109,000 were lost in stoppages not related to fatalities or voluntary stoppages.

The section 54 stoppages brought wide areas of our operations to a standstill and in 2011 they lasted much longer than any we had previously experienced. Regular, sudden and unplanned stops in the operations of an underground mine significantly increase safety risks. We support the concept of section 54 stoppages and we encourage our managers, supervisors and safety representatives to stop work in the interest of safety when and where it is appropriate. In 2011, however, we experienced a significant increase in the number of non-incident-related section 54 stoppages and it was sometimes difficult to gauge the reason for the stoppages.

Following these frustrations, there was a great deal of interaction between the Company and the Department of Mineral Resources and the unions, which has continued into 2012 and has resulted in a more practical approach being taken. The result has been a more positive safety trend.

Often it may appear as if we spend all our time on safety issues, leading to the impression that health is not equally important. All aspects of employee health and safety are very important to us. For example, our HIV/AIDS programme again had a successful year creating awareness, working on prevention and conducting our voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) programme. We conducted 49,212 VCT tests, covering almost our entire workforce. In addition, we conducted 27,573 VCT tests on people associated with our operations. Together, this represents one of the biggest programmes in South Africa. All employees who need antiretrovirals (ARVs) are provided with treatment and have access to our wellness programme. ARVs are also provided to family members who are able to access our facilities.

THE MARKET

The platinum market remained in balance in 2011 as the small increase in recycled metal and a 5% increase in mining production, supplied increased the demand. This demand increase occurred despite the depressed global economy, the impact of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis on investor sentiment and the impact on automobile production caused by the earthquake and tsunami in Japan and the flooding in Thailand. The strong increase in industrial demand, driven largely by capacity increases in the glass and petroleum segments, and increased jewellery demand despite higher prices, compensated for lower investment demand.

We believe that the platinum price in the first three quarters of 2011 fairly reflected metal demand and was in line with our view, supporting a price above \$1,800 per ounce. Negative investor sentiment in the last quarter and the associated reduction in

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

commodity exposure resulted in an exaggerated fall in the platinum price and continues to keep prices at depressed levels. From a South African perspective, lower US\$ prices and the extraordinary strength of the rand resulted in a rand basket price below the incentive price of the majority of primary production.

One market segment key to our future is that of fuel cells, where our market development efforts overlap with our beneficiation strategy – a business imperative. Our demonstration of a 150-kW platinum-based fuel cell at the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) in Durban, South Africa, in 2011 highlighted the high efficiency, versatility and scalability of fuel cells and their key role in supporting the global growth of renewable energy sources. The Deputy President of South Africa, Kgalema Motlanthe, and the Minister of Mineral Resources, Susan Shabangu, visited the COP17 demonstration and expressed their support for the technology and the massive potential gains in developing a fuel-cell industry in South Africa. Supported by the Carbon Trust's research, the wider application of fuel cells in South Africa is under way, with Anglo American Platinum introducing fuel cells in various mining-equipment applications in 2012.

MINING PRODUCTION

The key to success in our business is the mining of platinum. Although we were in good shape to improve on our 2010 production, we were only able to achieve 2.41 million ounces of equivalent refined platinum, a 3% decrease year-on-year. Refined platinum

produced, at 2.53 million oz, was 2% down on 2010, mainly because of the effects of poor underground mine production deliveries. Refined platinum sales for the year totalled 2.6 million ounces.

The main cause of the loss in equivalent ounces was the effect of the safety stoppages, particularly the non-accident-related section 54 stoppages. This resulted in an overall decline of productivity to 6.32 m² per total employee, down by 10% year on year. This measure of productivity does not properly reflect the overall productivity of our business; rather, it reflects productivity in a limited underground mining part of the business. To reflect our true productivity, we need to look at two other measures. Firstly, at 697 tonnes milled per total employee, we improved productivity when compared with the previous year's 694 tonnes milled per employee. This is a 33% improvement on our 2008 figure. Secondly, at 33 refined platinum ounces per employee, we are flat year on year. Again, this is a 36% improvement on the 2008 production of 23.9 platinum ounces per employee.

Asset optimisation remains an important activity in increasing production and reducing costs. During 2011, asset-optimisation activities were further embedded in the way we do things, with training of middle and senior management taking priority. We achieved savings of R4.3 billion from projects across the Company, and these helped to move us down the cost curve. At 6.4 months, the immediately stopeable Ore Reserve for the year is an improvement of 16.4% over that in 2010. A measure of more than six months is an indication of good flexibility in our underground mines.



At our managed operations, or Own Mines, we produced 1.561 million ounces, which is similar to the figure in 2010. This is encouraging, as most of the industry experienced a decline in production. While most of the underground mines battled, feeling the full effect of the section 54 stoppages, the start-up at Unki Platinum Mine and improved throughput, grade and process efficiency at Mogalakwena improved our results. Productivity was essentially flat, at 5.87 m² per employee.

The joint ventures and associate mines, our non-managed operations, produced 61,000 platinum ounces less than in the previous year. While safety stoppages, at 26,000 platinum ounces, accounted for most of the losses, operational challenges at Bokoni Platinum Mine, the introduction of a new hanging-wall support system at the Kroondal Mine and a contractor strike at Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine, all contributed to a difficult year. Productivity dropped by 19%, from 8.85 m² per employee in 2010 to 7.15 m² per employee. We have revised our joint-venture strategy and, where appropriate, are taking a more active role in providing technical support to these operations: we have gone from being a passive investor to becoming an active partner providing process, technical and capital management support in order to ensure mining success at our joint-venture and associate mines.

Process operations had a solid performance during the year, with no unplanned shutdowns. We successfully completed planned maintenance on the Waterval No 1 furnace and convertor, the slag-cleaning furnace and the Polokwane furnace, without impacting

annual production output. In addition, we completed an upgrade at the Mortimer Smelter, doubling its smelting capacity to 360,000 tonnes a year.

Ramp-up at the upgraded Mortimer Smelter will continue this year. Operational performance at both the Precious Metals Refinery and the Base Metals Refinery remained sound. Construction of the new Base Metals Refinery tank house was completed successfully and is now in the initial ramp-up phase.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The most significant factor in our financial performance was the loss of production owing to safety stoppages.

Underlying inflationary pressure continued to make itself felt during 2011. Although the consumer price index was at around 6.1%, mining inflation was as high as 14.4%. Our wage negotiations went well, yet at the industry average the settlement was well above the consumer price index. Nominal cash operating costs, excluding purchased metals, increased by 11%, from R23,2 billion in 2010 to R25,8 billion. This compares favourably with mining inflation of 14.4% over the same period. This below-inflation performance was achieved in spite of the commissioning of our new Unki Platinum Mine in Zimbabwe and of the expanded nickel tank house facility.

Unit cost increased to R13,552 per equivalent ounce, which represents a 16% increase on the previous year's figure, and the first



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

significant increase in four years. The cost management strategy for the year was to increase production off the same cost base. The loss of over 150,000 platinum ounces to safety stoppages adversely impacted this strategy. Indeed, adding back only the non-incident section 54 stoppages would have reduced the unit cost to under R13,000 per equivalent refined platinum ounce. A rand/tonne unit cost figure is a purer measure of cost performance across the core mining activity, and in this respect we performed better. In 2011 our unit costs were R529 per tonne, an increase of only 12% on the previous year.

Although we experienced challenges in respect of cost escalation during 2011, it is worth reflecting on our cost-management performance over the last four years. Since 2008, our nominal cash operating costs, excluding purchased metals, have increased by 12% in total. This is an annual growth rate of only 3.9%. Total mining inflation over the same period was 26%. We are therefore pleased with our asset-optimisation performance and supply-chain management, which enabled us to contain our cost escalation well below underlying mining cost inflation.

The rand basket price was 8% higher than that in 2010. This moderate increase, coupled with underlying cost pressure and material production challenges, resulted in profit margins that were similar to those in 2010. When headline earnings are adjusted for once-off costs that are not expected to recur, they increase by 8% compared with 2010, at 2,094 cents per share. We are focusing our individual operations on profit-margin enhancement. This process will, during 2012, culminate in a strategic operational cost review and in a review of the capital allocation process.

SECURING OUR FUTURE

Our project pipeline of new and replacement-ounce projects remains robust. We invested R7.5 billion including capitalised interest in capital projects in 2011. Unki Platinum Mine has been successfully commissioned and is delivering on planned ounces a year ahead of schedule. Further evaluation assessments are under way at Thembelani 2 Shaft and Twickenham Platinum Mine, and a comprehensive proposal to continue with the full development of these projects will be finalised during the course of the 2012 financial year.

The Company's access to Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves remains a significant asset of strategic importance. The tonnage of our South African Ore Reserves increased by 7.2%, a development attributed primarily to the higher resource confidence at

Mogalakwena Mine and to our UG2 Reef reserves. We have obtained 14 out of 15 of our mining right conversions, with the remaining right progressing through the administrative process.

TRANSFORMATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

We have made significant progress in meeting our transformation targets. In 2011, historically disadvantaged South African (HDSA) representation in top management reached 44%. This was divided into 41% in senior management, 56% in middle management and 63% in junior management. The participation of women in these same four management levels reached 20%. Our efforts in pursuing our "women in mining" agenda were recognised when we were awarded the title of most empowered company in the Most Empowered Company Awards for 2011, in the resources and overall categories. Very encouraging was the certification achieved at the end of the year of a Level 3 status in the BBBEE Codes. This is a tangible manifestation of the depth of transformation achieved at Anglo American Platinum.

We continued to change the organisation's culture, a process begun in 2008. The company-wide values-and-cultures survey we conducted to check on our progress showed that in the three years since 2008, there had been a significant increase in the awareness of our Company values, improved levels of care and respect, and greater engagement in operating as teams. It is clear from the results of the survey that we have made significant progress in transforming our corporate culture. Full feedback on the survey results will be given to employees in the first quarter of 2012, after which we will continue this journey with confidence.

In April, President Jacob Zuma, Premier Cassel Mathale and Minister Susan Shabangu joined us to launch a major community project that has resulted in the establishment of the Lefa La Rona Trust. The Trust will make a sustainable contribution to the communities living close to our mines, and enable them to thrive well beyond the life of our mining operations. Through this trust, the participating host communities and our historical labour-sending areas hold a participation interest in Anglo American Platinum Limited. Four development trusts (one for each mine host community) and a labour-sending-area non-profit company will be set up 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 market value of the shares, funded by a notional vendor finance structure, at the time of the transaction was R3.5bn. We believe that this will go a long way in preparing these communities for when the mines are



Rustenburg employees' safety day briefing

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

worked out, and that it will provide the impetus required for creating sustainable mine host communities.

Our approach to housing has taken us beyond the mere conversion of our single accommodation to family units, to full home ownership. This will ensure that our employees have an asset that they can own beyond their retirement. Three years ago, we committed ourselves to promoting employee home ownership and entered into a partnership with the then Department of Housing to build 20,000 housing units for our employees. To date, 1,300 stands have been fully serviced, 300 housing units have been built and proud homeowners now occupy 250 houses. During the first quarter of 2012 the Company will be embarking on a "rent-to-buy" programme that will see more of our employees converted to homeowners.

In November 2011, together with the Minister of Human Settlements, Tokyo Sexwale, we launched the Northam Housing Project as a response to the Minister's "Each one settle one" campaign. In addition to the Northam Project, the Company will be launching the Thusanang Housing Project during 2012 in the spirit of this campaign. Although the primary focus of this project is the formalisation of the Nkaneng informal settlement, the project aims to design labour-friendly construction methods to ensure that maximum job opportunities are created through the project. The local communities will be skilled and absorbed into these opportunities.

All our employees are encouraged to contribute positively to the communities where they live, and this is facilitated through our

employee volunteering programme. An example of this contribution – and what we hope will now become an annual event – involves employees and their families who have a passion for biking participating in a toy run to collect toys and money for children's charities. Last year 130 bikers and 300 family supporters participated, and we were able to raise R25,000 and collect enough toys to donate to five children's homes and crèches.

OUTLOOK

The Anglo American Platinum strategy of understanding the PGM markets, growing into that opportunity and doing so safely, cost-effectively and profitably, is well established. By monitoring the PGM markets, both demand and supply, we are able to adjust our long-term plan appropriately, as would be expected of a major participant in this market.

The platinum market is forecast to stay in balance in 2012. This is based on our view of the likely impact on South African production of price uncertainty, labour unrest, and safety and potential electricity stoppages – our view may well be conservative. Included in our demand view are depressed demand growth in the auto segment owing to the economic woes of Europe, and also the increased uncertainty in forecasting demand owing to current global economic conditions.

Supply concerns are overwhelmed by developments affecting South African producers and are visible in the overall decrease in South



African mining efficiencies. Although there has been some improvement in the rate of safety stoppages, they remain a serious risk to South African supply. Eskom's warning of electricity supply constraints during 2012 and 2013 cannot be ignored and increase the risk to platinum mining, a major electricity consumer. Last year, Anglo American Platinum forecast growth to

2.7 million ounces of platinum in 2012. However, current circumstances have seen us reduce this to between 2.5 and 2.6 million ounces of platinum. While we expect the market to remain in balance, the situation will be closely monitored during the year, for both changes in demand and the opportunity to fill any supply gap created in the market.

Having set the level of production, we are in the process of adjusting our cost base to align with such reduced levels. The underlying drivers of mining inflation in South Africa, particularly on labour and electricity, are set to continue into 2012. In our ongoing efforts to mitigate against these cost pressures, our asset optimisation and supply chain activities are well entrenched and continue to deliver value. Labour and organisation management will increase. The removal of out-of-category labour, preferably through retrenchment-avoidance measures, will have to intensify. Overhead and shared services labour will be adjusted to the needs of the business. Any drop in metal prices during the year will result in more intense efforts in all of these cost management areas. As a result of these actions, we are forecasting that we will be able to contain cash operating unit costs below mining inflation in 2012, at between R14,000 and R14,500 per equivalent refined platinum ounce. This unit cost level is based on a production level of 2.6 million ounces of equivalent refined platinum, which is subject to review in response to changes in market conditions.

Even though, in 2011, we had forecast capital expenditure to be approximately R9 billion in 2012, it is prudent to curtail this investment in these times of market volatility and we are thus reducing this forecast to R8 billion.

IN CONCLUSION

Notwithstanding the present uncertainty in the global resources and platinum sector, we believe that our long-term strategy remains sound. Clearly, it is essential that we consider the long-term prosperity of the business when taking short-term action in difficult economic times. We will continue to monitor our production levels against global economic developments and will provide guidance where appropriate.

To ensure positive operating margins at the planned 2012 production levels, we have had to take decisive action to reduce costs. All recruitment of non-production-critical posts has been frozen and no new contractors will be appointed. We will continue to focus on our asset optimisation drive to deliver cost savings. Every effort will be made to avoid the retrenchment of permanent employees. However, should metal prices and costs deteriorate further, this may become unavoidable.

Finally...

The Anglo American Platinum executive team was strengthened at mid-year by the welcome arrival of Khanyisile Kweyama as the executive head of Human Resources. Khanyisile has fitted well into the team and by the end of the year had become an integral part of our team. At the end of the year, Sandy Wood, executive head of marketing and Doug Alison, the Company secretary, retired. Both were outstanding employees, long-term Anglo American people, and we wish them both a long and happy retirement.

Andrew Hinkly joined as executive head of marketing in January and has already made a profound mark in this area. Sarita Martin joined us as Company secretary and we look forward to drawing on her experience from the financial services sector. A quick study of the abridged biographies in the Executive Committee section will demonstrate a truly transformed executive team of competent individuals.

Finally, to all the employees at Anglo American Platinum, thank you for helping us through a year that was difficult, often due to uncontrollable external factors and events. You have helped place us in a position from which we can meet the challenges of 2012. The true spirit of the Anglo American Platinum team will be demonstrated in 2012. With your help we will make it a safe and profitable year, full of platinum performance.



Neville Nicolau

Chief executive officer

Johannesburg
9 February 2012

OUR STRATEGY

OUR VISION

To be the premier company in finding, mining, processing and marketing platinum group metals (PGMs) for the maximum benefit of all our stakeholders.

OUR STRATEGY

Anglo American Platinum Limited's (Amplats') strategy is to maximise value by understanding and developing the market for PGMs, expand our production into that opportunity and conduct our business safely, cost-effectively and competitively.

Understand and develop markets

Amplats conducts extensive research into the platinum market to develop an understanding of projections regarding supply and demand fundamentals, metal-price forecasts, and uses and new applications for PGMS.

In conjunction with its customers and other key business partners, Amplats continually explores ways to increase the demand for PGMs by finding new applications for the metals and opportunities for their local beneficiation.

Clearly, by having a good understanding of the market and by helping to grow it, Amplats is able to ensure that the business remains sustainable. A review of the PGM market is included from page 28 to 39.

Sustain and grow the business

By understanding and developing the markets for PGMs, Amplats is able to sustain and, markets allowing, grow the business by leveraging the Company's extensive access to PGM resources. Current South African and Zimbabwean Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves are estimated at 649.7 million 4E ounces and 180.8 million 4E ounces are classified as Reserves. A detailed account of Resources and Reserves is included on page 156 to 189.

In order to respond to supply-and-demand shifts in the market, the Company is increasing its ability to flex production to meet short-term market movements.

Strong and sound stakeholder relations are fundamental for Amplats to be able to sustain and grow the business. This is achieved through active engagement with our stakeholders. We recognise the value

of partnerships in building capacities, improving governance and promoting sustainable development. A detailed description of the Company's approach to stakeholder engagement is included on page 3.

Conduct the business safely, cost-effectively and competitively

Amplats' strategy of zero harm focuses on finding engineering solutions to remove or eliminate hazards; and on sound management systems, behavioural change and wellness in the workplace.

For Amplats to remain an attractive investment and to ensure ongoing returns and the ability to grow the business, it is imperative that its operations fall with the lower half of the cost curve. To improve the overall cost position, the Company is focusing on four areas: value engineering, people's productivity, cost management and overhead management.

By operating safely and cost-effectively, the Company will be able to maintain its position as a producer.

Mine responsibly

For Amplats to achieve its vision and strategy, it has to retain its societal licence to operate. The nature and extent of the impacts from our activities carry with them obligations of respect for human rights, good environmental stewardship and ethical behaviour. The Company endorses the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact, to which our majority shareholder is a signatory.



Uphold our values



We put safety first:

- We all take personal responsibility in ensuring that we work and live safely.
- We believe that zero harm can be achieved by putting safety first.



We deliver on our promises:

- We do what we say we are going to do.
- We set challenging but realistic goals and hold ourselves personally accountable for achieving them.
- We learn from our experiences and move forward to greater achievement.



We value and care about each other:

- We all have a right to be heard and a duty to listen to others.
- We care for each other's wellbeing and treat each other with respect and dignity. This means that we have zero tolerance for racism, sexism or any form of unfair discrimination.
- Our care reaches out to include our communities and the environment.



We act with honesty and integrity:

- We are open, honest and direct in our interactions.
- We raise and solve issues as they arise.
- We have the courage to confront tough issues and to stand up for what is right.



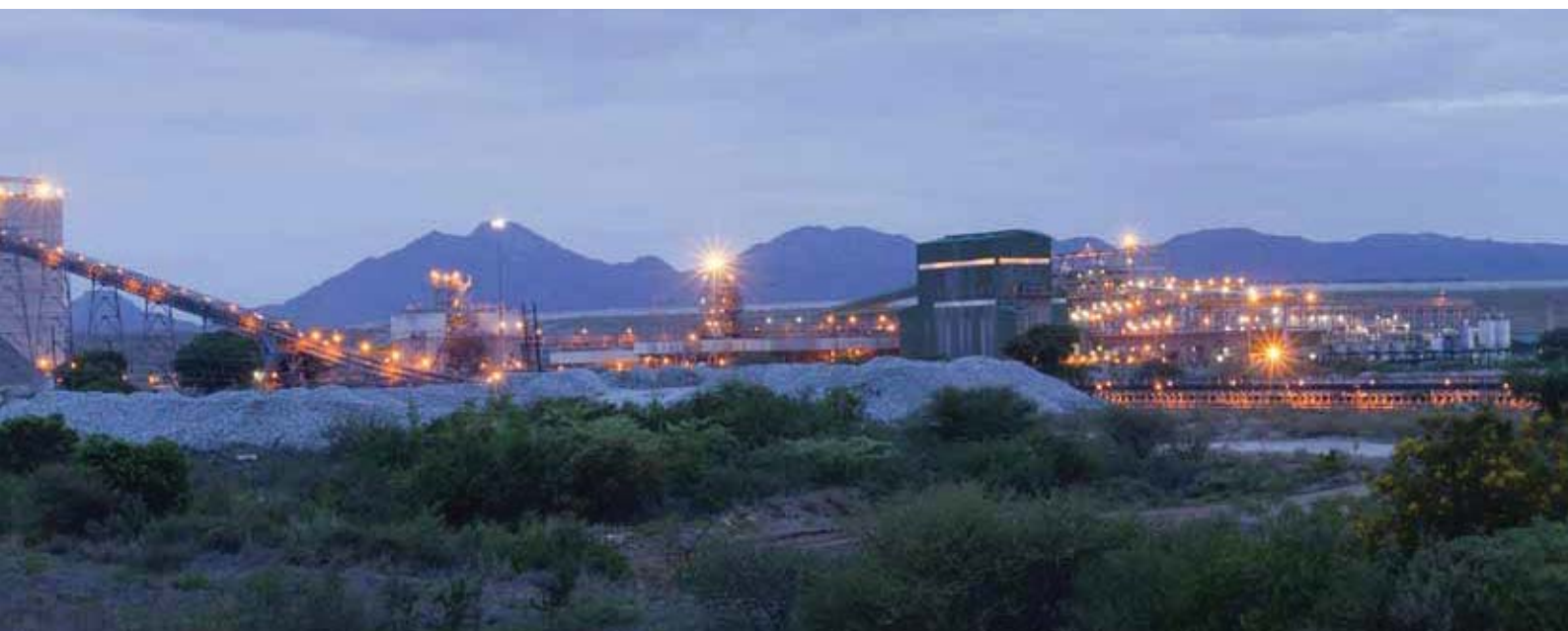
We are one team:

- We work together across functions and teams to improve our performance and solve problems.
- We seek out and are open to new ideas, wherever they may come from.



We are passionate and take pride in everything we do:

- Individually and together, we strive to be the best we can be.
- We recognise and celebrate dedication, achievement and excellence.



MATERIALITY AND SUMMARY OF RISKS

MATERIAL ISSUES

Determining materiality is a critical part of reporting in accordance with the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI). Each year the Company undertakes a formal materiality assessment that is tabled at the Board's Audit Committee for discussion and input prior to being finalised.

Materiality analysis

The 2011 materiality analysis was conducted using the GRI's G3 "self-test" methodology for materiality. In determining materiality a number of internal and external factors were evaluated as follows:

Internal factors

- **Policies** – Key Company principles and policies encompassing Company integrity and values, company strategy, safety, health, the environment and labour.
- **Risk** – Significant risks to Anglo American Platinum (Amplats) as defined by the internal risk methodologies described on page 192.
- **Opportunities** – The Company's core products and the manner in which these can, or could, contribute to sustainable development.
- **Stakeholders** – An internal review of the interests and expectations of stakeholders specifically invested in the success of the Company, eg employees, unions, shareholders and suppliers.

External factors

- **Industry-wide issues** – A review of the material issues reported by other businesses in the sector, including Anglo American plc, Impala Platinum, Lonmin Platinum, AngloGold Ashanti, Rio Tinto,

BHP, Xstrata and Teck.

- **Mineral policy, legislation and norms** – A review of the requirements of key legislation and mineral policy including, inter alia, the Minerals Petroleum Resources Development Act; the National Environmental Management Act, and the National Water Act. Other key codes and norms are the requirements of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the Performance Standards of the International Finance Corporation and core issues relating to ISO 26000.
- **Memberships, associations and panels** – An analysis of issues raised through organisations such as the International Platinum Group Metals Association, the Chamber of Mines, the International Council on Mining and Metals, and our external review panel.

Our most material issues

Following the completion of the materiality analysis and deliberation with the Company's Audit Committee, it is the Company's view that the five most material issues affecting the Company's short-, medium- and long-term sustainability are as follows:

- Financial sustainability
- Safety and health performance
- Mineral policy and legislative compliance
- Community impacts and benefits
- Access to, and allocation of, resources

The table on the opposite page is a summary of what each material issue covers, why it is important, and what the Company is doing to address it.

Material issues	Financial sustainability	Safety and health	Regulation and minerals legislation
What does this cover?	• Headline earnings. • Net debt. • Gross profit margin.	• Worker safety (employee and contractor). • Worker health and wellness.	• Our mining rights as granted by the Department of Mineral Resources. • Adherence to the Mining Charter and implementation of its social and labour plans. • Other material licences and authorisations such as approvals of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and water-use licences.
Why is it important?	• Without profits our Company would not exist and its benefits to society would be lost.	• The mining business carries inherent risks that may affect the safety and health of our workers. • We want all people who work at Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) to return home safely and healthy at the end of their shift.	• 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 licences are key to ensuring that our environmental impacts are minimised.
What do our stakeholders expect from us	• Shareholders want a sound return on their investment. • The Government wants taxes. • The communities close to our operations want benefits from our business. These include procurement benefits, employment and the provision of infrastructure.	• To make safety and health the top priority in any situation and have no injuries as a result. • To build, maintain and continually improve safety and health systems. • To fix problems promptly and notify anyone who may be affected by them.	• 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?	• Through our Company strategy we will create maximum value by understanding and developing the market for platinum group metals (PGMs); grow the Company to expand into those opportunities; and conduct our business safely, cost-effectively and competitively, thus contributing positively to our host communities.	• Safety is one of our values. • We have a safety strategy intent on delivering "zero harm" to our employees. • We have programmes in place to reduce exposure to noise, TB and HIV.	• Letters of conversion of mining rights were received in 2010. Fourteen rights have been converted and one is going through the administrative process. • Tracking social and labour plan implementation. • Engaging with the Department of Water and Environmental Affairs to get the four outstanding water-use licences approved.

MATERIALITY AND SUMMARY OF RISKS

Material issues	Community engagement and development	Access to, and allocation of, resources
What does this cover?	- Stakeholder engagement. - Programmes to ensure that society and communities benefit from our activities.	- Energy security, energy efficiency and climate change. - Access to water resources and improvements in water-use efficiency. - Access to land and surface rights.
Why is it important?	Company actions have an impact on the socio-political structures and relationships in host communities. The more unstable the society, the more likely it is that external factors will have negative or positive effects on it (by either exacerbating instability and conflict or providing support and promoting stability).	- Our ability to mine was recently curtailed – during the energy crisis of 2008, when South Africa ran short of electricity. This had an impact on our output of PGMs. 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 develop infrastructure.
What do our stakeholders expect from us?	- Engage with stakeholders in the early stages of mining and throughout the mining life cycle in order 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 as a result of our mining activities.	- 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 so as 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?	- Ensuring that we are identifying, managing and mitigating social risks and maximising on opportunities through the implementation of the Anglo Social Way. - Ensuring positive benefits by developing the correct policies and processes, and by employing people with the right skills and abilities in social management.	- 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.

SUMMARY OF RISKS

Amplats operates a robust and dynamic risk management process by deploying appropriate risk strategies to exploit upside risk and conversely manage downside risk to an acceptable level. Risk management is therefore an integral part of the Group's strategic and business processes and is a key element in achieving our vision, strategic objectives and protecting our core values.

The Company has implemented an Integrated Risk Management (IRM) methodology, which means that each key risk in every part of the Group is included in a structured framework and systematic process of risk management. The methodology design takes cognisance of best practice requirements and is aligned to the

principles of King III Code of Corporate Governance, which ensures that strategy, risk and performance are integrated.

Risk management forms an integral part of the Group's governance framework. The Board recognises that an effective risk management process and systems of internal control are fundamental in ensuring effective governance and sustainability of our business. The Group's risk management process is detailed on page 192.

Embedding of risks within the business implies a clear link between risk, strategy and business performance. Table 1 illustrates this alignment within Amplats.

	Strategy	Strategic objective	Key risks*	Key risk indicators
To maximise value by understanding and developing the market for platinum group metals, expand our production into that opportunity and conduct our business safely, cost-effectively and competitively	Understand and develop markets	Market leadership through research and development	- Inappropriate economic assumptions - Regulatory changes - Inappropriate market supply/demand assumptions	- Customer feedback that contradicts internal views - Unexpected changes in metal prices and exchange rates - Unexpected analysts' ratings of Amplats - Unexpected developments in the regulator environment
	Sustain and grow the business	Leveraging the large resource footprint	- Non-delivery of capital replacement and expansion projects on plan/schedule - Unavailability of bulk infrastructure	- Slippage against project investment proposals - Forecasted water, power and transport shortages
		Creating a flexible production base	Lack of underground available ore reserves	Insufficient available and stoppable Ore Reserves position
		Strong stakeholder relationships	- Lack of community support for our business activities - Non-compliance with/response to regional regulatory requirements	- Increasing trend in community demonstrations - Negative trends in results of relationship health surveys within communities local to mines - Instances of non-compliance with regional regulatory requirements
	Conduct business safely, cost-effectively and competitively	Safety strategy	- Poor safety performance having an impact on our licence to operate - Deterioration in employee health	- Lack of improvement in safety record - Worsening trends in employee health (TB, HIV, noise-induced hearing loss, etc)
		Low-cost producer	- Non-achievement of cost and production targets - Inability to attract and retain the appropriate skills	- Non-achievement of cost and production budgets - Deterioration in key performance indicators related to people – staff turnover, results from surveys

* Detailed risk mitigation strategies for key risks are included in the table on page 192.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Cynthia Carroll



Neville Nicolau



Bongani Nqwababa



Valli Moosa



Brian Beamish



Richard Dunne



Godfrey Gomwe



Albertinah Kekana



Bongani Khumalo



Wendy Lucas-Bull



René Médori



Sonja Sebotsa



Thomas Wixley



EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Neville Francis Nicolau (52)
BTech (Mining Engineering), MBA

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Appointed a director and chief executive in June 2008.

Neville joined Anglo American Corporation in January 1979, working in the Gold and Uranium Division at different managerial levels in all the major operating areas in South Africa. In 2000 and 2001, he was the technical director of AngloGold's South American operations in Brazil. He became the chief operating officer (Africa) of AngloGold Ashanti in 2005 and the chief operating officer of AngloGold Ashanti in August 2007. Neville was appointed chief executive officer of Anglo American Platinum Limited in June 2008. He is a non-executive director of Anglo American South Africa and was appointed to the Executive Committee of Anglo American plc in 2008. He is a director of subsidiaries of the Anglo American Platinum Limited Group. He was appointed as a vice-president of the Chamber of Mines in November 2010.

Bongani Nqwababa (45)
BAcc (Honours), CA(Z), MBA

FINANCE DIRECTOR

Appointed a director in January 2009.

Bongani joined Anglo American Platinum Limited as finance director in January 2009. He is the former finance director of Eskom Holdings Limited. Prior to joining Eskom, he served as treasurer and chief financial officer of Shell Southern Africa. Bongani is currently a non-executive director of Old Mutual plc and chairman of the South African Revenue Service Audit Committee. He trained as an accountant with PricewaterhouseCoopers.

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Mohammed Valli Moosa (54)
BSc (Mathematics and Physics)

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AND LEAD INDEPENDENT

Appointed a director in January 2008.

Valli is a non-executive director of Sanlam Limited, Sappi Limited, Imperial Holdings Limited, Real Africa Holdings Limited and Sun International Limited. He is an executive director of Lereko Investment Holdings Proprietary Limited. Valli is a member of the Auditor-General's Advisory Committee. He was a cabinet minister from 1994 to 2004. He was also chairman of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development during 2002 and 2003.

Richard Matthew Wingfield Dunne (63) (British)
CA(SA)

Appointed a director in July 2006.

Richard is a non-executive director and serves on the audit committees of Standard Bank Group Limited, Tiger Brands Limited and AECI Limited.

Albertinah Kekana (38)
BCom, Postgraduate Diploma in Accounting, CA (SA), MDP

Appointed a director in July 2011.

Albertinah joined the Company as independent non-executive director on 1 July 2011. She is non-executive director of Vodacom Group, DBSA and MIC.

Bongani Augustine Khumalo (58)
DAdmin (Hc), MA, MBA, Diploma in Management, AEP

Appointed a director in September 2008.

Prof Bongani Augustine Khumalo is the chairman and chief executive of Gidani Proprietary Limited, and the chairman of Grey Group South Africa. He is a patron of the South African Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS and Professor Extraordinaire at the Africa Centre for HIV/AIDS Management (University of Stellenbosch). He is also a member of the board of Vunani Limited and an entrepreneur.

Wendy Elizabeth Lucas-Bull (58)
BSc

Appointed a director in March 2009.

Wendy is a non-executive director of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Eskom and Nedbank. She is a founding director of Peotona Group Holdings. Previously Wendy was chief executive officer of FirstRand Retail, which included First National Bank, WesBank, Outsurance and Firstlink. Previous non-executive directorships include those at Telkom, Aveng (as deputy chairman), Lafarge Industries (as chairman), the South African Financial Markets Advisory Board, Discovery Holdings, Dimension Data plc, RMB Holdings and the Momentum Group.

Sonja Emilia Ncumisa Sebotsa (40)
MA Economic Policy Management, LLB (Honours)
(International Law)

Appointed a director in January 2008.

Sonja is a founder and principal partner of Identity Partners, an investment, financing and advisory firm. She was previously an executive director of WDB Investment Holdings Proprietary Limited. She was vice-president, Investment Banking, Deutsche Bank, from 1997 to 2002. Sonja is a non-executive director of a few listed companies on the JSE Limited, including Discovery Holdings Limited and Mr Price Group Limited. She is a member of the Association of Black Securities and Investment Professionals.

Thomas Alexander Wixley (71)
BCom, CA(SA)

Appointed a director in July 2001.

Tom is the retired chairman of Ernst & Young in South Africa. He served for many years on the Accounting Practices Board and other professional bodies. He is a non-executive director of Clover Industries Limited, New Corpcapital Limited, Sanlam Developing Markets Limited, Pan Africa Insurance Holdings Limited and Pan Africa Life Assurance Limited, Nairobi. He is a member of the Directors and Boards subcommittee of the King Committee on Governance and is also a member of the Actuarial Governance Board. Tom is the co-author, with Professor Geoff Everingham, of the book entitled 'Corporate Governance'.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Cynthia Blum Carroll (55) (American)
BSc (Geology), MSc (Geology), MBA

NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Appointed a director in 2007 and chairman in 2010.

Cynthia is chief executive of Anglo American plc. Before joining Anglo American in January 2007 she was president and chief executive of Alcan's Primary Metal Group located in Montreal, Canada. Prior to assuming that position in January 2002 she was for three years the president of Bauxite, Alumina and Specialty Chemicals. She is also a director of De Beers Société Anonyme (DBSA) and a non-executive director of BP plc.

Brian Richard Beamish (55)
BSc (Mechanical Engineering)

Appointed a director in May 2010.

Brian was appointed group director: mining and technology of Anglo American plc in October 2009. He is a member of the Anglo American Safety & Sustainable Development Committee and of the Investment, Group Management and Executive committees. He has more than 30 years of mining-industry experience in multiple commodities and geographies. Brian spent over 20 years at Anglo American Platinum Limited. He was its operations director between 1996 and 1999 and its chief executive: base metals between 2007 and 2009.

Godfrey Gregory Gomwe (56) (Zimbabwean)
BAcc (Honours), CA(Z), MBL

Appointed a director in September 2010.

Godfrey is executive director of Anglo American South Africa, and was appointed to the Executive Committee of Anglo American plc in September 2010. He is chairman of Anglo American Zimele, Anglo American's Transformation Committee and of Tshikululu Social Investments. He was previously finance director and chief operating officer of Anglo American South Africa. He is also past chairman and chief executive of Anglo American Zimbabwe Limited. In these roles he led the execution of major repositioning and transformation strategies. Godfrey is a non-executive director of Kumba Iron Ore Limited and of Thebe Investment Corporation Proprietary Limited.

René Médori (54) (French)
Doctorate in Economics

Appointed a director in March 2007.

René is the finance director of Anglo American plc and chairman of the Investment Committee of the Board. He is a former finance director of BOC Group plc, and a non-executive director of Scottish and Southern Energy plc. René is also a director of De Beers and DB Investments SA.

Peter Graeme Whitcutt (46)
BCom (Honours), CA(SA), MBA

ALTERNATE DIRECTOR TO RENÉ MÉDORI

Appointed an alternate director in May 2007.

Peter played a key role in the development of Group strategy and the key transactions associated with Anglo American's evolution from diversified South African conglomerate to focused global miner, including the merger of Minorco, the listing of Anglo American in 1999 and the subsequent unwinding of crossholding with De Beers. He has held various finance roles and is currently group director: strategy and business development for Anglo American plc.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Neville Nicolau



Bongani Nqwababa



Andrew Hinkly



Khanyisile Kweyama



Pieter Louw



Ben Magara



Mary-Jane Morifi



July Ndlovu



Vishnu Pillay



Sandy Wood



Sarita Martin



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Neville Francis Nicolau (52)

BTech (Mining Engineering), MBA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Appointed a director and chief executive in June 2008.

Neville joined Anglo American Corporation in January 1979, working in the Gold and Uranium Division at different managerial levels in all the major operating areas in South Africa. In 2000 and 2001, he was the technical director of AngloGold's South American operations in Brazil. He became the chief operating officer (Africa) of AngloGold Ashanti in 2005 and the chief operating officer of AngloGold Ashanti in August 2007. Neville was appointed chief executive officer of Anglo American Platinum Limited in June 2008. He is a non-executive director of Anglo American South Africa and was appointed to the Executive Committee of Anglo American plc in 2008. He is a director of subsidiaries of the Anglo American Platinum Limited Group. He was appointed as a vice-president of the Chamber of Mines in November 2010.

Bongani Nqwababa (45)

BAcc (Honours), CA(Z), MBA

FINANCE DIRECTOR

Appointed a director in January 2009.

Bongani joined Anglo American Platinum Limited as finance director in January 2009. He is the former finance director of Eskom Holdings Limited. Prior to joining Eskom, he served as treasurer and chief financial officer of Shell Southern Africa. Bongani is currently a non-executive director of Old Mutual plc and chairman of the South African Revenue Service Audit Committee. He trained as an accountant with PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Pieter Johannes Louw (52)

BSc (Mining Engineering)

EXECUTIVE HEAD: MINES

Pieter was appointed executive head: mining at Anglo American Platinum Limited on 1 September 2007. He is an experienced engineer, manager and director in the mining field, having served in various capacities in the gold, iron ore, coal and base metals industries. These have involved both surface and underground mining operations in South Africa, Zambia and South America.

Vishnu Pillay (54)

BSc, MSc

EXECUTIVE HEAD: JOINT VENTURES

Vishnu joined Anglo American Platinum Limited in January 2011 and will assume the position of executive head: joint ventures. Before joining Anglo American Platinum Limited, he was executive vice-president, South Africa region, of Gold Fields Exploration Inc. He was previously vice-president and head of operations at Driefontein from 2006. His 25 years at Gold Fields were interrupted by a brief period with the CSIR where he was director of mining technology and group executive for institutional planning and operations.

Bennetor (Ben) Magara (44)

BSc (Engineering) (Honours), ADP

EXECUTIVE HEAD: ENGINEERING AND PROJECTS

Ben was appointed executive head: engineering and projects on 16 November 2009. He is also a non-executive director of Anglo American South Africa since 2006 and is the former CEO of Anglo Coal South Africa. Ben has more than 20 years' experience in the mining, energy and logistics industries. He is the former chairman of Richards Bay Coal Terminal and the Eskom 2008 Coal Working Group. He is on the board of trustees of the UNISA foundation.

July Ndlovu (46)

BSc (Honours), MBL, CSEP, BLP

EXECUTIVE HEAD: PROCESS

July was previously employed by Anglo American subsidiaries in Zimbabwe, where he held senior managerial positions in metallurgical operations and technical services. He transferred to Anglo American Platinum Limited in 2001, was appointed business manager of Polokwane Smelter, and later as head: process technology. He was appointed executive head: process in September 2007.

Mary-Jane Morifi (50)

BSoc Sci (Honours) (UCT)

EXECUTIVE HEAD: CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Mary-Jane Morifi was appointed executive head: corporate affairs at Anglo American Platinum Limited and a member of the Anglo American Platinum Management Services Board on 1 November 2007. She joined Anglo American Platinum from BP International in London, where she was director of audit, marketing (group internal audit) from 2003.

Khanyisile Kweyama (47)

BS Administration (USA), PDM (Wits) MM Human Resources (Wits)

EXECUTIVE HEAD: HUMAN RESOURCES

Khanyisile joined the Company as an executive in 2011. She has worked in executive roles in a number of JSE listed companies, which consulted in both the private and government sector, as well as human resourcing consulting. She is executive head: human resources and a director of subsidiaries of the Anglo American Platinum Group and other external boards. Khanyisile Kweyama is a business representative of the Commission of Employment Equity (CEE).

Andrew Hinkly (47)

BSc (Engineering), MBA

EXECUTIVE HEAD: MARKETING

Appointed as executive head of marketing on 1 January 2012.

Andrew joined Anglo American plc in 2008 as group head: procurement and supply chain, after working for the Ford Motor company for 20 years, obtaining extensive global experience in finance, purchasing, strategy and new market development. He is currently executive head: commercial and a director of subsidiaries of the Anglo American Platinum Group.

Sarita Martin (39)

BProc, LLB, MBA

COMPANY SECRETARY

Appointed as Company secretary on 10 January 2012.

Sarita joined the company from Absa Group Limited where was the group Company secretary. An admitted attorney she has held various positions in the financial services industry in the fields of compliance, human resources and company secretariat. Her department is responsible for corporate law statutory and regulatory compliance and for corporate governance.

RETIREMENTS

Douglas (Doug) John Alison (56)

AIAC, MAP

COMPANY SECRETARY

Doug was appointed company secretary of Anglo American Platinum Limited in 2010 and is also company secretary of Anglo American South Africa Limited. Doug has worked as a company secretary within the Anglo American Group for the past 36 years.

Alexander (Sandy) Ian Wood (60)

BSc (Chemical Engineering), MBA

EXECUTIVE HEAD: MARKETING

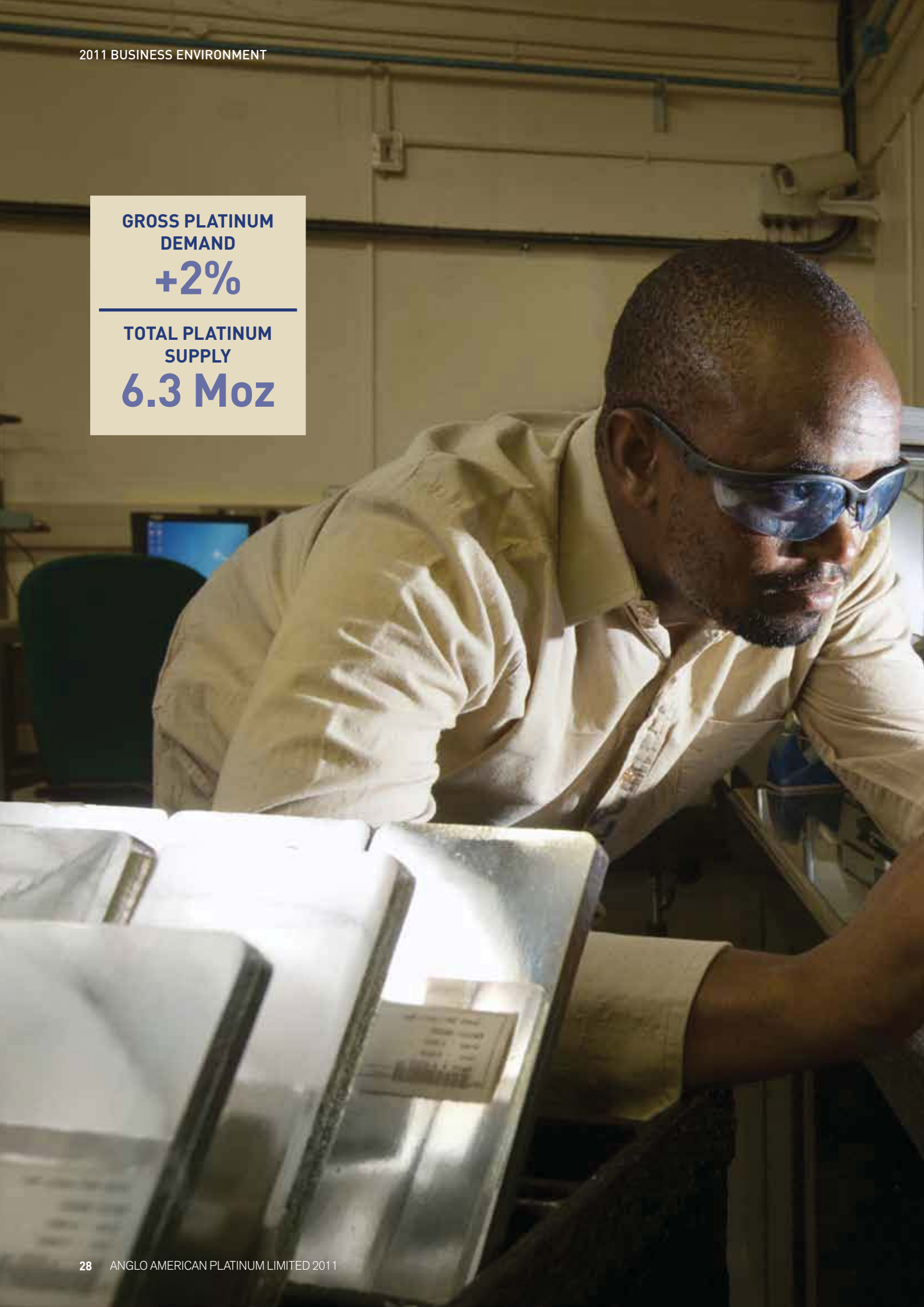
Sandy started at Anglo American Corporation in 1975 and did metallurgical work at Western Deep Levels Gold Mine, De Beers Diamonds, SA Coal Estates and Free State Geduld Gold Mines. In 1981, he joined Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI) Limited, where he held several senior positions in the platinum, coal and base metal divisions, including chief executive officer of Consolidated Metallurgical Industries, chief operations officer of JCI Limited (Non-Gold) and board member. Sandy joined Anglo American Platinum Limited in May 2001 as a member of the Board and as executive director: commercial, and remained a Board member until October 2007.

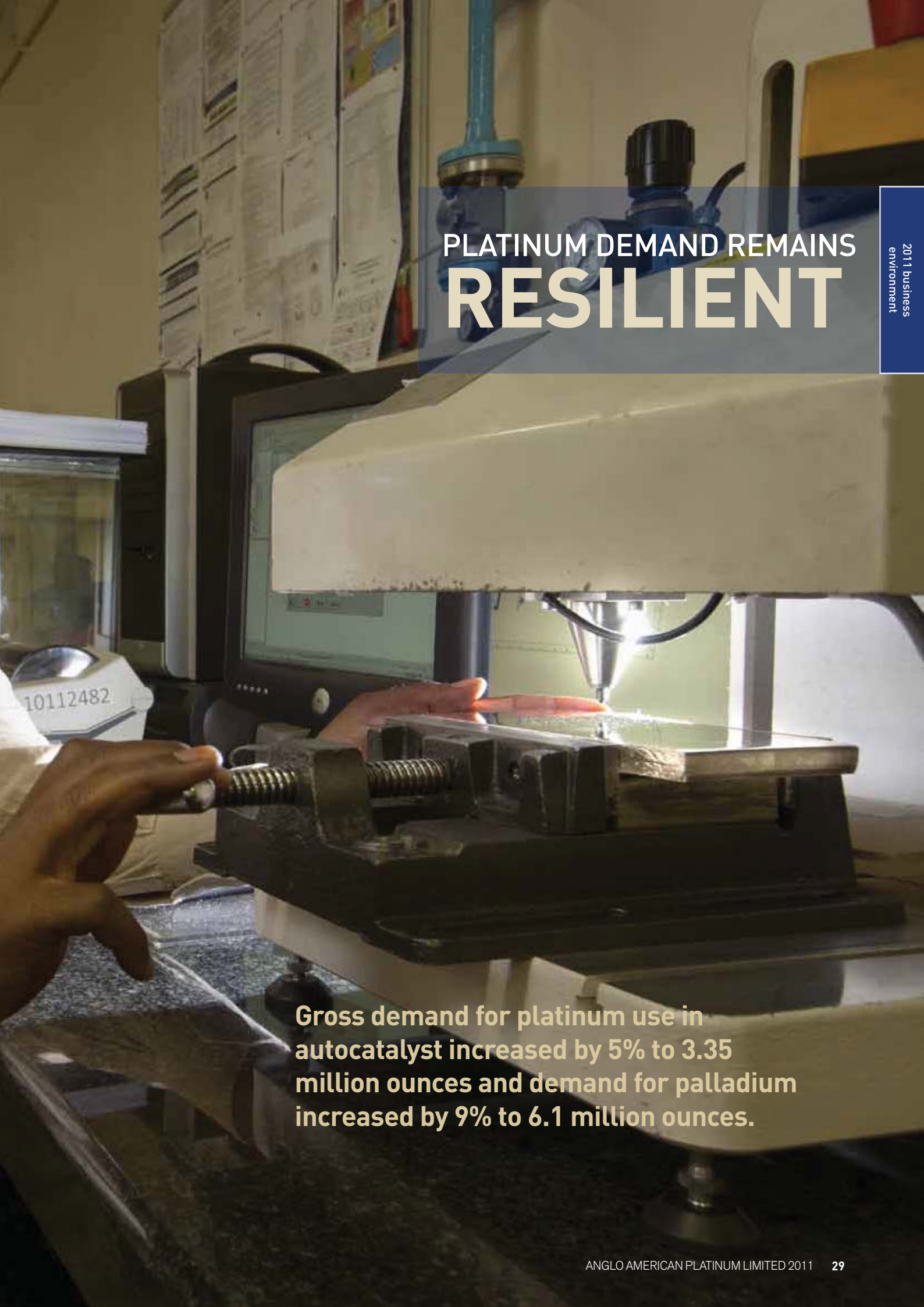
GROSS PLATINUM
DEMAND

+2%

TOTAL PLATINUM
SUPPLY

6.3 Moz





PLATINUM DEMAND REMAINS **RESILIENT**

2011 business
environment

Gross demand for platinum use in autocatalyst increased by 5% to 3.35 million ounces and demand for palladium increased by 9% to 6.1 million ounces.

MARKET REVIEW

Despite the depressed global economy, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and natural disasters in 2011, platinum demand remained remarkably resilient, with gross demand for platinum up 2% at 8.2 million ounces in 2011. Record demand from the industrial sector, coupled with muted growth in the jewellery and autocatalyst sectors, made up for a decline in investment demand. A small increase in recycled platinum and increase in mined supply of 5% took total supply to 8.3 million ounces, resulting in the platinum market in 2011 remaining in balance.

Gross demand for palladium declined in 2011, despite increases in autocatalyst and other industrial demand. Purchases of palladium for jewellery declined while investment demand was net negative in 2011. Total demand fell by 19%, to 8.3 million ounces. With an increase in both mined and recycled metal, the palladium market moved into a surplus of 925,000 ounces.

Gross demand for rhodium rose by 20,000 ounces to 925,000 ounces in 2011, notwithstanding a decline in demand from the autocatalyst sector. It was boosted by strong consumer demand for televisions and computer displays, which resulted in the construction of new glass manufacturing capacity. With supplies of rhodium increasing from both primary and secondary refining, the market remained in surplus for the fourth consecutive year.

PLATINUM SUPPLY AND DEMAND

(000 oz)	2011	2010
Supply		
South Africa	4,760	4,640
Russia	825	825
North America	360	200
Other	435	390
Total supply	6,380	6,055
Demand		
Autocatalyst: gross	3,350	3,200
recovery	(1,240)	(1,100)
Jewellery	1,800	1,680
Industrial*	1,925	1,770
Investment	425	620
Total demand	6,260	6,170
Movement in stocks	120	(115)

* Net of recycling

AUTOCATALYST

In 2011, this segment was greatly affected by extraneous factors initiated by two natural disasters: the earthquake and tsunami in Japan, and the floods in Thailand. Despite these events and the significant general restraints on global economic growth, demand for light-duty vehicles rose by 1% in 2011, to 75 million units. Weakness in some markets was more than compensated for by demand growth in China and North America.

Gross demand for platinum increased by 5% to 3.35 million ounces; and demand for palladium increased by 9% to 6.12 million ounces. Purchases of rhodium were slightly lower year on year, at 705,000 ounces.

North America

Sales of light vehicles in the US rose by 10% in 2011 to 12 million units. Sales were boosted by the increase in the average fleet age, which necessitated the replacement of ageing vehicles. Production, although up on 2010, was constrained by supply-chain disruptions following the earthquake and tsunami in Japan. Inventory levels are now standing at 60 days (the historical norm). Lower gasoline prices saw light-truck popularity return and accounted for 49.2% of light-duty production – up from 47.5% the year before. Together with a strong increase in the output of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, this underpinned a 14% increase in platinum demand in 2011, to 470,000 ounces. With an increase in the supply of platinum from recycling, net demand for new metal was negative for the second consecutive year. The decreasing average engine displacement to meet more stringent fuel-economy standards partially offset the higher production of gasoline-powered light-duty vehicles, and palladium demand rose by 5% to 1.43 million ounces in 2011.

Japan

Sales of vehicles in Japan grew strongly in the last quarter of 2011 as the industry recovered from the disasters in March. The increase in the last quarter was insufficient to make up for weakness in the beginning of the year and at 4 million units total sales are 20% lower than in 2010, their lowest level in over four decades. The March 2011 disasters in Japan and the recent flooding in Thailand disrupted production and hence the availability of stock. At 8 million units, the overall output from Japanese automakers was 10% lower than in 2010. Gross demand for platinum and palladium fell by 14% and 18% to 476,000 ounces and 673,000 ounces respectively, reflecting the reduction in vehicle production. Japanese production is expected to increase in the first quarter of 2012, to compensate

for lost volume. It is recovering faster than anticipated thanks to an impressive effort by automakers and component suppliers.

Europe

Registrations of new light vehicles in Europe (EU27 + EFTA) declined, with Germany the only major economy registering growth in 2011. The production of vehicles increased by nearly 3%, buoyed by Germany and export markets. The German market has shown remarkable resilience, supported by both domestic and export demand. The fitment of diesel particulate filters increased to meet Euro-5 emissions legislation enacted in 2011. Demand for platinum, however, decreased slightly to 1.48 million ounces because of the increasing replacement of platinum by palladium in diesel oxidation catalysts. Demand for palladium increased by 12% to 1.488 million ounces as a consequence. The production of heavy-duty diesel vehicles increased strongly in 2011, giving support to demand for both platinum and palladium.

China

Sales of light-duty vehicles in China rose by 2.3% to 17.2 million vehicles in 2011. Production rose to 17 million, a 2.3% increase on 2010. Although still rising, the rate of increase in sales has slowed on the back of higher fuel prices and policies implemented to stem vehicle demand. China is predominantly a gasoline market that tends to favour palladium/rhodium three-way catalysts, and Chinese demand for palladium rose to over 1 million ounces in 2011. Demand for platinum was boosted by an increase in production of heavy-duty diesel vehicles and grew to 120,000 ounces in 2011. Euro-4-equivalent legislation has been in place in China since 2010. However, the advantages gained by technological advances in emission control and by smaller average engine displacements have translated into lower-than-average PGM loadings on vehicles per legislative category in China, compared with those in more advanced regions.

Rest of World

Growth in vehicle production in India, South America and Russia underpinned a 19% increase in gross platinum demand and a 9.6% increase in palladium demand, to 608,000 ounces and 1.18 million ounces respectively. Like China, India follows the European Emission Standards (called "Bharat" in India). Since 2005, the Euro-3 standard has been applied in 11 major cities while Euro-2 is applied in the rest of the country. Some local original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) have been producing Euro-4-compliant engines. India favours diesel vehicles and diesels represented 38% of light-duty production in 2011, underpinning strong demand for platinum.

JEWELLERY

The troubled global economy significantly influenced platinum- and gold-price volatility, and thus affected consumer- and jewellery-trade behaviour in 2011. The combination of lower platinum prices and constrained economic growth brought benefits and challenges to the global jewellery market.

The jewellery markets in China and India have been positively influenced by domestic demand for gold – mainly for investment, but often in the form of 24-carat jewellery. Driven by a mix of investment potential and "safe haven" status, the demand for gold provided a windfall in sales and profit for these markets. Coupled with a number of initial public offerings (IPOs), this has enabled retailers to invest further and thus rapidly expand their retail footprint. The increased stockholding and greater penetration directly benefited the demand for platinum jewellery.

Since September platinum has been priced below gold and has changed the jewellery dynamic – largely for the better – as retailers note and review the dollar profit opportunity in restocking with platinum instead of white gold. The core potential beneficiaries of this situation are the retailers and manufacturers in China, Japan and India, and those serving the female bridal market in the USA. The effect has been particularly visible in platinum sales on the Shanghai Gold Exchange (SGE); these were up by 16% in 2011.

The demand for platinum jewellery in China and India has continued to increase in ounces, driven partially by higher gold and lower platinum prices, but also by the continuing promotional activity of Platinum Guild International. In China, rising labour costs and competition for skilled labour has reduced trade margins. The platinum bridal market is likely (as in recent years) to remain better protected than the jewellery sector against downturns in the economic climate. At the consumer level, the non-bridal jewellery market exhibits a contrast between younger Chinese and Indian consumers who buy jewellery mostly for themselves or as gifts, and the much older Japanese female consumers who are the core drivers of the non-bridal platinum jewellery market in Japan.

Global net demand for platinum for the manufacture of jewellery has been estimated at 1.8 million ounces in 2011, up by 7% on 2010. The increase was the result of stronger demand from China and the Rest of World region, coupled with a decrease in the recycling of old jewellery.

MARKET REVIEW

China

Gross demand for platinum for jewellery fabrication in China rose by 2% in 2011, but a decrease in the recycling of old jewellery resulted in net demand increasing by 16%, to 1.4 million ounces. Platinum's higher prices did not deter buying on the SGE in 2011, with volumes traded totalling 932,000 ounces. In contrast demand for palladium for jewellery manufacturing declined dramatically in 2010 owing to a lack of promotional support at the retail level, sustained higher prices and a sharp increase in the recycling of old jewellery and unsold stock.

Europe

Gross demand for platinum for jewellery fabrication in Europe declined by 5% in 2011 on account of a decline in the number of watches produced in Switzerland and a fall in the number of items manufactured in the UK. The latter was exacerbated by a decline in the average weight of the items. Nevertheless, in percentage terms, the decline in the number of platinum pieces hallmarked was smaller than the decline in gold pieces. Higher gold prices encouraged buyers to buy platinum rather than white gold. Palladium jewellery is gaining market share in the UK, particularly in the male-wedding-ring market, but higher prices have encouraged the production of smaller, lighter pieces.

North America

At an estimated 173,000 ounces in 2011, demand for platinum for jewellery fabrication was largely unchanged from 2010. Strong brands reported good sales both domestically and in export markets. Platinum's discount to gold has helped it gain market share in the engagement and bridal markets. The Palladium Alliance International launched a consumer campaign for palladium jewellery, which may help to boost demand.

Japan

Platinum consumption for the fabrication of jewellery increased to 319,000 ounces in 2011. However, net demand was negative in 2011 as the result of an increase in recycling. Consumer demand was initially negatively impacted by the earthquake and tsunami in March, but rebounded strongly thereafter. The number of weddings increased in the months following the disaster, with a concomitant increase in the sales of engagement and wedding rings. Palladium jewellery has not had much success in Japan. Palladium is nevertheless used in platinum and gold alloys, and demand in these areas remained relatively static.

Rest of World

Strong growth in platinum jewellery fabrication in India, Thailand and Vietnam (the latter two for export) resulted in a 25% increase in purchases of platinum in the Rest of World region. Platinum jewellery sales in India in the first half of the year were boosted by the first wedding season and the Akshaya Trithiya festival. Platinum is offered by all the leading brands in India and is now available in 60 top cities.

Palladium jewellery has a small presence in Russia. However, most of the amount of 30,000 ounces consumed in the Rest of World region is used in alloying with other metals.

INVESTMENT

In September 2011, platinum and gold suffered the consequences of the significant move away from commodity holdings by investment and hedge funds. Although there was little change in physical demand for platinum, the increased platinum trading liquidity greatly exaggerated the consequent fall in the platinum price. Since then reduced investor participation, particularly by gold investors who previously held both metals, has kept the platinum price at depressed levels – below the incentive price of production.

Demand for platinum investment products declined by 49% in 2011 with higher demand for platinum bars in Japan in the second half of the year unable to make up for softer demand for ETF products.

Exchange-traded funds (ETFs)

ETFs are designed to enable investment in specific commodities without the investor having to take physical delivery of the product. These funds are backed by physical metal and as such are considered investment demand. In April 2007, ETF Securities launched five ETFs in platinum, palladium, gold, silver and a basket of the aforementioned on the London Stock Exchange. In May 2007, the Zurich Cantonal Bank (ZKB) launched three white precious metal contracts. Since then other PGM ETFs have been launched. At the end of 2011, total platinum holdings were nearly 1.5 million ounces, an increase of 190,000 ounces over the year, while palladium at 1.7 million ounces shed over 500,000 ounces over the same period.

Physical investment products

Physical investment products consist of coins, medallions and small bars. Platinum's lower price coupled with its discount to gold underpinned strong demand for investment products in Japan, which rose to an estimated 270,000 ounces in 2011.



HYDROGEN FUEL CELLS

When used in distributed-generation applications, fuel-cell systems produce reliable power when and where it is needed. Numerous companies are recognising these benefits, for example:

- In 2012, a Ballard 1-megawatt fuel-cell system will start enabling Toyota Motor Sales USA to satisfy peak-power needs at its headquarters in California. While creating significant savings, it will also offset over 10,000 tonnes of CO₂ emissions annually. The system's hydrogen is to be produced by steam reformation of renewable biogas generated at a landfill, and delivered to the site via a pipeline. Moreover, by using the fuel cells' waste heat in place of natural gas to generate hot water and heating, the system will save another 28 tonnes of CO₂ emissions.
- GS Platech, a subsidiary of one of South Korea's largest petroleum refiners, has demonstrated waste-to-energy power generation that uses zero-emission fuel cells and hydrogen produced by processing municipal solid waste. The system addresses two key environmental issues in tandem: environmentally responsible waste treatment; and clean power production.
- At K2 Pure Solutions' bleach plant in California, a fuel-cell system will convert hydrogen, produced as a by-product of the chemical-production process, into clean load-following electricity. This zero-emission power, which will be used on-site, will offset demand from the grid, lower overall energy costs and reduce the company's environmental footprint.

There is definite evidence of real market traction in the fuel-cell industry across a diverse range of companies and applications. It is clear that, increasingly, the technology is being validated as both reliable and commercially meaningful.

Key developments in the hydrogen-fuel-cell industry in 2011

Hydrogen fuel cells using platinum catalysts are an efficient, reliable and scaleable source of clean electricity. There are significant commercial opportunities today, in multiple markets. Momentum is building, with product deployment by high-profile companies demonstrating the economic and environmental benefits offered by fuel-cell solutions. Recently, ClearEdge Power signed a US\$500 million agreement to supply 50 megawatts of stationary fuel-cell systems to an Austrian renewable-energy company. A deal of this magnitude represents a significant

milestone and an indication of future growth in the fuel-cell industry.

Warehouse and high-throughput distribution-centre operators such as Procter & Gamble, BMW and Sysco are deploying fuel-cell-powered forklift fleets to reap the many benefits afforded by the technology, including increased fleet productivity, decreased facility-operating costs and reduced greenhouse-gas emissions. Plug Power's GenDrive® fuel cells provide material-handling facilities with a constant and reliable power source, ensuring that forklift trucks run at full speed for the entire work period. Plug Power has deployed more than 1,500 GenDrive® units in the field where, on average, customers are realising a 15% increase in productivity and a 30% decrease in operation costs. The entire forklift fleet at Walmart's refrigeration distribution centre near Calgary, Alberta, is powered by fuel cells, achieving an estimated saving of over US\$150,000 in operating costs annually.

Buses powered by zero-emission fuel cells are helping transit agencies to meet the demand for reliable and green public transportation. The functionality of fuel cells in bus applications is well proven, with companies such as UTC Power and Ballard Power Systems providing fuel cells for transit fleets throughout the world. In recent months, major purchases and a number of milestones have validated the technology's commercial status. In Canada, a 20-bus fleet operated by BC Transit and powered by Ballard's fuel-cell modules recently surpassed 1.67 million kilometres of revenue service. The hydrogen-fuelled fleet, the largest in the world, has operated a total of 80,000 hours, and completed more than 9,600 safe refuellings. Ballard also recently signed a letter of intent to supply 25 of its FCvelocity™ fuel-cell power modules for buses in Sao Paulo, Brazil; and signed an agreement to power 21 buses in various European cities – volumes that signify growing interest in clean fuel-cell bus solutions.

Fuel-cell systems are also providing benefits in stationary applications. Wireless network operators worldwide are increasingly implementing fuel-cell backup power solutions to lower their environmental impact, improve network reliability and reduce operating expenses. More than 150 IdaTech backup-power fuel-cell systems have been installed in Hutchison Indonesia's network, instead of traditional diesel generators. Dantherm Power, has supplied over 120 fuel-cell systems for redundancy in Denmark's critical safety communication network.

Recently, during the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP17) in Durban in South Africa, Anglo American Platinum Limited deployed a 150-kilowatt Dantherm Power fuel-cell system to demonstrate clean-energy production and supply power to the local electricity grid.

Because market opportunities have been growing steadily, more substantial fuel-cell products are now generating volumes that stimulate economies of scale in manufacturing, drive down product cost and increase infrastructural development. This is opening the door to a wider range of short-term opportunities with extremely large growth potential, such as combined heat and power applications for the residential market and automotive uses.

Source: Ballard

MARKET REVIEW

PALLADIUM SUPPLY AND DEMAND

(000 oz)	2011	2010
Supply		
South Africa	2,605	2,640
Russia	3,450	3,720
North America	945	590
Other	415	405
Total supply	7,415	7,355
Demand		
Autocatalyst: gross	6,120	5,625
recovery	(1,630)	(1,415)
Jewellery*	335	500
Industrial*	2,190	2,105
Investment	(525)	1,060
Total demand	6,490	7,875
Movement in stocks	925	(520)

* Net of recycling

INDUSTRIAL

Gross industrial demand for platinum attained a new record high of 1.925 million ounces, owing largely to growth in the glass and petroleum industries. Gross palladium demand for industrial uses increased by 7% to 2.19 million ounces, buoyed by chemical and electrical applications, while rhodium's increased use in the glass industry boosted demand by 9%, to 175,000 ounces.

Chemical

Platinum is used in the chemical industry in process catalysts in the manufacture of mainly bulk chemicals and silicones. Platinum demand in the chemical sector grew in 2011 on account of additions to paraxylene capacity, mainly in China. Paraxylene is used in the production of purified terephthalic acid (PTA), which is used to make a number of textiles and packaging materials.

Platinum gauze is used as a catalyst in the production of nitric acid, much of which is used in the fertiliser industry. Because most of the platinum used in the manufacture of nitric acid is not consumed in the process, annual demand consists mostly of top-up metal to replace the metal lost in process. Significant growth in demand for platinum in the nitric acid sector thus occurs only when new production capacity is brought on stream.

Demand for platinum in the silicone market continued to rise strongly in 2011, driven by a steady demand for elastomers and release liners. The platinum used in the production of silicones is lost in the process and demand thus trends alongside actual output.

Palladium is used in PTA catalysts and the growth in consumer demand for polyester and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles underpinned robust demand for the metal in this sector. Capacity expansions, particularly in Asia, drove up demand for palladium by 23% in 2011, to 455,000 ounces.



Glass

Strong demand for liquid crystal display (LCD) glass continues to underpin demand for platinum in the glass sector, which increased by 14% to 453,000 ounces in 2011. The strength of the LCD sector compensated for a decline in the glass-fibre sector and for the closure of old marble re-melt and cathode-ray tube (CRT) plants in China. Manufacturers took advantage of lower rhodium prices in 2011 to raise the rhodium content in platinum/rhodium alloys. This resulted in a rise of 25% in demand for rhodium in this sector, to 85,000 ounces.

Petroleum

Platinum catalysts are used in the reforming and isomerisation steps of the refining process. Palladium is used by refiners to upgrade certain refinery feeds in a process known as hydrocracking. Losses of metal in the processes are small and so platinum demand only increases significantly when new expansions in capacity are undertaken. The expansion of capacity in 2011 created additional demand of 24% for platinum in this sector, to 210,000 ounces. Demand was further boosted by the construction of renewable diesel plants that use platinum catalysts.

Electrical

Hard disks

Platinum is used in a cobalt alloy coating on hard disks to enhance the magnetic qualities of the cobalt alloy, thereby enabling data to be stored at higher densities and improving access times. All hard disks now contain platinum in their magnetic layer. Platinum is also used in

RHODIUM SUPPLY AND DEMAND

(000 oz)	2011	2010
Supply		
South Africa	650	630
Russia	70	70
North America	20	10
Other	30	25
Total supply	770	735
Demand		
Autocatalyst: gross	735	745
recovery	(270)	(255)
Industrial*	175	160
Investment	15	
Total demand	655	650
Movement in stocks	115	85

* Net of recycling

the manufacture of thermocouples, which are utilised in the glass, steel and semiconductor industries.

After the strong growth in purchases of hard disk drives in 2010, further expansion remained rather uncertain in 2011. Supply-chain disruptions following the disasters in Japan, coupled with increased demand for tablet computers, resulted in the lack of significant growth in this sector. Tablet PCs make use of flash memory that does not contain platinum.



MARKET REVIEW



IRIDIUM IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Iridium demand remained at exceptional levels in 2011. Consumption exceeded 300,000 ounces, a remarkable performance for a market in which, prior to 2010, demand had been stable at around 100,000 ounces for over a decade. Industrial purchases in the past two years have exceeded primary production, and iridium has been drawn from above-ground stocks in order to balance the market. The price of the metal reflected these strong fundamentals, rising from a previously stable figure of \$400 per troy ounce to reach more than \$1,000 per ounce, and remaining at these elevated levels the whole of 2011.

The turnaround in iridium's fortunes was primarily the result of purchasing by the electrical sector, which took more than 150,000 ounces in 2011, about 50% of global demand. The electrochemical industry also turned in a good performance, lifting total chemical industry offtake to above 100,000 ounces with the refitting of the Chinese chlor-alkali industry, which generated extra demand in anode coatings for membrane electrolytic cells. Consumption in other industries remained strong: there were positive performances from the automotive sector, where iridium is used in electrodes for high-performance spark plugs; and the medical sector, where highly biocompatible platinum-iridium alloys are widely employed in devices destined for implantation in the human body.

In the electrical sector, the primary application for iridium is the fabrication of crucibles used to grow single crystals. The most significant driver of demand for iridium crucibles has been the flatscreen-display sector. The backlighting for many liquid-crystal displays comes from light-emitting diodes (LEDs) that use inorganic semi-conductor materials as their light source. The use of LEDs in display applications has two major benefits: they are more energy-efficient, reducing electricity consumption by as much as 40%; and they have better performance characteristics, including improved brightness, sharper contrast and a wider palette of colours.

As a result, LED backlighting has been widely adopted for smaller displays such as smartphones, tablet computers and laptops. Since 2009, there has also been a rapid technology shift in the flatscreen-television industry. In 2011, market penetration for LED-backlit TVs more than doubled, taking some 40% of the total television market.

What part does iridium play in this? Its role is in the manufacture of sapphire crystals, used as a substrate for growing gallium nitride, the semi-conductor that generates blue and green light. Sapphire is frequently produced using the Czochralski method, in which a single crystal is "pulled" from a pool of molten salts contained in an iridium crucible. Iridium is used for its extremely high melting point (crystal growth requires temperatures of over 2,000°C) and resistance to chemical attack. More than 200,000 tonnes of typical South African platinum ore must be processed to supply the iridium by-product needed for an iridium crucible set with a diameter of 25 centimetres and weighing around almost 20 kilograms.

Iridium crucibles can also be used for other crystal-growing applications. These include lithium-based crystals for surface acoustic wave filters, which improve the performance of cellphones, satellite receivers and other wireless communications equipment, and rare earth "scintillator" crystals used in scanners for medical and security-screening applications. For example, positron emission tomography scanners, increasingly used in the diagnosis of tumours, contain crystals grown in iridium crucibles.

Purchases of iridium by the crucible sector were at exceptional levels during 2010 and 2011, and demand is expected to moderate now that sufficient crystal-pulling capacity is in place. However, the future for iridium in the solid-state lighting sector remains bright. LEDs produced using iridium also have the potential to deliver radical reductions in energy consumption in domestic and industrial lighting. At present, LEDs represent only a tiny proportion of the overall lighting market – no more than 1% – but they are expected to gain market share rapidly over the next three to four years.

There is also potential for new demand from a cutting-edge lighting technology known as the organic light-emitting diode (OLED). This uses specialised iridium complexes that act as phosphorescent light emitters in the presence of an electrical current. Displays based on this technology are rapidly gaining market share in applications such as smart phones, tablet computers and digital cameras. OLEDs have many advantages compared with older display technology: they have better resolution, sharper colours, faster response and refresh times, and reduced energy consumption. Demand for iridium for this application is small at present, but is expected to grow very rapidly.

Source: Johnson Matthey

Growth in the steel, glass and semiconductor industries was largely responsible for the increase in demand for platinum and rhodium for thermocouples in 2011.

Overall, purchases of platinum for the electrical sector are estimated at 214,000 ounces, 3.4% higher than in 2010.

Multilayer ceramic capacitors

Despite the move to base-metal processes, the use of palladium pastes in multilayer ceramic capacitors (MLCCs) remains the single largest user of palladium in the electronics sector. Thanks to palladium's physical properties, palladium-based MLCCs are still preferred for use in more exacting environments such as aerospace and engine-management systems in vehicles. Despite developments that have enabled the miniaturisation of MLCCs and a reduction in the amount of palladium in palladium/silver pastes used in the capacitors, rising demand for MLCCs underpinned a rise in palladium demand in 2011.

Strong demand from the automotive sector for hybrid integrated circuits (HICs) is also contributing to demand for palladium. As with MLCC applications, a palladium HIC performs better in the harsh environment found in vehicle engines. The high price differential between palladium and gold has resulted in a shift away from gold plating in connector applications. Because of palladium's density, 30% less palladium than gold can be used. Significant growth is expected from this application.

Dental alloys

Platinum and palladium are used in dental alloys to provide strength and durability in dental restorations. The recent high prices of the metals have resulted in an acceleration of the tendency to replace them with lower-priced ceramics and other materials such as resins. In Japan, where the amount of palladium contained in dental alloys is mandated by government, demand for palladium remained virtually unchanged, at 244,000 ounces. In North America, ceramics are gaining in popularity while the use of gold alloys is diminishing. In the US dental industry, alloys high in gold are usually alloyed with small amounts of platinum, while alloys low in gold consist principally of palladium (50% to 80% of the total). The high price of gold and, more importantly, the price differential between gold and palladium, has encouraged a move to alloys low in gold, thereby benefiting the offtake of palladium in this sector. Demand for palladium in the Rest of World region is expected to increase over the next few years, albeit off a small base, as improvements in economic circumstances allow for better medical treatment.

Fuel cells

Interest in fuel-cell technology has accelerated dramatically over the past decade due primarily to the efficiency, reliability and scalability of fuel cells. This was underpinned by a steady reduction in manufacturing costs and ever increasing environmental concerns. As fuel cells do not burn fuel, they do away with air emissions associated with fossil-fuel-combustion generators (including carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide and hydrocarbons). Furthermore, their emissions of global warming-related gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), are far smaller than those for electricity generated by other means. The rising concern over CO₂ has led to renewed efforts and investment in the fuel-cell industry.

The last few years have seen an increase in shipments of fuel cells, with growth of 40% in 2010 alone (close to 230,000 units). Most of these fuel cells use proton-exchange membrane fuel cells, which contain platinum.

Fuel-cell technology is growing strongly in the portable sector, where demand has been driven by consumer electronics. Sales in methanol-powered fuel-cell auxiliary power units have also increased significantly: the power provided by the technology lasts longer than that of traditional batteries and is thus proving popular for outdoor use.

Asia and the US are the prime markets at present for stationary fuel-cell systems, from large-scale units used for the supply of primary power, through smaller uninterruptible power-supply units, to combined heat and power units.

PRICE COMMENTARY

The average price of platinum in 2011 was at \$1,720, or 7% higher than in 2010. After starting the year at \$1,753, the metal gained ground to a high of \$1,887 on 22 August. The price declined over the remainder of the year as investor sentiment responded to the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and slowing growth in China. Platinum ended 2011 on the year's low of \$1,354/oz. Although not immune to the economic uncertainty, palladium held up better than platinum in 2011, losing \$164 to \$630 over the course of the year. It found support in strong automobile sales in emerging markets, where palladium is dominant in emission-control systems. Palladium averaged \$733 in 2011, which was 40% higher than in 2010.

MARKET REVIEW

MARKET INTELLIGENCE, DEVELOPMENT AND BENEFICIATION

Market intelligence, development and beneficiation are key pillars in platinum's marketing strategy, and as the world leader in platinum production, we strive to be at the forefront of market development. Consequently, we allocate substantial resources to ensure sustainable demand from current and future uses for PGMs including strategic partnerships across the product development value chain.

Our commercial strategy relies heavily on accurate, relevant and credible market intelligence. Access to intelligence and understanding of the market is essential in the pursuit and recognition of market development risks and opportunities. We continue to develop our internal competence and our external relationships to ensure successful delivery of this pillar.

The key developmental issues differ between the created and the derived demand segments. In the created jewellery segment we continue to create and sustain the value of the brand. Industrial market development relies on identifying new applications through innovation and our approach includes a balanced portfolio of activities across the product development value chain including the use of strategic partnerships.

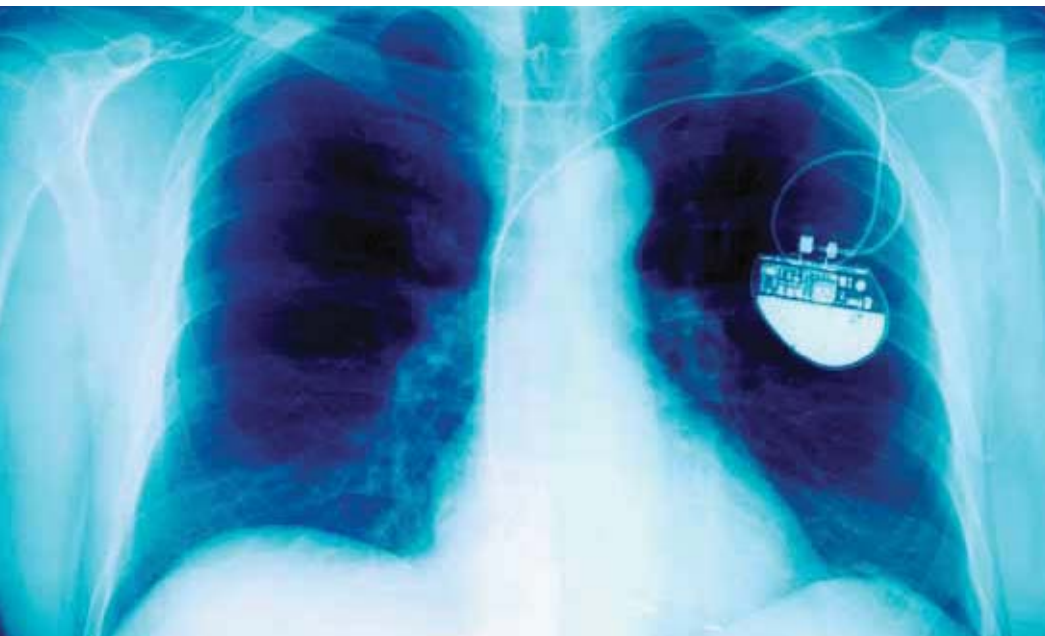
Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) supplies approximately 12% of its production to manufacturers in South Africa, primarily for use in auto catalysts where South Africa produces some 12% of the world supply of auto catalysts. Amplats' approach to developing

industrial demand for PGMs includes developing capacity in research and development for new applications and uses; facilitating the transfer of technology through strategic relationships locally and globally; and supporting commercialisation through the provision of appropriate resources.

Global application of fuel cells offers significant medium- and long-term demand growth for platinum underpinning our drive to stimulate and support growth in the fuel-cell technology sector, both globally and locally. Amplats' fuel-cell strategy incorporates a major South African component working closely with the South African Government and industry participants further to develop a local industry supportive of energy provision and job creation. The Company has identified a number of mining activities where the application of fuel-cell technology could improve energy efficiency. Identified applications are being explored within our industry to adapt or develop the technology for mining. Amplats has established a PGM Development Fund to invest in any enterprise using PGMs in their process or contained in their final product – fuel cells are a prime example.

The demonstration 200-kW United Technologies Corporation fuel cell continues to operate and provide reliable energy for Anglo Coal on the coal base methane field in Lephalale in South Africa.

A 150-kW platinum-based hydrogen fuel-cell was installed within close proximity to the conference of the Parties (COP17), from 28 November to 9 December 2011.



The zero-emission generator demonstrated clean energy efficiency by generating electricity that was fed into the local grid to the conference. The generator was based on a Dantherm Power DBX5000 fuel-cell system, which utilises Ballard fuel-cell stacks.

MARKET OUTLOOK

The year ahead is expected to be challenging with limited growth in the developed world and a softening of previous growth forecasts in emerging economies. The European debt crisis continues to create volatility in the financial markets and the lack of clarity on how this will be resolved continues to dampen market sentiment. This has been reflected in the investment markets where reduced appetite for participation in commodity markets continues to depress PGM prices. PGM market demand growth is expected in 2012, providing a sound base for short-term price response should investor interest return.

Overall platinum demand is expected to grow in 2012 despite the lack of economic growth in the European market. Growth will be driven by increased global vehicle production, including heavy duty diesel, and ongoing tightening of emissions legislation. Jewellery demand growth is also expected primarily in response to the depressed platinum price. Industrial demand is unlikely to experience the solid growth seen in 2011, which was primarily driven by platinum demand for capacity expansions in glass and petroleum applications.

Primary supply challenges are expected to increase in 2012 with increased risk of supply disruptions from power shortages and

safety stoppages in South Africa. The ongoing constraint on capital investment posed by low prices continues to limit South African output growth, and 2012 may exhibit the compounding effects of similar capital constraints in recent years. Consequently, we expect the market surplus in 2012 to be smaller than that in 2011.

Palladium demand is expected to increase in 2012 supported by global vehicle-production growth and tightening emissions legislation with growth in gasoline-vehicle production in China remaining a dominant driver. Industrial demand, dominated by the electronics sector, is expected to remain robust in 2012. Primary supply is also expected to be constrained by the same factors impacting platinum production. The palladium market is therefore expected to return to a deficit in 2012.

The rhodium market is expected to remain depressed in 2012. Autocatalyst and new industrial demand is expected to increase modestly. Secondary recycling continues to grow resulting in the market remaining in a surplus.

REVIEW OF MARKETING STRATEGY

We have commenced a review of our marketing and commercial strategy with a particular focus on adding value by better matching our product offering to customer needs. Security of supply, metal quality and product development are integral to this approach. The review will include our customer mix, contractual terms and risk management.



MINERAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

MINING LICENCES AND BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Anglo American Platinum (Amplats), having achieved execution on 14 out of 15 mining licences, remains committed to meeting the requirements of South Africa's 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 since 2000.

These have resulted in the significant and meaningful empowerment of historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs) in various operations and projects. The table below contains a brief summary of these transactions:

Date	Summary of transactions
August 2000	Sale of a 17.5% (and facilitation of an additional 5%) in Northam to Mvelaphanda Resources.
August 2001	Formation of 50:50 Modikwa JV with ARM Mining Consortium, an empowerment company that includes the Mampudima and the Matimatjati communities of approximately 60,000 rural residents as broad-based participants.
August 2002	The establishment in July 2002 of a 50:50 unincorporated joint venture with Royal Bafokeng Nation over the Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) and 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 listed on the JSE Limited 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 BRPM.
February 2003	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.
December 2005	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.
July 2006	The development of a chromite recovery plant at the Group's Union Mine with Siyanda Chrome Investments, an HDSA company.
November 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.
September 2007	The announcement of The Group's sale to Anoroaq Resources Corporation (Anoroaq) of an effective 51% of Bokoni Platinum Mine (Bokoni) and an additional 1% of the Ga-Phasha, Boikgantsho and Kwanda Joint Venture projects. Anoroaq now owns and controls an effective 51% of Bokoni, Ga-Phasha, Boikgantsho and Kwanda. This transaction gave Anoroaq control over the third-largest PGM resource base in South Africa.
September 2007	The disposal of the Group's 50% interest in the Booyesendal project and of its 22.4% interest in Northam to Mvelaphanda Resources, for a total consideration of R3.7 billion. Mvelaphanda Resources injected the Booyesendal project into Northam in return for Northam shares, resulting in Mvelaphanda Resources acquiring majority control of Northam. This transaction gave Mvelaphanda Resources control over the fifth-largest PGM resource base in South Africa.
September 2007	Announcement of the establishment of an employee share ownership plan (ESOP) that effectively owns 1.5% of Amplats to benefit all permanent employees not participating in any other company share scheme. More than 90% of the scheme's beneficiaries are HDSAs.
December 2008	The Group swapped its 37% interest in the Western Bushveld Joint Venture for a 26.6% equity interest in Wesizwe Platinum Limited (Wesizwe), an HDSA company.
February 2011	Announcement of the Group's R3.5 billion (circa 2.33% of market capitalisation) community economic empowerment transaction, Project Alchemy. See details on page 41.

MINERAL RIGHTS UNDER CONTENTION

Amplats is geared for growth, with a total declared inclusive mineral resource estimate of 857,8 Moz 4E for the company in South Africa and Zimbabwe. However an amount equivalent to 8.3% of Amplats' inclusive mineral resource estimate is exploration ground subjected to legal contestation, as a result of which Amplats is at the advanced stage of engagement with the regulator, the DMR, to amicably resolve the disputes. None of the mineral resources associated with the rights under dispute are included in Amplats' declared resource estimates. These disputes relate to exploration rights to the following properties, Middellaagte 382 KQ, Brakspruit 299 JQ, a portion of Tigerpoort 426 KS, Rooderand 46 JQ and the Modikwa deeps.

MINING CHARTER

The end of 2011 marked seven years since the Mining Charter and its associated scorecard for broad-based socio-economic empowerment for South Africa took effect. Amplats 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 retained the requirement, set in 2002, of a historically disadvantaged South African (HDSA) ownership of 26% by 2014. The revised charter provides clarity in a number of areas, for instance in its definition of the term 'beneficiation'. This is the first year in which we are reporting against the new Mining Charter scorecard.

The Company continues to meet all its Mining Charter obligations. The table on page 43 provides a summary of its performance against the charter. It also shows where to obtain more information regarding particular sections of the new scorecard.

PROJECT ALCHEMY

An multibillion rand economic empowerment transaction, called Project Alchemy, 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 BEE programmes. This groundbreaking initiative heralds a new approach that emphasises broad-based black economic empowerment and engagement with communities.

Alchemy is a R3.5 billion transaction aimed at ensuring the long-term sustainable development of four of our host communities and major labour-sending areas. The transaction is notionally vendor-financed over 10 years at a fixed 9.5% notional interest rate and includes an upfront discount of 5%. Amplats has issued a total of 6,290,365

ordinary shares of 10 cents each to the Lefa La Rona ("Our Inheritance") Trust. The market value of such shares (inclusive of the 5% discount) is R528.59 per share, determined with reference to the share price immediately prior to the announcement date for the transaction. The Alchemy shares issued represent 2.33% of Amplats ordinary shares in issue prior to the issue of the former.

The Lefa La Rona Trust has been established to act as a conduit between the Company and four development trusts (Development Trusts), to be set up for the benefit of host communities within an approximate radius of 15 km from the Amandelbult, Rustenburg, Twickenham and Mogalakwena mines (collectively "the Mines") and a non-profit company (Non-profit Company) incorporated for the benefit of the labour-sending areas. The Development Trusts and the Non-profit Company will benefit from the following cash flows: annual dividend receipts; a guaranteed minimum dividend flow of R20 million per annum to provide an annual cash amount to the Development Trusts and the Non-profit Company, after taking into consideration the annual dividends received; rechannelled CSI spend of R30 million to the extent that the Development Trusts secure approval for development projects within the host communities; health and safety cash-flow benefits for the Development Trusts if key performance indicators relating to on-and-off-mine health and safety targets are achieved; proceeds from the potential increase in the Amplats share price after settling of the notional vendor funding, to the extent that the shares are disposed of by the Development Trusts and the Non-profit Company at the expiry of the term of the transaction.

The Company's ultimate ambition in this transaction is to make a meaningful and sustainable contribution to the ability of those communities to thrive well beyond the life of our mining operations.

MINE NATIONALISATION – SOUTH AFRICA

The African National Congress (ANC), South Africa's ruling political party, has completed research into the pros and cons of mine nationalisation in South Africa. In 2011, the ANC appointed researchers to conduct a global study into mine nationalisation models. A first draft report was tabled in November 2011. The ANC's secretary general has asked the researchers to make amendments to the report and it is expected that the document will be made public in the first half of 2012. Thereafter, the ANC will debate the matter of mine nationalisation at its policy conference in mid-2012.

We continue to work with representative bodies of the mining industry in order to be able to make a contribution to finding,

MINERAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

together with the ruling party and other stakeholders, a collective and sustainable model capable of addressing the country's current challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality in a constructive manner. We remain of the opinion that mine nationalisation will not solve the economic and transformational challenges South Africa faces, but will instead have a negative impact on the country's economy and ability to create jobs.

INDIGENISATION ACT – ZIMBABWE

The Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act (Indigenisation Act) was signed into law on 9 March 2008 and seeks to ensure that at least 51% of the shares of every public company and any other business is owned by indigenous Zimbabweans. The Minister of Youth Development, Indigenization and Empowerment, published regulations for the mining sector on 25 March 2011. The regulations apply to every mining business not controlled or 51% owned by indigenous Zimbabweans. Such businesses were required to submit an indigenisation plan by 9 May 2011 and were also required to dispose, by 25 September 2011, of at least 51% of their shares to entities specifically designated in the regulations.

Amzim Holdings Limited, the holding company for the Zimbabwean investment, submitted its indigenisation plan in line with these deadlines. At year end, negotiations with the Minister of Youth

Development, Indigenization and Empowerment, regarding this plan were still in progress. As part of its overall plan to comply with the requirements of the Indigenisation Act, Unki made a \$10 million donation to the Tongogara Rural District Community Share Ownership Trust. This trust was established by Amzim Holdings Limited to advance the empowerment of the Unki Platinum Mine host communities. It is also envisaged that, subject to conclusion of negotiations with the Zimbabwean Government, the trust will subscribe for shares equivalent to 10%, on a fully diluted basis, of the issued share capital of Amzim Holdings Limited.

WATER USE LICENCE

Our operations with approved water use licences (WUL) are Twickenham Platinum Mine, Polokwane Metallurgical Complex, Mogalakwena Mining area and the Mototolo Concentrator and Der Brochen Project (whose integrated WUL was approved in April 2011. Although submitted as far back as 2004, three of our operations, Rustenburg, Union and Amandelbult, located in the North West Province of South Africa, remain without approved WULs. These operations have valid water permits under the old Act. We continue to engage with and support the regulator, Department of Water Affairs, both at the regional level and at National level through our Government Relations department, in relation to the approval of our WULs.



MINING SCORECARD REFERENCE TABLE

Description	Measure	2011 target	2011 progress against target	Compliance target by 2014	Page ref
Reporting					
Has the Company reported the level of compliance with the charter for the calendar year?	Documentary proof of receipt from the department	March 2012	Reports submitted on a quarterly basis	Annually	—
Ownership					
Minimum target for effective HDSA ownership	Meaningful economic participation		A plan was established and 53% was achieved at the end of 2011	26%	35
	Full shareholder rights		Good progress to achieving 2014 target	26%	35
Housing and living conditions					
Conversion and upgrading of hostels to attain the occupancy rate of one person per room	Percentage reduction of occupancy rate towards 2014 target	25%	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 by 2017	Occupancy rate of one person per room	104 to 105
Conversion and upgrading of hostels into family units	Percentage conversion of hostels into family units	25%	All hostels converted	Family units established	104 to 105
Procurement and enterprise development					
Procurement spent from BEE entity	Capital goods	10%	48%	40%	133
	Services	40%	44%	70%	133
	Consumable goods	15%	34%	50%	133
Multinational suppliers' contribution to the social fund	Annual spend on procurement from multinational suppliers	0.5%	This programme is currently being addressed and work is underway. The identification of suppliers is complete. The next step is to develop a strategy for the management of the funds.	0.5% of procurement value	—
Employment equity					
Diversification of the workplace to reflect the country's demographics to attain competitiveness	Top management (Board) level	25%	44%	40%	158
	Senior management (Exco)	25%	41%	40%	158
	Middle management	35%	56%	40%	158
	Junior management	40%	63%	40%	158
	Core skills	20%	81%	40%	158

MINERAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

MINING SCORECARD REFERENCE TABLE

Description	Measure	2011 target	2011 progress against target	Compliance target by 2014	Page ref
Sustainable development and growth					
Improvement of the industry's environmental management	Implementation of approved EMPs		Regulation 55 performance reviews are done by the environmental managers and are submitted to the DMR by the operations. The schedules are aligned with the EMPR commitments	100%	72 to 73
Improvement of the industry's mine health and safety performance	Implementation of the tripartite action plan on health and safety		Implementation of action plans aligned with existing OHSAS 18000 systems	100%	78 to 93
Utilisation of South African-based research facilities for analysis of samples across the mining value chain	Percentage of samples in South African facilities		100% of all environmental samples analysed in South Africa	100%	—
Beneficiation					
Contribution of a mining company towards beneficiation (this measure is effective from 2012)	Additional production volume contributory to local value addition beyond the base-line		The Company continues with implementation of its beneficiation strategy. The offset guidelines have not been finalised by the Department of Mineral Resources and therefore the Group cannot calculate what offsets it qualifies for. Furthermore the DMR released its beneficiation strategy but with no reference to base-line levels and targets.	Section 26 of the MPRDA (percentage above baseline)	—
Human resource development					
Development of requisite skills, incl support for South African-based research and development initiatives intended to develop solutions in exploration, mining, processing, technology efficiency (energy and water use in mining), beneficiation as well as environmental conservation and rehabilitation	HRD expenditure as percentage of total annual payroll (excl mandatory skills development levy)	3.5%	6.3% has been achieved against this target	5%	94 to 100
Mine community development					
Conduct ethnographic community consultative and collaborative processes to delineate community needs analysis	Implement approved community projects		Projects in communities surrounding our operations implemented to the value of R186,5 million	Up-to-date project implementation	118 to 124



The Amplats Board has declared a final ordinary dividend of 200 cents per ordinary share bringing the total dividends in 2011 to 700 cents.

REFINED PLATINUM
SALES

+3%

GROSS PROFIT ON
METAL SALES

+6%

CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE

R7.1bn



SAFE, PROFITABLE
PLATINUM

Our 2011
performance

FINANCE DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

OVERVIEW

2011 was a challenging year for Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats). Key contributing factors were operational challenges, numerous safety stoppages and increased inflationary pressures on the Group's costs.

Net sales revenue increased by 11% primarily as the result of stronger US dollar metal prices and increased sales volumes achieved for the year, despite a slightly stronger average rand/US dollar exchange rate. Headline earnings per ordinary share decreased by 29% from 1,935 cents to 1,365 cents, largely as a result of the once-off R1.1 billion share-based payment charge arising from our South African community economic empowerment transaction. If this charge, together with the US\$10 million donation to the Tongogara district community in Zimbabwe, and other once-off costs which are not expected to recur, are excluded from headline earnings, normalised headline earnings per share on a sustainable basis is 2,094 cents, 8% up on last year.

Refined platinum sales for the year ended 31 December 2011 increased to 2.60 million ounces, up 3% compared with 2.52 million ounces in 2010. Cash operating cost per equivalent refined platinum ounce increased by 16% from R11,730 to R13,552, owing to significant inflationary pressures and lower production. An extraordinarily high number of safety stoppages and operational challenges impacted negatively on production and productivity, decreasing m² per operating employee by 10% to 6.32 m² from 7.06 m². Lost platinum ounces attributable to non-fatality-related safety stoppages for 2011 are approximately 124,000 ounces.

Capital expenditure (excluding capitalised interest) remained flat at R7.1 billion. This was achieved through the continued ranking of projects which enables the Group to select the most attractive projects within defined constraints.

The value and risk inherent in projects are incorporated into the ranking model to ensure that:

- the project pipeline aligns with our long-term strategy and the anticipated market demand;
- projects with lower risk profiles and higher returns are given preference;
- other considerations, such as availability of water and other infrastructure, are taken into account;

- capital structure and affordability are considered; and
- projects selected enhance the overall competitiveness of the Group when compared with other producers and commodities.

Based on our recent financial performance, our future funding requirements and the uncertainty in global economic markets, the Amplats Board has declared a final ordinary dividend of 200 cents per ordinary share, which, together with the 2011 interim dividend of 500 cents, results in a total dividend for the 2011 financial year of 700 cents. This total dividend is covered 2.5 times if headline earnings are adjusted for the once-off R1.1 billion share-based payment charge arising on the South African community economic empowerment transaction and is within range of two to three times targeted by the Board.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Commodity prices

The average US dollar basket price per platinum ounce sold improved by 8% to US\$2,698 from US\$2,491 in the prior period. The average US dollar sales price achieved on platinum increased by 6% to US\$1,707 per ounce, while the average US dollar sales price achieved on palladium was up 45% on the prior year, from US\$507 to US\$735 per ounce. The average US dollar sales price achieved on nickel improved by 8% to US\$10.50 per pound. The only significant decline in the commodity prices achieved by Amplats in 2011 was in respect of rhodium which declined 17% from US\$2,424 to US\$2,015.

Exchange rate

The average exchange rate achieved on metal sales for 2011 remained fairly flat at R7.26, compared to the R7.29 achieved in 2010. Consequently, the improved achieved rand basket price of R19,595, which represents an increase of 8% year-on-year, is due almost entirely to improved metal prices achieved in 2011.

Inflation and cost escalation

The Group experienced internal inflation of around 10.4% during 2011, compared with the producer price index for mining of 14.4%. Since 2008, the impact of inflation on the Group's unit costs has been mitigated to some extent by the Group's cost and efficiency improvement initiatives.

ANALYSIS OF 2011 RESULTS AND FINANCIAL POSITION

Key financial indicators of performances for the year are presented in the table below, with comments on significant variances:

	2011 R million	2010 R million	% change
Net sales revenue	51,117	46,025	11
Cost of sales	42,562	37,991	(12)
Operating profit	7,965	7,253	10
Gross profit on metal sales	8,555	8,034	6
Headline earnings	3,566	4,931	(28)
Headline earnings per ordinary share (cents)	1,365	1,935	(29)
Gross profit margin (%)	16.7	17.5	(5)

Revenue

Platinum sales volumes were up 3%, from 2.52 million ounces to 2.60 million ounces.

Higher volumes, together with the impact of the stronger metal prices achieved, resulted in net sales revenue increasing by 11% to R51.1 billion from R46.0 billion in 2010.

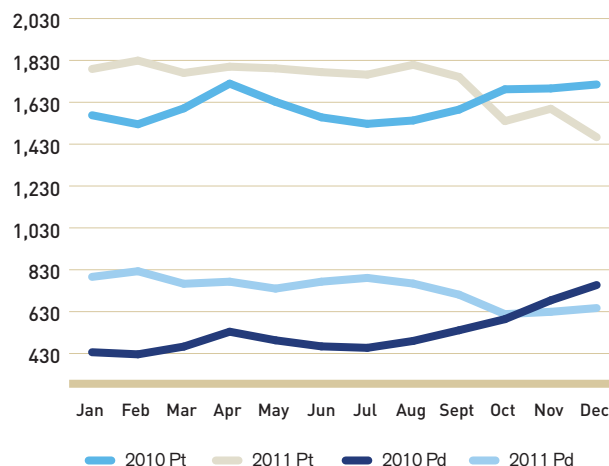
Cost of sales

Cost of sales rose by 12% or R4.6 billion to R42.6 billion. Key factors impacting cost of sales were as follows:

- cash on-mine, smelting and refining costs increased by 11% or R2.6 billion to R25.8 billion;
- other costs increased by R627 million or 29% to R2.8 billion. Royalty costs were R312 million higher in 2011 (includes R53 million of Zimbabwean state royalty costs), while costs associated with community development increased by R217 million, largely as a result of a once-off donation to Tongogara district community in Zimbabwe;
- depreciation rose by R206 million or 4.8% to R4.5 billion; and
- the decrease in metal inventory of R203 million was 120% or R1.2 billion higher than in 2010 owing to the release of metal inventory from the pipeline. Inventory remains at sustainable levels for the current level of throughput.

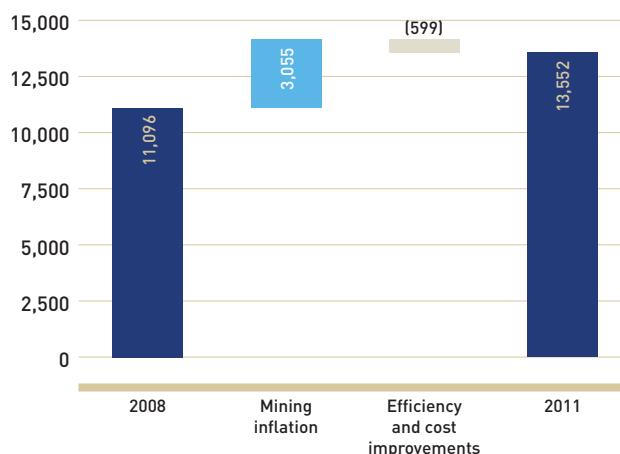
Cost of sales per platinum ounce sold increased to R16,306 per ounce, up by 9% from the 2010 figure of R14,986. This increase was mainly as a result of inflationary pressures on cash on-mine, smelting and refining costs and higher metal prices on purchases of metals.

Average monthly platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd) prices
US dollar



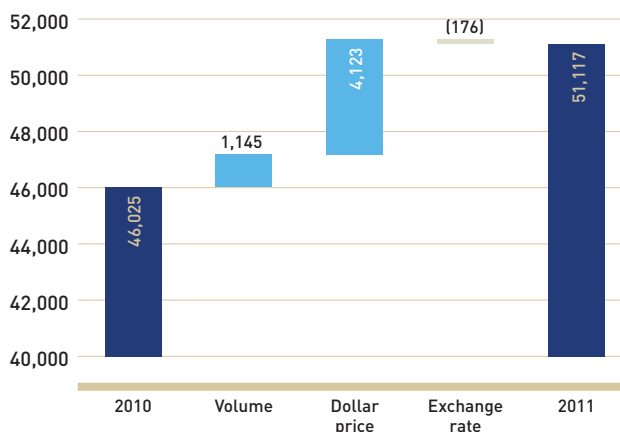
Unit cost increase vs mining inflation

Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt ounce



Net revenue 2011 vs 2010

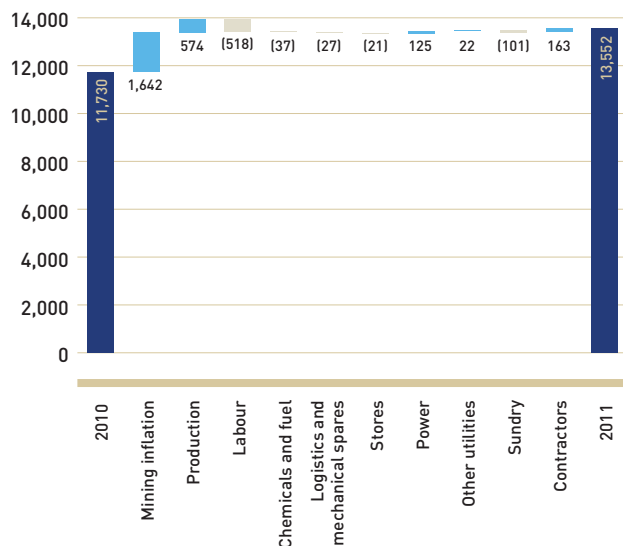
Rm



FINANCE DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

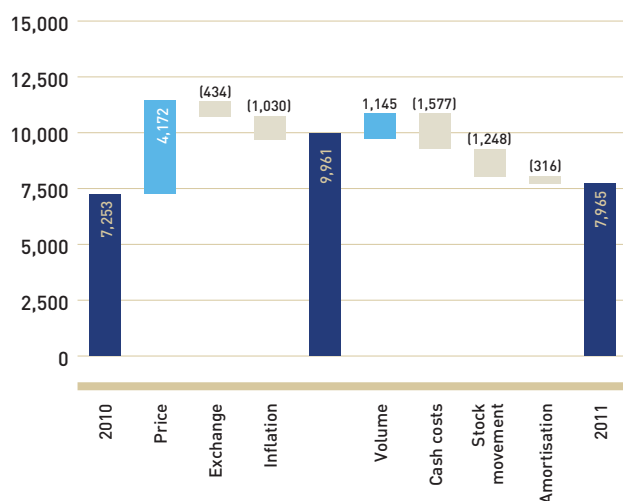
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt ounce

R/oz equivalent refined Pt



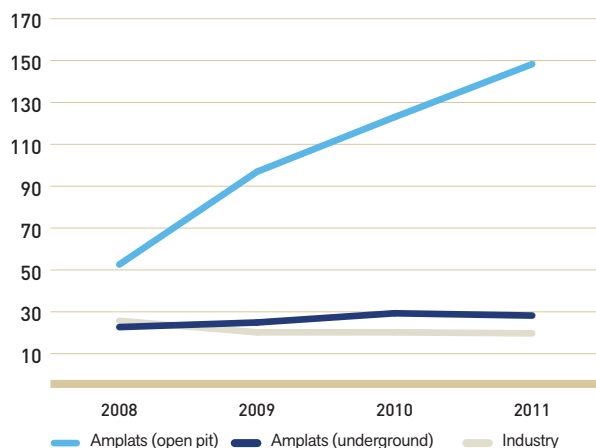
Operating profit 2011 vs 2010

(Rm)



Total productivity

Ref Pt oz/total employee



Compiled using statistical data from the annual reports published by our competitors. This has been weighted according to the production of each company.

Cash operating costs per equivalent refined platinum ounce increased by 16% to R13,552 per ounce. Lower-mined volumes owing to an extraordinary number of safety-related stoppages and operating challenges in 2011, contributed approximately 5% of the increase, while inflationary pressures on costs resulted in a further increase of 14%.

Labour productivity at our own underground mines was adversely affected by the safety and operational challenges previously mentioned. The operational challenges were caused by a combination of changing mine layouts, changes to support standards, optimisation of shift cycles, and the reorganisation of development activities. Measured as square metres per total operating employee per month, the average productivity for the period was 5.87 m² compared with 6.13 m² in 2010, a decrease of 4%. Labour productivity at our joint ventures declined from 10.24 m² to 8.85 m². The reduction in their 2011 production profile was impacted mainly by safety-related stoppages and the introduction of new hanging-wall support systems at Kroondal Mine. Higher mechanisation at our joint venture mines positively impacts on their productivity.

Total labour productivity (for own mines and joint ventures) declined from 7.06 m² in 2010 to 6.32 m² in 2011. This is 4% lower than our revised targeted average labour productivity for 2011 of 6.6 m².

If we compare our productivity with that of our competitors using refined platinum ounces per total employee as a measure of their productivity, we note that the performance of our underground operations since 2008 has improved by 24%, while the average performance of our competitors has declined by 24% over this same period. Furthermore, the productivity of our open pit operations at Mogalakwena has shown significant improvement by almost doubling over this same period to 148.3 refined platinum ounces per total employee due to the increased scale of operations at Mogalakwena.

Asset optimisation and supply chain

Our asset optimisation, procurement and supply chain programmes contributed effectively to our operating performances during 2011. The asset optimisation programme delivered R4.3 billion in benefits to operating profit, while the supply chain initiatives delivered R950 million in procurement savings. These amounts are calculated in terms of internal policies.

The projects delivering value impact both our balance sheet and our income statement. This ensures that in the short term we support the generation of profit, while remaining focused on a sustainable balance sheet. The improvements noted above were made possible by

leadership commitment to productivity and cost-management principles, and by our drive to develop a culture of sustained performance driven by front-line staff. All of these actions have created the momentum required to achieve better results in 2012.

Some of the key projects, which together delivered an approximate 56% of total asset optimisation value in 2011, were:

- the increased utilisation of our installed smelter capacity, generating R1.3 billion of value;
- the concentrator recovery projects at Mogalakwena, which generated R374 million through the improvements in plant stability and process;
- the Waterval ACP Converter Slag (WACS) milling and flotation process, which generated R245 million through the once-off release of the WACS stockpile;
- Rustenburg Central Services labour saving, which generated R318 million; and
- Union Mine, which saved R203 million by reducing its contractor costs.

Profitability

Gross profit on metal sales increased by 6% to R8.6 billion, despite increased cost of sales of R4.6 billion, as a result of increased revenue of R5.1 billion. The gross profit margin remained relatively flat at 17% when compared with the prior year. Operating profit for the year of R8.0 billion was up R712 million on 2010.

The largest contributor to the positive metal price variance was palladium which contributed R2.2 billion, followed by platinum and nickel, which contributed a further R2.0 billion and R0.3 billion respectively. This was offset by lower rhodium prices that contributed R1.0 billion less to operating profits. Increased sales volumes contributed a further R1.1 billion to operating profit. These gains were offset by the marginally stronger average rand/dollar exchange rate of R7.26 achieved in 2011 versus R7.29 in 2010 and by increased cash costs that reduced operating profit by R1.6 billion. The negative inventory movement variance is caused by a decrease in refined metal inventory and the metal pipeline at the end of the year.

Net profit for the year decreased by R6.4 billion to R3.7 billion, down from R10.1 billion in 2010. The significant decrease in net profit was the result of an increase in gross profit on metal sales of R521 million which was offset by:

- the once-off R1.1 billion share-based payment charge on the community economic empowerment transaction;
- higher taxation charges for 2011, up by R670 million;

- once-off profits on the disposal of the Group's 37% interest in the Western Bushveld Joint Venture (R771 million after-tax) in 2010; and
- the after-tax gain of R4.4 billion on the listing of Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited in 2010.

The Group's earnings are very sensitive to movements in the prices of commodities we sell, as well as the rand/dollar exchange rate. As an indication of this, a 10% change in the exchange rate or basket price achieved for 2011 would have resulted in earnings being some R3.1 billion different to the actual earnings achieved.

Headline earnings

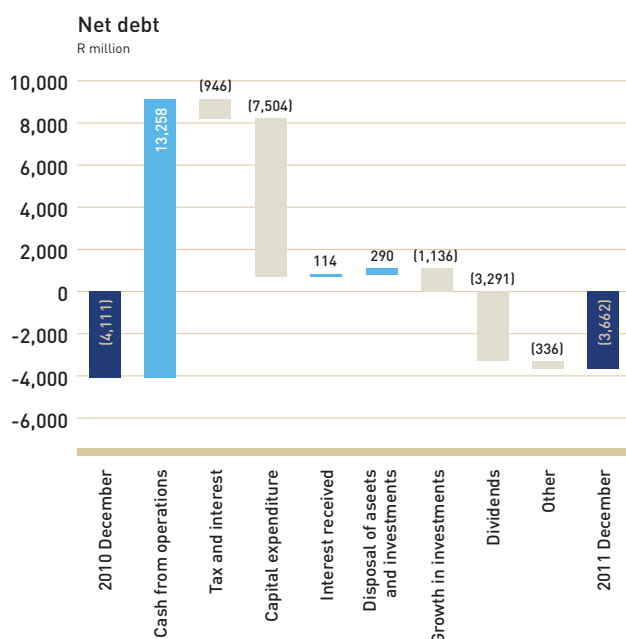
Headline earnings decreased to R3.6 billion from R4.9 billion in 2010. This is owing primarily to the once-off R1.1 billion share-based payment charge on the community economic empowerment transaction trust being included in headline earnings, the US\$10 million donation to the Tongogara district community, as well as other non-recurring costs of R750 million that were provided for. Adjusting for these, there was an 8% year-on-year increase in core earnings which reflect the earnings generated by the underlying operations. Headline earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders decreased by 29% to 1,365 cents, from 1,935 cents in 2010. The weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during 2011 was 261.4 million, compared with 254.8 million shares in 2010, owing to the impact of having more shares in issue post the rights offer. The Amplats shares held by the community development trust have been excluded from this calculation for accounting purposes. As these shares are subject to repurchase by the Company, they have been treated as though the Company has issued an option over its own equity. Therefore, these additional shares will only have an impact on diluted earnings per share.

Capital expenditure

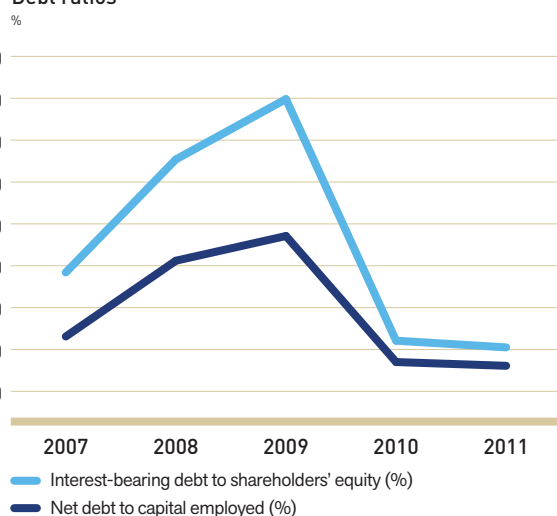
Total capital expenditure excluding capitalised interest for 2011 was R7.1 billion, a slight decrease of R100 million compared with 2010. Capitalised interest decreased from R745 million in 2010, to R363 million in 2011. This is a direct consequence of reduced interest on borrowings following the restructure of the Group's capital structure through the rights offer, lower debt and lower interest rates. Stay-in-business capital expenditure increased by R308 million to R3.3 billion largely due to safety-related spend, while project capital expenditure was down by R375 million, from R3.7 billion to R3.3 billion.

Similarly to 2010, project capital expenditure for 2011 was spent mostly on the Twickenham Platinum Mine project, the Mortimer furnace upgrade, the Unki Platinum Mine project, the Thembelani 2 shaft

FINANCE DIRECTOR'S REVIEW



Debt ratios



replacement project and the 33,000 tonne nickel expansion project at Rustenburg Base Metals Refinery.

The Group spent approximately R1.3 billion (including waste stripping) on Mogalakwena Mine as part of its strategy to maintain and increase production.

Unki Platinum Mine was successfully commissioned in January 2011 and reached steady-state production during the year, earlier than expected, resulting in these assets being transferred from

capital work-in-progress to fixed assets and increasing the Group's overall depreciation charge.

A projects ranking-and-prioritisation process is performed on capital projects and stay-in-business expenditure to ensure that capital funding requirements are aligned with expected growth in demand and that the project pipeline is aligned with the Group's strategy. Consequently, the capital expenditure planned for 2012, excluding capitalised interest, will be up to R8.0 billion.

Cash flow

The Group's net debt position reduced from R4.1 billion to R3.7 billion. This is owing to stronger cash generated from operations of R13.3 billion, up R1.9 billion from 2010. Operating free cash flow increased by R1.6 billion to R9.4 billion. Net cash used in investing activities increased by R1.1 billion from 2010, but this was largely the result of the R1.3 billion once-off cash inflow on the disposal of the Group's 13% interest in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited in 2010. Cash used in financing activities of R4.4 billion, up R0.2 billion on 2010, includes Amplats' 2010 final and 2011 interim dividend payments of R3.1 billion.

Working capital

Total working capital days have improved from 64 days in 2010 to 49 days. This is primarily because of an improvement in inventory days from 100 days in the prior period to 88 days as a result of lower inventory quantities on hand. Debtors days improved slightly to six days, while creditors days remained relatively flat at 45 days.

Gearing

The net debt position at 31 December 2011 amounted to R3.7 billion, comparing favourably with R4.1 billion at the end of December 2010. The debt:equity ratio at 31 December 2011 was 1:9.5. The interest cover ratio on EBITDA improved significantly, moving from 11.8 times to 23.1 times. This is again the consequence of lower interest charges in 2011 and of EBITDA increasing to R12.0 billion from R11.4 billion.

Shareholding and dividends

Shareholders

Amplats' shareholders comprise only ordinary shareholders. They consist of companies, individuals, pension and provident funds, insurance companies, banks, nominee and finance companies, trust funds and investment companies, and other corporate bodies.

On 15 December 2011, Amplats issued 6,290,365 ordinary shares in respect of the community economic empowerment transaction. At 31 December 2011, the Company had 267,358,763

(2010: 261,623,588) issued ordinary shares (net of treasury shares but including the 6.3 million shares issued as part of the community economic empowerment transaction), of which resident shareholders held 248,955,345 shares (93.12%) (2010: 91.12%) and non-residents held 18,403,418 shares (6.88%) (2010: 8.88%). The shareholding of Anglo South Africa Capital Proprietary Limited was 79.83% (2010: 79.66%).

Dividends

Ordinary dividends are declared and paid out of cash generated from operations after consideration of the Group's current and future funding requirements, and prevailing and forecasted economic conditions. Amplats paid a final dividend of 683 cents for 2010 and an interim dividend of 500 cents for 2011. This amounted to a cash outflow of R3.1 billion.

Owing to an improved cash-generation performance during 2011 and considering future funding requirements and the final debt position as at 31 December 2011, as well as the uncertainty in global economic markets and the steps that the Company is taking to address the current production performance issues, the Board approved a dividend payment of R0.5 billion on 9 February 2012, which will be paid on 19 March 2012. The final dividend of 200 cents, together with the interim dividend of 500 cents, amounts to a total dividend for 2011 of 700 cents (2010: 683 cents). This translates into a cover of 2.5 times on headline earnings after adjusting for the once-off share-based payment charge on the community economic empowerment transaction, which is consistent with the Board's objective of maintaining a dividend cover of between two to three times, subject to market conditions and funding requirements.

Amplats will continue to monitor its capital environment and its ability to manage debt levels adequately, and will consider future dividend payments as the situation allows.

Impact of changes in accounting policies and estimates

There was no impact on the Group's financial results following the adoption of various amendments to accounting standards and interpretations.

During the year, the Group changed its estimates of the quantities of inventory based on the outcome of a physical count of in-process metals. The Group runs a theoretical metal inventory system based on inputs, the results of previous counts and outputs. Owing to the fact that the metals in such in-process inventories are contained in weirs, pipes and other vessels, physical counts take place only once

per annum, except at the Precious Metals Refinery, where it has taken place once every two years. This change in estimate has had the effect of increasing the value of inventory disclosed in the financial statements by R417 million (2010: decrease of R520 million). This has resulted in the recognition of an after-tax gain of R300 million (2010: loss of R374 million).

As mentioned, the Group has been conducting a stock-take every two years at the Precious Metals Refinery. Owing to safety and environmental reasons, this will now be done every three years.

Post-balance sheet event

Subsequent to year end, the Group and Anoroaq Resources Corporation concluded a binding term sheet for the restructure, recapitalisation and refinancing of Anoroaq and Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited. The detailed terms have been included in a joint announcement to both companies' shareholders dated 2 February 2012. The implementation of the transaction is subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions precedent, including regulatory approval. This transaction will be accounted for once these conditions have been fulfilled.

OUTLOOK

Although 2011 was a difficult year for the Group, in particular at an operational level, we believe that we are making progress in respect of managing our capital structure and balance sheet position. This lays the foundation for successful future operational delivery.

There will be increased focus on managing our costs, capital and productivity more effectively and efficiently in 2012 and beyond. We will ensure that our capital expenditure is aligned with our future production plans and will continue to generate sufficient cash to ensure returns for our shareholders. In light of the global economic downturn and market volatility, cash conservation and increasing operational flexibility will be key to our success. At the same time, we will take care to ensure that short-term decisions do not compromise the Group's long-term prospects and sustainability.



Bongani Nqwababa

Finance director

Johannesburg
9 February 2012

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL REVIEW

R millions	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Gross sales revenue	51,484	46,352	36,947	51,118	46,961
Commissions paid	(367)	(327)	(260)	(353)	(345)
Net sales revenue	51,117	46,025	36,687	50,765	46,616
Cost of sales	(42,562)	(37,991)	(34,715)	(33,682)	(27,519)
Cash operating costs	(34,976)	(32,447)	(29,573)	(32,018)	(24,025)
On-mine costs	(21,950)	(19,919)	(19,543)	(20,243)	(16,125)
Purchased metals	(9,193)	(9,215)	(6,689)	(8,999)	(5,539)
Smelting costs	(2,045)	(1,846)	(1,881)	(1,625)	(1,314)
Treatment and refining costs	(1,788)	(1,467)	(1,460)	(1,151)	(1,047)
Depreciation of operating assets	(4,527)	(4,321)	(4,126)	(3,313)	(2,757)
Deferred waste stripping	(44)	(33)	(51)	5	—
(Decrease)/increase in metal inventories	(203)	995	1,095	3,478	957
Other costs	(2,812)	(2,185)	(2,060)	(1,834)	(1,694)
Gross profit on metal sales	8,555	8,034	1,972	17,083	19,097
Other net (expenditure)/income	(182)	(405)	(659)	949	(119)
Market development and promotional expenditure	(408)	(376)	(392)	(378)	(324)
Operating profit	7,965	7,253	921	17,654	18,654
IFRS 2 Charge – community economic empowerment transaction	(1,073)	—	—	—	—
Gain on revaluation of investment in Wesizwe Platinum Limited	33	—	—	—	—
Profit on disposal of 37% interest in Western Bushveld Joint Venture	—	788	—	—	—
Gain on listing of BRPM	—	4,466	—	—	—
Profit on disposal of investment in Northam Platinum Limited	—	—	—	1,141	—
Profit on disposal of investment in Booyendal Joint Venture	—	—	1,982	—	—
Profit on disposal of 51% interest in Bokoni Platinum Mine	—	—	536	—	—
Net investment income/(expense)	215	232	(265)	173	221
(Losses)/income from associates (net of taxation)	(479)	(319)•	(125)•	107•	272•
Profit before taxation	6,661	12,420	3,049	19,075	19,147
Taxation	(2,974)	(2,304)•	79•	(4,416)•	(6,480)•
Profit for the year	3,687	10,116	3,128	14,659	12,667
Basic earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	3,591	9,959	3,007	14,231	12,299
Headline earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	3,566	4,931	705	13,280	12,294
EBITDA	12,247	11,378•	5,010•	21,151•	21,770•
Dividends	3,116	—	6	13,816	15,904
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION					
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	44,499	37,438	35,283	28,435	20,697
Capital work-in-progress	12,940	17,065	18,074	18,136	15,561
Investment in associates	6,870	7,339	3,301	530	391
Investments held by environmental trusts	662	569	78	66	120
Other financial assets	3,931	2,904	941	158	116
Other non-current assets	69	93	101	75	79
Current assets	18,309	18,393	18,043	18,715	14,832
Assets classified as held for sale	—	—	—	2,553	2,254
Total assets	87,280	83,801	75,821	68,668	54,050
Equity and liabilities					
Shareholders' equity	56,743	55,018	32,633	29,496	28,773
Interest-bearing borrowings	939	6,622	22,773	10,313	2,713
Obligations due under finance leases	—	1	2	509	490
Other financial liabilities	69	148	175	152	—
Environmental obligations	1,412	1,388	1,196	1,019	840
Employees' service benefit obligations	4	—	6	4	30
Deferred taxation	13,006	11,615	10,678	11,101	8,748
Current liabilities	15,107	9,009	8,358	15,328	11,509
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	—	—	—	746	947
Total equity and liabilities	87,280	83,801	75,821	68,668	54,050

R millions	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS					
Net cash from operating activities	12,312	10,231	4,697	17,345	13,849
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,157)	(7,041)	(10,264)	(14,556)	(10,021)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including interest capitalised)	(7,504)	(7,989)	(11,301)	(14,388)	(10,653)
Other	(653)	948	1,037	(168)	632
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(4,393)	(4,188)	6,135	(3,658)	(4,983)
(Repayment of)/proceeds from interest-bearing borrowings	(686)	(16,147)	6,971	8,145	7,575
Ordinary and preference dividends paid	(3,116)	—	(6)	(13,816)	(12,276)
Proceeds of rights offer (net of costs)	—	12,404	—	—	—
Other	(591)	(445)	(830)	2,013	(282)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(238)	(998)	568	(869)	(1,155)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,534	3,532	2,870	4,079	4,988
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	—	—	94	(340)	246
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2,296	2,534	3,532	2,870	4,079
RATIO ANALYSIS					
Gross profit margin (%)	16.7	17.5	5.4	33.7	41.0
Operating profit as a % of average operating assets	14.0	14.0	2.0	46.5	58.7
Return on average shareholders' equity (%)	6.6	23.1	10.1	50.3	44.1
Return on average capital employed (%)	12.5	12.5*	1.7*	46.6*	66.0*
Current ratio	1.2:1	2:1	2.2:1	1.2:1	1.2:1
Debt:equity ratio	1:9.5	1:8.3	1:1.4	1:1.8	1:3.5
Interest cover – EBITDA	23.1	11.8*	2.5*	15.2*	54.2*
Debt coverage ratio	2.2	1.7	0.2	1.2	2.5
Net debt to capital employed (%)	6.1	7.0	37.1	31.2	13.1
Interest-bearing debt to shareholders' equity (%)	10.5	12.1	69.8	55.4	28.4
Net asset value as a % of market capitalisation	39.6	30.1	17.3	23.9	12.1
Effective tax rate (%)	44.6	18.6*	(5.0)*	23.4*	34.8*
SHARE PERFORMANCE					
Number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)	261.1†	261.6†	236.8°	237.1°	236.4
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)	261.4†	254.8†	243.7°	236.8°	234.7
Headline earnings per ordinary share (cents)	1,365	1,935	289	5,609	5,239
Dividends per share (cents)	700	683	—	3,500	5,200
Interim	500	—	—	3,500	2,900
Final	200*	683	—	—	2,300
Dividends per preference share (cents)	—	—	700	638	638
Market capitalisation (R millions)	143,470	182,828	188,803	123,234	238,728
Net asset value per ordinary share (R)	217.3	210.3	137.8	124.4	121.7
Number of ordinary shares traded (millions)	101.5	93.0	99.7	95.0	92.2
Highest price traded (cents)	76,200	83,099	81,000	148,000	130,449
Lowest price traded (cents)	51,050	60,402	37,800	35,000	79,800
Closing price (cents)	53,200	69,413	79,250	51,760	101,005
Number of deals	579,871	540,939	440,157	401,322	281,553
Value traded (R millions)	62,281	67,087	57,822	90,706	95,922

† Net of 1,069,215 (2010: 1,069,215) shares held by the Kotula Trust (the Group Employee Share Participation Scheme), the 1,254,108 (2010: 698,918) shares held in respect of the Group's share schemes and the 6,290,365 shares issued as part of the community economic empowerment transaction.

• Restated from amount previously published, refer to note 48.

* Proposed dividend.

° Net of treasury shares held by the Kotula Trust and shares held in respect of the Bonus Share Plan.

Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) employs 52,152 full-time employees and 6,389 contract workers, up from 48,509 and 5,513 respectively in 2010. Productivity decreased in 2011, down from 7.06 to 6.32 m² per total operating employee per month, primarily as the result of safety-related work stoppages. The turnover rate for the year was 5.73% (7.03% including people taking voluntary severance packages), compared with 6% in 2010 (9% including voluntary severance). Given current market conditions, there will be an element of reorganisation in 2012.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The relationship between the recognised unions and Amplats is regulated by a collective agreement, the Employee Relations Recognition Agreement (ERRA). The parties to the ERRA commit themselves to working together to gain employees' understanding of and support for the Company's vision, values and strategies. The ERRA offers fully functional partnership structures for dialogue and consultation. These structures are:

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

The three trade unions now recognised through the ERRA are the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, the National Union

of Mineworkers and the United Association of South Africa. Together, these unions represent 79% of Amplats' workforce. There were no material protected or unprotected industrial actions in 2011.

Amplats renegotiated a two-year wage agreement with unions in 2011. In terms of this agreement, employees in the A and B bands of employment received a 10% increase in 2011 and will qualify for a 9% increase in 2012. Employees in the C to D1 bands received an 8.5% increase in 2011 and will qualify for an 8% increase in 2012. Should the 12-month average year-on-year consumer price index reach 8% in 2012, the wage increase will be 8% plus 2% for the C and D1 bands, and 9% plus 2% for the A and B bands.

The minimum wage increased to R4,500 and R5,000 for surface and underground employees respectively. The living-out allowance and the minimum homeowner's allowance for permanent enrolled employees increased by 5% to R1,654 per month and R2,500 per month respectively.

TRANSFORMATION

Amplats continues successfully to implement the transformation aspects of the Mining Charter. At the end of 2011, its proportion of historically disadvantaged South Africans in management positions reached 53.5%, while its proportion of women in mining stood at 12.3%. A full breakdown of the Company's compliance with the Mining Charter is included in the Sustainable Development Report, a copy of which is available at www.angloplatinum.com.



As required by the Employment Equity Act and its amendment regulations, Amplats submitted a consolidated employment equity report to the Department of Labour for the 2011 reporting period ending on 31 May. A summary of this information is shown in the employment equity table provided on page 154.

The Company's employment equity status shows satisfactory progress towards achieving equitable representation of designated groups across all occupational levels and categories of the workforce.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Group has an integrated and holistic human resources development strategy, which enables it to identify individual potential and to develop each employee. All employees are provided with the opportunity to obtain skills and competencies in order to advance along a predetermined career path, based on opportunity and suitability. The following enabling measures are in place to ensure sustainability:

- Unambiguous, up-to-date career paths for each discipline and job category.
- Clear and current learning continuums linked to the career path for each discipline and job family.
- Assessment methodologies appropriate for developmental purposes.
- Suitable associated documents and templates used to record information regarding assessment, performance and development.

Amplats runs several ongoing training initiatives for employees. Included among them are adult basic education and training programmes, conventional mining training courses, a mechanised mining training centre, an engineering training centre and leadership and management development programmes. Details of these are provided in the Sustainable Development Report available at www.angloplatinum.com.

VALUES AND CULTURE JOURNEY

In 2011, we requested a repeat of the culture and values survey held in 2008, in order to gauge employees' attitudes to the current Group culture. The project mandate was threefold: to measure the extent to which the values were being "lived"; to determine the impact of leadership academy and other programmes implemented in support of the values; and to strengthen employee engagement with this important initiative.

The methodology for the survey included the following: a quantitative survey on an electronic platform; one-on-one interviews with the working-group members and senior leadership; and focus groups for other employees, organised-labour representatives and supervisors as well as focus groups conducted in a variety of languages. The survey achieved an overall response rate of just over 43%.



The responses showed a high awareness of Company values among employees of all levels, and a shift towards actively living the values. Of interest was that safety, which is a challenge in the mining sector, scored highest among all the values. The responses also showed an increase in valuing and caring for one another, and increased appreciation of the benefits of team work. In summary, the results of the survey were the following:

- On the positive side, the high visibility and the pronounced awareness of the values throughout the organisation. There has been a clear increase in employees' confidence and willingness to speak up when the values are not being lived. Moreover, the leadership was noticeably intent on living the values.
- On the negative side, the overall feeling that more could be done to reinforce the values and the new culture. It emerged that sometimes, for example when people are under pressure, the values are sacrificed. Living the values is not practised consistently throughout the organisation. Some of the practices of leaders are not congruent with living the values, but there are no consequences for this sort of behaviour.

The feedback per value is as follows:

- **Safety:** Safety is the highest-scoring value and both "Employee safety" and "Zero harm" appear to be in the top 10 values. However, there is an overall feeling that safety is being compromised.
- **Delivery on promises:** Although "Blame" was said to have increased at all levels of the organisation, "Accountability" moved up the value scale, from seventeenth to eighth position.
- **Valuing and caring:** Caring for one another has moved into the top 10 values, and overall caring has been witnessed in the organisation. There has, however, been a negative shift in relation to the values of dignity and respect, and racism has increased.
- **Honesty and integrity:** Honesty has decreased and distrust has increased.
- **One team:** Although teamwork remains in the top 10 values and there has been a major shift towards collaboration, concerns were raised regarding team dynamics.
- **Passion and pride:** Although this received the second-highest score, it is negatively impacted by not being lived.

The Company will continue to implement interventions in order to encourage employees to behave with integrity and take responsibility for their behaviour; and to build on the positive developments seen thus far.



PERSONAL CHANGE PROGRAMME

The personal change programme began in 2009 as part of the organisation's culture change programme. At its core have been surveys and workshops on the manifestation of racism, sexism and other unfair discrimination in the workplace. The programme, which had covered 30% of current employees by 2011, is set to continue until every employee has had a chance to participate in it. As an outcome of the programme, a sexual harassment hotline has been introduced to provide an avenue for victims who find it difficult to report incidents directly to their managers. The hotline offers external counselling support.

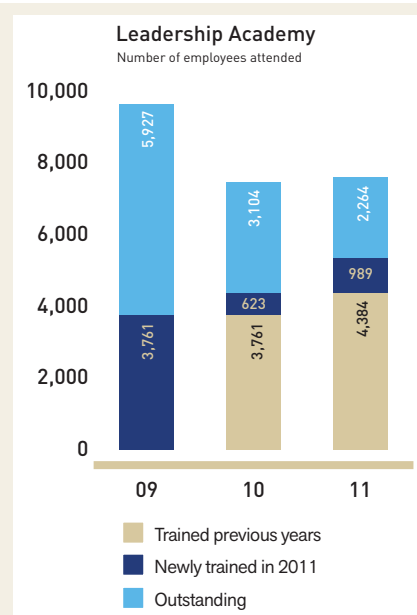
LEADERSHIP ACADEMY – FRONTLINE SUPERVISOR PROGRAMME

The vision of the Leadership Academy is to provide customised leadership development to four tiers of management in the Company. Since its inception in 2008, the Leadership Academy has rolled out and continues to maintain two culture-change programmes, namely the frontline supervisor programme (C1 to D1) and the personal change programme (all employees). In addition, safety commitment workshops were implemented in 2009. A new programme for senior and executive management, focusing on cultural awareness, has been developed and will be implemented in due course.

The objectives of the frontline supervisor programme are as:

- To instil the Amplats values.
- To provide knowledge for applying the values in everyday work tasks.
- To bring about sustained cultural change.

Between 2008 and 2011, a total of 5,373 employees within the C1 to D1 band have been trained on the programme. This amounts to 70% of the target population, excluding staff turnover figures. A total of 1,715 employees have committed themselves to attending the training in 2012. If the current training rate continues, the Leadership Academy will embark on maintenance training (for new employees only) from 2013 onwards. The graph below provides an overview of the progress made to date.



SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE REVIEW

SUSTAINABILITY AT AMPLATS

To ensure that the Company retains its societal licence to operate we must ensure that we conduct our business in accordance with the strict ethical and good governance standards detailed in our business principles; perform our activities in accordance with our safety, health, environment and community policies to ensure a safe and healthy work environment and to minimise adverse impacts on the natural environment for the benefit of our shareholders, our employees and the communities surrounding our operations; actively promote workplace equality and seek to eliminate all forms of unfair discrimination; support the fundamental human rights of employees, contractors and the communities in which we operate; promote efficiency and innovation in our use of resources so that our footprint is reduced; engage with communities and local government to facilitate and participate in socio-economic development to ensure sustainable communities and economies after our mines have stopped operating; provide advice on the responsible use of our products; and publicly report our performance in accordance with applicable Global Reporting Initiative guidelines.

The Company's most material sustainability issues, and the methodology used to define materiality, is discussed on page 20. This section of the integrated report provides details on safety and health performance; compliance with regulatory and minerals legislation; access to energy, water and land resources; and community impacts and expectations. This section must be read in conjunction with the Company's comprehensive 2011 Sustainable Development Report, available at www.angloplatinum.com.

EMPLOYEE SAFETY – OUR JOURNEY TOWARDS ZERO HARM

Overview of performance

At Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) we remain committed to our objective of "zero harm". Our first value continues to be "We put safety first". We believe that by remaining focused on it and "living" it on a daily basis we can achieve our goal of seeing every employee return home unharmed every day.

We observed a steady decline in the number of fatalities over the past few years: from 25 in 2007, to 18 in 2008, 14 in 2009, and eight in 2010. Sadly, this downward trend did not continue in 2011.

Despite our attention and commitment to safety, 12 people lost their lives while working at Amplats in 2011. We are acutely aware of the immense impacts of these tragic fatalities at our operations, and extend our sincere condolences to the families and colleagues of the people who died.

Four of the 12 fatalities were caused by falls of ground, three were the result of moving machinery, two occurred because of explosions, and one was a transport-related incident. One person was fatally injured by a falling object, and another while handling material.

Our system of independent investigations by specialist teams provides detailed reports on the underlying cause(s) of every fatal incident and is used to identify any circumstance likely to result in a disaster. Comprehensive action plans, structured around a hierarchy of controls, are developed to eliminate these underlying causes and



pre-empt harmful situations. New technology is regularly investigated in order to find innovative solutions to any challenges identified. Despite our disappointment with our safety performance in 2011, we remain optimistic that our efforts to stop fatalities will yield the desired results in 2012.

The improvement observed in the lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) in 2010 also did not continue. In 2011, it increased to 1.27 (from 1.17 the previous year). Even though there has been an improvement of 20% in injuries related to fall of ground, our major risk area, an increase in hand and slip-and-fall injuries resulted in the increase in LTIFR in 2011.

Strategy

In the past Amplats' safety, health and environment (SHE) strategy was not clearly defined, with significant changes introduced mostly in reaction to setbacks. As a result of these limitations, it was decided to develop a more proactive and comprehensive SHE strategy. Based on historical data and the lessons learnt from past incidents this was introduced in 2008. It has since remained consistent, although subjected to regular review and updates as new information becomes available and more lessons are learnt.

The strategy is based on four components:

- Management systems
- Engineering and technological solutions
- People and safety behaviour
- Wellness in the workplace

Management systems

Amplats' safety-management system creates a systematic framework for managing hazards and their associated risks, and complies with the requirements of the international OHSAS 18001:2007 standard.

The primary goal of the management systems remains to manage our major risks. Several software tools have been developed over time to make best use of the vast amounts of data and information available. In line with our realisation that line managers are ultimately responsible for the successful implementation of the strategy, these software tools have been used to generate information that assists line managers direct their attention and resources towards the most significant risks. A key endeavour in 2012 will be to align the existing software tools in order to supply information that is both easier to deal with and more consistent.

Our drive to develop risk-management skills in the organisation was maintained in 2011 despite the difficult financial times. We remain committed to building capacity in this area and recognise fully the sustainable benefits to be gained from such skills. In 2011, 3,601 employees were trained.

An unexpected increase in the number of incidents and fatalities in mechanised mining has necessitated a full review of the mechanised mining approach at Amplats. Three key components – equipment, mining methods and staff competency – were examined to ensure that our strategies are aligned with best practice in risk reduction in mechanised mining.



SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Engineering and technological solutions

The second component of our safety strategy is engineering and technological solutions, which is intended to eliminate or reduce the risks associated with mining equipment. Because Amplats needs to ensure that all its systems are aligned with fast-moving enhancements in technology, and despite trying economic circumstances and the burden placed on the organisation's change management by the implementation of these technical solutions, large investments were made in innovation and technology during the year under review.

Where possible, we responded quickly with measures and enhancements to prevent the reoccurrence of fatal and other incidents. An example was the stoppage of drop-raising activities across all our managed operations while we found an acceptable solution to the charging-up process involving inverted drop raises.

Locomotives

Leading-edge technology has been developed to eliminate collisions between locomotives operating underground. This is done by placing, at all potentially high-risk areas, beacons that slow the vehicles down automatically when they begin to come close to each other. Should the drivers not respond to slow-down warnings, the system brings the locomotives to a complete standstill before they can collide.

Silencing of equipment

In line with the 2013 industry milestones, the elimination of noise-induced hearing loss remains a priority for the Company. During 2011, significant progress was made in silencing all equipment emitting noise levels greater than 110 dBA. This resulted in more than 8,000 pieces of equipment being fitted with appropriate silencing apparatus or being redesigned. Efforts in this area will continue into 2012.

People and safety behaviour

Although substantial progress was made last year in formalising safety systems and best practice across the organisation, it was realised that significant improvement was also needed in employees' safety-related behaviour. A Group-wide value and culture survey was completed towards the end of 2011, which identified a number of prominent concerns that needed to be addressed. An encouraging message from the survey was that the majority of Amplats employees believe that the Company is truly putting safety first.

A Company Safety Day was held on 3 November, during which Amplats' top leadership addressed all employees. In order to emphasise the Company's message that any compromise on safety is unacceptable, the day's events included the presentation of stories of successful behaviour change leading to improved safety in companies in various parts of the world; and the discussion of

leading practices that are being developed globally regarding successful changes in safety behaviour. These learning opportunities are currently being formulated into a "Zero harm in action" intervention, based on the slogan of "Real safety starts with me" and aimed at encouraging every single employee to take ownership of the issue of safety at Amplats.

Wellness in the workplace

A key undertaking in 2011 was to make all employees aware of injuries and how to avoid them, including the prevention of harm before any work starts. Should any team or individual feel unable to deal with a potentially dangerous situation, they must move away from it and escalate the situation to the appropriate level. This was best demonstrated through the application of the A-B-S-P risk-response plan, in which teams are trained in different environments and taken through situations when it is mandatory to ask for help from managers and/or technical advisers. Our employees need to know that we do not expect them to work in unsafe conditions; and that they have the right to withdraw their labour if they believe they are being placed at risk.

Safety focus in 2012

The SHE strategy will remain consistent to ensure maintained focus and a holistic approach. It is important, however, that every employee should understand his or her role in effectively implementing the strategy. To this end, its main aspects will be reviewed to ensure that it is both practical and easy to understand at all levels in the organisation. Recommendations from the review on mechanised mining will be acted on to ensure that we conform to best practice. "Zero harm in action" will be a key focus area of safety in 2012, so as to encourage compliance and foster employees' sense of ownership regarding safety issues.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH

Noise-induced hearing loss – NIHL

Noise exposure remains the Company's most significant occupational health risk. In 2011, 53 new cases of NIHL were reported. The Company has an extensive programme to silence equipment that causes NIHL, with 98% of all equipment now emitting less than 110 dB having been silenced already.

HIV and AIDS

Approximately 20% of Amplats' workforce is HIV positive. The Company has an extensive HIV and AIDS programme in place, which includes preventative, curative, and rehabilitative and palliative care. In 2011, 49,212 (93%) of employees received voluntary counselling for HIV. There were 5,781 employees enrolled in the Company's HIV/AIDS wellness programme, of whom 3,545 were receiving antiretroviral therapy.

Infectious tuberculosis – TB

Amplats screens employees for TB and provides comprehensive treatment to those infected. In 2011, 671 employees were newly diagnosed as infected with TB and treated. During the year, 60 employees died from TB. Of these deaths, 56 were related to HIV and AIDS.

The Company has advanced environmental-control measures in place in all areas where there is a high density of people, especially TB wards in the Company's hospitals and clinics. This greatly reduces the risk of contracting TB among healthcare personnel and other workers.

ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Energy

In 2011, Amplats total energy consumption increased by 4%, to 25.17 PJ, of which 19.05 PJ is attributable to electricity usage. In conjunction with Anglo American plc, the Company is engaging with both Eskom and the Ministry of Energy regarding its long-term requirements and the possibility of future energy restrictions. This dialogue with the Government will continue, to enable the Company to safeguard reliable, long-term and competitively priced energy sources.

Water

Amplats used 31.25 million m³ of water for primary use in 2011, 7% up from 28.87 million m³ in 2010 primarily due to the commissioning of Unki. The Company has a comprehensive water strategy in place. This relies on, among other things, 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 use and to reusing and recycling the water it does use.

Land

The Company currently has access to 54,640 hectares of land for its operations. Land stewardship programmes have been instituted to reduce Amplats' impact on land and the Company has provided R663 million for land rehabilitation and restoration.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Amplats spent R186.5 million on community-development projects in 2011.¹ It was announced during the year that Amplats will establish a trust (Lefa La Rona Trust) through which the beneficiary communities will hold a participation interest in the Company. Amplats will issue 6,290,365 Amplats ordinary shares to Lefa La Rona Trust. The subscription shares will be issued subject to a notional vendor finance (NVF) mechanism and the transaction value is R3.5 billion and will equate to a 2.33% ownership interest in Amplats at the date of issue. The transaction is designed to provide integrated benefits to the beneficiaries in the form of cash flow benefits from the outset, and potential equity ownership in Amplats at the end of the 10-year NVF period. The participation interest of the beneficiaries is shown in the table below.

The Company's ultimate ambition is to make a meaningful and sustainable contribution to the ability of those communities to thrive well beyond the life of its mining operations.

Progress on accessing land at Mogalakwena Mine via the Motlhotlo resettlement project continued in 2011. There are 56 families who have chosen not to join the 900 families who have relocated to the new village. Engagement is continuing with these families through a Government-led task-team. Permission was granted by the community in 2011 to slightly extend the mine boundary, thereby giving the Company additional access to land while the issues preventing the remaining 56 families from relocating are resolved.

	Number of subscription shares held indirectly	Percentage participating interest in the Trust%	Percentage of Amplats held through the Trust post the transaction	Gross exposure Rbn
Rustenburg development trust	1,440,493	22.9	0.53	0.8
Dishaba/Tumela development trust	1,616,624	25.7	0.60	0.9
Mogalakwena development trust	1,704,689	27.1	0.63	0.95
Twickenham development trust	629,037	10.0	0.23	0.35
LSA NPC	899,522	14.3	0.34	0.5
Total	6,290,365	100	2.33	3.5

¹ Projects focused on infrastructure provision such as roads and schools; educational upliftment; local enterprise development and community health and welfare.

OPERATIONAL FLOW CHART

UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS

Drilling, blasting and hauling of ore from below the surface.

OPEN PIT

The open pit enables shallow ore bodies to be accessed.

CRUSHING AND MILLING

Ore is reduced in size with the aid of crushing and milling. Water is added to produce a pumpable slurry.

ACID PLANT

The SO_2 gas is converted to SO_3 by passing it over catalytic beds and the subsequent addition of water produces 98% sulfuric acid which is sold to fertiliser manufacturers.

FLOTATION

The separation of the valuable content from the ore takes place in flotation cells where reagents are added to an aerated slurry to produce high-grade PGM-bearing concentrate.

CONVERTING

Oxygen-enriched air is blown through a top-submerged lance converter to oxidise sulfur and iron contained in furnace matte to SO_2 gas and slag respectively. The resulting converter matte is slow-cooled to concentrate PGMs into a metallic fraction.

SLAG CLEANING

Converter slag is reduced in an electric furnace to recover PGMs and base metals for recycle back to the converter.

SMELTING

Use of electric furnaces to smelt concentrate to produce a sulfur-rich matte with gangue impurities removed as slag.

LEACHING

Base metal-rich solids are leached in high-pressure autoclaves and contacted with MCP leach solution to yield separate nickel and copper streams.

PURIFICATION

The separate nickel and copper streams are purified. During this process cobalt sulfate is recovered.

BASE METAL PRODUCTS

COBALT SULFATE
NICKEL
COPPER
SODIUM SULFATE

ELECTRO-WINNING

Nickel and copper metal cathodes are produced by passing electrical current through the separate purified streams.

MAGNETIC CONCENTRATION PLANT (MCP)

Crushed converter matte is milled and the PGM fraction is separated magnetically. This is pressure leached to yield a solid final concentrate that is sent to PMR. Base metal-rich non-magnetic solids and leach solution are processed further in the base metal refinery.

CRYSTALLISATION

Excess sulfur in solution is neutralised with sodium hydroxide and crystallised to form a sodium sulfate product.

PGM REFINING

Final concentrate is dissolved using hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas. PGMs are sequentially separated and purified to yield platinum, palladium, iridium, ruthenium and gold. Osmium is precipitated as a salt.

PRECIOUS METAL PRODUCTS

PLATINUM
PALLADIUM
RHODIUM
IRIDIUM
RUTHENIUM
GOLD

OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

The mining operations of Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) consist of managed mines, joint-venture mines and associate mines across South Africa and in Zimbabwe.

These mines extract ore from the Merensky and UG2 reefs, the Platreef and the Main Sulphide Zone. The ore is further processed by own-managed, joint-venture and associate concentrators; and by our own smelters and refineries.

MANAGED MINES OVERVIEW

Amplats-managed mines consist of 10 mines and two projects stretching from the Western Limb to the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex in South Africa, and also Unki Platinum Mine, located 21 kilometres south-east of the town of Shurugwi on Zimbabwe's Great Dyke. With the exception of Mogalakwena Mine, which is an open-pit venture, all the mines are underground operations.

Several of our operations achieved significant safety milestones during 2011, including:

- four years without fatalities and four million fatality-free shifts at Khomanani Mine;
- a total of 4.1 million fatality-free shifts at Khuseleka 1 Shaft;
- four years of shifts without fall-of-ground fatalities at Thembelani Mine;
- a total of 1,232 fatality-free days at Mogalakwena Mine; and
- one million fatality-free shifts at both the Siphumelele and the Dishaba mines.

Regrettably, 11 employees lost their lives at our mining operations during 2011 (an additional fatality occurred at our process operations). The lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) per 200,000 hours worked deteriorated to 1.50, from 1.41 in 2010. Nevertheless, the Bathopele, Tumela and Union North mines recorded improvements in their respective LTIF rates.

Operational review

Operational achievements in 2011 included, first, the successful commissioning of Unki Platinum Mine in Zimbabwe in January. The mine achieved steady-state-production levels of 120 kt per month during the fourth quarter, ahead of expectations. Union Mine was reorganised into two separate entities – Union North and Union South. The Khuseleka 2 shaft, which had been placed on care and maintenance some time back, was reopened in January 2011. Its production ramp-up is on schedule.

Equivalent refined platinum ounces increased by 3 koz year-on-year, to 1,560 koz in 2011. As the result of improved grade management and an increase in volumes milled, Mogalakwena Mine increased its output to 306,300 platinum ounces, an increase of 18% over the figure for 2010 while the 4E built-up head grade increased 12% to 2.91 g/t compared with 2.60 g/t in 2010. Unki Platinum Mine (Unki) delivered 51,600 new platinum ounces, while production from the remaining underground operations decreased by 7% or 94,800 ounces to 1,202 koz (compared with 1,297 koz in 2010). Operational performances were impacted mostly by regulated non-fatality-related and fatality-related safety stoppages. Altogether, regulated safety stoppages at own mines increased from 35 to 73 between 2010 and 2011, with non-fatality-related stoppages increasing from 29 to 62. These interruptions were exacerbated by labour absenteeism, an unprotected strike at Bathopele Mine and mechanical breakdowns of equipment and machinery; and by various other minor operational challenges across the mines.

The immediately available Ore Reserves were at 21.5 months at 31 December 2011. This was similar to that for 2010 and continuing to show a strong position compared to our target of 18 months.

Costs and capital expenditure

Cash on-mine costs (mining and concentrating) increased by 14%, to R18.4 billion, between 2010 and 2011. This included new costs for Khuseleka 2 (R380 million) and Unki (R654 million). On a comparable cost basis the increase is 7.6%, which is below the inflation index of 14.4% of the Mining & Quarrying PPI Index. The well-above inflationary increases on wages (9%), electricity (25%), explosives (12%), support material (14%) and diesel (26%) adversely affected the ability of operations to contain costs in absolute terms.

In 2011, cash on-mine costs per tonne milled rose by 12%, to R580. Cash-operating expenses (ie costs after allowing for off-mine, concentrating, smelting and refining activities) per refined platinum ounce increased by 11%, to R13,490.

Capital expenditure for own mines and their respective concentrator operations during 2011 was R5.06 billion (up 5% from R4.83 billion in 2010), spent as follows: R2.44 billion on projects (2010: R2.6 billion); R563 million (2010: R599 million) on waste stripping at the Mogalakwena opencast mine; and R2.06 billion on stay-in-business projects (2010: R1.64 billion). The largest project capital expenditure (R1.6 billion) was allocated to the Twickenham, Thembelani and Unki mines.



RUSTENBURG UG2 EXTRACTION

Owing to historical limitations in smelting technology and to its higher unit value, Merensky Reef ore has been preferentially extracted across Amplats' operations. In this process significant long-life infrastructure (eg shaft systems) has been established. This older infrastructure is currently underutilised as a result of the declining Merensky Mineral Resources available for extraction. About 80% of the remaining Mineral Resource in the Western Limb is UG2 Reef ore.

Historical and current attempts to develop a business case for the stand-alone extraction of UG2 through vertical shaft infrastructure at Rustenburg have largely been unsuccessful, with returns being regarded as insufficient to carry the cost of infrastructural investment. The revised UG2 strategy, which leverages historical infrastructure or infrastructure established primarily for Merensky mining, permits the extraction of resources that previously would have remained dormant.

Both historical extraction sequences and the spatial positioning of the UG2 resource relative to existing infrastructure mean that three categories of UG2 extraction are possible:

- Extraction utilising existing Merensky infrastructure, where available and possible, in order to fill underutilised shaft capacity.
- Secondary extraction, which involves creating new infrastructure that is intended primarily for Merensky extraction but can subsequently be used for UG2 extraction.
- The establishment of new shaft infrastructure designed for the co-extraction of Merensky and UG2 resources.

In the Rustenburg mining area, efforts are being directed at accessing UG2 ore by utilising the existing infrastructure, primarily by establishing footwall cross-cuts from existing Merensky excavations. The new infrastructural requirements are limited (eg refurbishment of tips, rail infrastructure and raise bores for ventilation), while the need for new equipment is generally restricted to rolling stock and development machinery. This approach significantly reduces capital requirements (thus improving capital efficiency) and increases the utilisation of fixed-cost elements (resulting in filled existing-shaft capacity), thereby reducing overall unit costs.

Typically, the total cash cost per tonne, inclusive of capital, for UG2 extracted from existing infrastructure will be around 60% of that of a new decline accessed block of Merensky; while the recovered content, per m², is about 73%. The UG2 thus produces less metal per m², but at lower operating and capital costs, resulting in better margins per ounce at (or beyond) the Merensky break-even basket price. The real benefit, however, lies in the time to production: UG2 ounces from existing Merensky infrastructure are accessed in half the time.

Projects

Various capital projects are currently in execution at our mines. Details of these are covered in the individual mine reviews. Future opportunities concerning UG2 Reef extraction in Rustenburg is being considered at various mines.

OUTLOOK

Equivalent refined production from own mines is expected to increase in 2012, mostly as the result of the ramp-up of Khuseleka 2 shaft and the delivery of a full year of steady-state production by Unki Platinum Mine. At the remainder of our underground operations, improvements brought about by effective safety measures are also expected to play their part in increased production.

OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

JOINT-VENTURE AND ASSOCIATE MINES OVERVIEW

The Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) joint-venture and associate mines portfolio consists of seven mines, namely the Bafokeng-Rasimone, Kroondal, Marikana and Pandora mines situated in the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex, and the Bokoni, Modikwa and Mototolo mines found in the Eastern Limb of the complex. The joint-venture portfolio was established over a decade ago in order to promote industry transformation and to optimise Mineral Resource extraction.

The joint-venture and associate mines are primarily underground mines and are not operationally managed by Amplats. Ore mined is processed into concentrate at each mine. Amplats claims its portion and the joint-venture partners' portion of concentrate is acquired by Amplats under purchase of concentrate agreements. The exceptions are the Pandora Joint Venture, where the ore is sold to Western Platinum Limited (a subsidiary of Lonmin PLC) and the Marikana Pooling-and-Sharing Agreement, where a portion of concentrate is sold to Impala Refining Services.

Following an internal review, Amplats has changed its strategy with regard to its joint-venture and associate mines. It has gone from being a passive investor to becoming an active partner providing process, technical and capital management support in order to ensure mining

success. Amplats' Joint-ventures team has been expanded to provide technical support to the joint-venture and associate mines, thereby ensuring a level of excellence consistent with that of the Company's managed mines.

Safety

There was a significant improvement in safety at the joint-venture and associate mines in 2011. Tragically, three employees lost their lives in the last quarter of the year (one each at the Bokoni, Kroondal and Mototolo mines) compared with 10 fatalities in 2010.

The overall lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) per 200,000 hours deteriorated, from 0.85 in 2010 to 0.93 in 2011. There were nevertheless notable reductions in the LTIFR at the Bafokeng-Rasimone, Marikana, Modikwa, Mototolo and Pandora operations.

Following the promulgation of the Enforcement Guideline by the Department of Mineral Resources in April 2011, the period under review was characterised by an increase in the number of section 54 and self-imposed safety-related stoppages. Regular interactions take place between the Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate and the leadership of the joint-venture and associate mines. Dedicated mining engineers have been appointed to provide support and assistance to the mines in their management of safety.



A notable achievement during the reporting period involved Modikwa Platinum Joint Venture, which achieved an unprecedented 8 million fatality-free shifts in June 2011. For this it received the prestigious John T Ryan Safety Award, presented in South Africa for the first time during the MineSAFE 2011 Conference in August.

Operational review

Equivalent refined platinum ounces attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) from joint-venture and associate mines were 8% below the total for 2010, at 729,347 ounces. The production in 2011 was impacted mainly by safety-related stoppages, operational challenges at Bokoni Platinum Mine, the introduction of new hanging-wall support systems at the Kroondal Mine and a contractor strike at Bafokeng-Rasimone Mine. Together the joint-venture and associate mines contributed 30% towards Amplats' total equivalent refined platinum ounces.

Cash on-mine costs (including concentrator) per tonne milled was R735, up by 17d% on 2010. The inflationary environment, especially in the areas of labour and utilities, that was experienced by the platinum industry in general impacted the joint-venture and associate mines as well. Productivity achieved was 7.15 m² per employee (including concentrator employees). Average built-up 4E head grade and concentrator recovery were 3.86 g/t (3.92 g/t in 2010) and 82.1%

(82.7% in 2010) respectively. Tonnes milled decreased from 13.9 million tonnes in 2010 to 13 million tonnes.

Capital

Amplats' attributable capital expenditure for the joint-venture mines during 2011 was R626 million (R623 million in 2010), of which R198 million was spent on projects and R428 million on stay-in-business projects. Project capital primarily includes the Phase 2 expansion at Modikwa Mine, and the K6 Shaft Project at Kroondal Mine.

During the year, Bokoni Platinum Mine's commercial bank debt was acquired by Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited. The refinancing of the current debt has been finalised.

Outlook

Equivalent refined production from the joint-venture and associate mines is expected to remain flat in 2012. Consolidation opportunities with adjoining properties on both the Eastern and Western limbs of the Bushveld Complex – arising from the strategic location of the joint-venture and associate mines – will be further evaluated. The continued implementation of effective safety measures and the embedding of the Amplats planning protocol at the joint-venture and associate mines will drive improvements in business planning and execution.



OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

PROJECTS OVERVIEW

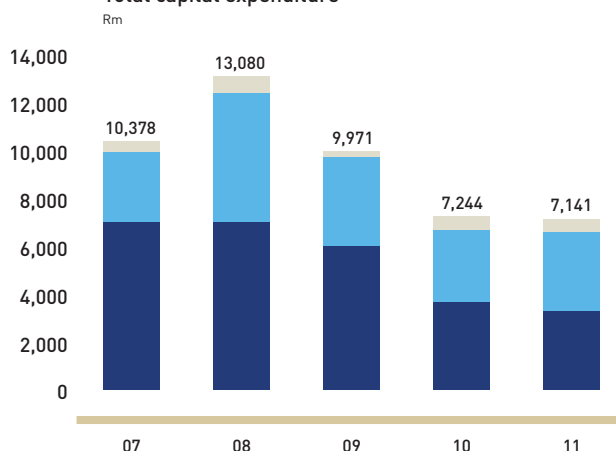
Our projects division achieved a record second consecutive year without a fatality and ended the year at 871 fatality free days (previous record was 654 days). Projects also delivered a 9% improvement in the number of lost-time injuries to 31. The main safety focus areas in projects remain fall of ground management, machinery, equipment and materials handling. We remain focused on total accidents, injuries and other leading indicators inline with our "zero harm in action" campaign. Indeed, we believe that zero harm is achievable.

Total capital expenditure exclusive of capitalised interest amounted to R7.1 billion, which was essentially in line with 2010. This was made up of R3.3 billion spent on capital projects, R3.3 billion on stay-in-business (SIB) projects as well as R563 million on capital waste stripping at Mogalakwena. As part of the SIB spend, R304 million was spent on safety-related improvements which was 61% above the previous year's spend. This was mainly on upgrading locomotives, control rooms and the general safety conditions of our operations. In the next three years, a further R1.3 billion will be spent in this area to enable us to deliver safe projects.

A detailed analysis of capital expenditure per mine, project or plant is shown on page 146.

Unki Platinum Mine was successfully commissioned and handed over to operations in January 2011 and reached steady-state

Total capital expenditure



production one year earlier than expected resulting in this asset being transferred from capital work-in-progress to fixed assets and increasing the Group's overall depreciation charge. Other projects successfully completed and handed over to operations include the Base Metal Refinery 33 k tonne Ni expansion and the Dishaba East Upper UG2 project.

Prioritisation and strategic alignment

Our goal is to deliver safe, value adding projects aligned to our business strategy. We acknowledge that our Project pipeline is a key enabler for business efficiency, growth and sustainability. To this end, our projects prioritisation methodology is now entrenched.



This methodology allows for a disciplined capital allocation model which is aligned to Company strategy through a robust business planning process.

Our Project ranking and prioritisation model has surfaced 5 cost advantaged, long life portfolios for steady project development through the economic cycles and supported by a stable balance sheet. These portfolios or strategic clusters are:

1. Rustenburg UG2 optimisation
2. Mogalakwena optimisation
3. Unki expansion
4. Eastern Limb strategic Projects
5. Deep Shaft Projects

In this regard, the Group spent approximately R1.2 billion on Mogalakwena Mine inline with its strategy to sustain and increase production.

Restructuring

In order to achieve best-practice and world class performance within Projects, a new structure, aligned to the Anglo American Projects Way, was designed and implemented. This is enhancing standardisation of

processes across the Group and provides clarity with regards to roles, responsibilities for delivery and accountability for projects within the various segments of our business. The matrix nature of this structure is also enhancing the sharing and collaboration between disciplines which is critical in the project management environment.

Procurement and contracting models have been reviewed and global framework agreements setup for strategic partnerships.

Outlook

Going forward, we are confident that our capital plan is well aligned to our production plan, which is in line with our view of the market. Capital Expenditure excluding capitalised interest in 2012 may be up to R8 billion, R3 to R3.5 billion of which will be allocated to stay-in-business capital, R0.4 billion to waste stripping at Mogalakwena and the remaining R4 to R4.5 billion to projects capital.

The current market conditions do not support new projects. However, our best-in-class long-life, low-cost and expandable projects, like Mogalakwena, Unki and Twickenham remain competitive for development through the economic cycles.

PROJECT PIPELINE

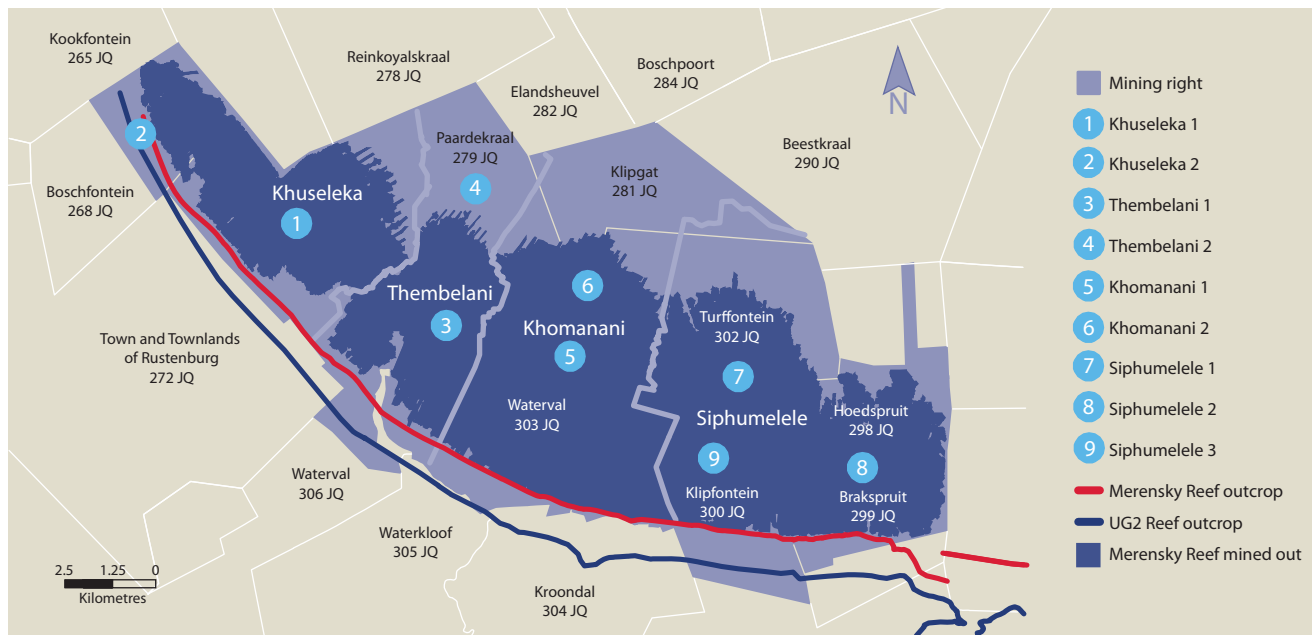
CONCEPT	PRE-FEASIBILITY	FEASIBILITY	IMPLEMENTATION	STEADY-STATE
UG2 OPTIMISATION				
• Khomanani 2 Merensky Decline Ext 37L+ • Khomanani 2 UG2 26L+ • BRPM Styldrift Merensky and UG2 Phase 2¹	• WLTR Remaining of Waterval • BRPM UG2 Project¹ • Styldrift UG2 Phase 1¹	• Siphumelele 1 Mer DeclineExt 34L+ • Siphumelele 1 UG2 • Thembelani 1 UG2 20 – 29 Level • Pandora 60 Shallows¹¹	• BRPM - Phase 2 Development¹ • Bathopele Phase 4 • Khuseleka 2 Open Cast Mining • Styldrift Merensky Phase¹ • Bathopele Phase 5 • Khuseleka Ore Replacement • Khomanani 1 UG2 23 Level	2012 2012 2015 2017 2018 2015 2028
MOGALAKWENA OPTIMISATION				
• Mogalakwena Expansion Phase 2 • Mogalakwena NC De-Bottlenecking				
UNKI EXPANSION				
• Unki MRC - West • Unki MRC MSZ South 1 Opencast • Unki Paarl	• Unki MRC MSZ East Upper		• Unki	2012
EASTERN LIMB PROJECTS				
• Twickenham Merensky project • Der Brochen Helena UG2 Phase 1 • Der Brochen South Phase 1 • Der Brochen UG2 Down Dip Mototolo • Bokoni Merensky Zeekoegat¹¹ • Modikwa 1 Shaft Phase 3¹¹	• Bokoni Middelpunt UG2 Phase3¹	• Twickenham 250ktpm UG2 Phase 2 • Modikwa Joint Venture Phase 2¹	• Twickenham Platinum Mine Project • Bokoni Brakfontein Merensky Shaft¹	2019 2021
DEEP SHAFT PROJECTS				
• Tumela 10 West Phase 2 • Tumela 31 West • Tumela Middellaagte Incline 6 – 9 Level • Tumela No 3 Shaft • Tumela No 4 ShaftConglomerate • Dishaba 59 Sub Incline • RPM deeps optimisation	• Thembelani 2 Merensky and UG2	• Tumela 10 West • Union 5 South Decline Upper	• Union 4 South Decline Phase 4 • BRPM - Phase 3 Development¹	2017 2020
PROCESSING PROJECTS				
Capacity balancing studies		• Slag Cleaning Furnace 2	• Waterval Chrome Plant	2013

¹ Joint ventures

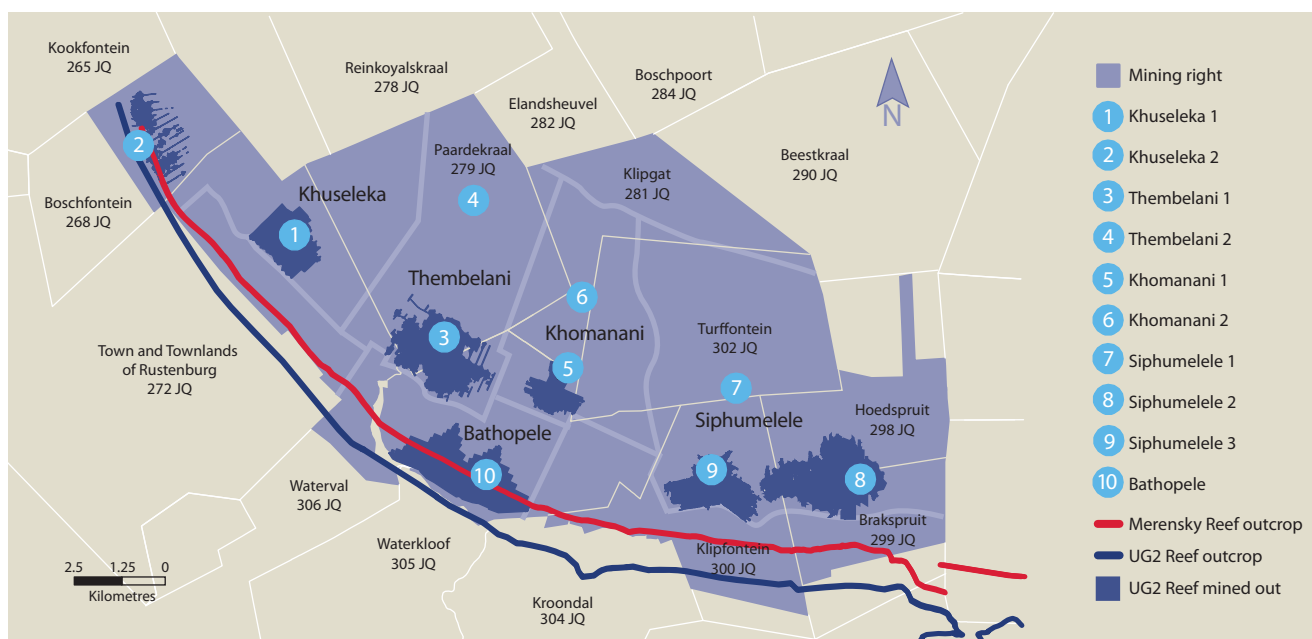


RUSTENBURG MINES

Merensky Reef map – showing workings for Khuseleka, Thembelani, Khomanani and Siphumelele mines.



UG2 Reef map – showing workings for Bathopele, Khuseleka, Thembelani, Khomanani and Siphumelele mines.



MANAGED MINES

BATHOPELE MINE (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 2 (0) LTIFR: 0.84 (1.09)
PGM production (000 oz): 243.2 (292.8)
Operating contribution (Rm): 548 (701)
Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R558 (R436)
Resources inclusive of Reserves
 Merensky: 1.8 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 0.3 4E Moz
 UG2: 45.8 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 5.4 4E Moz



CJ Labuschagne, general manager

MINE OVERVIEW

Bathopele Mine is situated in the province of North West in South Africa, near the town of Rustenburg and within the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex. The mine operates under a mining right covering a total area of 17 square kilometres.

The current infrastructure consists primarily of two decline shafts, namely East and Central shafts. Development of the West shaft, which is accessed underground from Central shaft, commenced during January 2011. It is a trackless mechanised operation that mines the UG2 horizon exclusively at a current depth varying between 40 m and 300 m below surface using low-profile (LP) and extra-low-profile (XLP) equipment suites. The mining layouts applied are board-and-pillar in the LP section and breast mining in the XLP section. The XLP mining section contributed 11% of the m² produced.

Bathopele Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to 2026. The current LoM plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 0.5 4E million ounces and an Ore Reserve of 4.1 4E million ounces.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Improvement in lost-time injury-frequency rate.
- Improvement in available Ore Reserves through accelerated development in barrel sections.



OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Regrettably, two employees lost their lives at Bathopele Mine during 2011. On 14 February 2011, Mr Thembaletu Sonny Ntampula, a roofbolt operator, was fatally injured in a fall-of-ground incident; while on 1 June 2011 Mr Mbanja Ntlanla, a drillrig operator, passed away after an incident involving moving machinery. The lost-time injury-frequency rate nevertheless improved by 23% in 2011 to 0.84 (it was 1.09 in 2010).

Equivalent refined platinum ounces decreased to 112,500 ounces, down by 19% on 2010. This was caused by safety-related stoppages and unprotected industrial action, partly offset by a higher 4E built-up head grade which increased by 2% to 3.08 g/t. The immediately available Ore Reserves were 13.7 months at 31 December 2011, an increase of 0.24 months over the figure for 2010. Productivity decreased by 20% year-on-year as a result of the lower volumes produced, while the number of employees remained essentially the same.

Cash on-mine costs were managed well and kept flat at R1.36 billion despite mining inflation of around 10%. The cash on-mine cost per tonne milled, however, rose by 28% owing to the lower volumes milled. The cash operating expenses (the costs after allowing for off-mine smelting and refining activities) per equivalent refined ounce increased by 23% year-on-year, to R13,168.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

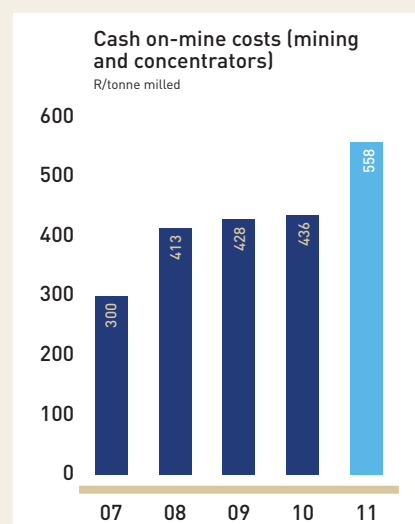
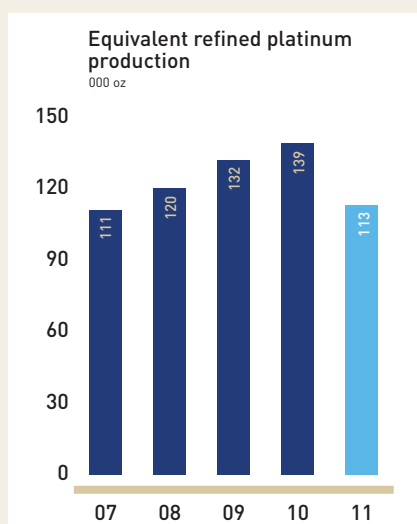
Total capital expenditure increased by 18% to R346 million in 2011. Stay-in-business capital expenditure amounted to R193 million (R151 million in 2010), while project capital expenditure, mainly on Bathopele Phase 4, ended the year at R153 million (R142 million in 2010).

The Bathopele Phase 4 decline extension project is 76% complete. Although it encountered worse-than-anticipated ground conditions that resulted in slower decline development rates, it achieved a lost-time injury-free year. Development is planned for completion in the second quarter of 2015, with no negative impact on production. No cost overruns are anticipated.

The Phase 5 concept study was advanced through all stage gates, and the feasibility study was approved for execution in December 2011.

OUTLOOK

Bathopele Mine is expected to improve its safety performance in 2012 while also returning to previous production levels.



MANAGED MINES

KHOMANANI MINE (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 2 (0) LTIFR: 1.49 (1.35)

PGM production (000 oz): 179.7 (174.6)

Operating contribution (Rm): 234 (129)

Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R1,055 (R963)

Resources inclusive of Reserves

Merensky: 20.3 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 4.4 4E Moz

UG2: 64.4 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 10.7 4E Moz



Rudi Rudolf, general manager

The current mine infrastructure consists of two operating shaft complexes, namely Khomanani 1 shaft, from which the UG2 Reef is mined, and Khomanani 2 shaft, from which the deeper Merensky is exploited. Khomanani 2 shaft serves solely as a men-and-materials shaft, with all Merensky ore conveyed via an interconnecting rail system to Khomanani 1 shaft, whence all the Merensky and UG2 ore is hoisted. The Merensky ore is mined using a conventional scattered-breast mining method, while the UG2 ore is mined through an on-reef mechanised hybrid system making use of conventional hand-held drilling machines and load haul dump (LHD) units. The operating depth for the current workings ranges between 635 m and 1,245 m below surface.

Khomanani Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) currently extends to 2028, although several projects are in study phase which could potentially extend the LoM to after 2030. The current LoM plan comprises a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 10.2 4E million ounces (both Merensky and UG2 reefs) and an Ore Reserve of 3.7 4E million ounces.

MINE OVERVIEW

Khomanani Mine is situated within the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex, near the city of Rustenburg in the province of North West in South Africa. The mine operates under a mining right covering a total area of 47 square kilometres.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Four years fatality-free and 4 million fatality-free shifts achieved during the first half of 2011.
- Increased Ore Reserve generation owing to accelerated development.



OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Khomanani Mine recorded four years free of a fatality and 4 million fatality-free shifts during the first half of 2011. Regrettably, two employees lost their lives in June and September 2011, in a machinery-related incident and a fall-of-ground incident respectively. They were Mr Godfrey Vertain, a dozer operator, and Mr Eduardo Chauque, a crew supervisor. The lost-time injury-frequency rate deteriorated to 1.49 in 2011, rising by 10% in comparison with that in 2010.

Following several pothole intersections during 2010, in 2011 the mine continued its accelerated development programme on 19 and 21 levels of the UG2 horizon. The result of this development was an increase in immediately available Ore Reserves of 13% to 19.0 months. Tonnes milled at 1.3 million tonnes exceeded those for 2010 by 1%, while there was a decrease of 2% in the 4E built-up head grade, to 4.31 g/tonne. Equivalent refined platinum ounces decreased to 97,200 ounces, down by 2% on the 2010 output, primarily as a result of the lower grade and stoppages for safety. Productivity for the year was 5.8 m² per employee, down by 3% against the 2010 figure.

At R1.4 billion, cash on-mine costs were 11% up on those for 2010, on the back of a mining inflation rate of around 10%. The higher costs resulted in the cash on-mine cost per tonne milled increasing by 10% year-on-year, while cash operating expenses (costs after allowing for off-mine smelting and refining activities) per equivalent refined ounce increased by 13%, to R15,698.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Total capital expenditure increased to R205 million in 2011 (R121 million in 2010). Stay-in-business capital expenditure was R185 million (R95 million in 2010), while project capital expenditure amounted to R20 million.

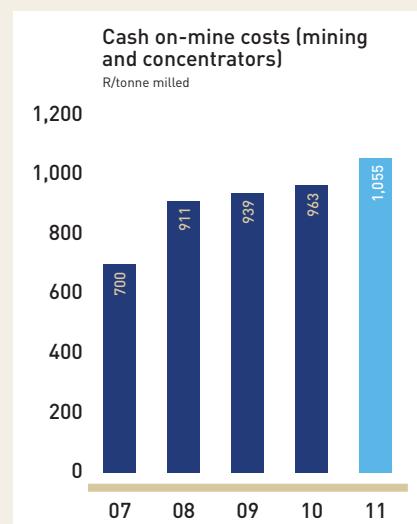
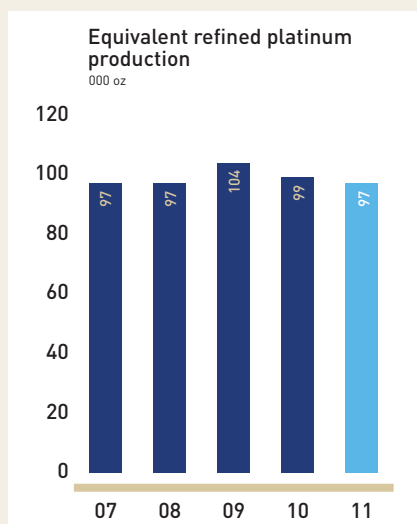
The Khomanani Merensky 37 to 41 level project will access the Merensky Reef horizon below the current infrastructure and is currently in concept-study phase. This ore replacement project will allow for the extended sustainability of steady-state Merensky production, effectively extending the LoM by eight years, to 2036.

The Khomanani UG2 26+ level project will access the UG2 Reef from the existing Merensky infrastructure. It is currently in concept-study phase.

Both projects are scheduled to commence pre-feasibility from the first quarter of 2012.

OUTLOOK

The focus in 2012 will be on the safe delivery of production. The mine is expected to increase production during 2012, in line with the planned production ramp-up of the UG2 operation.



MANAGED MINES

THEMBELANI MINE (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 2 (0) LTIFR: 2.04 (1.53)
PGM production (000 oz): 205.9 (190.1)
Operating contribution (Rm): 396 (292)
Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R933 (R797)
Resources inclusive of Reserves
 Merensky: 22.3 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 4.8 4E Moz
 UG2: 70.3 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 11.9 4E Moz



Phillip Tobias, general manager

MINE OVERVIEW

Thembelani Mine is situated in the province of North West in South Africa, near the town of Rustenburg. It forms part of the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex and operates under a mining right covering a total area of 31 square kilometres.

The mine's current infrastructure consists primarily of one vertical shaft system (Thembelani No 1 shaft), which transports rock, men and material. Mining occurs on both the Merensky Reef and the UG2 Reef horizons. The predominant mining layout is conventional scattered breast mining with strike pillars. The operating depth for the current workings is between 400 m and 900 m below surface. Thembelani Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to beyond 2039 for currently approved projects. The current LoM plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 10.7 4E million ounces and an Ore Reserve of 5.7 4E million ounces.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Four years without a fall-of-ground fatality.
- Increased production of equivalent refined platinum ounces.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Regrettably, two employees lost their lives at Thembelani Mine in 2011. Mr JD Drotzky, a surveyor technician, was inundated by loose ore on Sunday, 23 January and Mr Ntobeko Jengese, a haulage-construction aide, sustained fatal injuries in an explosion on Friday, 1 April. The mine did, however, achieve in excess of four million shifts without a fall-of-ground fatality. The lost-time injury-frequency rate deteriorated to 2.04, a 33% regression on the rate achieved in 2010.



Equivalent refined platinum ounces rose by 6% to 101,200 ounces, up from 95,600 ounces in 2010. This can be ascribed to an increase of 2% in tonnes milled, to 1.5 million tonnes, and to a 3% increase in the 4E built-up head grade, to 4.36 g/t. At 12.7 months, the immediately available Ore Reserves decreased by 17% in 2011, as the result of increasing m² mined while developing at the same rate as in the previous year. At 6.3 m² per employee, productivity remained the same as that achieved in 2010.

Cash on-mine costs increased by 20%, to R1.38 billion. The increase in costs was the result of the marginal increase in volumes exacerbated by inflationary pressures related to wages and electricity. The cash on-mine cost per tonne milled rose by 17% to R933 per tonne. Cash operating expenses (the costs after allowing for off-mine smelting and refining activities) per equivalent refined ounce increased by 13% to R14,776.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Total capital expenditure decreased to R533 million in 2011 (R628 million in 2010). Stay-in-business capital expenditure amounted to R86 million (R72 million in 2010), while project capital expenditure was R447 million (R556 million in 2010).

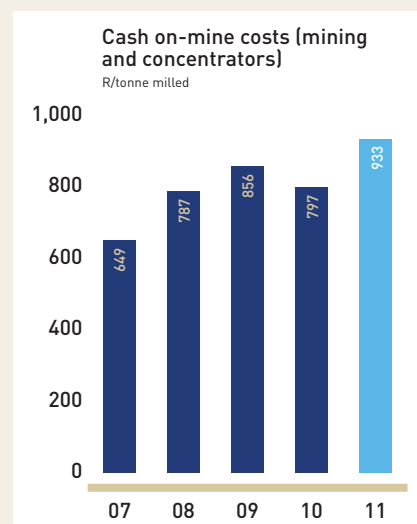
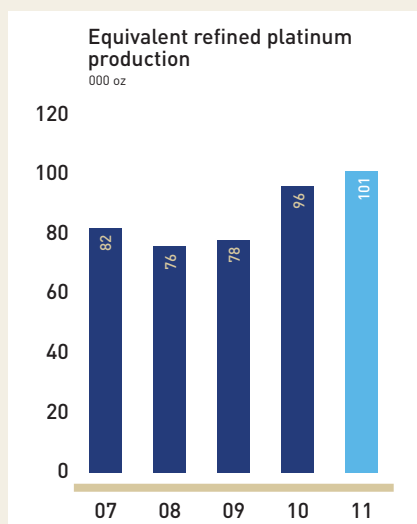
The Thembelani Merensky replacement project consists of the No 2 main shaft for miners and materials, a ventilation shaft and a series of declines from 28 level to 38 level, including the infrastructure

needed to access the Merensky Reef only. Production from the early levels (27/29) started in 2008 and about 47,000 ounces have been produced. The capital development and equipping of 29 level are almost complete. The ventilation shaft has been sunk to its bottom 31 station and is complete. Initial Ore Reserve development from the ventilation shaft commenced in 2011 for early access to the 30 and 31 levels. This was enabled by the commissioning of temporary hoisting facilities in the ventilation shaft. Bulk infrastructure – such as the refrigeration plant, consumer substation, 1-kV substation and 3-kV yard – was also commissioned in 2011. The main shaft is now sunk to 33 level (1,117 m below surface) and station cutting is under way, with 28 and 32 levels having been completed.

Given the current global uncertainty, development of the shaft is to be stopped at 33 level. Further option studies will be conducted, during 2012, to define the optimal configuration for extraction below the current shaft bottom.

OUTLOOK

Thembelani is expected to increase its production further during 2012, while focusing on improving its safety performance.



MANAGED MINES

KHUSELEKA MINE (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (0) LTIFR: 1.65 (1.43)
PGM production (000 oz): 245.5 (239.1)
Operating contribution (Rm): 341 (299)
Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R916 (R812)
Resources inclusive of Reserves
 Merensky: 10.8 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 2.2 4E Moz
 UG2: 67.5 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 11.7 4E Moz



Zweli Ndese, general manager

(a vertical and subdecline shaft system) and Khuseleka 2 (a decline shaft system). The operating depth for the current workings is between 300 m and 1,000 m below surface.

Mining at Khuseleka occurs on both the Merensky Reef and the UG2 Reef horizons, using conventional breast stopping with strike pillars. Khuseleka Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to 2038. The current LoM plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 4.1 4E million ounces and an Ore Reserve of 7.5 4E million ounces.

Tom van der Berg was the general manager at the mine during 2011 before being transferred to Tumela Mine. We would like to thank him for his contribution to the mine during his tenure as general manager.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Achieved 3.7 million fatality-free shifts in 2011.
- The successful re-equipping and start-up of Khuseleka 2.
- Increased available Ore Reserves.

MINE OVERVIEW

Khuseleka Mine is situated in the province of North West in South Africa, near the town of Rustenburg and within the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex. The mine operates under a mining right covering a total area of 26 square kilometres. Current mine infrastructure consists of two operating shaft complexes, Khuseleka 1

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Khuseleka Mine had no fatalities in 2011. The lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) deteriorated to 1.65, up by 15% from the LTIFR in 2010.



Equivalent refined platinum ounces for the mine were 126,500 for the year, 2% below that in 2010. This performance includes 23,400 new ounces from the reopened Khuseleka 2 shaft, where production ramp-up is progressing according to schedule. The lower ounce production was the result of operational challenges, safety stoppages and an underground fire at the Khuseleka 1 shaft. Immediately available Ore Reserves increased by 53% to 34.2 months, following the successful reopening of the Khuseleka 2 shaft. Tonnes milled increased by 4% to 2.4 million tonnes, while the 4E built-up head grade decreased by 4% to 3.80 g/tonne. Productivity, at 6.1 m², per employee was similar to that in 2010.

Cash on-mine costs increased by 18% to R1.9 billion owing to ramp-up costs for Khuseleka 2, and to mining inflation mainly on employment and electricity costs. As a result, cash on-mine costs per tonne milled rose by 13% to R916 per tonne, while cash operating expenses (the costs after allowing for off-mine smelting and refining activities) per equivalent refined ounce rose to R15,958, an increase of 18% on the 2010 figure.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Total capital expenditure increased to R337 million in 2011 (R307 million in 2010). Stay-in-business capital expenditure was R127 million (R75 million in 2010), while project capital expenditure amounted to R210 million (R232 million in 2010).

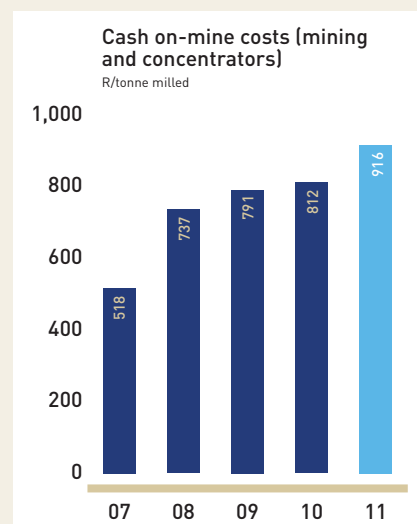
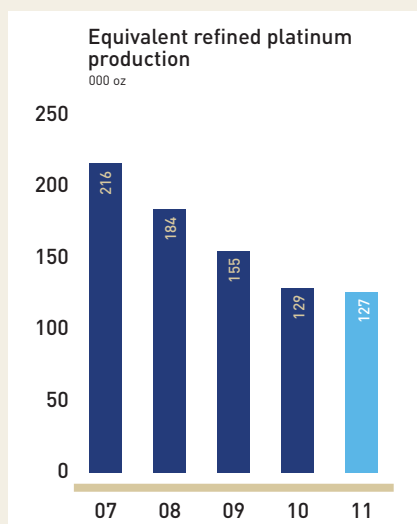
The Khuseleka ore replacement project was approved in March 2007. The scope of the project consists of Ore Reserve development to access the Merensky Reef (between 25 level and 28 level) and the UG2 Reef (between 18 level and 28 level); associated project infrastructure to facilitate the mining of these Merensky and UG2 Resources; and three raise bored ventilation shafts and a surface refrigeration plant.

Merensky Reef development is 98% complete. However, the UG2 Reef development is only 62% complete, against a planned rate of 76%. The latter has failed to meet expectations owing to worse-than-anticipated geological conditions: rock engineering concerns have resulted in the reduction of development dimensions; and in the doubling of development to allow for ventilation requirements.

Production from the project commenced in July 2007. It is estimated that final handover will be achieved during 2015 and that steady-state production will be reached in 2022.

OUTLOOK

The mine expects to increase production as Khuseleka 2 continues its ramp-up, while Khuseleka 1 returns to normal production levels.



MANAGED MINES

SIPHUMELELE MINE (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (2) LTIFR: 2.61 (2.02)

PGM production (000 oz): 163.9 (156.8)

Operating contribution (Rm): 381 (178)

Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R827 (R1,053)

Resources inclusive of Reserves

Merensky: 26.3 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 6.1 4E Moz

UG2: 107.8 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 18.4 4E Moz



Chris Moller, general manager

The mine consists of three shafts – Siphumelele 1, 2 and 3. In 2011, only Siphumelele 1 was operational as the other higher-costs shafts had been placed under care and maintenance in 2010. As a result, Siphumelele 2 and 3 no longer form part of the mine's operational results.

The developed infrastructure at Siphumelele Mine consists of three vertical and three decline shaft systems for rock, workers and material. Siphumelele 1 consists of one vertical shaft and one decline system. Mining at Siphumelele 1 takes place on the Merensky horizon, with limited quantities of low-grade, surface-rock dump material being processed. The predominant mining layout at the operating shaft is conventional breast stoping with strike pillars. The operating depth for the current workings is between 600 m and 1,350 m below surface.

Siphumelele Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) plan extends to 2050, as a result of the addition of UG2 Reef into the business plan for Siphumelele 1. The current LoM plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 15.8 4E million ounces and an Ore Reserve of 6.5 4E million ounces.

MINE OVERVIEW

Siphumelele Mine is situated in the province of North West in South Africa, near the town of Rustenburg and within the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex. The mine operates under a mining right covering a total area of 43 square kilometres.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- One million fatality-free shifts.
- Increased production and productivity.



OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Siphumelele Mine achieved one million fatality-free shifts during the fourth quarter of 2011. However, the lost-time injury-frequency rate increased by 29% compared with that for 2010, to 2.61.

At 216,000, m² production was the same as in 2010. Tonnes milled increased by 38% to 1.4 million tonnes through the treatment of low-grade surface-ore sources. The underground 4E built-up head grade, remained unchanged at 5.58 g/tonne, but the increase in surface material volume treated caused the overall grade to decrease to 3.85 g/tonne down 24% on 2010. The increased production from low-grade ore sources resulted in a rise to 96,000 equivalent refined platinum ounces, up 2% on 2010. The immediately available Ore Reserves ended the year on 18.4 months, a drop of 14% compared with 2010. Productivity improved by 4%, to 4.8 m² per operating employee.

Cash on-mine costs rose by 10% to R1.2 billion, owing to increased costs associated both with the transport and concentrating of the low-surface materials and with normal inflationary cost increases. The cash on-mine cost per tonne milled decreased to R827 per tonne milled, down 21% as the result of the low-cost additional volumes. Cash operating expenses (costs after allowing for off-mine smelting and refining activities) per equivalent refined ounce increased by 7% to R13,492 between 2010 and 2011.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

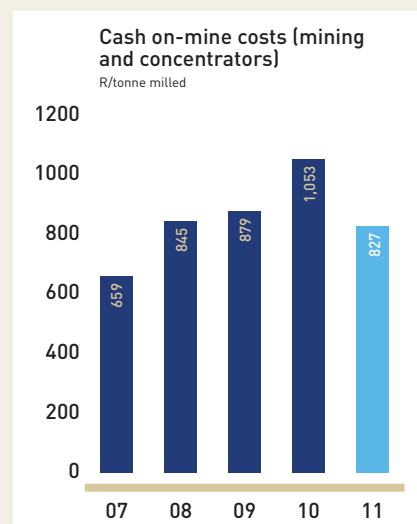
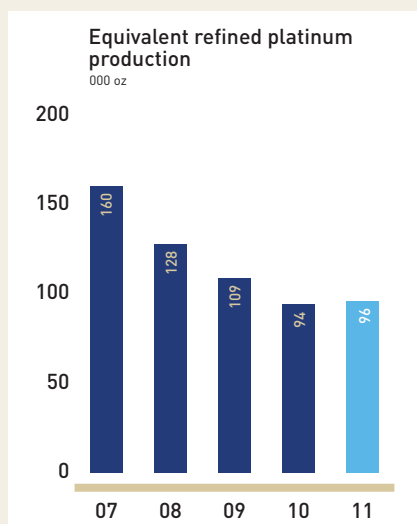
Total capital expenditure increased to R187 million in 2011 (R109 million in 2010). Stay-in-business capital expenditure amounted to R144 million (R82 million in 2010), while project capital expenditure was R43 million (R27 million in 2010).

A feasibility study is in progress for the Merensky deepening project at the Siphumelele 1 shaft. The project involves the extension of the current decline clusters between 35 level and 37 level. This will extend the life-of-mine by five years, adding 0.91 million ounces to the plan. The project is scheduled for implementation in the second quarter of 2013.

As part of the Rustenburg UG2 strategy, mining opportunities are being considered for UG2 extraction at Siphumelele. Phase 1 is aimed at exposing the shallow UG2 ore body from 18 level to 24 level. The project involves developing haulages and crosscuts from the current Merensky infrastructure in order to access this ore body.

OUTLOOK

Siphumelele is expected to maintain its production of equivalent refined platinum ounces in 2012.



MANAGED MINES

TUMELA MINE (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 1 (2) LTIFR: 1.60 (1.77)
PGM production (000 oz): 543.0 (566.0)
Operating contribution (Rm): 1,481 (1,831)
Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R708 (R582)
Resources inclusive of Reserves
 Merensky: 135.2 Mt ⇒ 35.4 4E Moz
 UG2: 312.9 Mt ⇒ 56.2 4E Moz



Tom van den Berg, general manager

MINE OVERVIEW

Tumela Mine is situated in the province of Limpopo in South Africa, between the towns of Northam and Thabazimbi, and forms part of the North-western Limb of the Bushveld Complex. The mine operates under a mining right covering a total area of 111 square kilometres.

The current working mine infrastructure consists of three vertical and four decline shaft systems to transport rock, workers and material. The mining occurs on both the Merensky Reef and the UG2 Reef horizons, and the mine is subdivided into two production areas, namely Tumela Lower Mine and Tumela Upper Mine. The predominant mining layout is conventional scattered breast mining with strike pillars. The operating depth for the current workings is between 160 m and 850 m below surface.

Tumela Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to well beyond 2091 and consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 63.2 4E million ounces and an Ore Reserve of 24.2 4E million ounces.

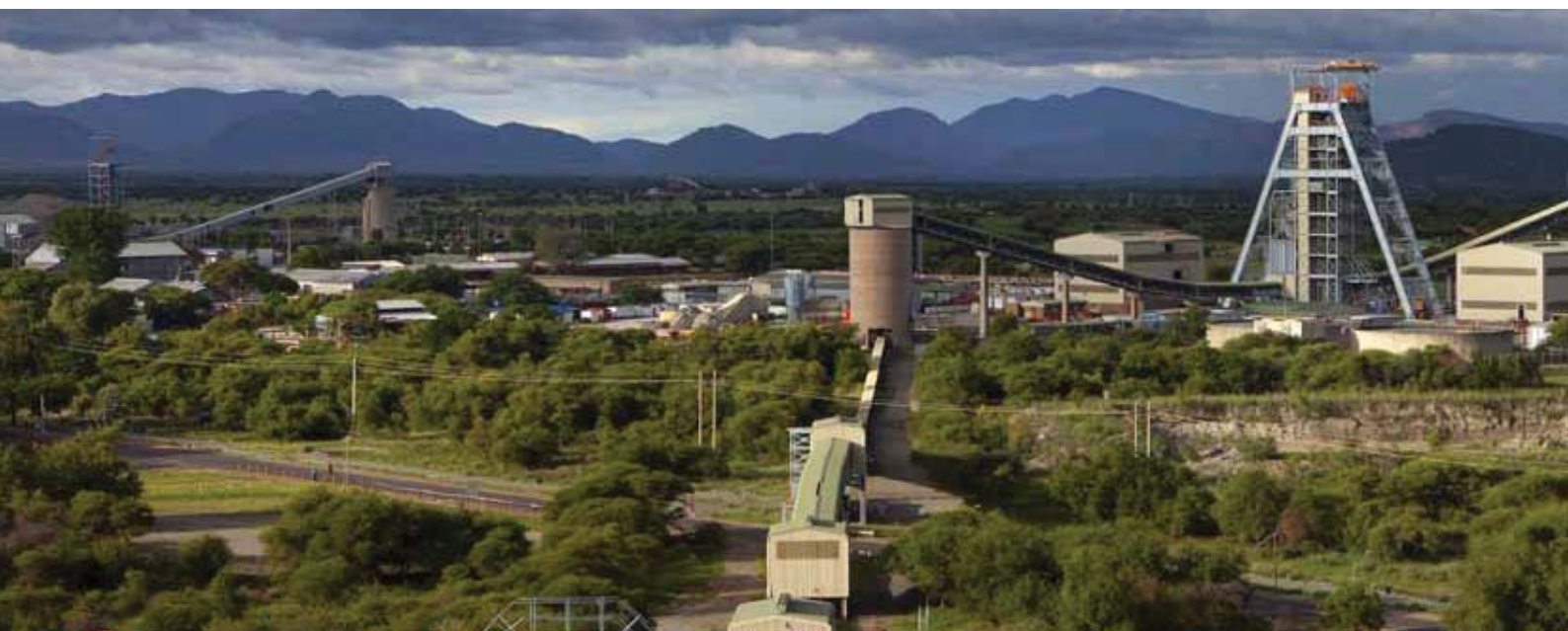
Peter van Dorssen was the general manager at the mine during 2011 before being transferred to the Corporate Office. We would like to thank him for his contribution to the mine during his tenure as general manager.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Improved safety performance in 2011.
- Strong immediately available Ore Reserve position.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Tumela Mine achieved two million fatality-free shifts in August 2011. Regrettably, following this milestone achievement, Mr Ramontsho Bernard Mfetane, a winch operator, was fatally injured in a winch and rigging incident on 18 October. The lost-time injury-frequency rate



nevertheless improved by 10% to 1.60 (compared with the 1.77 achieved in 2010).

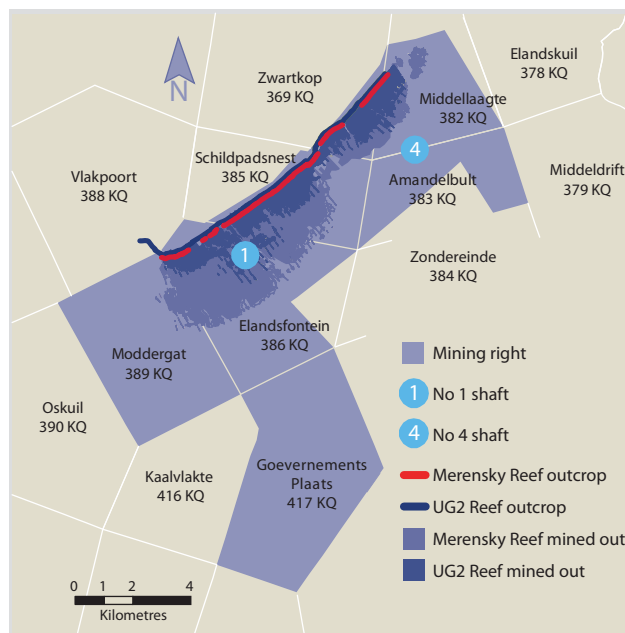
The output of equivalent refined platinum ounces decreased by 11% to 264,000 ounces, principally as the result of safety stoppages, lower overall grades due to the higher percentage of UG2 ore being mined and lower treatment of surface material. The tonnes milled decreased by 7% to 4.2 million tonnes. The 4E built-up head grade was reduced by 3.0% to 3.91 g/tonne, as the result of an increase in development on the UG2 Reef horizon to establish sufficient Ore Reserves. The immediately available Ore Reserves ended the year on a strong 28.3 months, up 19% on the figure for 2010. Productivity declined to 5.2 m² per operating employee, from 5.7 m² in 2010.

Cash on-mine costs increased by 14% to R2.9 billion in 2011, in the wake of inflationary cost increases. The above-inflation increase was driven mainly by an increase in the labour complement, which ensured that all mining-related activities were adequately resourced.

The cash on-mine cost per tonne milled increased to R708, up 22% on 2010, while the cash operating expenses (costs after allowing for off-mine smelting and refining activities) per equivalent refined ounce increased by 25%, to R12,308.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Total capital expenditure increased to R293 million in 2011 (R225 million in 2010). Stay-in-business capital expenditure was



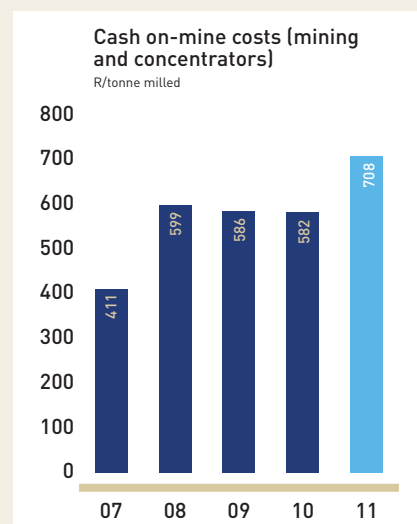
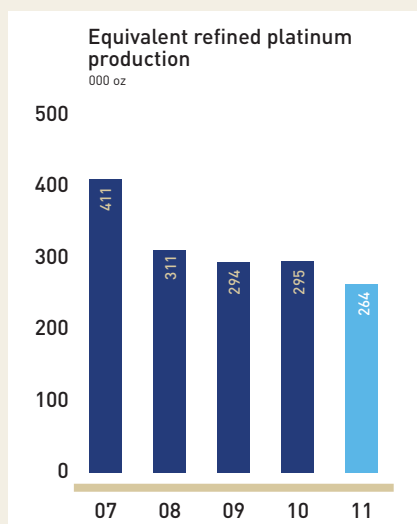
R256 million (R240 million in 2010), while project capital amounted to R37 million.

The Tumela 10 West project advanced from pre-feasibility stage to feasibility in 2011. This project entails the deepening of the existing 10 West decline system and the 16 West belt decline.

The Tumela 4 shaft project was deferred in October 2008 following the global financial crisis. Evaluation of extraction options for Mineral Resources associated with the 4 Shaft area are ongoing.

OUTLOOK

The mine is expected to increase its equivalent refined platinum ounce production in 2012, to levels similar to those achieved in 2009 and 2010.



MANAGED MINES

DISHABA MINE (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 1 (2) LTIFR: 1.94 (2.03)

PGM production (000 oz): 291.1 (278.0)

Operating contribution (Rm): 701 (609)

Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R966 (R851)

Resources inclusive of Reserves (million tonnes)

Merensky: 46.1 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 11.2 4E Moz

UG2: 138.7 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 24.9 4E Moz



JJ Joubert, general manager

MINE OVERVIEW

Dishaba Mine is situated in the province of Limpopo in South Africa, between the towns of Northam and Thabazimbi, and forms part of the North-western Limb of the Bushveld Complex. The mine operates under a mining right covering a total area of 31 square kilometres.

The mine's infrastructure consists of one vertical shaft, one raise bore and four decline shafts. Dishaba mines on both the Merensky and the UG2 reef horizons, and the mining layout is scattered breast mining with strike pillars. The operating depth for the current workings is between 30 m and 1,250 m below surface.

Dishaba Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to approximately 2058, and consists of a Mineral Resource of 16.5 4E million ounces (exclusive of Ore Reserves) and an Ore Reserve of 15.8 4E million ounces.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- There were 1 million fatality-free shifts in 2011.
- Productivity improved.
- A major new underground support regime was successfully implemented in development work areas.
- Improved surface infrastructure was established to provide better engagement with employees on a day-to-day basis.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Tragically, Mr Bulelani Nongwejane, a winch operator, was fatally injured by falling objects on 13 January 2011. The lost-time injury-frequency rate deteriorated to 1.94 (from 2.03 in 2010).

At 150,300, equivalent refined platinum ounces were 1% below the figure achieved in 2010. Despite the increase in the number of safety stoppages experienced during 2011, the production results were



essentially the same as in 2010. The immediately available Ore Reserves were at 19.1 months, compared with 21.8 months in 2010. Productivity increased by 2%, to 4.8 m² per total operating employee.

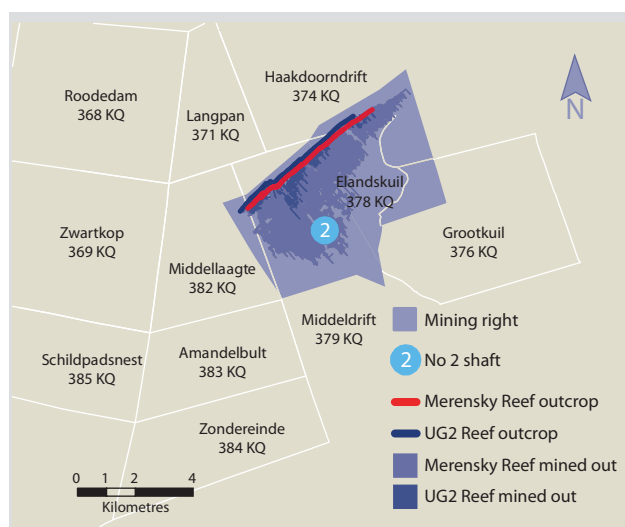
Cash on-mine costs increased by 11% to R1.8 billion on the back of mining commodity-related inflationary increases. The cash on-mine cost per tonne milled rose by 14% to R966 per tonne, while cash operating expenses (costs after allowing for off-mine concentrating, smelting and refining activities) per equivalent refined ounce increased by 12%, to R13,125.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Total capital expenditure decreased to R158 million in 2011 (it was R165 million in 2010). On-mine stay-in-business capital expenditure amounted to R132 million (R85 million in 2010), while project capital expenditure was R26 million (R80 million in 2010).

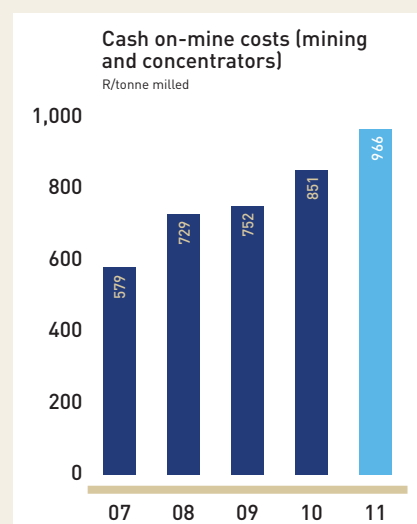
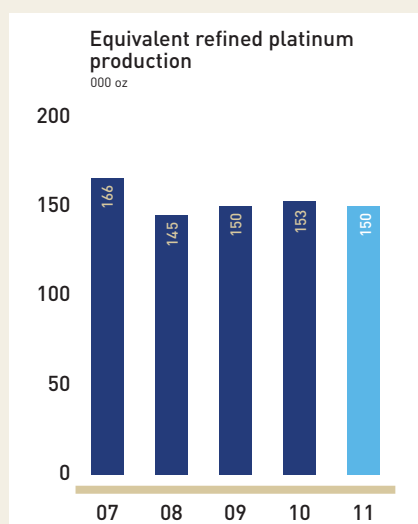
The East Upper UG2 project utilises existing Merensky Reef infrastructure at Dishaba No 2 shaft to access the UG2 Reef horizon. The project started in 2007 and was completed in 2011.

The backfill project which began in 2004, but deferred in 2008, recommenced in 2011. Poor ground conditions at 18 level and lower require backfilling before mining can be executed safely. The anticipated capital expenditure is R150 million, and the project is planned to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2013.



OUTLOOK

Following the completion of East Upper UG2 project, Dishaba Mine expects to increase production from its UG2 Resources during 2012.



MANAGED MINES

UNION MINE

UNION NORTH MINE
(managed – 85% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 1 (0) LTIFR: 1.31 (1.41)

PGM production (000 oz): 184.8

Operating contribution (Rm): 338

Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R483

Resources inclusive of Reserves

Union North and South combined:

Merensky: 83.9 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 16.8 4E Moz

UG2: 175.5 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 30.8 4E Moz

JV partner: Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community (15%)



Adam Tendaupenyu, general manager

Union Mine was successfully restructured into the Union North and Union South mines during the last quarter of 2011, and will henceforth be reported on as two separate entities. The commentary for 2011 deals mostly with the consolidated mine, with some references to the performance of the individual mines. Full individual operational reports will be available from 2012.

MINE OVERVIEW

The mine is situated in both the Limpopo and the North West provinces of South Africa, 15 km west of the town of Northam, and forms part of the North-western Limb of the Bushveld Complex. The mine operates under a mining right covering a total of 119 square kilometres.

Union Mine's infrastructure consists mainly of two vertical shafts, namely Richard Shaft (now North Mine) and Spud Shaft (now South Mine); and of the decline section, consisting of three decline complexes and also a vertical shaft (Ivan Shaft). This third portion has been split, with some 15% going to North Mine and some 85% to South Mine. The operating depth of the current workings is between 150 m and 1,500 m below surface.

The mine extracts mostly UG2 Reef ore, but also produces limited Merensky Reef ore and treats low-grade surface ore. Two-thirds of Union Mine's underground production is done conventionally (using breast stoping with strike pillars), while hybrid mining occurs at the declines.

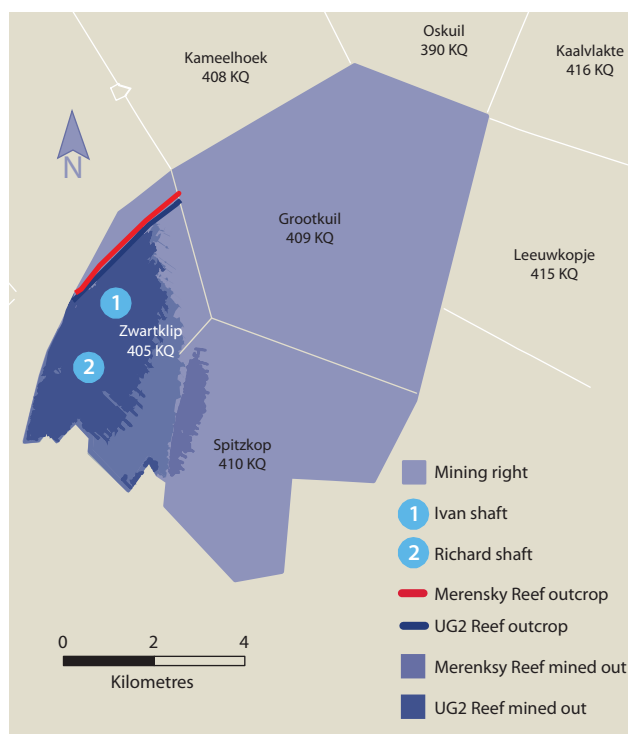


Union Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to 2028, and consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 36.8 4E million ounces and an Ore Reserve of 8.5 4E million ounces. The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve reported are 85% attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) and 15% attributable to the Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community.

Matthews Nzimande was the general manager at the mine during 2011 before being transferred to Central Services. We would like to thank him for his contribution to the mine during his tenure as general manager.

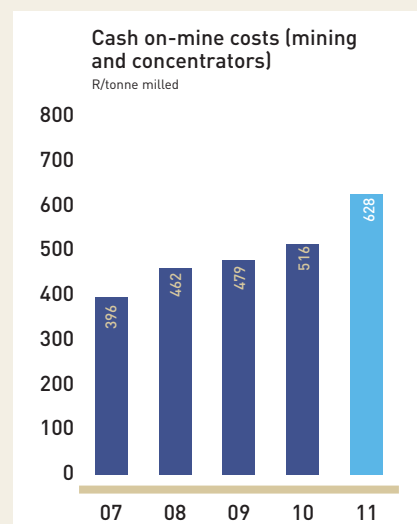
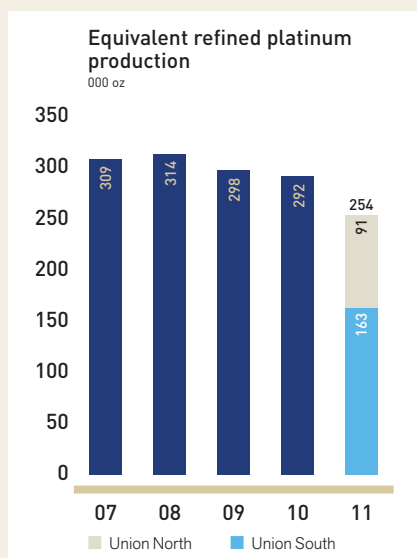
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Successful restructuring.
- Union Mine concluded a 3-D seismic survey of the Deep Shaft target area during 2011. The interpretation of the survey data has been concluded and will serve to inform the Deep Shaft study. This is a significant achievement, made possible by Amplats' extensive community engagement and development.



OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Regrettably, two employees lost their lives at Union Mine during 2011, one at each of the newly formed North and South mines. Mr Ramothlwane Justice Madikong, a loco guard, was fatally injured in a transportation incident at South Mine's Spud Shaft on 2 March; while Mr Mpoko Steven Lithakong, a stope machine operator, lost his life



MANAGED MINES

UNION SOUTH MINE (managed – 85% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 1 (0) LTIFR: 1.31 (1.29)

PGM production (000 oz): 330.7

Operating contribution (Rm): 724

Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R765

JV partner: Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community (15%)



Philip Schoeman, general manager

in a fall-of-ground incident on 13 August at North Mine's Richard Shaft. The lost-time injury-frequency rate for North Mine ended at 1.30 (it was 1.41 in 2010), while that recorded for South Mine was 1.31 (1.29 in 2010).

The combined mines' output of equivalent refined platinum ounces decreased by 13% to 254,200 ounces (North Mine: 91,500; South Mine: 162,700) between 2010 and 2011. The tonnes milled decreased to 4.8 million tonnes, a reduction of 14% since 2010. The causes were safety stoppages; lower planned Merensky ore mining; decreasing low-grade surface sources; and operational challenges at the declines. The immediately available Ore Reserves ended the year at 18.8 months, some 4% lower than in 2010. North Mine had 13.6 months and South Mine 21.1 months of reserves available at the end of 2011. Combined productivity decreased to 4.3 m² per operating employee, a drop of 9% from the 4.7 m² reported in 2010. North Mine performed at 3.2 m² per employee, while South Mine operated at 4.9 m² per employee.

Consolidated cash on-mine costs were managed well and increased by only 5% to R3 billion (North Mine: R1.1 billion and South Mine: R1.9 billion). The cash on-mine cost per tonne milled increased by 22% to R628 per tonne owing to the depletion of low-cost surface sources and lower underground volumes. North Mine achieved R483 per tonne, while South Mine achieved R765 per tonne in 2011.



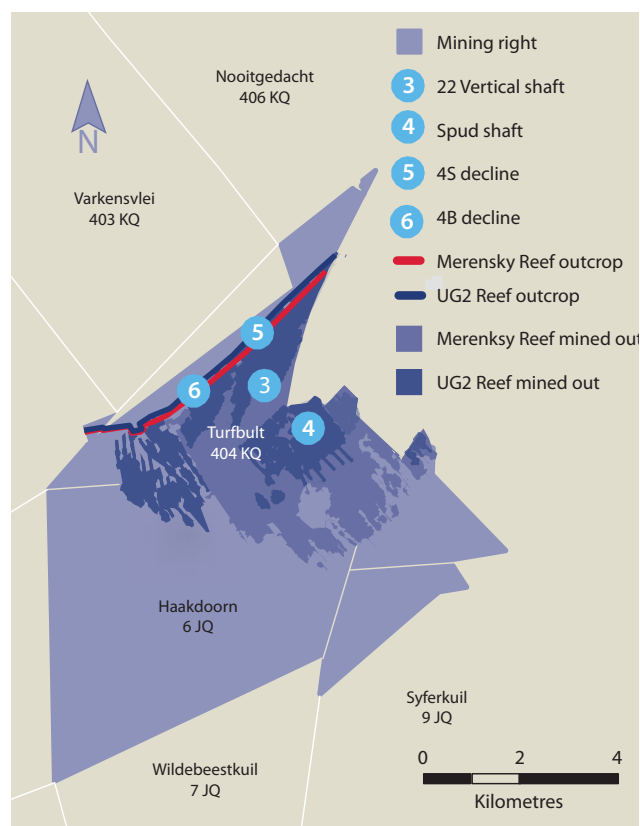
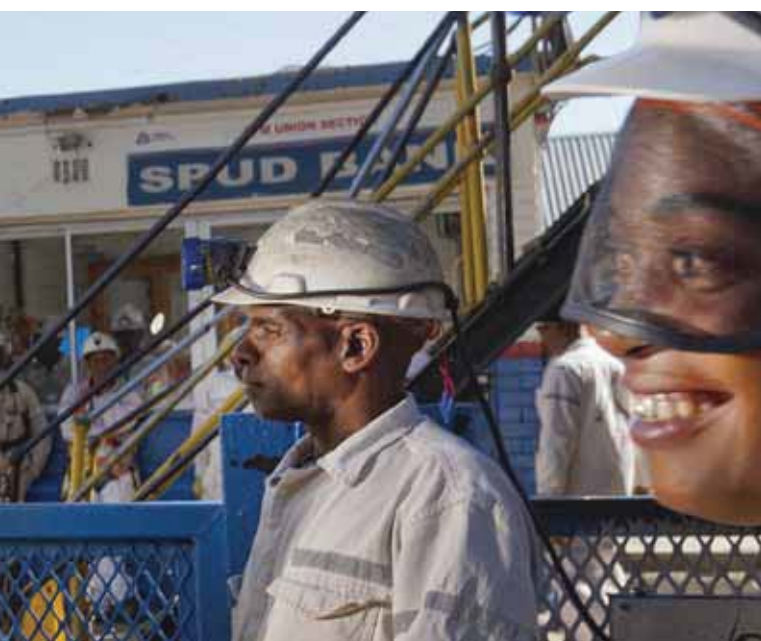
Consolidated cash operating expenses (costs after allowing for off-mine smelting and refining activities) per equivalent refined ounce rose by 19% to R13,263, with North Mine reporting a figure of R13,795 per ounce for 2011 and South Mine a figure of R12,963.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Total capital expenditure increased to R528 million in 2011 (R325 million in 2010). Stay-in-business capital expenditure amounted to R282 million (R202 million in 2010), while project capital expenditure was R246 million (R123 million in 2010). North Mine's capital expenditure for 2011 amounted to R129 million, while South Mine incurred R399 million.

Union Mine's decline projects consist of extending the existing 4B, 4 South and 3 South decline systems to access the UG2 Reef horizon. All these projects are currently undergoing final handover and close-out, with completion of the required closure review process anticipated in 2012.

The 4 South Phase 4 project was approved in August 2009, with the aim of exploiting the residual 4 South and 3 South Resource areas down to the 10-level boundary. Study work is currently under way to confirm a change of scope that will rationalise the overall infrastructure required to extract the remaining 3S, 4S and 5S Resource down to 10-level boundary. Completion of the 4S Phase 4 project (as impacted by the change of scope) is now anticipated in 2016.



The Spud Shaft UG2 ore replacement project was approved in 2007. This project has been handed over to the mine and was closed-out in the final quarter of 2011.

The 5 South Upper UG2 project will access the UG2 Reef from the existing 4B infrastructure, with implementation scheduled to commence in the second quarter of 2012. The 5S lower UG2 project was previously planned to be accessed through the extension of the 4B decline. It is now planned to access this Resource via the 4S Phase 4 infrastructure.

The Union Deeps project targets the Merensky and the UG2 Reef horizons below the 27-level infrastructure serving the current Spud and Richard operations. In the context of the current economic climate, the pre-feasibility study has been unsuccessful in demonstrating a viable path for the project; and the study process has thus reverted to concept-study phase.

OUTLOOK

The strategy from the recent restructuring is to improve the overall value of the operation through dedicated management focus and consequent improved safety and production performance into the future. However, the mine is expected to maintain current production output in 2012, as its Merensky and available low-grade ore sources are depleted.

MANAGED MINES

MOGALAKWENA MINE (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (0) LTIFR: 0.49 (0.4)
PGM production (000 oz): 676.4 (589.1)
Operating contribution (Rm): 3,413 (1,927)
Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R254 (R231)
Resources inclusive of Reserves
 Platreef: 3,544 Mt ⇒ 265.9 4E Moz



James Morotoba, general manager

MINE OVERVIEW

Mogalakwena Mine is situated 30 kilometres north-west of the town of Mokopane in the province of Limpopo. It operates under a mining right covering a total area of 137 square kilometres.

The current infrastructure consists of four open pits, namely the Sandsloot, Zwartfontein, Mogalakwena Central and Mogalakwena

North pits. The mining method is open-pit truck and shovel, and the current pit depths vary from 90 m (Mogalakwena North) to 240 m (Sandsloot). The ore is milled at the new fully operational North Concentrator and at the older South Concentrator.

Mogalakwena's life-of-mine (LoM) extends well beyond 2060. The current LoM plan consists of an Ore Reserve of 67.7 4E million ounces and a Mineral Resource of 195.0 4E million ounces (exclusive of Ore Reserves), which is roughly 30% higher than the Resources declared in 2010.

Ted Muhajir was the general manager at the mine during 2011 before being transferred to the Corporate Office. We would like to thank him for his contribution to the mine during his tenure as general manager.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- More than three years' fatality-free mining.
- Increases in production output and productivity.
- A strong immediately mineable Ore Reserve that stands at 39.7 months.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Mogalakwena Mine had no fatalities in 2011 and has currently achieved 1.85 million fatality-free shifts. Load, haul and blasting teams achieved five years of lost-time injury-free shifts in May 2011. On the



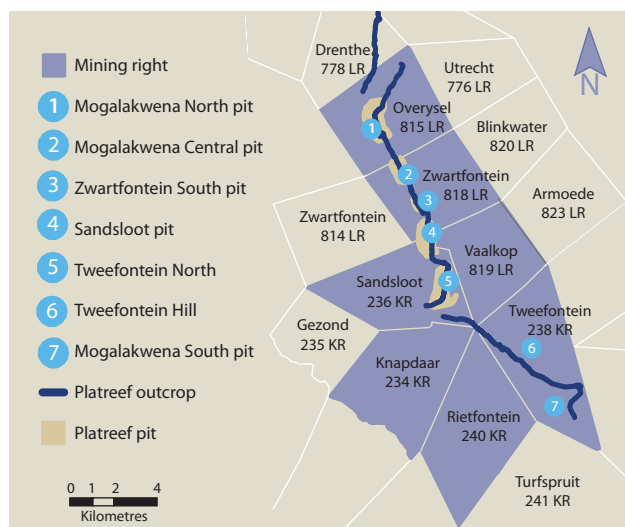
other hand, the high number of low-energy incidents in non-production areas posed a challenge for Mogalakwena during the course of the year. The mine incurred eight lost-time injuries during 2011, resulting in a frequency rate of 0.48 compared with 0.40 in 2010.

Equivalent refined platinum ounces increased to 306,300 ounces, up by 18% on the figure for 2010. The higher production was attributable to an increase of 12% in the 4E built-up head grade of 2.91 g/tonne and a 4% increase in milling throughput to 10.8 million tonnes. Productivity measured in tonnes moved per total employee increased to 3,271, up by 13% on the result for 2010.

Cash on-mine costs increased by 15% to R2.8 billion owing to additional volumes, above-inflation increases in diesel and ammonia prices, and labour costs. The cash on-mine cost per tonne milled increased by 10% from 2010, to R254 per tonne. Cash operating expenses (costs after allowing for off-mine smelting and refining activities) per equivalent refined ounce increased to R12,662, some 2% higher than in 2010.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

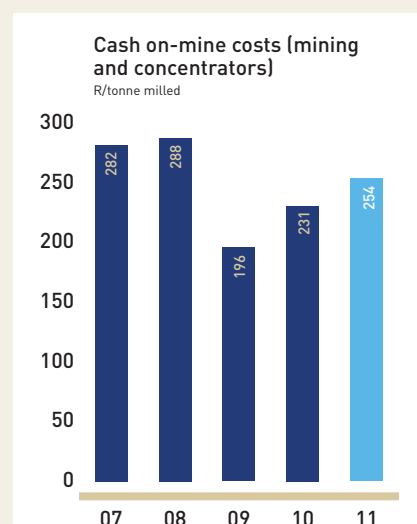
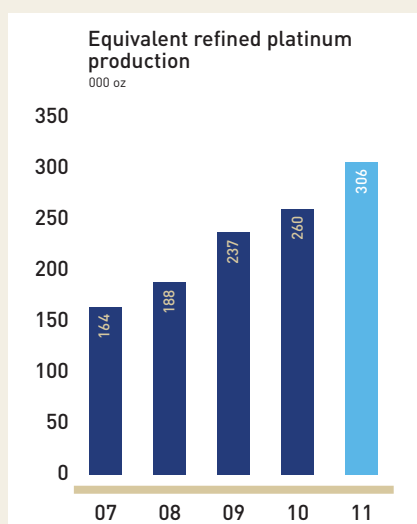
Total capital expenditure decreased to R1,251 million in 2011 (it was R1,350 million in 2010). Stay-in-business capital expenditure was R596 million (R633 million in 2010); while capital waste stripping came in at R563 million (R599 million in 2010) and project capital expenditure at R92 million (R118 million in 2010).



The Mogalakwena North project, aimed at increasing milling capacity at the mine, was approved in 2006. Concentrator optimisation was largely completed during 2011, including the development and optimisation of the tailings storage facilities. This project involved the relocation of a number of villages and the resettlement of 957 families. While most people agreed to relocate in 2008, some villagers resisted the move. Assisted by an independent facilitator, in 2010 the Company engaged with the community and its legal adviser in order to find an amicable solution to the issue. A final position by the resisting community is imminent.

OUTLOOK

Mogalakwena Mine is expected to maintain its equivalent refined platinum output in 2012.



MANAGED MINES

UNKI PLATINUM MINE (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 1 (0) LTIFR: 0.18

PGM production (000 oz): 90.1

Operating contribution (Rm): 287

Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R509

Resources inclusive of Reserves

MSZ: 123.4 Mt ⇒ 16.6 4E Moz



Walter Nemasasi, general manager

material, and the other for ore conveyance. Both decline shafts are now on reef, with strike belts from eight mining sections transferring ore directly onto the main decline shaft conveyor. Run-of-mine ore is being treated at the newly established 120,000 tonne per month concentrator plant, which reached steady-state operation ahead of plan in the third quarter of 2011.

Unki East's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to 2038, at an average extraction rate of 175,000 4E ounces per year. It has a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 10.5 4E million ounces and an Ore Reserve of 4.7 4E million ounces.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Successfully transitioned from project to operation in January 2011.
- Attained nameplate milling capacity of 120,000 tonnes per month during the third quarter of 2011.
- Exceeded its planned ramp-up profile, producing 51,600 equivalent refined platinum ounces.
- Had a lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) of 0.18 in 2011.

MINE OVERVIEW

Unki Platinum Mine is situated approximately 60 km from Gweru on Zimbabwe's Great Dyke, and is a 120,000 tonne-per-month operation.

The mine was developed as a mechanised, trackless board-and-pillar mine. Underground access is obtained through a twin decline shaft system, one being utilised for the transport of personnel and

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Regrettably, Mr Tainos Shumba, a construction team leader, was fatally injured in a fall-of-ground incident on 7 April. The mine achieved a LTIFR of 0.18 in its first ramp-up year of production compared to a rate of 0.13 during the project phase in 2010.



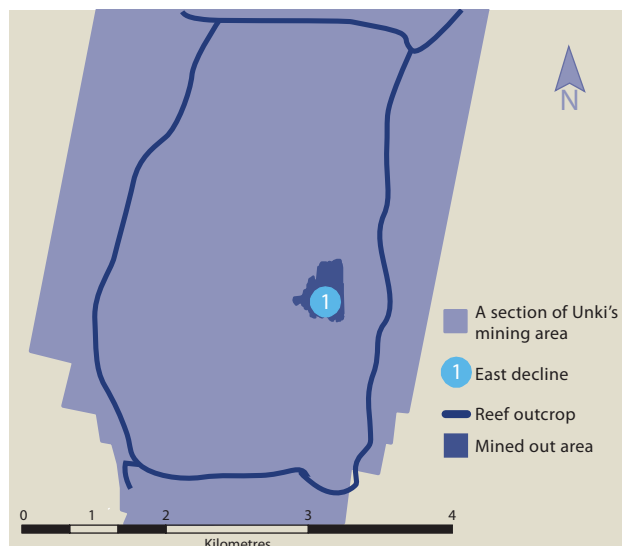
Equivalent refined platinum production was 51,600 for the year, exceeding ramp-up expectations. The mine milled 1.3 million tonnes for the year at an average rate of 107,000 tonnes per month, reaching concentrator plant capacity of 120,000 in the last quarter of 2011. Immediately available Ore Reserves ended the year at 14.2 months, comparing favourably with those of Bathopele, its peer mechanised mine. Productivity was 10.8 m² per employee for the year. The mine expects this measure to improve as crews become more experienced and work together for longer as one team.

Cash on-mine costs were R654 million for the year, resulting in cash on-mine cost of R509 per tonne. The cash operating expense (the costs after allowing for off-mine smelting and refining activities) per equivalent refined ounce for the year was R15,087 per ounce.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Total capital expenditure decreased by 58% to R346 million in 2011. Stay-in-business capital expenditure amounted to R45 million (Rnil in 2010), while project capital expenditure ended the year at R301 million (R827 million in 2010).

The completed project scope also included the establishment of a new raw-water supply dam together with an 8-km supply pipeline and tailings dam, a new 132- kV power line with associated substation infrastructure, and the upgrading of the 17-km main access road to the mine.



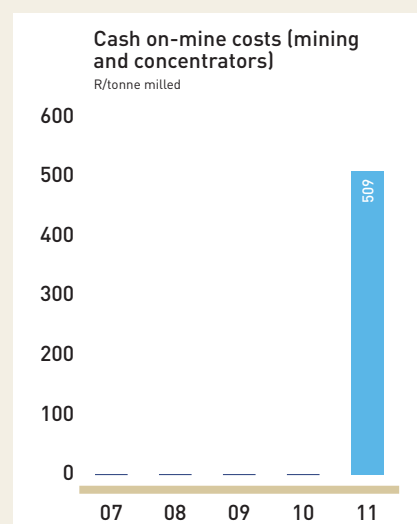
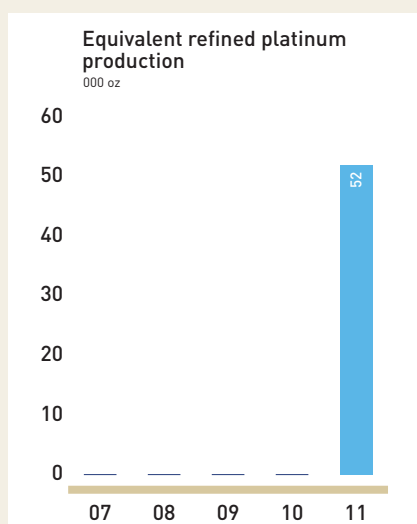
Note: Total strike length = 21 km

Remaining project work currently in progress primarily includes the construction of the mine employee housing complex in Shurugwi, for which construction work began in the third quarter 2011. All project work executed in the year was completed without any lost-time injuries.

With the current operations now established, studies are being undertaken to determine the optimal expansion of the mine, to a level that would significantly contribute to the Company's plan to lower its operating cost base, while exploiting the opportunity to expand into the second largest known economic platinum resource.

OUTLOOK

Since the mine is to reach steady-state capacity during the latter part of 2011, production for the year is expected to increase marginally.



GREENFIELD PROJECTS

TWICKENHAM PLATINUM MINE (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (0) LTIFR: 0.67 (1.94)

Resources inclusive of Reserves

Merensky: 163.0 Mt ⇨ 24.4 4E Moz

UG2: 207.9 Mt ⇨ 39.6 4E Moz



Masala Mutangwa, programme manager

The Twickenham project is central to unlocking value for the Company in the Eastern Limb.

SAFETY

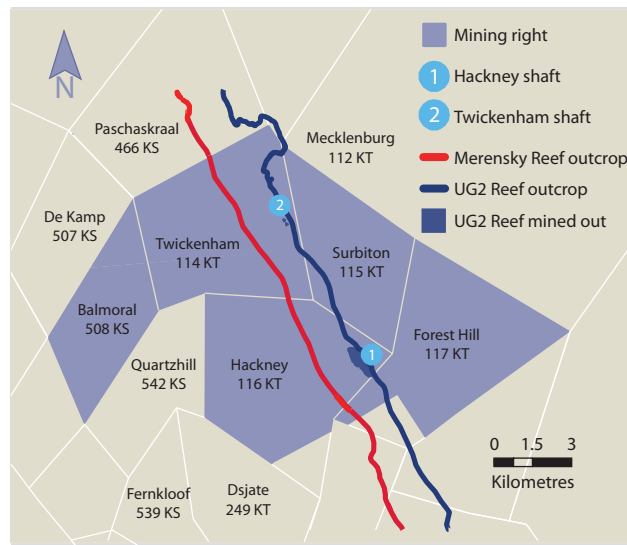
Twickenham Platinum Mine's safety performance improved. There was a 65% reduction in the lost-time-frequency rate, from 1.94 in 2010 to 0.67 in 2011. Total injuries improved by 18%. The project achieved 1,682,482 fatality-free shifts in 2011 and has now been fatality-free for four years.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The total capital expenditure for 2011 was R877 million, compared with R483 million in 2010. The increase in expenditure was caused by the acquisition of trackless mobile mining equipment for continued development.

Major construction work in 2011 included the installation of underground conveyors, chairlifts, surface workshops and water clarifiers. Rock-removal infrastructure has been constructed on level 1. The horizontal development utilising hydro-power equipment will start in the second quarter of 2012.

A new revised investment proposal, for mining and infrastructure, has been approved after the three-year deferral that accompanied the unfavourable global economic conditions. The complete Twickenham project investment approval is anticipated for the last



quarter of 2012. This will include a concentrator that is currently at the stage of feasibility level.

Development ore is being stockpiled and the concentrator is planned for commissioning in 2016, in line with the projects production plan. The Twickenham project is planned to reach mining steady-state of 3 million tonnes per annum in 2019.



DER BROCHEN (managed – 100% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (0) LTIFR: 0 (0)

Phase of project: Feasibility

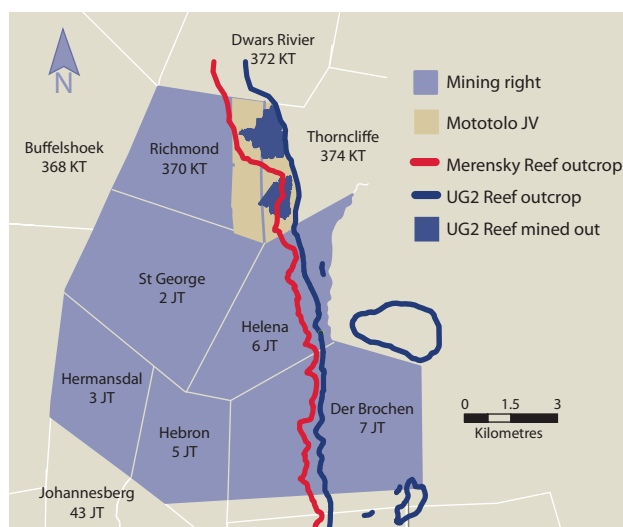
Resources inclusive of Reserves

Merensky: 180.7 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 25.4 4E Moz

UG2: 401.0 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 51.4 4E Moz

Der Brochen is a greenfield project area in the extreme south of the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex. Exploration work has been in progress there since 2001. In 2009, an additional 1.3 km of strike was sold to Mvelaphanda Resources as part of the Booyesendal transaction.

An amendment to the mining works programme (MWP), together with a social and labour plan, was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources in 2010 taking the reduced footprint into account. A new-order mining-right conversion was executed in October 2010. Conceptual study aligned to the MWP commitments commenced in 2010.



Following a seismic survey in 2010, a concept study was completed in 2011. It is envisaged that the study will progress to pre-feasibility in 2013 and feasibility in 2014. Ongoing geological drilling continues to improve the geological confidence of this Resource.



JOINT-VENTURE OPERATIONS

MODIKWA PLATINUM MINE (non-managed – 50% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (0) LTIFR: 0.60 (0.68)

PGM production (000 oz): 311.8 (328.0)

Operating contribution (Rm): 312 (270)

Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R737 (R691)

Resources inclusive of Reserves

Merensky: 208.8 Mt ⇒ 18.1 4E Moz

UG2: 275.1 Mt ⇒ 52.9 4E Moz

JV partner: ARM Mining Consortium Limited (50%)

MINE OVERVIEW

Modikwa Platinum Mine is an independently managed, 50:50 joint venture between ARM Mining Consortium Limited and Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited. The mine is on the border of the provinces of Mpumalanga and Limpopo in South Africa, approximately 25 kilometres west of the town of Burgersfort. It forms part of the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex and operates under a mining right covering a total area of 140 square kilometres.

The current mine infrastructure consists of two major decline shafts, namely North Shaft and South Shaft, three adits on Onverwacht Hill and a concentrator. The mine is a hybrid operation with conventional stoping, and trackless development and ore clearance. Modikwa

Platinum Mine mines the UG2 horizon exclusively, from surface to 450 m below the surface.

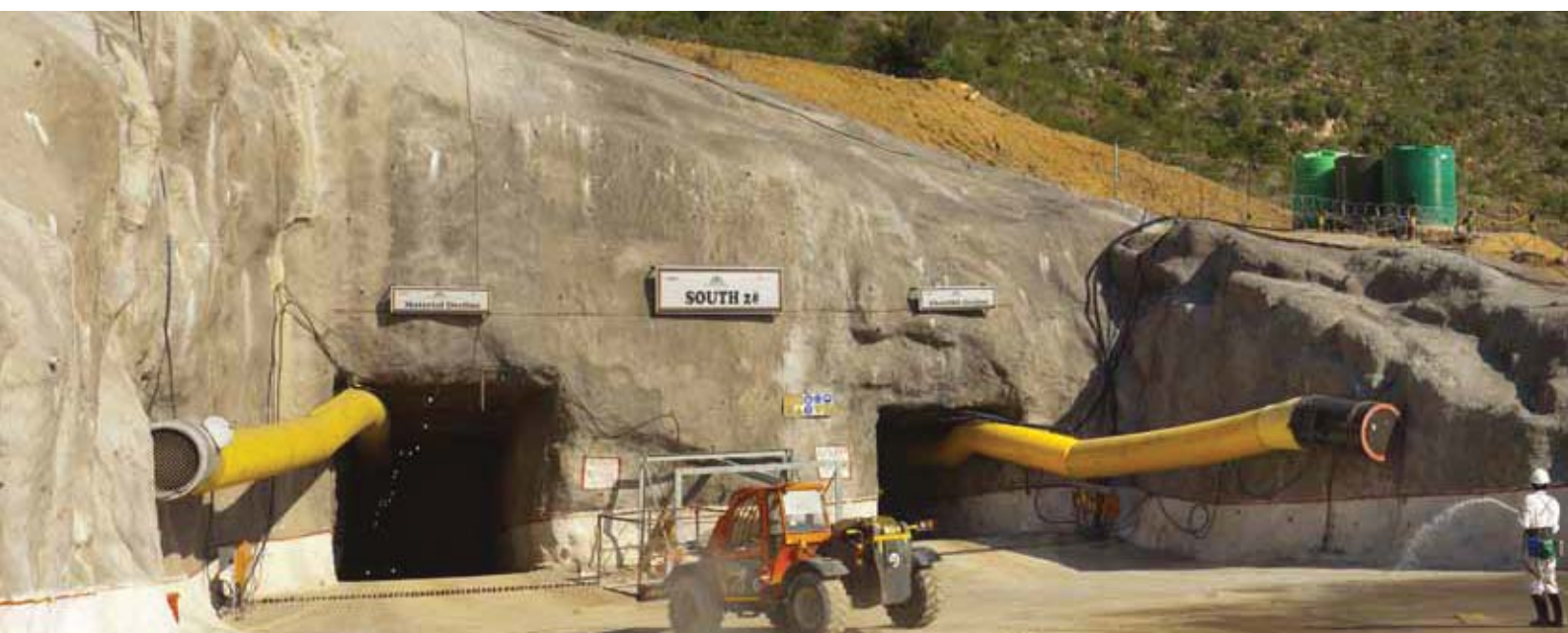
The mining method at Modikwa is conventional breast stoping with strike pillars. Modikwa Platinum Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) at current production levels extends to 2087. The current LoM plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 60.5 million 4E ounces and an Ore Reserve of 8.4 million 4E ounces.

TRANSACTION

In September 2011, Modikwa Platinum Mine acquired the prospecting right for a portion of the Doornbosch adjoining property from Randgold and Exploration Company Limited. The property has Mineral Resources of 160,000 4E ounces and will provide short-term flexibility to South Shaft.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Modikwa Platinum Mine achieved eight million fatality-free shifts on 21 June 2011 and has been awarded the Department of Mineral Resources Safety Achievement Flag for Platinum Mines. It closed the 2011 calendar year on 8.77 million fatality-free shifts, a record for underground mining operations.
- The completion of a 12 km tar road in the Maandagshoek community at a cost of R63 million.
- Progress was made on the sinking of two declines at South 2 shaft to access -3 to +4 levels.



OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Modikwa Platinum Mine recorded zero fatalities for 2011 and achieved 8 million fatality-free shifts on 21 June 2011. The mine has been fatality-free for the past 68 months. The lost-time injury-frequency rate improved from 0.68 in 2010 to 0.60 in 2011.

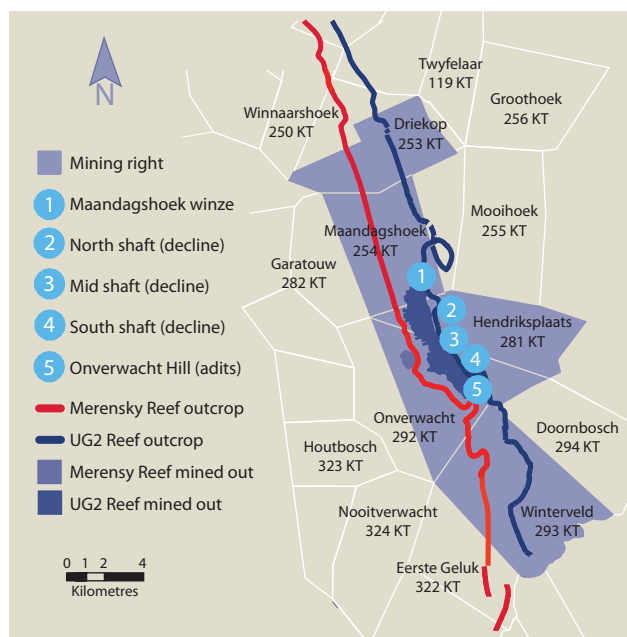
Equivalent refined platinum ounces attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats), which included 62.4 koz purchased from the joint-venture partner, decreased by 4% to 124.8 koz. The tonnage milled was 2.3 Mt. The main contributing factors to this decrease were safety stoppages, poor ground conditions, and lack of immediately available and stopeable Ore Reserves. The 4E built-up head grade decreased by 4% to 4.56 g/t.

Amplats' share of cash on-mine costs increased by 6%, from R791 million in 2010 to R841 million in 2011. The cash on-mine cost (including concentrator) per tonne milled increased by 6% to R737, while the cash operating cost per equivalent refined platinum ounce increased by 10% to R14,881.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The Company's attributable share of capital expenditure increased from R87 million in 2010 to R178 million in 2011 as a result of the UG2 Phase 2 expansion project.

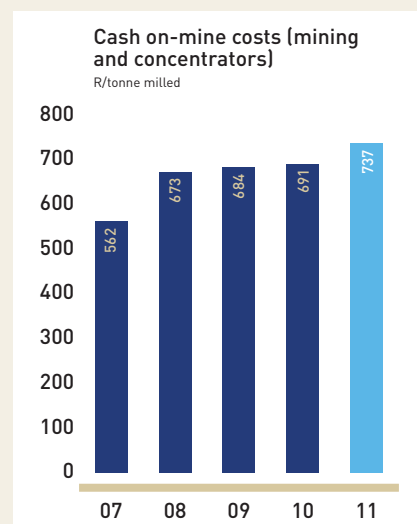
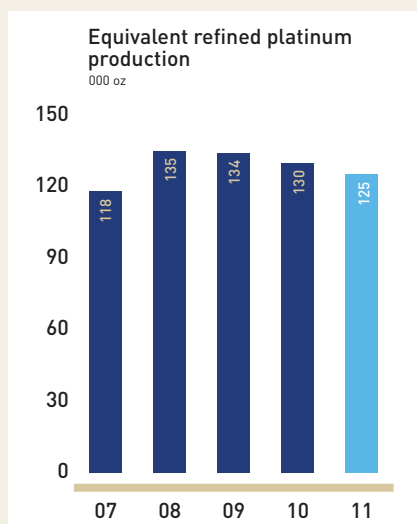
The UG2 Phase 2 replacement project feasibility study is currently under review, with approval anticipated in the second quarter of 2012.



This project includes the deepening of the existing North 1 and South 1 Decline shafts, together with the development of a new South 2 decline shaft. Steady-state production of 143 Pt oz will be reached in 2019 and is expected to continue for a period of six years. Once in production, the Project will increase the overall life-of-mine by 24 years. The establishment of the South 2 Shaft portal and access road has been completed, and the sinking of both the material and chairlift declines have begun. Project work executed in 2011 was done without any lost-time injuries.

OUTLOOK

Production in 2012 is expected to remain flat.



JOINT-VENTURE OPERATIONS

**KROONDAL PLATINUM MINE
(non-managed – 50% owned)**

Safety – Fatalities: 1 (1) LTIFR: 0.76 (0.73)
PGM production (000 oz): 445.9 (522.7)
Operating contribution (Rm): 536 (730)
Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R726 (R595)
Resources inclusive of Reserves
 UG2: 35.4 Mt ⇨ 6.8 4E Moz
JV partner: Aquarius Platinum SA (50%)

MINE OVERVIEW

Kroondal Platinum Mine is a 50:50 pooling-and-sharing agreement (PSA 1) between Aquarius Platinum (South Africa) (AQPSA) and Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited. The mine is managed by AQPSA and is situated in the province of North West of South Africa, approximately 10 kilometres outside the town of Rustenburg. It is located up-dip of Rustenburg Platinum Mines. It forms part of the South-western Limb of the Bushveld Complex and operates under a mining right covering a total area of 22 square kilometres.

Current mine infrastructure consists of four decline shafts, namely Bambanani, Simunye, Kopaneng and Kwezi and two concentrators. It is a mechanised mine that mines the UG2 horizon exclusively, between surface and 450 m below surface. The mining method is bord and pillar.

Kroondal's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to 2018. The current LoM plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 0.6 million 4E ounces and an Ore Reserve of 4.8 million 4E ounces.

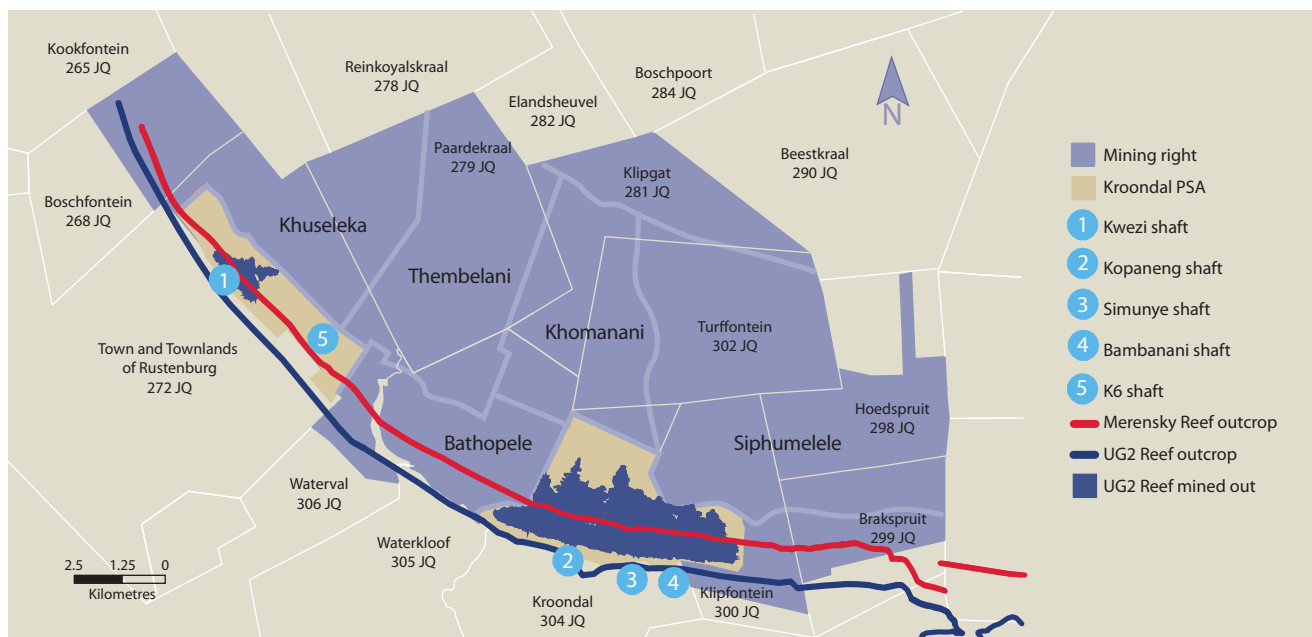
OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Regrettably, Kroondal had one fatality in 2011 (one in 2010), prior to which 2 million fatality-free shifts had been recorded. At the Kroondal plant, Mr Hennie Otto was fatally injured in a lifting and equipment-handling incident in October 2011. The lost-time injury-frequency rate decreased by 4% to 0.73 for the year (from 0.76 in 2010).

Equivalent refined platinum ounces attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats), which included 104.3 koz purchased from the joint-venture partner, decreased by 18% to 208.6 koz, from 252.8 koz in 2010. The key reason for the decrease in production was the installation of the new support systems and its subsequent impact on the mining cycle. Installation of the new support systems at the Kopaneng and Kwezi shafts has been delayed owing to delays in obtaining drilling rigs and drill steel. The 4E built-up head grade for 2011 was 3.75 g/t.

Amplats' share of cash on-mine costs (including concentrator) increased by 7% to R1.37 billion, compared with R1.28 billion in 2010. Cash on-mine cost (including concentrator) per tonne milled increased by 22% to R726 and cash operating costs per equivalent refined platinum ounce increased by 28%, to R14,093. The current





mining contract has a high fixed-cost element that results in an increased unit cost when production decreases.

the K6 decline shaft remains on track and is due for completion in the third quarter of 2013. All project work executed in 2011 was completed with an LTIFR of 0.9.

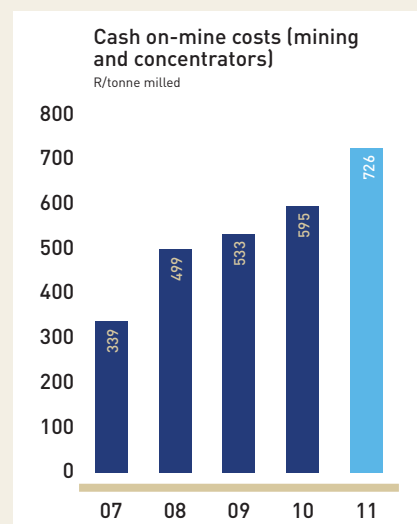
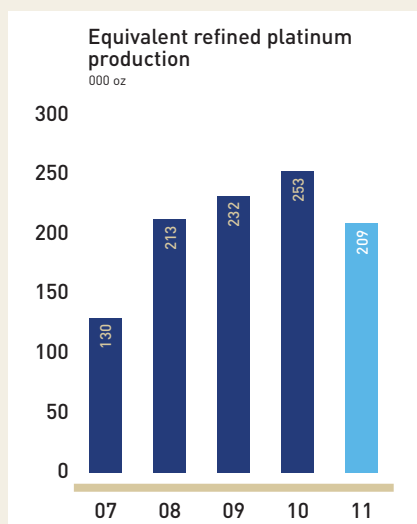
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The Company's attributable share of capital expenditure for the year totalled R230 million, 102% higher than in 2010, as a result of the continuation of the K6 Shaft project and the purchase of equipment required for the change in support standards.

The K6 decline shaft project aims to replace UG2 production across the Kroondal operation. At steady-state, it will contribute approximately 87 k Pt oz, over a period of three years. Execution of

OUTLOOK

The production of equivalent refined platinum ounces attributable to Amplats for 2012 is expected to remain similar to 2011 following the completion of the new support systems.



JOINT-VENTURE OPERATIONS

MARIKANA PLATINUM MINE (non-managed – 50% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (5) LTIFR: 0.27 (0.67)
PGM production (000 oz): 92.1 (104.9)
Operating contribution (Rm): 42 (128)
Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R736 (R599)
Resources inclusive of Reserves
 UG2: 33.6 Mt ⇨ 5.5 4E Moz
JV partner: Aquarius Platinum SA (50%)

MINE OVERVIEW

Marikana Platinum Mine is a 50:50 pooling-and-sharing agreement (PSA 2) between Aquarius Platinum (South Africa) (AQPSA) and Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited (RPML). The mine is managed by AQPSA and is situated in the province of North West of South Africa, approximately 12 kilometres outside the town of Rustenburg. It forms part of the South-western Limb of the Bushveld Complex and operates under a mining right covering a total area of 33 square kilometres.

Current mine infrastructure consists of two operating decline shafts, namely 4 and 5 shafts and a concentrator. Shafts 1 and 2 are on care and maintenance, and 6 shaft is not in production. The open pit was mined out and closed during the year. Marikana is a partially mechanised mine with hand-held drilling and bolting. It mines the UG2 horizon exclusively. Mining is between surface and 450 m below surface. The mining method is bord and pillar.

Marikana Platinum Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to 2018. The current LoM plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 1.7 million 4E ounces and an Ore Reserve of 2.8 million 4E ounces.

TRANSACTION

During the year under review, RPML and AQPSA concluded a royalty agreement to mine a portion of Siphumelele Mine that is contiguous with the current Kroondal mining operations. This transaction is similar to that concluded under PSA 1 in the previous year and will contribute 368,000 4E resource ounces.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

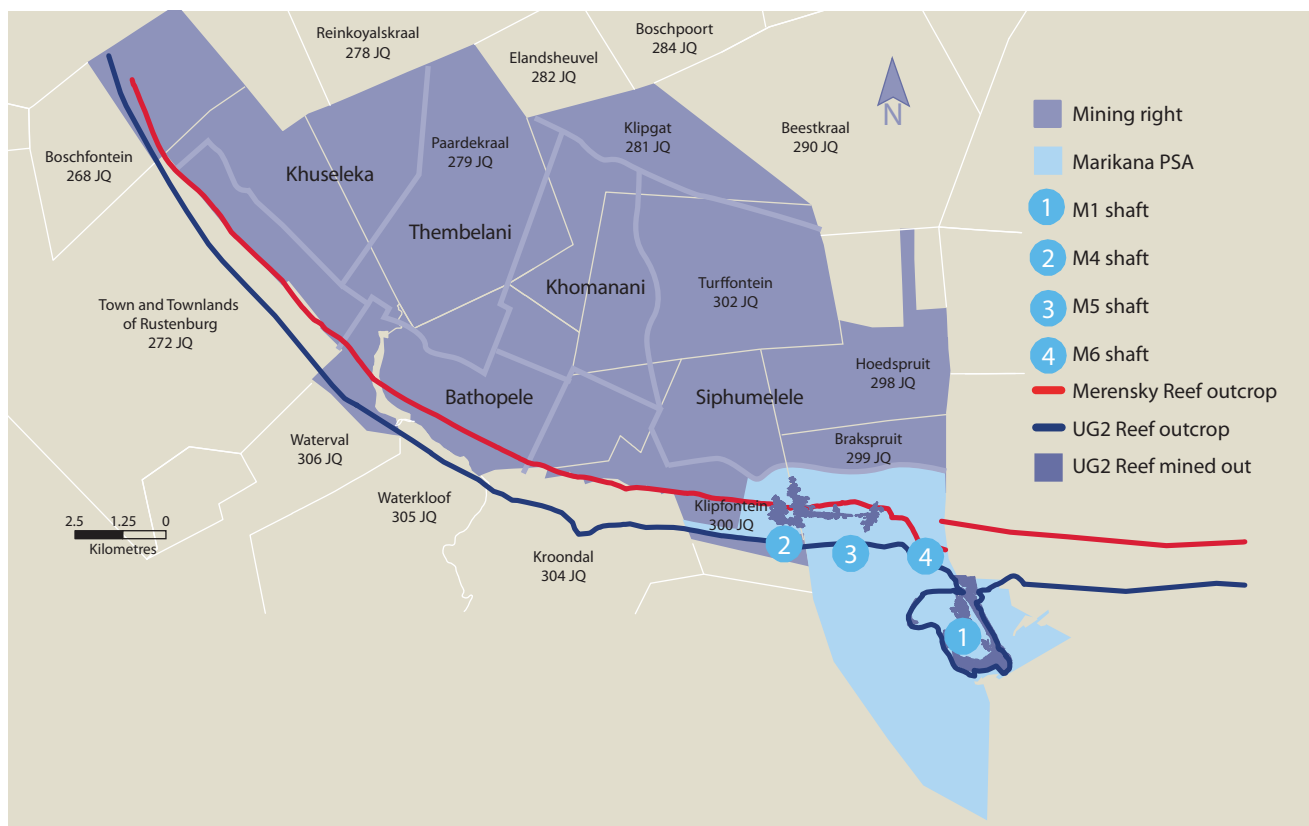
- During the last eight years, there have been 3 million fatality-free shifts and no lost-time injuries at the concentrator plant.
- Mining of the Siphumelele 3 shaft commenced in October 2011.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

There were no fatalities in 2011. Following a rockfall accident in 2010, a new hanging wall support system and methodology was completed in 2011. The lost-time injury-frequency rate showed a significant improvement, from 0.67 m in 2010 to 0.27 in 2011.

Equivalent refined platinum ounces attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats), which included 23.8 koz purchased from the joint-venture partner, decreased by 10% to 47.0 koz in





2011, compared with 52.6 koz in 2010. Sales to Impala Refining Services in terms of the Marikana offtake agreement amounted to 13.4 koz in 2011 (22.5 koz ounces in 2010). The average 4E built-up head grade was 3.06 g/t.

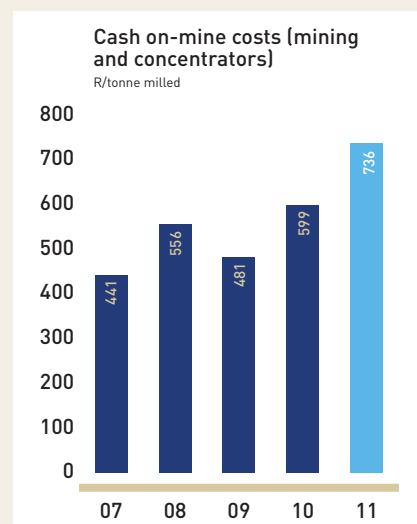
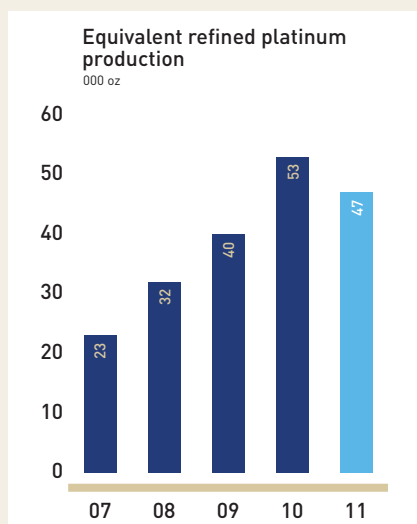
Amplats' share of on-mine costs decreased marginally, to R473 million. Cash on-mine cost (including concentrator) per tonne milled increased by 23% to R736. Cash operating cost per equivalent refined platinum ounce increased by 20% to R16,384. Similar to the situation at Kroondal Platinum Mine, the current mining contract has a high fixed-cost element resulting in increased unit costs when production decreases.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The Company's attributable share of capital expenditure for the year was R70 million, compared with R80 million in 2010.

OUTLOOK

The production of equivalent refined platinum ounces is expected to remain flat.



JOINT-VENTURE OPERATIONS

MOTOTOLO PLATINUM MINE (non-managed – 50% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 1 (0) LTIFR: 0.57 (0.79)
PGM production (000 oz): 234.9 (231.9)
Operating contribution (Rm): 329 (325)
Cash on-mine costs/tonne milled: R494 (R438)
Resources inclusive of Reserves
 UG2: 40.9 Mt ⇨ 5.6 4E Moz
JV partner: Xstrata Kagiso Platinum Partnership (50%)

MINE OVERVIEW

Mototolo Platinum Mine is a 50:50 joint venture between the Xstrata Kagiso Platinum Partnership and Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited. The mine is managed by Xstrata SA Proprietary Limited, and the concentrator by Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats). The mine is situated in the province of Limpopo in South Africa, approximately 30 kilometres west of the town of Burgersfort. It forms part of the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex and operates under a mining right covering a total area of 9 square kilometres.

Current mine infrastructure consists of two decline shafts, namely Lebowa Shaft and Borwa Shaft. It is a fully mechanised mine that

mines the UG2 horizon exclusively at a depth of between surface and 450 m below surface. The mining method is bord and pillar.

Mototolo Platinum Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to 2024. The current LoM plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 3.6 million 4E ounces and an Ore Reserve of 1.5 million 4E ounces.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- A state-of-the-art underground training centre was established at Lebowa Shaft, including a computer-based trackless mechanised training simulator.
- The mine increased throughput by 39,757 tonnes and succeeded in maintaining nameplate production capacity of around 200,000 tonnes per month throughout the year, processing a total of 2.3 million tonnes in 2011.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Following a period of five years without a fatal accident, it is with regret that a fatal accident occurred in October 2011. Mr Owen Maimela was fatally injured in an incident involving moving machinery.

The mine's lost-time injury-frequency rate improved from 0.79 in 2010 to 0.57 in 2011.



Equivalent refined platinum ounces attributable to Amplats, which included 54.7 koz purchased from the joint-venture partner, increased by 1% to 109.4 koz. The 4E built-up head grade was 3.27 g/t. The mine's immediately available Ore Reserves and immediately stopeable Ore Reserves are 19.1 months and 12.2 months respectively.

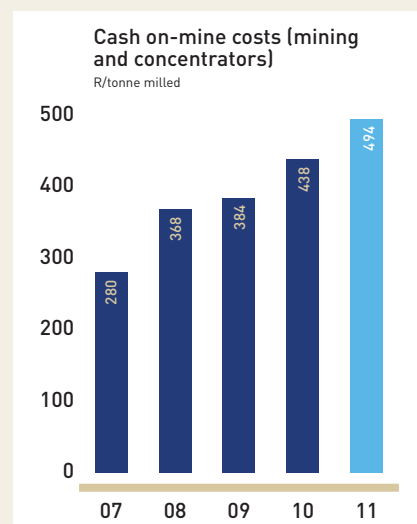
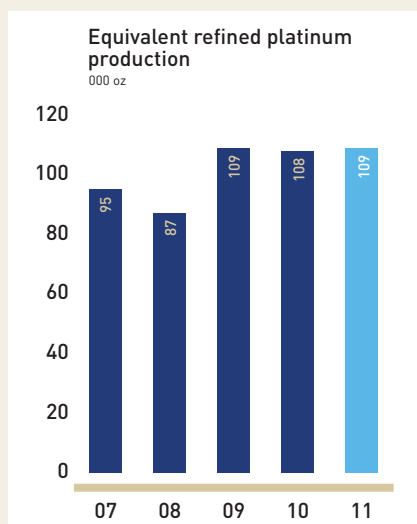
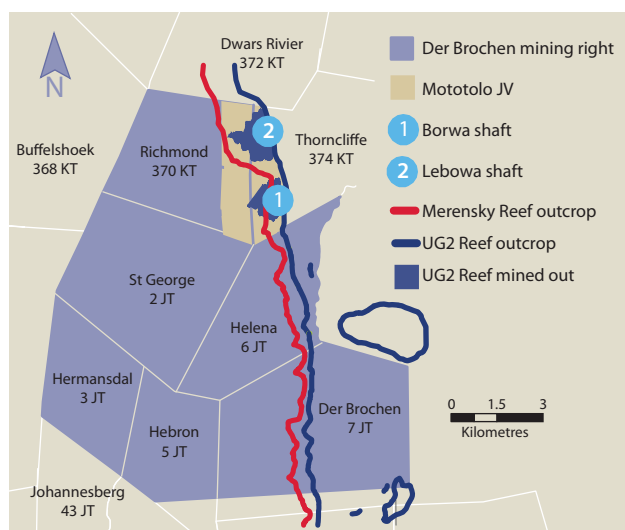
Amplats' share of total on-mine cash costs increased by 15% to R568 million in 2011. The cash on-mine cost (including concentrator) per tonne milled increased by 13% to R494, while cash operating cost per equivalent refined platinum ounce increased by 13% to R11,800.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The Company's attributable share of capital expenditure was R121 million, a 73% increase over the figure for 2010, mainly as the result of the installation of a new fire-detection-and-suppression system. This expenditure on the conveyor belt system was brought forward as a safety imperative.

OUTLOOK

Equivalent refined platinum ounce production is expected to remain flat in 2012.



ASSOCIATES

PANDORA PLATINUM MINE (non-managed – 42.5% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (0) LTIFR: 1.53 (2.0)

Resources inclusive of Reserves

UG2: 157.1 Mt ⇒ 21.7 4E Moz

JV partner: Lonmin (42.5%)

Bapo-Ba-Mogale tribe (7.5%)

Mvelaphanda Resources (7.5%)

MINE OVERVIEW

Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited has a 42.5% interest in the Pandora Joint Venture. The other partners are Eastern Platinum Limited (42.5%) (a subsidiary of Lonmin Plc), Bapo-Ba-Mogale Mining Company (7.5%) and Mvelaphanda Resources (7.5%). The mine is situated in the province of North West in South Africa, approximately 40 kilometres east of the town of Rustenburg in Lonmin's Marikana mining area. It forms part of the South-western Limb of the Bushveld Complex.

The current mine infrastructure, which belongs to Lonmin, consists primarily of one decline shaft system, namely the E3 decline, which mines UG2 ore exclusively. Pandora is a shallow, conventional underground mine with current workings between surface and 300 m below surface.

The current life-of-mine (LoM) plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 19.1 million 4E ounces and an Ore Reserve of 1.9 million 4E ounces.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1.86 million fatality-free shifts were achieved by December 2011.
- The deepening of the shafts to levels 9 and 10 resulted in an increase in production in the second half of the year.
- The mine has generated positive free cash flow, deferring the need for funding from the joint-venture partners.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Pandora Joint Venture had no fatalities in 2011 (zero in 2010). The lost-time injury-frequency rate improved to 1.53 in 2011, from 2.0 in 2010.

There are no equivalent refined platinum ounces attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited in the case of Pandora, as all the ore is sold to Western Platinum Limited (a subsidiary of Lonmin). Platinum production amounted to 35.2 koz in 2011, an increase of 2.62% over production in 2010.



FINANCIAL REVIEW

Pandora is equity-accounted for at 42.5%. The mine produced a profit before taxation of R111 million for 2011 which is in line with the prior years profit before taxation of R115 million. Net cash distributions for 2011 totalled R14 million to the Group (2010: R11 million distributions to the Group).

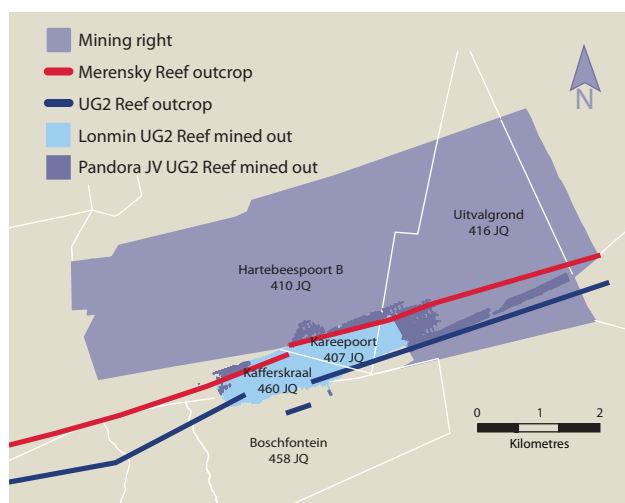
PROJECTS

The Plan 4 Project was undertaken to maintain the 60 ktpm production of UG2 ore at the existing E3 decline shaft. The project execution remains on track, with completion expected in the second quarter of 2013.

Feasibility studies are also under way to establish the optimal extraction for the deeper reserves in E3 shaft, as well as the adjoining shallow and deep reserves.

OUTLOOK

Production in 2012 is expected to increase as a result of the new levels coming into production.



ASSOCIATES

BAFOKENG-RASIMONE PLATINUM MINE (BRPM) (non-managed – 33% owned)

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (3) LTIFR: 0.91 (0.95)

Resources inclusive of Reserves

Merensky: 175.6 Mt ⇒ 39.5 4E Moz

UG2: 198.8 Mt ⇒ 34.0 4E Moz

JV partner: Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (67%)

MINE OVERVIEW

Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine is a 67:33 joint venture between Royal Bafokeng Resources Proprietary Limited and Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited and is managed by Royal Bafokeng Platinum Management Services Proprietary Limited. The mine is situated in the province of North West in South Africa, approximately 25 kilometres north of the town of Rustenburg. It forms part of the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex and operates under a mining right covering a total area of 87 square kilometres.

Current mine infrastructure consists of two decline shafts, namely North Shaft and South Shaft, and a concentrator. The Styldrift vertical shaft is currently being sunk as an expansion project on the Merensky Reef. The majority of the mining at BRPM occurs on this reef, although mining has also begun on the UG2 Reef at both North

and South shafts. The mining method at BRPM is conventional breast stoping with strike pillars. The operating depth for the current workings is between 50 m and 500 m below surface.

BRPM's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to 2051. The current LoM plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 51.3 million 4E ounces and an Ore Reserve of 17.0 million 4E ounces.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1.8 million fatality-free shifts achieved by December 2011 and a fatality-free year in 2011.
- The completion of Project Kgolo, a business improvement initiative that is expected to help reduce costs in future.
- The conclusion of a three-year wage agreement with the National Union of Mineworkers, in which aspects of remuneration have been linked to performance and efficiency targets.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

There were no fatalities at BRPM in 2011, compared with three in 2010. The lost-time injury-frequency rate improved from 0.95 in 2010 to 0.91 in 2011.

The mine produced 180 koz equivalent refined platinum ounces in 2011, a 2% decrease from 2010 as the result of safety stoppages and a two-week strike by contract miners.



FINANCIAL REVIEW

BRPM has been equity-accounted at 33% from 8 November 2010. The mine achieved a profit before taxation of R748 million for the year. Net cash contributions for 2011 totalled R16 million to BRPM mainly as a result of the 33% of capital funding to the Styldrift Project (2010: R21 million contributions to BRPM).

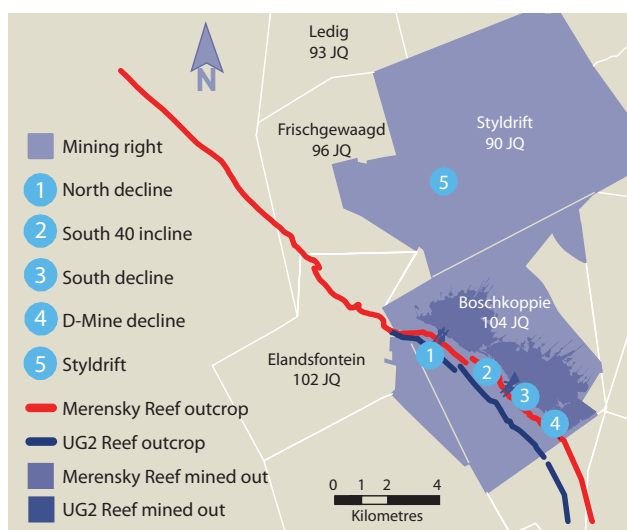
PROJECTS

BRPM Phase 2 project

The Phase 2 project aims to replace depleting Merensky Reef production in the upper levels of the decline shafts at both North and South shafts. Both decline shafts are being extended by an additional five levels, from level 6 to level 10. At steady-state, the project will contribute 180 k Pt ounces per annum. Project execution was completed on schedule and under budget in the last quarter of 2011, with ramp-up in progress, and steady-state production expected to be achieved on target in 2014.

BRPM Phase 3 project

The Phase 3 project, which was approved in November 2010, provides further replacement of Merensky production at the North Shaft complex, through the extension of the existing decline shaft by an additional five levels from level 11 to level 15. At steady state, the project will contribute 70 k Pt ounces per annum. The project continues to make steady progress and remains on track for completion in 2015.

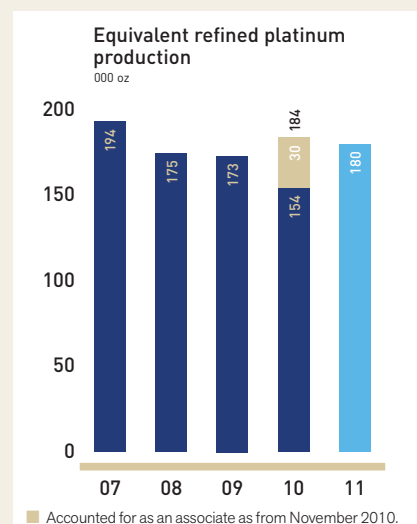


Styldrift 1 shaft

The Styldrift 1 shaft project will see the establishment of a new 250 ktpm Merensky Mine, with the ore-body being accessed through the use of two vertical shafts. At steady state, Styldrift shaft will contribute an additional 220 k Pt ounces per annum to the BRPM business. The project remains on track to reach steady-state production in 2018. Being cognisant of safety, the project ended the year with an LTIFR performance of 0.51.

OUTLOOK

Production is expected to remain flat in 2012. The BRPM Phase 3 and Styldrift 1 shaft projects will continue as scheduled.



ASSOCIATES

BOKONI PLATINUM MINE
(non-managed – 49% owned)
Safety – Fatalities: 1 (1) LTIFR: 1.87 (1.15)

Resources inclusive of Reserves

Merensky: 225.7 Mt ⇨ 35.8 4E Moz

UG2: 368.5 Mt ⇨ 75.7 4E Moz

JV partner: Anooraq Resources (51%)

MINE OVERVIEW

Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited is a 51:49 joint venture between Anooraq Resources Corporation (Anooraq) and Rustenburg Platinum Mines (RPM). The mine is situated in the province of Limpopo in South Africa, approximately 80 kilometres south-east of the town of Polokwane. It forms part of the North-eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex and operates under a mining right covering a total area of 147 square kilometres.

Current mining infrastructure consists of a vertical shaft (Vertical Shaft), three decline shafts (UM2, Middelpunt Hill and Brakfontein) and a concentrator. The older Vertical and UM2 shafts make use of conventional mining methods, while the Brakfontein and Middelpunt Hill shafts, which are in ramp-up phase, use hybrid mining methods. Merensky ore is produced from the Vertical, UM2 and Brakfontein shafts and UG2 ore from the Middelpunt Hill Shaft. The operating depth for the current workings is between surface and 500 m below surface.

Bokoni Platinum Mine's life-of-mine (LoM) extends to 2050. The current LoM plan consists of a Mineral Resource (exclusive of Ore Reserves) of 99 million 4E ounces of ore and an Ore Reserve of 10.2 million 4E ounces.

REFINANCING TRANSACTION

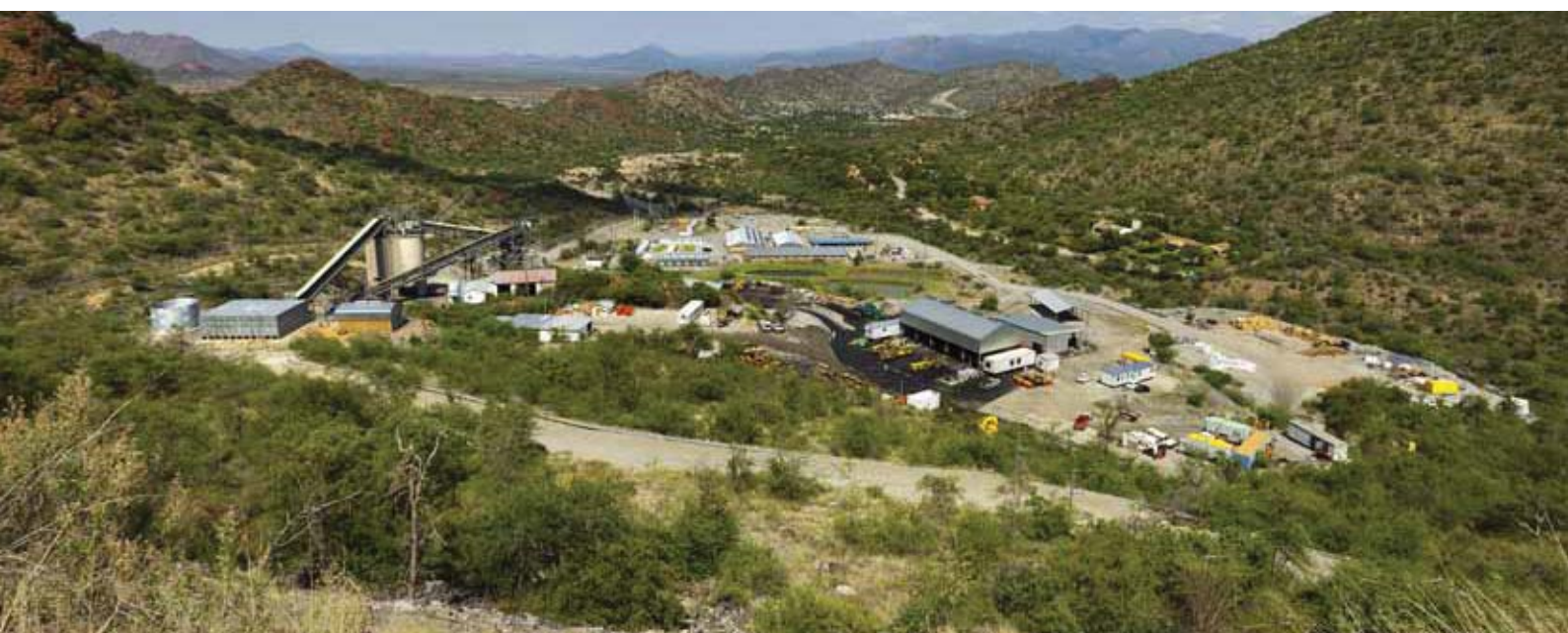
A restructuring of the debt owing to RPML has been finalised. As part of the restructuring plan RPML will acquire the eastern section of the Ga-Phasha project and the whole of the Boikgantsho project. The proceeds from the sale will be used to part-settle existing debt owing to RPML. This transaction will enable Anooraq to be fully funded for its pro-rata share of the capital contribution for projects at the Middelpunt Hill and Brakfontein shafts.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- The mine's employee share-ownership programme was launched on 9 December 2011. Distributions amounting to R3 million were made to qualifying employees.
- A two-year wage agreement was concluded with the unions.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Regrettably, a fatality occurred at Bokoni Platinum Mine in November 2011 (one fatality in 2010). Ms Hilda Raganya was fatally injured in an incident involving trackless mobile machinery. The lost-time injury-frequency rate deteriorated in 2011 from 1.15 in 2010 to 1.87 in 2011.



Production was hampered by an increase in regulatory stoppages and the lack of mining flexibility. As a result, the equivalent refined platinum ounce production and the tonnage milled remained flat, at 59.6 koz and 1.05 Mt respectively.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Bokoni Holdco is equity accounted for at 49%. The mine made a loss before taxation of R906 million for 2011 (R588 million loss in 2010). Net cash contributions for 2011 totalled R312 million to Bokoni Holdco (2010: R124 million to Bokoni Holdco).

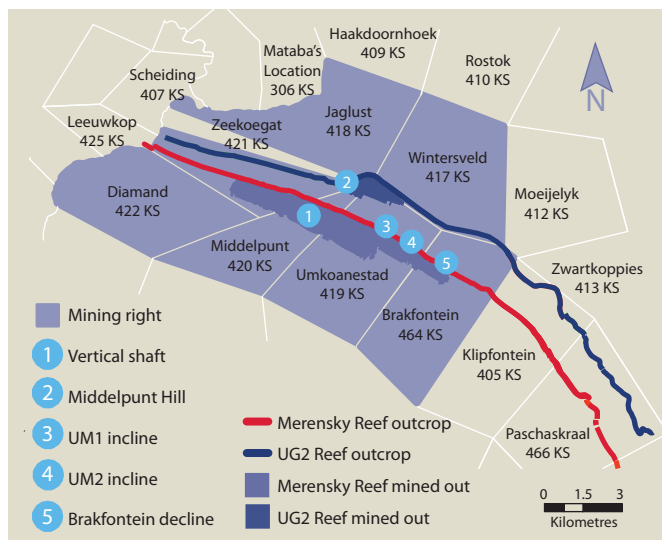
PROJECTS

The Brakfontein Project entails the extension of the existing decline shaft. It is planned to supplement the declining Merensky production from Vertical Shaft.

The Middelpunt Hill Delta 80 Project is currently in feasibility study. This project aims to increase the UG2 production output from Middelpunt Hill Shaft by a further 80 ktpm. At steady-state, the project will contribute an additional 70 k Pt ounces to the Bokoni business.

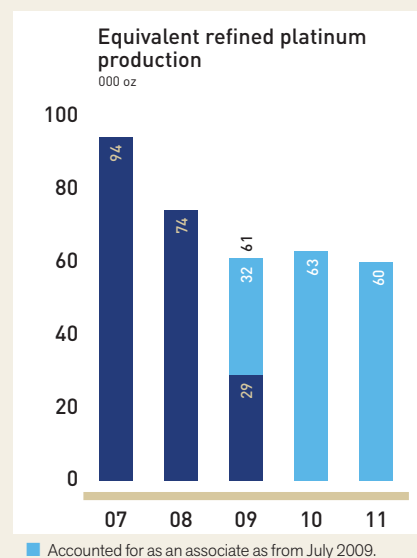
OUTLOOK

Amplats will continue to hold a 49% interest in Bokoni Platinum Mine and to purchase 100% of the ounces it produces. The mine is expected to ramp up production in 2012.



As a result of the refinancing transaction:

- Amplats will undertake a greater advisory role in Bokoni;
- there has been a change in the Bokoni Platinum Mine's management team; and
- there will be a heightened focus on projects at Middelpunt Hill and Brakfontein to support the production profile.





PROCESS OPERATIONS

PROCESS OVERVIEW

The past four years have seen the implementation of our processing strategy, driven in part by our mining strategy. A major area of focus has been the achievement of operating excellence in treating UG2 and Platreef ores. Processing operations have thus concentrated on minimising the cost of processing and maximising the revenue generated per tonne of ore processed.

Maximising the revenue generated per tonne of ore processed

The recovery of PGMs

Maximising revenue has meant improving the recovery of platinum group metals (PGMs) and base metals through processing, in particular via our concentrators. Major success can be reported, since UG2 recoveries, which now top 87% at our mines in Rustenburg and Amandelbult, have gone up by six percentage points between 2008 and 2011. This step change has occurred on the back of advanced control technologies and the optimisation of the stirred milling projects on both mainstream and intermediate concentrate regrinding. This increase in recoveries – and its attendant reduction in chrome in concentrate – unlocks the opportunity to mine the cost-effective UG2 Reef in Rustenburg. In addition, the Mogalakwena North concentrator moved further up the optimisation curve by increasing recoveries by more than 10% in the second half of 2011.

Maximising the recovery of by-products, especially chrome concentrate

The chrome recovery plant in Rustenburg will begin commissioning in the first quarter of 2012.

Expansion of Rustenburg Base Metals Refinery

This innovative expansion project was successfully commissioned during 2011 and is scheduled to reach steady-state capacity in 2013.

Minimising the cost of processing per tonne of ore processed

Improved smelter reliability

During the past few years a major effort was made to improve smelter reliability in spite of the increasing volumes of UG2 concentrate to be smelted. Breakthrough technical enhancements (involving the design of long-lasting furnace walls) and advanced monitoring techniques have seen the Group furnaces go three years without an unplanned furnace stoppage. In addition, smelting operations have reported a reduction in real smelting costs.

Maximising capital efficiency

Amplats started introducing recycle feed into the process stream, treating some 25,000 platinum ounces in 2011. The improved management of working capital resulted in a pipeline reduction of 85,000 platinum ounces in 2011.

Our production profile indicates excess smelting and refining capacity in the short to medium term and provides an opportunity to improve capital efficiency. Following the successful introduction of some secondary material in 2011, we plan to secure additional secondary material to further increase capacity utilisation.

Reducing bottlenecks

An opportunity to reduce bottlenecks at the Mogalakwena North plant, by increasing its capacity from the current 600 ktpm to 750 ktpm to 800 ktpm at minimal incremental capital cost, is currently being evaluated. This should further improve processing costs and mine margins.

PROCESS OPERATIONS

CONCENTRATORS

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (0) LTIFR: 0.24 (0.33)

Tonnes milled: 37.8 Mt (managed)

Cash costs/tonne milled: R120



Richard Pilkington, general manager

Amplats operates 14 individual concentrators in nine geographical locations around the Bushveld Complex and in Zimbabwe. These units are managed by the general manager: concentrators, who is a member of the process operations committee chaired by the executive head: process.

Safety

Concentrator operations realised a 21% reduction in lost-time injuries in 2011. The continued focus on a 'zero harm' mindset and

culture across all operations, using simple non-negotiable safety standards and applying lessons learnt from previous safety incidents, remains central to achieving our safety goal. The following plants are commended for their safety achievements in 2011:

- All operations at the concentrators in the Rustenburg mining area were free of lost-time injuries in 2011. Added to this, the UG2 plant was entirely free of injuries during the year and also achieved a total of four years and four months without a lost-time injury (LTI).
- The Merensky plant at the concentrators in the Amandelbult area was totally free of injuries in 2011. Moreover, it achieved a total of one year and eight months without an LTI.
- The No 2 plant at Amandelbult had a total of one year and nine months without a LTI.

PRODUCTION

Tonnes milled by own operations in 2011 increased by 1% year-on-year to 38.9 million tonnes, largely as a result of the successful commissioning and start-up of Unki Platinum Mine's concentrator at the beginning of the year and an increase in tonnes milled from the concentrators at Mogalakwena Mine. The listing of Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RBPlats) resulted in the Group losing joint control of direct interest in the Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM), even though significant influence over operations was retained. As a result the 33% shareholding in BRPM is being equity accounted, contributing significantly to the year-on-year decrease in tonnes treated by non-managed operations and resulting in a decrease in tonnes treated by total operations of 1% year-on-year, to 48.5 million tonnes.



Concentrators operated efficiently to match ore production from the mines, and ore stocks ahead of concentrators were well managed.

The 12% year-on-year increase in the grade of Platreef ore treated at Mogalakwena Mine's concentrators, together with the 2% increase in built-up head grade of UG2 ore treated, contributed to an increase in overall built-up head grade of 1%, to 3.2 g/t 4E. The addition of Zimbabwean ore and the percentage increase of Platreef ore treated contributed to the 1% year-on-year reduction in recovery performance since these ore types have lower recovery potential than does Merensky Reef ore. The continued operation and optimisation of IsaMill™ stirred milling technology, together with various asset-optimisation projects targeted at recovery improvements, played key roles in mitigating the reduction in recovery that would normally be associated with an increase in treatment of materials with lower recovery potential.

Attributable platinum contained in concentrate produced for the year totalled 1.9 million ounces.

Costs

Cash operating costs were 15% higher than in the previous year, largely as a result of a 32% increase in utility costs and the start-up of Unki Platinum Mine's concentrator at the beginning of the year. Asset-optimisation initiatives targeting key commodities continued at all concentrator operations, playing an essential role in maintaining operational cost efficiencies and cost containment.

These initiatives resulted in the continued reduction in and optimisation of the consumption of grinding media, reagents and utilities, making valuable contributions to cost-containment efforts. The full impact of cost increases, in conjunction with the year-on-year decrease in tonnes milled, resulted in a cost increase of 17% per tonne milled.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure increased by 65% to R792 million, with R388 million spent on stay-in-business capital expenditure and the balance of R404 million spent on expansion projects. Expansion capital was spent on the completion of the concentrator at Unki Platinum Mine (R90 million); the construction of the chrome plant at the Waterval concentrator complex (R110 million); the construction of concentrators at Twickenham Platinum Mine (R16 million); the construction work done on the de-bottlenecking project at Mogalakwena Mine (R16 million); upfront payments for the proposed IsaMill™ installation of concentrators at Union Mine and the Mototolo Joint Venture (R75 million); and final payments on the completion of the Amandelbult Merensky and Mogalakwena North concentrator plant IsaMill™ installations (R43 million).

Projects

Chrome recovery plant (CRP)

Commissioning of the chrome plant at Waterval concentrator complex in the Rustenburg mining area is set to begin during the early part of 2012.

Outlook

Union Mine's Ivan concentrator will start treating tailings ore during April 2012 owing to the depletion of waste rock. The retrofitting of the Merensky plant at the concentrators in the Amandelbult mining area will commence during the first quarter of 2012, thereby increasing the available capacity to treat UG2 ore while optimising recovery performance. Concentrator operations will continue to focus on operational excellence through the deployment of advanced control strategies and asset-optimisation projects. These are essential to mitigating the effects of above-inflation increases expected on the key input commodities of grinding media, chemicals and power. Optimisation of the IsaMill™ technology should further improve recovery performance.



SMELTERS

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (0) LTIFR: 0.62 (0.57)

Tonnes smelted: 1.22 Mt

Cash costs/tonne smelted: R1,670



Bertus de Villiers, general manager

Amplats operates three smelting complexes, namely the Mortimer, Waterval and Polokwane smelters. Concentrate received from the concentrators operated by the Company, joint-venture partners and third parties is smelted at the smelters, resulting in the production of furnace matte. The matte is then treated using the Amplats converting process (ACP), which is carried out at the Waterval Smelter complex in Rustenburg. The converter matte tapped from the converter is then slow-cooled, crushed and dispatched to our Rustenburg Base Metals Refiners for further processing.

During 2011, scheduled furnace maintenance was carried out on the No 1 furnace and the slag-cleaning furnace at Waterval Smelter, on the Polokwane furnace, and on the ACP. It was noted that the Polokwane Smelter matte end-wall showed significantly reduced wear following the design modifications made in 2010. A complete sidewall rebuild was done on the No 1 furnace at Waterval Smelter, while a major redesign to the slag granulation circuit was successfully executed on the slag-cleaning furnace, significantly improving the operability and safety aspects of slag-tapping activities.

In the third quarter of the year the capacity of the Mortimer Smelter furnace and its auxiliary equipment was upgraded, from 180 ktpa to 360 ktpa concentrate, and the plant was successfully commissioned in September 2011, with continued ramp-up planned for 2012.

Operational stability at the ACP and the availability of the acid plant ensured that sulphur dioxide emissions from the Waterval Smelter complex remained within prescribed limits. Environmental compliance was also achieved at the Polokwane and the Mortimer smelters.

Safety

Overall, our smelting operations achieved a year-on-year reduction in total injuries of 5%. Mortimer Smelter continued with its excellent safety performance and maintained its LTI-free record for a second year. The total injury-frequency rate (TIFR) was 1.6 against an industry benchmark of 2.0, but the lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) was 0.78.



On the journey towards zero harm, the smelters have aligned all their operations with Anglo American plc's safety, health and environment strategy.

Production

All smelting operations performed exceptionally well, exceeding the business plan on smelted concentrate tonnes by 3%. Polokwane Smelter achieved its highest recorded number of annual tonnes concentrate smelted since being commissioned.

Asset-optimisation initiatives improved furnace reliability and operating efficiency during the year, and total concentrate tonnes smelted in 2011 increased by 12% over those of the previous year to 1.22 million tonnes. The excess ACP converter slag stockpile was treated at the slag mill plant, resulting in the substantial recovery of precious metals and a significant release of stock that reduced the total inventory by a further 7% within the smelters. This was done to mitigate the effects of the ongoing deferment of slag-cleaning furnace No 2.

Platinum ounces in converter matte produced decreased by 3% to 2.50 million ounces owing to lower grades, although the mass of furnace matte treated by the plant increased by 9%.

Costs

The smelter cash operating costs (including toll smelting costs) increased by 11% mainly as a result of the increased volumes treated, but were still 4% below business plan. This was achieved mainly because of improved efficiencies and reduced maintenance costs. The unit cash cost per tonne of new concentrate smelted decreased by 1%

year-on-year, as a result of higher volumes treated and cost savings delivered through the asset-optimisation programme. The unit cash cost per 4E ounce dispatched increased by 14% to R459, largely as the result of lower grades and higher volumes treated.

Capital expenditure

A total of R823 million was spent on capital for the year (against R576 million in 2010). Of this amount, R520 million was spent on project capital that included the expansion project at Mortimer Smelter (R421 million) and the deferment costs on slag-cleaning furnace No 2 at Waterval Smelter (R58.4 million).

Stay-in-business capital of R303 million was spent mainly on the replacement of the sidewalls of furnace No 1 (R42.6 million), on a spare hearth for the slag-cleaning furnace (R12.5 million) and on the redesign of the granulation box (R15 million) at Waterval Smelter. Other smaller projects included a transformer replacement (R18.7 million) and the installation of a furnace matte storage silo (R12.3 million) at Mortimer Smelter.

Projects

Slag-cleaning furnace No 2

The slag-cleaning furnace No 2 project involves the installation of a second slag-cleaning furnace at Waterval Smelter in Rustenburg for treatment of ACP converter slag arisings owing to the fact that arisings produced exceed the current slag-cleaning furnace (SCF No1) capacity.

Owing to the 2008/9 global economic conditions, capital expenditure was deferred on the second slag-cleaning furnace. Aligned with current production planning, the implementation of the project is required to meet planned output of ACP converter slag. The project feasibility was restated during the fourth quarter of 2011 with Board approval set for April 2012. The planned first-tap date is now forecast for the fourth quarter of 2014.

Mortimer furnace upgrade

The project is a brownfield upgrade on the existing Mortimer Smelter site and is necessary in order to mitigate risks to installed smelting capacity and to increase smelting capacity in line with the forecast concentrate arisings.

The furnace upgrade was done in two phases, the first (Phase 1) having taken place during the second quarter of 2008 entailed a furnace hearth rebuild and the second phase included increasing the existing 6-in-line furnace power from the current 19 MW to a maximum of 38 MW.

The Mortimer Smelter furnace upgrade was completed in 2011, with the first matte tap having taken place on 7 September 2011.

Outlook

The smelting operations are expected to further reduce unplanned furnace downtime, capital inefficiencies and unit costs through their asset-optimisation and continuous-improvement initiatives. In order to process higher matte fall concentrates, numerous initiatives to prevent bottlenecks will be carried out at the matte-handling facility of the Polokwane furnace, the Waterval Smelter slag-milling plant and the ACP facilities.



PROCESS OPERATIONS

RUSTENBURG BASE METAL REFINERS

Safety – Fatalities: 1 (0) LTIFR: 0.74 (0.50)

Base metal production (000 tonnes): 24

Cash costs/base metal tonne: R39,860



Mark Gilmore, general manager

The main function of Rustenburg Base Metal Refiners (RBMR) is the separation of precious metals from base metals. The magnetic concentration plant (MCP) concentrates the platinum group metals in a final concentrate that forms the primary feed to Precious Metals Refiners (PMR). The remaining material – the non-magnetic fraction – is treated and refined to base metal products at the Base Metals Refinery (BMR).

Safety performance

There was a decline in safety statistics at RBMR, including a fatality on 6 October. RBMR recorded an increase in lost-time injuries, with the 2010 frequency rate of 0.50 increasing to 0.74 in 2011.

In 2011, considerable effort was invested in housekeeping and visible felt leadership interactions, in order to improve safety performance and bring it closer to the Company's goal of 'zero harm'. The year also saw the introduction of the process safety management programme to help control low-frequency, high-impact exposures.

Production

Despite below-plan receipts from upstream operations, platinum production increased by 0.48% (11,948 ounces) to 2,503,853 ounces during the year under review. Base metals production increased by 6% (1,278 tonnes) to 24,437 tonnes.

Asset-optimisation was focused primarily on platinum and rhodium recovery, and also on the integration of the BMR expansion project.

Costs

Cash operating costs for 2011 were R24 million under budget, but increased by 24% or R186.5 million over the 2010 figure, to R974.1 million. Cost increases were driven by higher-than-inflation price increases on key commodities. As a result the cash cost per



platinum ounce went up from R316 in 2010 to R389 in 2011. Cash cost per base metal tonne increased by R5,855 (17% higher than in 2010), to R39,860.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure was R388 million, of which R134 million was for stay-in-business expenditure and R254.2 million for projects. Project capital is attributable to the expansion of the milling plant to the value of R6.3 million at the MCP; and to R247.9 million allocated to the BMR expansion to an annual production capacity of 33 ktpa Ni cathode.

Projects

Base Metals Refinery (BMR) expansion project

The objective of the BMR expansion project is to expand the refinery's nickel production capacity from 21.5 to 33 ktpa nickel cathode. The project makes allowance for the corresponding increase in copper cathode production as well as the concomitant increase in the production of cobalt sulphate and sodium sulphate. The expansion will be achieved through changes to the process technology as well as capacity expansion through the installation of new equipment. A critical project objective includes maximising reuse of existing assets and minimising process interruption during execution.

The RBMR expansion project which commenced in the second half of 2007, was restarted in January 2010 to take cognisance of the deferment period. The first Ni cathode from the new automated Nickel tank house was produced in March 2011, while chemical change-over completion was achieved during the fourth quarter of 2011. Operational optimisation is under way.

Magnetic concentration plant (MCP) expansion project

The project was approved in 2008 and allows for increasing milling and magnetic separation capacity from 64 to 95 ktpa ACP converter matte. Construction of the project began in the second half of 2008 and was handed over to Operations during April 2010.

Operational optimisation is progressing on track with the demolition of the "old" milling and magnetic separation plant set for completion in the first quarter of 2012. Final costs for the project are forecast to be within the approved budget.

Outlook

Going into 2012, considerable effort will be invested in improving the safety performance of RBMR. The successful ramp-up of the BMR expansion project remains a key priority. Moreover, the drive to improve operating efficiencies in terms of safety, costs and recoveries will be sustained in 2012, aided by the potential opportunities being created by the expansion initiatives.



PRECIOUS METALS REFINERS (PMR)

Safety – Fatalities: 0 (0) LTIFR: 0.70 (0.22)

Pt oz production (oz): 2.5m

Cash costs/Pt oz: (R211)



Deryck Spann, general manager

PMR receives final concentrate from RBMR. The concentrate is refined into the respective platinum group metals (PGMs) and gold, to high degrees of purity. PMR's products are customised to meet market requirements.

Safety performance

PMR had six lost-time injuries in 2011.

Platinum salt sensitivity and rhodium salt sensitivity are major health risks at PMR. To mitigate these risks, the operation continued to implement world-class occupational and environmental exposure control standards.

PMR also implemented a comprehensive safety improvement plan focusing on procedures and risk assessments and a "zero harm" mindset.

Production

At 2,504,519 platinum ounces, PMR's 2011 refined production increased by 0.2% or 5,054 ounces over production in 2010. Emphasis was placed on improving rhodium, ruthenium and osmium recoveries as part of asset-optimisation projects. Overall, these recoveries exceeded planned performance. Commissioning of an effluent-treatment plant that is environmentally friendly and energy efficient, and that incorporates advanced process control technology, was completed.

Product quality

PMR strives for customer satisfaction on precious metals sold.



Costs

As the result of inflation-related price increases on key input commodities and maintenance costs, PMR's cash operating costs for 2011 increased by 11% or R51 million to R530 million when compared with those for 2010. Linked to this, the cash cost per refined platinum ounce increased by 10% year-on-year.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure – all of it stay-in-business expenditure – totalled R53 million for the year. Following the cancellation of the capacity increase project (CIP2) considerable effort was directed at the incremental removal of bottlenecks and the release of additional PMR processing capacity, in order to enhance capital efficiency and increase future flexibility in the accommodation of more varied metal-feed ratios.

Projects

PMR effluent-treatment project

The effluent-treatment project is commissioned and operational. This project is a first in South Africa, involving installation of a mixed salt crystalliser, a two-stage calcium removal circuit, modification to the existing lime-treatment process and conversion of the double-effect effluent evaporator to a triple-effect crystalliser. Its sole purpose is to reduce, and eventually eliminate, the requirement for effluent dams, ultimately leading to their early rehabilitation at PMR.

Outlook

Owing to the high fixed-cost nature of the operation and the projected increase in throughput, unit cash costs for 2012 are expected to increase marginally compared to those for 2011. PMR management's continuous drive to improve the refinery's operating efficiency should contain such increases to an absolute minimum.

PMR has a sound safety record and has operated consistently for many years without any fatal accidents.



GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

SALIENT FEATURES

		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Average market prices achieved						
Platinum	US\$/oz	1,707	1,611	1,199	1,570	1,302
Palladium	US\$/oz	735	507	257	355	355
Rhodium	US\$/oz	2,015	2,424	1,509	5,174	4,344
Gold	US\$/oz	1,556	1,259	1,002	885	697
Nickel	US\$/lb	10.50	9.70	6.54	9.79	17.04
Copper	US\$/lb	4.04	3.23	2.20	3.15	3.18
US\$ basket price – Pt (net sales revenue per Pt oz sold)	US\$/oz Pt sold	2,698	2,491	1,715	2,764	2,579
US\$ basket price – PGM (net sales revenue per PGM oz sold)	US\$/oz PGM sold	1,510	1,336	926	1,449	1,262
Platinum	R/oz	12,426	11,733	9,893	12,640	9,149
Palladium	R/oz	5,322	3,690	2,107	2,887	2,499
Rhodium	R/oz	14,642	17,731	12,462	42,145	30,593
Gold	R/oz	11,504	9,106	8,105	7,580	4,901
Nickel	R/lb	75.42	71.23	52.85	77.30	121.13
Copper	R/lb	29.02	23.62	17.76	25.85	22.36
R basket price – Pt (net sales revenue per Pt oz sold)	R/oz Pt sold	19,595	18,159	14,115	22,348	18,167
R basket price – PGM (net sales revenue per PGM oz sold)	R/oz PGM sold	10,968	9,740	7,621	11,716	8,892
Exchange rates						
Average exchange rate achieved on sales	ZAR/US\$	7.2625	7.2890	8.2327	8.0850	7.0431
Exchange rate at end of the year	ZAR/US\$	8.1055	6.6031	7.3787	9.2999	6.8360
Unit cost performance						
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt ounce ¹	R	13,552	11,730	11,236	11,096	8,181
Cash operating cost per refined Pt ounce	R	12,869	11,336	11,261	11,448	8,129
Cost of sales per total Pt ounce sold ²	R	16,306	14,986	13,359	14,922	10,711
Cost of sales per total Pt ounce sold (mining and retreatment activities)	R	15,909	14,765	13,427	13,286	9,711
Productivity						
m ² per total operating employee per month ³		6.32	7.06	6.33	5.73	6.11
Refined platinum ounces per employee ⁴		32.5	32.7	27.3	23.9	27.5

¹ Cash operating cost per equivalent refined platinum ounce excludes ounces from purchased concentrate and associated costs.² Total platinum ounces sold: refined platinum ounces sold plus platinum ounces sold in concentrate.³ Square metres mined per operating employee including processing, but excluding projects, opencast and Western limb Tailings Retreatment employees.⁴ Refined platinum ounces per employee: mined refined platinum ounces dividend by own and attributable Anglo American Platinum Limited joint venture operational employees.

REFINED PRODUCTION

TOTAL OPERATIONS		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production from mining operations						
Platinum	000 oz	1,943.4	1,989.3	1,966.8	1,946.8	2,164.0
Palladium	000 oz	1,122.1	1,133.0	1,098.0	1,071.1	1,199.0
Rhodium	000 oz	257.9	252.7	278.1	243.4	285.8
Gold	000 oz	85.6	67.0	78.6	68.9	87.2
PGMs	000 oz	3,764.5	3,811.7	3,808.9	3,692.7	4,155.1
Nickel	000 tonnes	17.0	15.7	17.3	13.9	17.3
Copper	000 tonnes	11.0	9.4	10.1	7.9	9.9
Refined production from purchases of metals in concentrate from joint-venture mines						
Platinum	000 oz	255.6	396.6	341.4	307.3	274.5
Palladium	000 oz	156.7	220.7	192.9	175.7	161.4
Rhodium	000 oz	46.0	54.6	51.8	41.6	37.8
Gold	000 oz	3.8	9.4	8.7	7.8	9.4
PGMs	000 oz	542.3	775.0	675.5	599.7	551.3
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Copper	000 tonnes	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Refined production from purchases of metals in concentrate from third parties						
Platinum	000 oz	84.4	98.5	114.4	132.5	35.5
Palladium	000 oz	38.4	43.5	49.8	72.0	29.3
Rhodium	000 oz	13.6	15.3	18.0	14.3	5.2
Gold	000 oz	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3
PGMs	000 oz	166.0	194.7	216.0	238.4	80.7
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Copper	000 tonnes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Refined production from purchases of metals in concentrate from associates¹						
Platinum	000 oz	246.7	85.5	29.0		
Palladium	000 oz	113.5	51.3	19.8		
Rhodium	000 oz	20.1	6.3	2.0		
Gold	000 oz	14.2	3.7	1.8		
PGMs	000 oz	414.6	155.5	50.8		
Nickel	000 tonnes	2.3	0.8	0.3		
Copper	000 tonnes	1.4	0.5	0.2		
Total refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	2,530.1	2,569.9	2,451.6	2,386.6	2,474.0
Palladium	000 oz	1,430.7	1,448.5	1,360.5	1,318.8	1,389.7
Rhodium	000 oz	337.6	328.9	349.9	299.3	328.8
Gold	000 oz	105.1	81.3	90.9	78.5	97.9
PGMs	000 oz	4,887.4	4,936.9	4,751.2	4,530.8	4,787.1
Nickel	000 tonnes	20.3	18.5	19.5	15.5	19.2
Copper	000 tonnes	12.8	10.9	11.2	8.8	11.0

¹ Refined production from purchases of metals in concentrate from associates represents purchases from Bokoni Platinum Mine with effect from 1 July 2009 and Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine with effect from 1 November 2010.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

PIPELINE CALCULATION

TOTAL OPERATIONS		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Equivalent refined platinum production¹	000 oz	2,410.1	2,484.0	2,464.3	2,465.3	2,471.4
Bathopele Mine		112.5	138.7	131.8	120.1	111.2
Khomanani Mine		97.2	99.1	104.0	97.4	96.6
Thembelani Mine		101.2	95.6	78.3	75.8	81.5
Khuseleka Mine		126.5	129.0	154.8	184.3	215.7
Siphumelele Mine		96.0	94.2	109.1	127.8	160.4
Tumela Mine		264.0	295.3	294.4	310.8	410.5
Dishaba Mine		150.3	152.5	150.3	144.9	166.2
Union Mine		254.2	292.0	297.8	314.1	309.4
Union North Mine		91.5				
Union South Mine		162.7				
Mogalakwena Mine		306.3	260.3	237.3	188.1	163.5
Twickenham Platinum Mine		0.9	2.9	7.7	9.5	9.3
Unki Platinum Mine		51.6	—	—	—	—
Modikwa Platinum Mine		124.8	129.6	134.4	135.4	117.7
Kroondal Platinum Mine (net of ounces sold) ²		208.6	252.8	231.6	213.4	130.3
Marikana Platinum Mine (net of ounces sold) ²		47.0	52.6	39.7	32.2	23.2
Mototolo Platinum Mine		109.4	108.0	108.8	87.2	95.2
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine ³		180.0	184.6	173.3	175.0	193.6
Bokoni Platinum Mine ⁴		59.6	62.7	60.9	74.2	94.3
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment		40.9	41.8	34.2	43.4	45.3
Purchases from third parties		79.1	92.3	115.9	131.7	47.5
Pipeline stock adjustment		35.5	(34.0)	8.5	46.8	9.8
Refined platinum production		(2,530.1)	(2,569.9)	(2,451.6)	(2,386.6)	(2,474.0)
Mining		(1,943.4)	(1,989.3)	(1,966.8)	(1,946.8)	(2,164.0)
Purchases of concentrate		(586.7)	(580.6)	(484.8)	(439.8)	(310.0)
Platinum pipeline movement		(84.5)	(119.9)	21.2	125.5	7.2

¹ Mines' production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Anglo American Platinum Limited's (Amplats') standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Production attributable to Amplats after accounting for metal concentrate sold to Impala Platinum in terms of an offtake agreement that was in place when the pooling-and-sharing agreements commenced. Metal concentrate surplus to the volumes stipulated in the offtake agreement is refined by Amplats.

³ Associate with effect from 1 November 2010.

⁴ Associate with effect from 1 July 2009.

GROSS PROFIT ON METAL SALES FROM MINING AND PURCHASING ACTIVITIES

	Mined Rm	Purchased metals ¹ Rm	Total Rm
2011			
Gross sales revenue	40,090	11,394	51,484
Commissions paid	(285)	(82)	(367)
Net sales revenue	39,805	11,312	51,117
Cost of sales	(31,828)	(10,734)	(42,562)
On-mine	(25,237)	—	(25,237)
Cash operating costs	(21,950)	—	(21,950)
Depreciation	(3,243)	—	(3,243)
Deferred waste stripping	(44)	—	(44)
Purchase of metals and leasing activities	75	(9,268)	(9,193)
Smelting	(2,336)	(465)	(2,801)
Cash operating costs	(1,705)	(340)	(2,045)
Depreciation	(631)	(125)	(756)
Treatment and refining	(1,888)	(428)	(2,316)
Cash operating costs	(1,459)	(329)	(1,788)
Depreciation	(429)	(99)	(528)
Increase/(decrease) in metal inventories	351	(554)	(203)
Other costs	(2,793)	(19)	(2,812)
Gross profit on metal sales	7,977	578	8,555
Gross profit margin (%)	20.0	5.1	16.7
Cost of sales per total Pt ounce sold (R)	15,909	17,609	16,306
2010			
Gross sales revenue	36,434	9,918	46,352
Commissions paid	(255)	(72)	(327)
Net sales revenue	36,179	9,846	46,025
Cost of sales	(29,041)	(8,950)	(37,991)
On-mine	(23,227)	—	(23,227)
Cash operating costs	(19,919)	—	(19,919)
Depreciation	(3,275)	—	(3,275)
Deferred waste stripping	(33)	—	(33)
Purchase of metals and leasing activities	(377)	(8,838)	(9,215)
Smelting	(2,181)	(393)	(2,574)
Cash operating costs	(1,560)	(286)	(1,846)
Depreciation	(621)	(107)	(728)
Treatment and refining	(1,484)	(301)	(1,785)
Cash operating costs	(1,220)	(247)	(1,467)
Depreciation	(264)	(54)	(318)
Increase in metal inventories	396	599	995
Other costs	(2,168)	(17)	(2,185)
Gross profit on metal sales	7,138	896	8,034
Gross profit margin (%)	19.7	9.1	17.5
Cost of sales per total Pt ounce sold (R)	14,765	15,752	14,986

¹ Consists of purchased metals in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

MINING AND RETREATMENT

PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Total development	km	138.4	144.9	144.5	207.0	237.0
Immediately available ore reserves (managed mines)	months	21.5	21.7	18.6	16.1	14.3
Square metres	000	3,858	4,073	4,554	4,803	5,275
Tonnes mined from opencast mines	000	73,754	71,073	47,375	116,414	105,408
Tonnes from surface sources including WLTR	000	7,358	7,586	5,889	6,706	6,486
Tonnes broken from underground sources	000	26,201	27,597	30,554	31,216	32,849
Tonnes milled	000	41,507	42,242	43,114	42,611	41,563
Opencast mines	000	11,026	10,630	10,231	7,780	5,007
Surface sources including WLTR	000	7,411	7,476	5,818	6,769	6,570
Underground mines	000	23,070	24,136	27,065	28,062	29,986
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	80.2	77.5	77.3	74.8	70.0
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	3.24	3.23	3.31	3.36	3.63
Surface sources including WLTR	4E	1.21	1.22	1.15	1.22	1.20
Merensky Reef	4E	5.11	5.24	5.13	5.04	5.12
UG2 Reef	4E	3.80	3.78	3.64	3.67	3.75
Platreef (Mogalakwena Mine)	4E	2.91	2.60	2.71	2.78	3.49
MSZ Reef (Unki Platinum Mine)	4E	3.64	—	—	—	—
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	2,410.1	2,484.0	2,464.3	2,465.3	2,471.4
Own mines and WLTR	000 oz	1,601.6	1,601.4	1,628.3	1,690.4	1,863.9
JVs and associates – mines	000 oz	244.9	322.5	341.7	321.6	280.0
JVs and associates – purchased ²	000 oz	484.5	467.8	378.4	321.6	280.0
Purchases from third parties	000 oz	79.1	92.3	115.9	131.7	47.5
Refined platinum ounces	000 oz	2,530.1	2,569.9	2,451.6	2,386.6	2,474.0

¹ Mines' production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Anglo American Platinum Limited's (Amplats') standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Includes 100% of Bokoni Platinum Mine production with effect from 1 July 2009 and 100% of Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine with effect from 1 November 2010 when these two mines became associates.

		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)³	number	46,385	44,129	46,139	44,920	40,245
Underground mines	number	42,484	40,084	42,226	40,882	36,786
Mogalakwena Mine	number	1,824	1,210	1,048	1,065	826
Concentrating operations	number	2,077	2,835	2,865	2,973	2,633
Contractors (average in service)³	number	8,035	8,389	14,528	24,595	26,743
Underground mines	number	7,302	7,560	12,984	21,686	24,981
Mogalakwena Mine	number	286	395	552	1,537	507
Concentrating operations	number	447	434	992	1,372	1,255
m ² per total operating employee – overall average ⁴	per month	6.32	7.06	6.33	5.73	6.11
m ² per total operating employee – own mines ⁴	per month	5.87	6.13	5.60	4.92	5.70
m ² per total operating employee – JVs ⁴	per month	8.85	10.24	9.19	8.80	8.92
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	529	472	453	475	388
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	13,552	11,730	11,236	11,096	8,181
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	39,805	36,179	29,971	39,901	40,448
Operating cost of sales ⁵	Rm	(29,035)	(26,873)	(26,175)	(22,679)	(20,291)
Operating contribution	Rm	10,770	9,306	3,796	17,222	20,157
Operating margin	%	27.1	25.7	12.7	43.2	49.8

³ Employee numbers represent 100% of managed operations and Amplats' attributable employees for all joint-venture operations. Bokoni and BRPM employees are excluded from all comparative periods. Joint-venture employees are included at Amplats' attributable share.

⁴ Square metres mined per operating employee including processing but excluding projects, opencast and Western Limb Tailings Retreatment employees.

⁵ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

BATHOPELE MINE (100% owned)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	118.3	141.6	133.6	112.6	116.3
Palladium	000 oz	65.8	81.8	73.9	62.7	66.9
Rhodium	000 oz	20.9	24.7	25.9	19.6	22.0
Gold	000 oz	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.6
PGMs	000 oz	243.2	292.8	278.0	228.9	240.1
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Copper	000 tonnes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Production statistics						
Total development – UG2	km	2.4	—	—	—	—
Immediately available ore reserves	months	13.7	13.5	11.5	11.5	13.0
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	340	429	437	401	370
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	2,642	3,293	3,309	2,925	2,698
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	2,440	3,107	2,962	2,776	2,587
Surface sources	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Underground sources	000 tonnes	2,440	3,107	2,962	2,776	2,587
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	3.08	3.02	3.08	2.94	3.02
Surface sources	4E	—	—	—	—	—
UG2	4E	3.08	3.02	3.08	2.94	3.02
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	112.5	138.7	131.8	120.1	111.2
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	1,826	1,547	1,092	944	826
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	395	629	1,213	1,363	1,140
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	13.1	16.5	15.6	14.8	15.7
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	53.3	65.1	58.0	48.8	59.2
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	558	436	428	413	300
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	13,168	10,748	10,647	10,386	7,735
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	12,522	10,528	10,504	11,708	7,396
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	2,284	2,526	1,950	2,346	2,202
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(1,736)	(1,825)	(1,645)	(1,191)	(1,042)
Operating contribution	Rm	548	701	305	1,155	1,160
Operating margin	%	24.0	27.7	15.6	49.2	52.7

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

KHOMANANI MINE (100% owned)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	102.2	101.1	105.5	91.3	101.1
Palladium	000 oz	47.9	47.2	47.4	39.5	46.5
Rhodium	000 oz	10.8	9.7	11.1	7.8	9.2
Gold	000 oz	4.4	4.0	4.6	3.8	5.8
PGMs	000 oz	179.7	174.6	183.1	152.0	170.2
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1
Copper	000 tonnes	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Production statistics						
Total development – Merensky	km	6.0	7.1	7.9	9.8	10.0
Total development – UG2	km	6.0	2.7	—	1.1	3.2
Immediately available ore reserves	months	19.0	16.8	12.9	11.6	9.1
Square metres – Merensky	000 m ²	199	202	198	213	215
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	88	80	101	56	47
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000 tonnes	10	13	—	—	—
Tonnes broken – Merensky	000 tonnes	900	922	914	962	949
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	627	491	542	302	311
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	1,334	1,317	1,274	1,144	1,195
Surface sources	000 tonnes	11	13	—	—	—
Underground sources	000 tonnes	1,323	1,305	1,274	1,144	1,195
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	42.0	37.6	40.2	29.5	27.2
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	4.31	4.38	4.92	4.79	5.06
Surface sources	4E	0.84	1.45	—	—	—
Merensky	4E	4.91	5.14	5.79	5.38	5.64
UG2	4E	3.53	3.22	3.61	3.40	3.51
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	97.2	99.1	104.0	97.4	96.6
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	3,873	3,622	3,991	3,619	3,025
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	355	342	495	1,355	1,581
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	5.8	6.0	5.5	4.6	4.7
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	24.2	25.5	23.5	18.4	21.9
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	1,055	963	939	911	700
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	15,698	13,911	12,659	11,622	9,600
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	14,930	13,636	12,479	12,398	9,173
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	1,925	1,709	1,489	1,659	1,784
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(1,691)	(1,580)	(1,475)	(1,110)	(1,033)
Operating contribution	Rm	234	129	14	549	751
Operating margin	%	12.2	7.5	0.9	33.1	42.1

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.

³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

THEMBELANI MINE (100% owned)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	106.4	97.6	79.3	71.1	85.3
Palladium	000 oz	55.3	52.1	40.6	36.9	46.5
Rhodium	000 oz	15.5	14.1	13.0	11.1	14.0
Gold	000 oz	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.3
PGMs	000 oz	205.9	190.1	155.6	140.1	165.9
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Copper	000 tonnes	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Production statistics						
Total development – Merensky	km	5.4	5.0	3.9	5.1	5.2
Total development – UG2	km	6.5	6.9	7.8	9.1	9.7
Immediately available ore reserves	months	12.7	15.3	15.1	11.5	17.8
Square metres – Merensky	000 m ²	70	60	55	42	54
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	265	244	217	237	226
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Tonnes broken – Merensky	000 tonnes	459	399	332	344	350
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	1,332	1,234	1,149	1,264	1,177
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	1,476	1,447	1,174	1,245	1,254
Surface sources	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Underground sources	000 tonnes	1,476	1,447	1,174	1,245	1,254
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	78.8	81.4	80.9	87.3	84.5
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	4.36	4.23	4.46	4.06	4.46
Surface sources	4E	—	—	—	—	—
Merensky	4E	5.56	5.70	5.88	5.11	5.69
UG2	4E	4.03	3.89	4.12	3.91	4.23
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	101.2	95.6	78.3	75.8	81.5
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	4,342	3,865	3,868	3,448	2,899
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	186	194	379	1,168	1,897
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	6.3	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.0
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	23.5	24.0	18.7	15.4	17.8
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	933	797	856	787	649
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	14,776	13,126	13,972	13,839	10,839
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	14,054	12,857	13,796	14,754	10,356
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	2,055	1,735	1,170	1,476	1,628
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(1,659)	(1,443)	(1,198)	(1,013)	(969)
Operating contribution	Rm	396	292	(28)	463	659
Operating margin	%	19.3	16.8	(2.5)	31.4	40.5

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

KHUSELEKA MINE (100% owned)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	133.0	131.7	157.0	172.8	225.8
Palladium	000 oz	65.6	65.0	76.0	82.7	114.9
Rhodium	000 oz	16.6	15.2	22.0	21.4	29.8
Gold	000 oz	4.6	4.2	5.2	5.1	9.1
PGMs	000 oz	245.5	239.1	293.0	315.6	412.2
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.8
Copper	000 tonnes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0
Production statistics						
Total development – Merensky	km	5.9	5.4	6.7	8.8	11.4
Total development – UG2	km	9.6	7.8	13.4	20.4	21.1
Immediately available ore reserves	months	34.2	22.4	29.0	25.6	11.8
Square metres – Merensky	000 m ²	168	188	199	210	301
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	269	230	322	345	392
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000	—	—	—	—	—
Tonnes broken – Merensky	000	784	858	937	994	1,285
Tonnes broken – UG2	000	1,510	1,302	1,846	1,999	2,163
Tonnes milled	000	2,038	1,967	2,344	2,723	3,225
Surface sources	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Underground sources	000 tonnes	2,038	1,967	2,343	2,723	3,225
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	57.1	56.1	63.6	62.3	58.7
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	3.80	3.97	4.28	4.24	4.39
Surface sources	4E	—	—	—	—	—
Merensky	4E	4.06	4.73	5.01	4.91	4.96
UG2	4E	3.60	3.37	3.86	3.83	3.98
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	126.5	129.0	154.8	184.3	215.7
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	6,198	5,621	6,158	5,780	5,037
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	131	96	1,922	4,699	5,398
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	6.1	6.2	5.4	4.5	5.6
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	21.0	23.0	19.4	16.5	21.6
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	916	812	791	737	518
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	15,958	13,477	13,118	11,806	8,619
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	15,178	13,201	12,934	12,592	8,233
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	2,538	2,275	2,273	3,383	3,939
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(2,197)	(1,976)	(2,223)	(2,076)	(2,057)
Operating contribution	Rm	341	299	50	1,307	1,882
Operating margin	%	13.4	13.1	2.2	38.6	47.8

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.

³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

SIPHUMELELE MINE (100% owned)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	100.9	96.2	110.6	119.8	167.9
Palladium	000 oz	43.3	42.0	51.2	57.9	81.9
Rhodium	000 oz	7.5	7.2	13.1	14.9	19.9
Gold	000 oz	5.8	4.6	4.3	3.4	7.6
PGMs	000 oz	163.9	156.8	197.2	219.6	295.5
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.4
Copper	000 tonnes	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7
Production statistics						
Total development – Merensky	km	8.2	8.6	6.4	6.6	9.8
Total development – UG2	km	—	—	5.0	16.1	20.4
Immediately available ore reserves	months	18.4	21.5	12.4	14.9	17.4
Square metres – Merensky	000 m ²	216	218	160	137	231
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	—	—	179	272	230
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000	506	91	—	—	—
Tonnes broken – Merensky	000	916	905	704	634	914
Tonnes broken – UG2	000	—	—	1,003	1,759	1,560
Tonnes milled	000	1,422	1,032	1,509	2,115	2,385
Surface sources	000 tonnes	507	85	—	—	—
Underground sources	000 tonnes	915	947	1,509	2,115	2,385
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	—	5.3	55.5	72.8	61.2
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	3.85	5.09	4.52	3.76	4.42
Surface sources	4E	0.74	0.63	—	—	—
Merensky	4E	5.58	5.59	5.87	5.73	6.28
UG2	4E	—	3.87	3.44	3.02	3.24
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	96.0	94.2	109.1	127.8	160.4
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	3,883	3,940	5,653	5,578	5,056
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	123	81	986	3,294	4,007
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.3
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	25.2	23.9	16.7	13.5	18.5
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	827	1,053	879	845	659
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	13,492	12,663	13,297	14,901	10,681
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	12,837	12,400	13,117	15,896	10,204
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	1,865	1,590	1,566	2,338	2,989
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(1,484)	(1,412)	(1,668)	(1,863)	(1,889)
Operating contribution	Rm	381	178	(102)	475	1,100
Operating margin	%	20.4	11.2	(6.5)	20.3	36.8

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

TUMELA MINE (100% owned)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	284.4	303.0	293.8	314.5	408.5
Palladium	000 oz	129.7	140.8	133.6	149.2	201.4
Rhodium	000 oz	46.5	45.9	46.9	43.2	58.8
Gold	000 oz	4.4	4.5	5.9	6.3	11.1
PGMs	000 oz	543.0	566.0	549.7	585.2	781.7
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.3
Copper	000 tonnes	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2
Production statistics						
Total development – Merensky	km	1.1	3.0	6.2	11.4	20.1
Total development – UG2	km	18.4	14.9	17.5	16.5	20.8
Immediately available ore reserves	months	28.3	23.7	21.4	21.0	18.7
Square metres – Merensky	000 m ²	70	106	166	196	383
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	471	440	480	431	502
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000 tonnes	470	651	8	—	—
Tonnes broken – Merensky	000 tonnes	374	594	953	1,101	2,092
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	3,735	3,441	3,791	3,287	3,795
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	4,192	4,488	4,202	4,053	5,226
Surface sources	000 tonnes	471	611	—	—	—
Underground sources	000 tonnes	3,721	3,877	4,202	4,053	5,226
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	89.2	82.3	77.8	75.1	66.4
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	3.91	4.02	4.51	4.85	4.96
Surface sources	4E	0.69	0.56	—	—	—
Merensky	4E	4.79	5.07	4.63	5.03	5.25
UG2	4E	4.26	4.46	4.48	4.79	4.81
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	264.0	295.3	294.4	310.8	410.5
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	8,297	7,728	8,212	8,745	8,159
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	487	581	1,045	1,606	2,339
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.1	7.0
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	32.4	36.5	31.7	30.4	38.9
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	708	582	586	599	411
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	12,308	9,870	9,245	8,743	5,973
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	11,425	9,619	9,264	8,640	6,002
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	5,285	5,162	4,173	6,212	7,215
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(3,804)	(3,331)	(3,002)	(2,646)	(2,640)
Operating contribution	Rm	1,481	1,831	1,171	3,566	4,575
Operating margin	%	28.0	35.5	28.1	57.4	63.4

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.

³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

DISHABA MINE (100% owned)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	161.9	156.4	150.1	146.7	165.4
Palladium	000 oz	72.6	71.8	67.3	68.1	78.1
Rhodium	000 oz	20.8	19.3	19.1	13.9	15.7
Gold	000 oz	4.8	3.7	4.9	5.3	7.5
PGMs	000 oz	291.1	278.0	267.3	252.9	290.3
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5
Copper	000 tonnes	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8
Production statistics						
Total development – Merensky	km	10.0	11.0	10.6	15.1	16.6
Total development – UG2	km	6.5	6.8	6.5	7.4	4.7
Immediately available ore reserves	months	19.1	21.8	15.6	11.9	14.7
Square metres – Merensky	000 m ²	178	175	181	240	283
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	140	136	118	55	50
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000 tonnes	—	2	—	—	—
Tonnes broken – Merensky	000 tonnes	1,158	1,144	1,093	1,460	1,691
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	1,028	1,096	936	557	428
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	1,865	1,908	1,866	1,716	1,755
Surface sources	000 tonnes	—	2	—	—	—
Underground sources	000 tonnes	1,865	1,906	1,866	1,716	1,755
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	50.5	51.1	47.1	28.8	20.1
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	4.78	4.79	4.95	5.01	5.55
Surface sources	4E	—	0.62	—	—	—
Merensky	4E	5.41	5.54	5.37	5.37	6.03
UG2	4E	4.16	4.08	4.50	4.11	3.67
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	150.3	152.5	150.3	144.9	166.2
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	5,228	5,174	5,207	4,746	4,030
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	175	362	547	1,035	1,244
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	5.3
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	30.0	28.3	26.1	25.4	31.4
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	966	851	752	729	579
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	13,125	11,717	10,291	9,644	6,921
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	12,185	11,425	10,305	9,526	6,954
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	2,995	2,634	2,126	2,772	2,767
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(2,294)	(2,025)	(1,675)	(1,354)	(1,238)
Operating contribution	Rm	701	609	451	1,418	1,529
Operating margin	%	23.4	23.1	21.2	51.2	55.3

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

UNION MINE (85% owned)~		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	273.1	304.0	291.9	309.0	309.6
Palladium	000 oz	116.7	134.5	127.3	139.7	145.1
Rhodium	000 oz	47.2	46.6	49.4	47.1	51.3
Gold	000 oz	3.4	3.5	4.5	4.6	5.3
PGMs	000 oz	515.4	566.0	550.7	576.3	608.6
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3
Copper	000 tonnes	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Production statistics						
Total development – Merensky	km	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	2.5
Total development – UG2	km	22.2	22.1	20.0	23.8	22.1
Immediately available ore reserves	months	18.8	19.6	19.7	18.2	19.7
Square metres – Merensky	000 m ²	38	73	80	104	108
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	367	416	414	416	419
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000 tonnes	1,390	1,742	1,586	1,434	1,340
Tonnes broken – Merensky	000 tonnes	195	381	421	563	599
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	3,231	3,589	3,589	3,811	3,812
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	4,786	5,543	5,517	5,570	5,610
Surface sources	000 tonnes	1,384	1,735	1,522	1,496	1,422
Underground sources	000 tonnes	3,402	3,808	3,995	4,074	4,188
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	94.0	89.7	88.4	86.5	85.6
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	3.39	3.37	3.50	3.63	3.58
Surface sources	4E	1.41	1.43	1.39	1.57	1.57
Merensky	4E	6.29	6.09	5.87	6.06	5.48
UG2	4E	4.11	4.05	4.07	4.13	4.05
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	254.2	292.0	297.8	314.1	309.4
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	7,413	7,707	7,218	6,976	6,692
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	368	904	2,093	3,149	3,858
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	35.1	35.3	31.4	30.5	29.3
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	628	516	479	462	396
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	13,263	11,179	10,268	9,379	8,187
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	12,381	10,739	10,477	9,532	8,180
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	5,126	5,099	4,135	6,171	5,525
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(4,064)	(3,768)	(3,319)	(3,108)	(2,892)
Operating contribution	Rm	1,062	1,331	816	3,063	2,633
Operating margin	%	20.7	26.1	19.7	49.6	47.7

~ The Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community acquired 15% minority interest in Union Mine from 1 December 2006. The above statistics are 100% of Union Mine.

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.

³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

UNION NORTH MINE (85% owned)~			2011
Refined production			
Platinum	000 oz		98.3
Palladium	000 oz		42.0
Rhodium	000 oz		16.6
Gold	000 oz		1.3
PGMs	000 oz		184.8
Nickel	000 tonnes		0.2
Copper	000 tonnes		0.1
Production statistics			
Total development – Merensky	km		0.1
Total development – UG2	km		5.9
Immediately available ore reserves	months		13.6
Square metres – Merensky	000 m ²		18
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²		97
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000 tonnes		1,390
Tonnes broken – Merensky	000 tonnes		93
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes		836
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes		2,338
Surface sources	000 tonnes		1,384
Underground sources	000 tonnes		954
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%		80.7
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E		2.50
Merensky	4E		7.12
UG2	4E		4.32
Surface sources	4E		1.06
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz		91.5
Employees and productivity			
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number		2,813
Contractor employees (average in service)	number		154
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month		3.2
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum		33.1
Unit cost performance			
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne		483
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz		13,795
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz		12,841
Operating income statement			
Net sales revenue	Rm		1,844
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm		(1,506)
Operating contribution	Rm		338
Operating margin	%		18.3

~ The Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community acquired 15% minority interest in Union Mine from 1 December 2006. The above statistics are 100% of Union North Mine.

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

UNION SOUTH MINE (85% owned)~			2011
Refined production			
Platinum	000 oz		174.8
Palladium	000 oz		74.7
Rhodium	000 oz		30.5
Gold	000 oz		2.1
PGMs	000 oz		330.7
Nickel	000 tonnes		0.4
Copper	000 tonnes		0.2
Production statistics			
Total development – Merensky	km		0.2
Total development – UG2	km		16.3
Immediately available ore reserves	months		21.1
Square metres – Merensky	000 m ²		19
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²		270
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000 tonnes		–
Tonnes broken – Merensky	000 tonnes		102
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes		2,395
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes		2,448
Surface sources	000 tonnes		–
Underground sources	000 tonnes		2,448
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%		91.9
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E		4.23
Merensky	4E		6.18
UG2	4E		4.14
Surface sources	4E		–
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz		162.7
Employees and productivity			
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number		4,600
Contractor employees (average in service)	number		214
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month		4.9
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum		36.3
Unit cost performance			
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne		765
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz		12,963
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz		12,066
Operating income statement			
Net sales revenue	Rm		3,282
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm		(2,558)
Operating contribution	Rm		724
Operating margin	%		22.1

~ The Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community acquired 15% minority interest in Union Mine from 1 December 2006. The above statistics are 100% of Union South Mine.

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.

³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

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for the year ended 31 December 2011

MOGALAKWENA MINE (100% owned)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	312.8	272.3	233.3	177.4	162.5
Palladium	000 oz	320.6	283.2	249.9	184.5	167.4
Rhodium	000 oz	20.7	16.5	17.4	11.2	11.5
Gold	000 oz	41.4	29.0	31.0	21.0	17.4
PGMs	000 oz	676.4	589.1	520.2	384.5	354.2
Nickel	000 tonnes	10.1	8.5	9.1	5.6	3.9
Copper	000 tonnes	6.6	5.6	5.8	3.5	2.4
Production statistics						
Tonnes mined	000	71,719	66,034	32,989	101,786	87,727
Tonnes milled	000	10,835	10,380	9,722	7,180	4,187
Stripping ratio		3.0	4.5	4.0	11.0	11.0
In-pit ore reserves	months	39.7	22.6	8.0	6.0	2.0
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	2.91	2.60	2.71	2.78	3.49
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	306.3	260.3	237.3	188.1	163.5
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	1,824	1,819	1,663	1,754	1,366
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	286	395	747	1,620	509
Tonnes moved per total employee	per month	3,271	2,903	1,460	2,796	4,386
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	148.2	123.0	96.8	52.6	86.7
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	254	231	196	288	282
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	12,662	12,426	11,710	14,234	9,341
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	12,450	11,880	11,909	15,064	9,395
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	8,403	6,187	4,540	3,755	3,421
Operating cost of sales ²	Rm	(4,990)	(4,260)	(4,112)	(2,685)	(1,858)
Operating contribution	Rm	3,413	1,927	428	1,070	1,563
Operating margin	%	40.6	31.1	9.4	28.5	45.7

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

TWICKENHAM PLATINUM MINE (100% owned) (Project)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	0.9	3.6	7.5	9.9	8.8
Palladium	000 oz	0.7	3.2	7.2	10.1	8.8
Rhodium	000 oz	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.3
Gold	000 oz	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
PGMs	000 oz	2.6	8.5	19.0	24.1	20.2
Nickel	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Copper	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Production statistics						
Total development – UG2	km	1.2	3.9	2.2	0.8	1.5
Immediately available ore reserves	months	—	26.2	11.9	19.4	6.1
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	3	17	28	39	35
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	88	436	524	179	203
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	25	58	130	164	159
Surface sources	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Underground sources	000 tonnes	25	58	130	164	159
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	3.47	4.20	4.62	4.76	4.65
Surface sources	4E	—	—	—	—	—
UG2	4E	3.47	4.20	4.62	4.76	4.65
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	0.9	2.9	7.7	9.5	9.3
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	—	372	455	549	453
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	—	26	42	60	20
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	—	3.5	4.8	5.3	6.3
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	—	9.0	15.1	16.3	18.6
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	109	2,951	1,200	1,203	805
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	4,506	60,773	21,662	21,724	14,670
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	4,721	48,968	22,153	20,967	15,573
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	36	70	127	220	144
Operating costs of sales ³	Rm	(20)	(225)	(238)	(312)	(151)
Operating contribution	Rm	16	(155)	(111)	(92)	(7)
Operating margin	%	44.4	(222.2)	(87.4)	(41.8)	(4.6)

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.

³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

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for the year ended 31 December 2011

UNKI PLATINUM MINE (100% owned) (Zimbabwe)			2011
Refined production			
Platinum	000 oz		50.8
Palladium	000 oz		33.9
Rhodium	000 oz		2.9
Gold	000 oz		4.9
PGMs	000 oz		90.1
Nickel	000 tonnes		0.8
Copper	000 tonnes		0.9
Production statistics			
Total development – MSZ	km		0.4
Immediately available ore reserves	months		14.2
Square metres – MSZ	000 m ²		147
Tonnes – Surface sources to concentrators	000 tonnes		–
Tonnes broken – MSZ	000 tonnes		1,054
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes		1,284
Surface sources	000 tonnes		–
Underground sources	000 tonnes		1,284
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E		3.64
Surface sources	4E		–
MSZ	4E		3.64
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz		51.6
Employees and productivity			
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number		803
Contractor employees (average in service)	number		149
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month		10.8
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum		53.4
Unit cost performance			
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne		509
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz		15,087
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz		15,359
Operating income statement			
Net sales revenue	Rm		946
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm		(659)
Operating contribution	Rm		287
Operating margin	%		30.4

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

WESTERN LIMB TAILINGS RETREATMENT (100% owned)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production						
Platinum	000 oz	43.0	43.3	32.4	41.8	44.1
Palladium	000 oz	13.2	13.9	10.4	13.6	16.9
Rhodium	000 oz	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	3.6
Gold	000 oz	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.6
PGMs	000 oz	65.5	65.3	50.9	66.0	77.3
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Copper	000 tonnes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Production statistics						
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	4,982	5,087	4,295	5,272	5,146
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	1.23	1.18	1.06	1.12	1.09
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	40.9	41.8	34.2	43.4	45.3
Employees and productivity						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	116	113	98	87	76
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	148	139	175	214	220
Tonnes milled per total employee	per month	1,573	1,682	1,311	1,460	1,449
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	162.9	171.8	118.7	138.9	149.0
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	65	57	60	50	42
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	10,251	9,110	9,621	8,331	6,805
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	9,780	8,788	10,178	8,653	6,990
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	753	672	452	725	717
Operating cost of sales ²	Rm	(513)	(493)	(368)	(412)	(397)
Operating contribution	Rm	240	179	84	313	320
Operating margin	%	31.9	26.6	18.6	43.2	44.7

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

MODIKWA PLATINUM MINE (50:50 joint venture with ARM Mining Consortium Limited)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production (mined and purchased)						
Platinum	000 oz	129.8	134.9	135.3	131.2	114.6
Palladium	000 oz	117.5	127.1	128.0	124.9	114.0
Rhodium	000 oz	25.0	24.1	27.2	24.0	23.1
Gold	000 oz	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
PGMs	000 oz	311.8	328.0	331.8	320.5	297.0
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Copper	000 tonnes	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Production statistics (AAPL mined share)						
Total development – Merensky	km	—	—	—	0.3	0.2
Total development – UG2	km	7.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	8.8
Square metres – Merensky	000 m ²	—	—	—	9	5
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	200	222	252	254	233
Tonnes broken – Opencast	000 tonnes	1,991	209	—	—	—
Tonnes broken – Merensky	000 tonnes	—	—	5	97	58
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	1,215	1,078	1,470	1,427	1,356
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	1,142	1,144	1,190	1,257	1,120
Surface sources including opencast	000 tonnes	164	58	—	—	—
Underground sources	000 tonnes	978	1,086	1,190	1,257	1,120
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	97.9
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	4.56	4.73	4.64	4.43	4.36
Surface sources excluding opencast	4E	—	—	—	—	—
Merensky	4E	—	—	2.54	2.30	2.27
UG2	4E	4.56	4.73	4.66	4.58	4.44
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	124.8	129.6	134.4	135.4	117.7
Mined	000 oz	62.4	64.8	67.2	67.7	58.8
Purchased	000 oz	62.4	64.8	67.2	67.7	58.9
Employees and productivity (AAPL share)						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	1,864	1,864	1,893	2,084	2,020
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	553	472	591	899	945
m ² per total operating employee ²	per annum	6.7	8.2	10.2	7.1	6.6
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	26.9	28.9	27.3	22.0	19.4
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	737	691	684	673	562
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	14,881	13,569	13,740	13,859	11,782
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	14,311	13,032	13,644	14,302	12,097
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	1,415	1,304	1,054	1,530	1,182
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(1,103)	(1,034)	(1,163)	(1,079)	(740)
Operating contribution	Rm	312	270	(109)	451	442
Operating margin	%	22.0	20.7	(10.3)	29.5	37.4

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

KROONDAL PLATINUM MINE (50:50 pooling-and-sharing agreement with Aquarius Platinum (South Africa))		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production (mined and purchased)						
Platinum	000 oz	217.6	266.7	230.7	196.3	128.8
Palladium	000 oz	106.4	132.4	110.8	94.0	63.5
Rhodium	000 oz	41.2	43.1	40.5	30.4	22.6
Gold	000 oz	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.2
PGMs	000 oz	445.9	522.7	458.7	371.8	267.0
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Copper	000 tonnes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Production statistics (AAPL mined share)						
Total development – UG2	km	11.3	11.6	—	8.0	10.0
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	374	449	397	407	400
Tonnes broken – Opencast	000 tonnes	—	—	—	217	1,852
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	2,859	3,497	3,374	3,072	2,954
Tonnes milled⁴	000 tonnes	1,891	2,154	2,070	2,023	2,217
Surface sources including opencast	000 tonnes	—	—	—	10	95
Underground sources	000 tonnes	1,891	2,154	2,070	2,013	2,122
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)⁵	4E	3.75	3.80	2.58	2.59	2.70
Surface sources excluding opencast	4E	—	—	—	—	—
UG2	4E	3.75	3.80	2.58	2.59	2.70
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	208.6	252.8	231.6	213.4	130.3
Mined	000 oz	104.3	126.4	115.8	114.4	121.1
Purchased	000 oz	104.3	126.4	115.8	106.7	65.1
Sold	000 oz	—	—	—	(7.7)	(55.9)
Employees and productivity (AAPL share)						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	15	12	20	17	11
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	3,332	2,775	2,855	2,718	2,601
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	9.1	13.8	12.7	14.5	12.7
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	32.5	47.8	40.1	35.9	24.7
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled ⁴	R/tonne	726	595	533	499	339
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	14,093	11,031	10,437	9,441	6,524
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	13,510	10,455	10,455	10,306	6,871
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	2,095	2,202	1,564	2,191	2,090
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(1,559)	(1,472)	(1,263)	(914)	(808)
Operating contribution	Rm	536	730	301	1,277	1,282
Operating margin	%	25.6	33.2	19.2	58.3	61.3

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.

³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.

⁴ Tonnes milled restated for previous years from DMS feed tonnes to mill feed tonnes.

⁵ 4E built-up head grade previously reflected the DMS feed grade, changed to mill feed grade in 2010.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

MARIKANA PLATINUM MINE (50:50 pooling-and-sharing agreement with Aquarius Platinum (South Africa))		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production (mined and purchased)						
Platinum	000 oz	48.7	53.3	38.2	32.8	22.4
Palladium	000 oz	22.8	25.1	16.7	14.2	9.6
Rhodium	000 oz	8.1	7.7	6.6	4.6	3.0
Gold	000 oz	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
PGMs	000 oz	92.1	104.9	71.3	60.1	41.8
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Copper	000 tonnes	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Production statistics (AAPL mined share)						
Total development – UG2	km	8.3	9.7	—	4.0	5.0
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	114	104	78.90	78.34	60.17
Tonnes broken – Opencast	000 tonnes	44	5,038	14,386	14,411	15,829
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	905	845	600	666	455
Tonnes milled⁴	000 tonnes	643	814	1,005	1,004	950
Surface sources including opencast	000 tonnes	27	191	513	522	684
Underground sources	000 tonnes	616	623	492	482	266
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)⁵	4E	3.06	3.26	2.68	2.81	3.08
Surface sources excluding opencast	4E	—	—	—	—	—
UG2	4E	3.06	3.26	2.68	2.81	3.08
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	47.0	52.6	39.7	32.2	23.2
Mined	000 oz	30.2	37.5	45.4	42.5	41.5
Purchased	000 oz	23.5	26.3	19.8	16.1	11.6
Sold	000 oz	(6.7)	(11.2)	(25.5)	(26.4)	(29.9)
Employees and productivity (AAPL share)						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	5	6	10	7	48
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	1,119	1,067	1,049	1,205	980
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	8.3	9.1	6.2	6.3	4.9
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	21.7	24.8	18.0	13.5	10.9
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled ⁴	R/tonne	736	599	481	556	441
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	16,384	13,633	11,037	13,405	10,306
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	16,002	13,726	11,856	13,580	11,210
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	544	636	637	678	690
Operating cost of sales ³	Rm	(502)	(508)	(515)	(595)	(409)
Operating contribution	Rm	42	128	122	83	281
Operating margin	%	7.7	20.1	19.2	12.2	40.7

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.³ Operating cost of sales excludes other costs.⁴ Tonnes milled restated for previous years from DMS feed tonnes to mill feed tonnes.⁵ 4E built-up head grade previously reflected the feed grade, changed to mill feed grade in 2010.

MOTOTOLO PLATINUM MINE (50:50 joint venture with XK Platinum Partnership)		2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Refined production (mined and purchased)						
Platinum	000 oz	115.1	110.5	106.3	83.9	92.6
Palladium	000 oz	66.8	65.0	61.5	48.9	55.3
Rhodium	000 oz	17.8	18.7	17.2	13.5	13.8
Gold	000 oz	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.4
PGMs	000 oz	234.9	231.9	214.9	175.3	182.4
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Copper	000 tonnes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Production statistics (AAPL mined share)						
Total development – UG2	km	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.9
Square metres – UG2	000 m ²	142	132	149	121	113
Tonnes broken – Opencast	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Tonnes broken – UG2	000 tonnes	1,188	1,110	1,247	976	925
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	1,151	1,131	1,120	911	901
Surface sources including opencast	000 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—
Underground sources	000 tonnes	1,151	1,131	1,120	911	901
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Built-up head grade (gram/tonne milled)	4E	3.27	3.33	3.42	3.37	3.60
Surface sources excluding opencast	4E	—	—	—	—	—
UG2	4E	3.27	3.33	3.42	3.37	3.60
Equivalent refined platinum ounces¹	000 oz	109.4	108.0	108.8	87.2	95.2
Mined	000 oz	54.7	54.0	54.4	43.6	47.6
Purchased	000 oz	54.7	54.0	54.4	43.6	47.6
Employees and productivity (AAPL share)						
Own-enrolled employees (average in service)	number	698	670	600	586	548
Contractor employees (average in service)	number	228	328	283	86	3
m ² per total operating employee ²	per month	14.2	13.2	15.8	16.8	17.0
Refined Pt ounce per total operating employee	per annum	62.1	55.4	60.2	62.4	84.0
Unit cost performance						
Cash on-mine cost/tonne milled	R/tonne	494	438	384	368	280
Cash operating cost per equivalent refined Pt oz	R/oz	11,800	10,392	9,132	8,648	6,076
Cash operating cost per refined Pt oz	R/oz	11,214	10,155	9,360	8,992	6,249
Operating income statement						
Net sales revenue	Rm	1,066	983	727	873	698
Operating costs of sales ³	Rm	(737)	(658)	(545)	(410)	(297)
Operating contribution	Rm	329	325	182	463	401
Operating margin	%	30.9	33.1	25.0	53.0	57.4

¹ Mine's production and purchases of metal in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals converted to equivalent refined production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

² Calculation based on a standard 23-shift month.

³ Operating costs of sales excludes other costs.

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the year ended 31 December 2011

ANALYSIS OF GROUP CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

R millions	2011				2010			
	Stay-in-business	Waste stripping	Projects	Total	Stay-in-business	Waste stripping	Projects	Total
Bathopele Mine	193	—	153	346	151	—	142	293
Khomanani Mine	185	—	20	205	95	—	26	121
Thembelani Mine	86	—	447	533	72	—	556	628
Khuseleka Mine	127	—	210	337	75	—	232	307
Siphumelele Mine	144	—	43	187	82	—	27	109
Tumela Mine	256	—	37	293	240	—	(15)	225
Dishaba Mine	132	—	26	158	85	—	80	165
Union Mine	282	—	246	528	202	—	123	325
Union North Mine	92	—	37	129				
Union South Mine	190	—	209	399	202	—	123	325
Mogalakwena Mine	596	563	92	1,251	633	599	118	1,350
Twickenham Platinum Mine	14	—	863	877	7	—	476	483
Unki Platinum Mine	45	—	301	346	—	—	827	827
Modikwa Platinum Mine	106	—	72	178	56	—	31	87
Kroondal Platinum Mine	154	—	76	230	112	—	8	120
Marikana Platinum Mine	68	—	2	70	68	—	12	80
Mototolo Platinum Mine	100	—	21	121	41	—	29	70
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine ¹	—	—	—	—	20	—	225	245
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment	16	—	—	16	7	—	—	7
Mining and retreatment	2,504	563	2,609	5,676	1,946	599	2,897	5,442
Polokwane Smelter	24	—	17	41	198	—	1	199
Waterval Smelter	205	—	81	286	213	—	18	231
Mortimer Smelter	74	—	421	495	59	—	86	145
Rustenburg Base Metal Refiners	134	—	254	388	68	—	613	681
Precious Metals Refiners	53	—	—	53	246	—	—	246
Total smelting and refining	490	—	773	1,263	784	—	718	1,502
Other	288	—	(86)	202	244	—	56	300
Total capital expenditure	3,282	563	3,296	7,141	2,974	599	3,671	7,244
Capitalised interest				363				745
Total capital costs	3,282	563	3,296	7,504	2,974	599	3,671	7,989

¹ Accounted for as an associate as from November 2010.



INDEPENDENT ASSURER'S REPORT (ESG)

TO THE DIRECTORS OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

Introduction

We have been engaged by the Directors of Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) to conduct an assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standards for Assurance Engagements 3000, "Assurance Engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information" (ISAE 3000), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, on selected Identified Sustainability Information reported in Amplats' 2011 Integrated Annual Report (the Report), for the purposes of expressing a statement of independent assurance, for the year ended 31 December 2011.

Scope and subject matter

The subject matter of our engagement and related levels of assurance we are required to provide is as follows:

Reasonable assurance

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

- Total CO₂ emissions from processes and fossil fuels in kilotonnes (page 152)
- Total CO₂ emissions from electricity purchased in kilotonnes (page 152)
- Total energy use in terajoules (page 152)
- Total number of level 3,4 & 5 environmental incidents reported (page 153)
- Fatal-injury frequency rate (page 155)
- Lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) (page 155)
- Total number of new cases of noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) (page 62)
- Total amount spent on corporate social investment (page 63)

Limited assurance

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

- Total amount of water used for primary activities in megalitres (page 152)
- Total amount of water used for non-primary activities in megalitres (page 152)
- Number of employees participating in antiretroviral treatment (ART) (page 62)

- Number of employees participating in voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) (page 62)
- Mining Charter Scorecard: Employment equity (page 43)

The self-declaration of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) application level (page 3).

Our responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Responsibilities of the directors

Amplats' directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Identified Sustainability Information, as incorporated in the 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 a conclusion to the directors, on the selected Identified Sustainability Information contained in the Report for the year ended 31 December 2011, based on our assurance engagement. We consent to the inclusion of this report in the Report to assist Amplats' members in assessing whether the directors have discharged their responsibilities by commissioning an independent assurance report from an appropriately qualified organisation in connection with the selected subject matter.

Summary of work performed

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standards for Assurance Engagements 3000, "Assurance Engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information" (ISAE 3000), 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 either reasonable or limited assurance on the selected Identified Sustainability Information as per our terms of engagement.

Amplats' internal corporate reporting policies and procedures and the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) G3 guidelines were applied as

criteria for evaluating the Identified Sustainability Information. Definitions for the Identified Sustainability Information applied are those determined by Amplats and provided in the glossary (page 315).

Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the selected Identified Sustainability Information. The procedures selected depend on the assurance provider's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material non-compliance of the selected Identified Sustainability Information with the defined reporting criteria.

Our work consisted of:

- a. reviewing processes that Amplats has in place for determining material Identified Sustainability Information to be included in the Report;
- b. obtaining an understanding of the systems used to generate, aggregate and report data at the sampled operations;
- c. conducting interviews with management at the sampled operations and at head office;
- d. applying the assurance criteria in evaluating the data generation and reporting processes;
- e. performing a controls walkthrough;
- f. testing the accuracy of data reported on a sample basis for **limited** and **reasonable** assurance;
- g. reviewing the consolidation of the data at Head Office to obtain an understanding of the consistency of the reporting processes compared with prior years and to obtain explanations for deviations in performance trends;
- h. reviewing the consistency between the Identified Sustainability Information and related statements in Amplats' Report; and
- i. **reviewing** the accuracy of Amplats' self-declaration of the GRI (G3) Application Level in the Report.

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

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

We have not carried out any work on data reported for prior reporting periods, nor have we performed work 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.

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 judgements.

Conversion factors used to derive 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.

Conclusion

Reasonable assurance

Based on our work performed, the Identified Sustainability Information selected for **reasonable** assurance, for the year ended 31 December 2011, 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 2011, is materially misstated.



PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Director: Wessie van der Westhuizen

Johannesburg

10 February 2012

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG)

for the year ended 31 December 2011

PROGRESS ON OUR COMMITMENTS

	2011 TARGETS	2011 PERFORMANCE	2012 TARGETS
Employee safety	It is unacceptable for anybody to be injured on our operations and we subscribe to the principle of zero harm. Our performance remains unacceptable. We have a comprehensive plan to improve safety performance. Details included from page 78.		
	• Zero fatalities	• Twelve fatalities	• Zero fatalities
	• Continued reduction of injuries	• Number of lost-time injuries increased year-on-year from 796 in 2010 to 854 in 2011	• Continued reduction of total injuries
	• LTIFR to be less than one	• LTIFR of 1.27	• LTIFR to be less than one
	• Implement audit process to assess consistency and compliance to AFRS	• Operations audited against AFRS	• Conduct self assessments against AFRS to ensure it is integrated as part of our operational controls
Mineral policy and legislative compliance	Imbalances in South African society due to its past need to be addressed through a comprehensive transformation programme in line with the Mining Charter. Steady progress is being made. Details on transformation references are on page 38, 99, 102 and 132. Our licence to operate depends on approved Environmental Management Programmes (EMPs), Water Use Licences (WULs) and where applicable Basic Assessments or Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) as per listed activities in the National Environmental Management Act. Details on operating licences are on page 37.		
	• 26% HDSA ownership of reserves and resources by 2014	• Plans in place to achieve the 26% ownership	• 26% HDSA ownership of reserves and resources by 2014
	• To achieve 43% procurement spend on HDSA vendors	• 47.5% of procurement spend on HDSA	• To achieve 43% procurement spend on HDSA vendors
	• Top management 40%; senior management 45%; middle management 57%; junior management 69%	• 50% HDSA achieved in management	• Top management 40%; senior management 45%; middle management 57%; junior management 69%
	• Targets for women to reflect the EAP demographics	• 12.4% women in mining achieved	• Targets for women to reflect the EAP demographics
	• Ensure all SO ₂ emissions are below permitted levels	• All smelter emissions below target, except Waterval Smelter as a result of shutdowns in February, April and June	• Ensure all SO ₂ emissions are below permitted levels
	• Maintain ISO14001 certification	• All operations maintained certification	• Maintain ISO 14001 certification
	• All operations to have approved Water Use Licence (WUL)	• Four operations got approved WUL ; remaining three submitted, but not approved yet	• All operations to have approved Water Use Licence (WUL)
Community and infrastructure development	Many communities around our operations remain woefully underdeveloped. Furthermore, communities expect to benefit from the development and expansion of our mines. Details of community development programmes appear on page 118.		
	• Put plans in place to respond to SEAT 2 assessment recommendations	• CED operational plans in place	• Put plans in place to respond to SEAT 2 assessment recommendations
	• 1% of pretax profit to be spent on community development	• R187 million spent year-to-date (1% of pretax profit)	• 1% of pretax profit to be spent on community development
	• Continue to promote home ownership. Build 20,000 homes by 2017 (800 in 2011)	• 1,300 units built to date	• Continue to promote home ownership. Build 20,000 homes by 2017 (800 in 2011)

2011 TARGETS

2011 PERFORMANCE

2012 TARGETS

Employee health	It is unacceptable for anybody's health to be affected by our operations and we subscribe to the principle of zero harm. We have comprehensive health programmes to address occupational health issues and HIV/AIDS. Details on page 84.			
	• No new cases of NIHL as defined by AA for reporting purposes	• 53 new cases of NIHL according to the Anglo American definition	⊗	• No new cases of NIHL as defined by AA for reporting purposes
	• Reduction of all noise below 110 dB(A) at source by 2013	• Number of equipment reduced from 45 in 2010 to 29 in 2011	⊕	• Reduction of all noise below 110 dB(A) at source by 2013
	• Hot commissioning in 2011	• RBMR technology changes completed, resulting in personal exposures to nickel being well below the OEL	✓	• Hot commissioning in 2011
	• Maintain 97%	• 49,212 (95% of SA workforce) employees received VCT	⊕	• Maintain 97%
	• Maintain all HIV-positive employees requiring ART on programme	• 3,545 employees on ART (100%)	✓	• Maintain all HIV-positive employees requiring ART on programme
Access to and allocation of resources	Security of energy supply in South Africa is a major issue with Eskom being unable to guarantee electricity supply to our operations. Climate change is a global challenge and may affect events such as droughts and flooding. The threat of water scarcity is very real for Amplats, given that more than 90% of our operations are located in South Africa, a country that is water-stressed. However, sufficient water has been secured to ensure the continuation of our business. Details on page 44, 48 and 50.			
	• Reduce energy consumption per unit of production by 15% against 2004 baseline by 2014	• Energy intensity increased in 2011 compared with 2010, by 2.7%	⊗	• Reduce energy consumption per unit of production by 15% of 2004 baseline by 2014
	• Reduce CO ₂ emissions by 10% per unit of production by end of 2014	• CO ₂ equivalent emissions increased in 2011 compared with 2010, by 4%	⊗	• Reduce CO ₂ emissions by 10% per unit of production by end of 2014
	• Operational water targets tracked using the SHE database	• 2% saving on water consumption target set for 2011 (37 million m ³)	✓	• Water consumption target for 2012 (41.2 million m ³)
		• 4% increase year-on-year on actual water intensity (9.9 m ³ vs 10.3 m ³)	⊗	• Water intensity target of 10.6 m ³ per refined ounce of PGMs and gold
	• Track water operational targets using SHE database	• Operational water targets set. Group achieved 2% below Group target (overall water increased as a result of the new Unki Mine)	✓	• Improve water balances per operation to support performance tracking against targets

-  In progress
 Target met
 Target not met

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG)

for the year ended 31 December 2011

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
MATERIALS					
		Kilotonnes			
Rock broken – managed operations (100%)	111,379	102,393	73,478 ¹	128,089	116,162
Ore milled – managed operations (100%)	36,547	37,530	37,604	39,126	38,433
Accumulated low-grade stockpiles	19,626	16,273	16,631	19,709	18,658
Coal	140.0	125.25	127.5	113.7	119.0
Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)	4.48	5.16	4.40	4.62	6.32
Grease	0.54	0.87	0.88	1.18	1.24
		Megalitres			
Fuels	59.68	52.31	40.01	77.36	72.82
Lubricating and hydraulic oils	7.91	14.21	12.25	17.48	15.65
ENERGY					
		Terajoules			
Energy from electricity purchased	19,049	18,556	18,550	19,196	19,642
Energy from processes and fossil fuels	6,119	5,600	5,151	6,202	6,254
Total energy consumed	25,168	24,156	23,701	25,398	25,896
WATER					
		Megalitres			
Total new water use	36,340	33,817	40,600	34,944	36,166
Water used for primary activities	31,248	28,874	34,151	28,362	30,148
Water used for non-primary activities	5,092	4,943	6,449	6,582	6,018
Potable water from an external source	18,983	18,483	20,925	23,556	23,439
Non-potable water from an external source	924	935	999	1,144	1,444
Waste or second-class water used	10,638	10,673	11,171	4,170	2,909
Surface water used	1,535	—	— ²	1,164	1,434
Groundwater used	4,323	3,636	4,970	8,792	9,707
Water recycled in processes	51,260	53,014	40,074 ³	25,231	23,590
LAND					
		Hectares			
Land under Group charge for current mining activities	54,640	39,049 ⁴	51,330	51,334	51,334
Land utilised for current mining and related activities	14,791	14,186	14,723	15,634	14,778
Total tailings dam area	2,848	2,555	3,127	2,310	2,310
Total waste rock dump area	790	772	844		752
Other land owned					
All land owned (new parameter from 2007)	40,136	40,136	45,855	46,974	51,102
EMISSIONS					
		Kilotonnes			
GHG emissions, CO ₂ equivalent	5,991	5,611	5,580	5,581	5,729
From electricity purchased	5,450	5,154	5,153	5,087	5,227
Internally generated	541	457	427	494	502
Nitrous oxides	NM ⁵	NM	NM	NM	NM
Sulfur dioxide	1.77	17.65	15.34	15.51	18.54
Particulates (point sources)	0.42	0.46	0.45	0.38	0.46

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
DISCHARGE					
		Megalitres			
Discharge to surface water	1,761	3,327	4,456	3,658	4,596
		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	Yes	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
WASTE					
		Kilotonnes			
Mineral waste accumulated in:					
Tailings dams (active and inactive)	752,349	869,616	839,142	730,750	686,814
Rock dumps	3,047	715,437	692,799	665,399	566,518
Slag dumps		5,054	5,162	⁶	3,940
Non-mineral waste generated:					
Hazardous to landfill	18.26	4.83	5.5	13.69	7.30
Hazardous incinerated	0.80	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03
Non-hazardous to landfill	19.14	15.80	26.63	26.13	41.35
Non-hazardous incinerated	—	—	—	0.03	0.04
ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS AND COMPLAINTS					
		Number			
Level 1 and 2	309	477	2,689	3,442	5,547
Level 3	—	—	3	1	6
Level 4 and 5	—	—	—	—	—
Formal complaints	20	16	18	8	18
Substandard acts and conditions ⁷	976	875	—	—	—
PRODUCTS					
		Ounces			
Total refined PGMs and gold ⁸	4,726,682	4,660,176	4,395,394	4,302,554	4,192,011

¹ Large decrease owing to reduced mining at Mogalakwena. Surface stockpiles were processed in 2009. Rock broken at Bokoni only included until 30 June 2009.

² Water reassigned to groundwater rainfall according to latest water model definitions.

³ Increase attributed primarily to better internal measurements of the overall water balance.

⁴ Reduction is owing to exclusion of BRPM and Bokoni JVs.

⁵ Not measured.

⁶ Parameter not reported as final figures for 2008 could not be verified.

⁷ Substandard acts and conditions reported in 2010.

⁸ Excludes toll refining from Anglo American Platinum Limited marketing.

2011 ENVIRONMENTAL BENCHMARKS (FROM PUBLISHED INFORMATION)

	Total energy (terajoules)	Total new water (1,000 m ³)	Greenhouse gas emissions (kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent)	Sulfur dioxide emissions (tonnes)
Anglo American Platinum	25,167	36,307	5,990	18,777
Impala Platinum	18,222	41,868	4,022	18,881
Lonmin Platinum	6,533	7,912	1,648	3,843
Northam Platinum	2,167	4,832	635	6,374

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG)

for the year ended 31 December 2011

SOCIAL INDICATORS**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS**

Breakdown of South African workforce, numbers^{1,2}	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Gauteng	559	488	557	736	611
Limpopo	24,654	23,416	23,235	28,002	19,525 ³
North West	143	24,463	26,744	29,233	24,044
Mpumalanga	25,913	142	145	132	122
Total own employees	51,269	48,509	50,681	58,103	44,302
Contracting staff²					
Labour hire	516	400	941	3,779	10,705
Contractors	5,721	5,113	13,073	23,444	20,247
Total contracting staff	6,237	5,513	14,014	27,223	39,341
Employment creation in provinces, numbers					
Gauteng	71	(69)	(161)	107	126
Limpopo	1,238	181	(4,767)	2,655	6,363
North West	1,450	(2,281)	(2,489)	3,928	4,102
Mpumalanga	1	(3)	13	12	7
Total own employees	2,760	(2,172)	(7,404)	6,699	10,598
Labour turnover in South Africa, percentage (including voluntary separation packages)					
Gauteng	6.12	11.99	14.88	8.5	7.7
Limpopo	6.70	9.17	8.84	9.4	8.5
North West	7.13	8.96	12.06	2.4	7.6
Mpumalanga	1.86	9.68	3.35	6.7	1.6
Company turnover	7.03	9.1	9.78	6.7	6.4

¹ Workforce numbers based as at 31 December 2010.² 2008 contracting staff and workforce breakdown numbers have been restated.**BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PER OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL AT ANGLO AMERICAN 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	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	9
Senior management	62	7	18	183	10	0	4	16	9	2	311
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	647	26	20	935	171	11	25	198	31	7	2,071
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	3,426	45	10	1,816	704	11	15	396	277	6	6,706
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	27,717	47	10	333	2,499	14	9	119	4,864	3	35,615
Unskilled and defined decision-making	2,803	8	0	42	1,295	0	1	4	121	2	4,276
Total permanent employees	34,656	133	59	3,312	4,680	36	54	733	5,305	20	48,988
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	34,656	133	59	3,312	4,680	36	54	733	5,305	20	48,988

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

HUMAN CAPITAL INDICATORS

SAFETY STATISTICS

Operations	Number of fatalities			Fatal-injury-frequency rate (FIFR)			Lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR)			TRCFR	
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010
Bathopele Mine	2	0	1	0.084	0	0.044	0.84	1.09	0.49	2.90	2.26
Khomanani Mine	2	0	0	0.050	0	0	1.49	1.35	2.03	5.04	1.73
Thembelani Mine	2	0	1	0.044	0	0	2.04	1.53	1.60	3.89	2.17
Khuseleka Mine	0	0	2	0	0	0.024	1.65	1.43	1.84	15.16 ³	2.08
Siphumelele Mine	0	2	3	0	0.05	0.047	2.61	2.02	2.21	5.91	3.10
Central Services ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.44	0.39	0.30	1.05	0.87
Tumela Mine	1	2	0	0.010	0.02	0	1.60	1.77	1.89	2.09	2.64
Dishaba Mine	1	2	0	0.017	0.03	0	1.94	2.03	2.58	2.24	2.83
Union Mine	2	1	2	0.029	0.01	0.020	1.31	1.16	1.21	5.82	1.91
Mogalakwena Mine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.49	0.40	0.06	2.25	3.08
Unki Platinum Mine	1	—	—	0.091	—	—	0.18	—	—	2.28	—
Rustenburg Concentrators	0	1	0	0	0.13	0	0.00	0.26	—	1.03	0.78
Amandelbult Concentrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.10	0.26	0.40	1.30	1.49
Union Concentrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.34	0.12	0.57	0.90	0.47
Mogalakwena Concentrators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0.43	0.33	1.73	2.39
Unki Concentrator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	1.79	—
Mototolo Concentrator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.66	0.61	—	2.30	1.22
Polokwane Smelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.64	1.08	0.97	1.37	2.34
Waterval Smelter	0	0	1	0	0	0.052	0.57	0.57	0.52	1.72	1.76
Mortimer Smelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	—	0.87	0.58	0.59
Rustenburg Base Metal Refiners	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.74	0.50	0.68	2.31	2.04
Precious Metals Refiners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.70	0.22	0.10	3.02	1.66
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.86	0.67	0.31	1.14	1.66
Greenfield projects	0	0	2	0	0	0.031	0.56	0.44	0.51	1.53	1.61
Total/aggregate²	12	8	14	0.018	0.012	0.016	1.27	1.17	1.37	4.09	

¹ Central Services for 2010 includes all services departments. Previous years' data is only Rustenburg Services; all other data is included with the mine.

² 2009 includes one fatality at BRPM Concentrator and one at Bokoni Platinum Mine.

³ Khuseleka Mine's TRCFR includes 786 MTCs due to smoke inhalation during an underground fire.

MEMBERSHIP OF RECOGNISED UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS as at 31 December 2011

	2011	2010	2009	2008
National Union of Mineworkers (NUM)	29,937	28,538	28,173	30,233
United Association of South Africa (UASA)	6,905	5,098	4,806	5,036
National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA)	247	859	1,172	1,258
Total	39,100	34,495	34,151	36,527
Total percentage of workforce represented, excluding management	79	76	73.8	73

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



Exploration drilling within Amplats' mineral rights in South Africa and Zimbabwe has resulted in substantial growth of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources:

- **The combined Bushveld and Zimbabwean Ore Reserves increased from 170.6 (4E) Moz to 180.8 (4E) Moz primarily driven by the additional conversion of Platreef at Mogalakwena South.**
- **The combined Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves increased from 629.8 (4E) Moz to 649.7 (4E) Moz primarily driven by the increase of Mineral Resources at Mogalakwena North.**



STRENGTH IN RESOURCES

Securing
our future

180.8 4E

million troy ounces
Ore Reserves

649.7 4E

million troy ounces
Mineral Resources
exclusive of Ore Reserves

MINERAL RESOURCES

The platinum group metal (PGM) Mineral Resources of Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) occur almost exclusively within southern Africa, and are hosted by two distinct but unique ultramafic layered intrusions: the Bushveld Complex in South Africa and the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe.

Total PGM Resources present within these two geological features account for approximately 85% of the world's known platinum and 55% of the world's known palladium.

THE BUSHVELD COMPLEX

The Bushveld Complex is geologically unique owing to its size, uniform layering and mineral content. Formed over two billion years ago from multiple injections of molten magma into the earth's crust many kilometres below the earth's surface, the resultant saucer-shaped intrusion is over 350 kilometres wide, 250 kilometres long and up to 12 kilometres thick. Over many millions of years the rim of the intrusion has been exposed by erosion, revealing three separate segments known as the Western, Eastern and Northern limbs respectively. The exposed segments exhibit layering of different rock types (such as pyroxenites, norites, gabbros and chromitites) and this layering occurs across the entire extent of the complex. Within the layers, mineralisation is found within specific horizons containing economic minerals that host chromite, titanium, vanadium, nickel, copper and, more importantly for Amplats, the platinum group metals or PGMs.

Economic concentrations of PGMs occur within three distinct reefs within the Bushveld Complex: the Merensky Reef, the Upper Group 2 (UG2) Chromitite and the Platreef. The Merensky Reef and the UG2 Reef occur around the Eastern and Western limbs of the complex, while the Platreef is found only along the eastern edge of the Northern Limb.

The Merensky Reef and the UG2 Reef

The Merensky and UG2 reefs are narrow tabular orebodies that extend laterally over hundreds of square kilometres, resulting in extensive Mineral Resources. Their continuity, established over years of exploration and mining, allows for long-range extrapolation of data. The Merensky Reef has been the principal source of PGMs since it was first mined in 1925. However, with the depletion of

shallow Merensky resources the UG2 Reef, which is found at a vertical distance of between 16 and 400 metres below the Merensky Reef depending on the location, has grown steadily in importance to the point where it now accounts for more than 50% of all the platinum-bearing ore processed in South Africa.

The Platreef

On the Northern Limb of the Bushveld, the Merensky and UG2 reefs are not developed on Amplats' properties. However, the Platreef, which is substantially thicker than either the Merensky Reef or the UG2 Reef, is well developed. The Platreef was mined briefly in the 1920s, but has been exploited on a large scale only since 1993. It is gradually becoming a significant contributor of PGMs for Amplats.

The term 'Platreef' describes zones of mineralisation occurring in a variety of rocks that range from normal pyroxenites to calcisilicates that have arisen through the contamination of Bushveld magma by sediments from the underlying Transvaal Supergroup. In general, the economic thickness of the Platreef is such that it can support open-pit mining operations to depths well in excess of 200 metres at current prices and mining costs.

Base metal mineralisation

The Merensky Reef and the Platreef yield meaningful quantities of nickel and copper as by-products of PGMs, whereas the UG2 Reef is relatively devoid of these metals. Although chromitite contained in the UG2 has potential for economic gain and in some areas is being exploited as a by-product, Amplats has not considered this when measuring the reef's contained monetary values for Ore Reserve purposes. However, other UG2 base metals have been considered, and their value has been accounted for in the relevant economic evaluations.

THE GREAT DYKE

The Great Dyke is located in Zimbabwe and occurs as a major intrusion that trends in a north-easterly direction and is over 500 kilometres in length. It comprises mafic and ultramafic rocks that cut across the dominantly Achaean rocks of the Zimbabwe Craton, consisting mostly of granite and greenstone belt rocks. PGM and associated base metal mineralisation is developed within a mafic/ultramafic horizon and covers over 720 square kilometres of the Great Dyke.

Amplats' major interest lies in the Shurugwi Complex and, more specifically, the Unki Prospect, where the Main Sulphide Zone (MSZ) occurs. The total estimated PGM Resources of the Great Dyke are in excess of 2,000 million tonnes at a maximum depth of 350 metres. Although the mineralised zone is characterised by the absence of identifiable markers, this risk has been successfully negated through the application of hand-held XRF (X-ray fluorescence) technology.

Extensive exploration drilling conducted during the past three years over the Special Mining Lease area at Unki Platinum Mine (Unki) resulted in a revision of the resource model during 2011. The revised model and the geological work it contains will be subject to an external review early in 2012, prior to the publication of results.

EXPLORATION AND MINE GEOLOGY

Exploration activities continued on all Amplats properties, with the focus on supplying geological information and mitigating risk in support of the Company's business plan and prospecting works programme compliance. Excluding the joint ventures, a total of 460 surface boreholes were drilled in 2011, equating to 210,897 metres of surface diamond drilling. In addition to this, underground exploration drilling of 43,005 metres was conducted.

Exploration activities in 2011 were conducted well within the safety targets (LTIFR 0.15) and no significant incidents were recorded. During the year, Amplats had 35 diamond drilling rigs operating on surface and 48 drill rigs engaged in underground exploration activities. Drilling remains one of the primary tools in determining and evaluating resources, and the extensive and structured drilling programmes reflect this systematic approach to generating value and sustainability for the organisation. Diamond drilling, using primarily BQ diameter coring, is used for most of the boreholes drilled. Reef intersections with 100% core recovery are sampled and in turn used in constructing resource models.

A comprehensive set of quality-assurance and quality-control (QA/QC) processes is in place to validate exploration and analytical data. Additional deflections are also drilled on all reef intersections in order to increase confidence in the geostatistical parameters. In April 2011, the underground sampling function was moved from the Survey to Geology departments, which have been applying the same rigorous QA/QC processes to this sample type.

Since the start of 2011, Amplats has been utilising Société Générale de Surveillance (SGS) as its primary analytical facility for all surface and underground borehole samples. During July to August 2011, SGS's ISO 17025 accreditation was suspended for a six-week period as the result of a substandard documentation system. However, owing to the timing of the Mineral Resource modelling cycle within Amplats, these results do not form part of the 2011 reporting cycle. A special investigation of all relevant QA/QC material was launched to ensure that assay quality and the resulting resource models had not been compromised during or before this suspension. This included a full audit on all twin-stream data, external laboratory data (checks on 10% of all submitted samples), and comparisons with inserted reference standards. All data stemming from this period were validated and confirmed "fit for use" before the start of the 2012 resource modelling cycle.

Three-dimensional seismic surveys have been exploited fully by the exploration team over the past decade. Two such surveys were conducted in 2011. The first, at the Der Brochen Project, evaluated a major fault zone and resulted in a significant reduction in estimated geological losses over the zone. The second was conducted at Union Mine to examine the down-dip continuity of the Merensky and UG2 reefs into the deeper area. By providing exceptional definition of the structural deformation of the orebodies, these surveys continue to be an invaluable tool in supplementing borehole data. They help to ensure the correct placement of high-cost shafts and other critical mining infrastructure, particularly where orebodies are situated at depths of between 500 and 2,000 metres.

Aeromagnetic surveys, geophysical logging and borehole radar are also being used to supplement geological knowledge. During 2011, all Amplats aeromagnetic surveys acquired over the previous 10 years were reprocessed at Leeds University in the UK, resulting in the higher resolution and better definition of their geological features. An additional aeromagnetic survey was also flown over the Unki property during the year, significantly enhancing the Company's geological knowledge of this orebody.

Where mine planning has reached an advanced stage, underground mapping, together with a variety of additional borehole and surface to near-surface imaging tools, is employed to determine the structure and competency of the ground targeted for development. Geophysical logging of surface and underground boreholes forms an integral part of the risk-mitigation process and over recent years has proved to be highly beneficial in terms of cost.

ORE RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Exploration on prospecting permits awarded in 2007 is progressing in line with the work-programme schedules and the environmental management programmes submitted to the Government's Department of Mineral Resources. Most of these programmes are in the fifth year of the five-year completion time frame and a three-year extension will be sought on several of the prospects.

Foreign exploration continued in 2011, with the ongoing objective of finding and defining projects of value to the Group. This included projects in Brazil and Zimbabwe, with watching briefs in a number of other promising geological provinces. Options to dispose of the Company's interests in Russia are being investigated. Greenfield exploration in Brazil is ongoing, with the investigation of a number of promising platinum prospects. Extensive exploration continues on the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe in order to obtain information on Mineral Resources, specifically in support of the mine extraction strategy for the Unki project.

MINERAL RESOURCES

No changes in terms of the basic principles relating to determining Mineral Resource estimates were implemented during 2011. The Mineral Resource evaluation and classification are reviewed and signed off by a team of competent persons. Changes to further align the minimum mineral resource widths with changes in stope-support methodology and mining equipment are envisaged for 2012.

Over the past two years exploration drilling results on the Platreef have indicated a localised down-dip shallowing of the dip of the orebody in the northern part of Mogalakwena. A conceptual pit design has demonstrated that these resources lying below the current pit shell are economically viable to extract via an expanded opencast operation. This has justified the extension of the reporting depth from 450 m to 650 m below surface and results in an increase of 71 million 4E ounces of Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves. A significant proportion of these additional resources is classified as Inferred and additional drilling in 2012 is planned to confirm structural and mineralisation continuity.

Investigations conducted in 2011 to determine maximum mining depths related to virgin rock temperatures have been concluded. A virgin rock temperature of 75° Celsius is currently considered to be the limit to mining given anticipated technology, metal prices and energy costs. Altogether 26.1 million 4E ounces of the affected portions of the Inferred Mineral Resources within the mining rights of Tumela Mine, Twickenham Mine and Ga-Phasha Project are therefore reclassified as Mineral Deposit within the Amplats portfolio. Amplats will review these deposits with changing geological information, mining technology and metal prices.

As part of its ongoing management process, the Mineral Resource Management (MRM) Department at Amplats has developed the Basic Resource Equation to establish a consistent and auditable



process for tracking and reconciling movements in Mineral Resources and Mineral Inventories. This equation encompasses processes from all the MRM disciplines, in order to ensure that the publication of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve data is aligned with the Company's business plan, and with technical and economic considerations.

CONVERTING MINERAL RESOURCES TO ORE RESERVES

The process of defining the Ore Reserves from the Mineral Resource has undergone further refinement and has been reviewed and approved within Anglo American. It adheres to approved Amplats policy and procedures encompassing the following:

Merensky and UG2 underground operations

- Only current operations, approved projects in execution and projects in feasibility study included in the business plan are included as Reserves.
- Appropriate mine design and layouts are applied to the resource areas as dictated by current mining methods to derive a Mineable Resource. Note: the Mineable Resource excludes material contained in regional or bracket pillars that comprise part of the overall mine design.
- The Mineable Resource is scheduled according to the relevant mine's production requirements to develop a Scheduled Resource.

- The application of modifying (technical; mining; geotechnical; processing and recovery; legal; market; and social/governmental) factors is implemented in three distinct phases:
 - Mine design and scheduling. Modifying factors that have an impact on dilution of the resource (ie stope width vs resource width, tertiary development and other waste mining done on the reef horizon, etc) and modifying factors that define mining losses (ie non-mineable pillars and RIH/RIF mining inefficiencies, etc) are applied to the criteria included in establishing the mine design and scheduling.
 - Processing. Those modifying factors that influence the efficiency of processing and recovery are applied to the Scheduled Resource. The result is a Mineable Reserve.
 - The economic phase. The subsequent application of modifying factors that influence the economic aspects of the mining operation results in a portion of the scheduled Resource not being converted into Reserve (ie in the "uneconomic tail"). This uneconomic tail reverts to Mineral Resources, to be considered in subsequent planning processes. Its exclusion results in a Scheduled Reserve that is equivalent to the operation's business plan (life-of-mine).
- The Scheduled Reserves are peer-reviewed and signed off by the competent person(s).



ORE RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

CHANGES IN THE ORE RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FOR 2011

The figures represent Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interests.

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION SUMMARY

Category	2011		2010	
	Million tonnes (Mt)	4E million troy ounces (4E Moz)	Million tonnes (Mt)	4E million troy ounces (4E Moz)
Ore Reserves – South Africa	1,479.1	176.1	1,379.7	165.5
Ore Reserves – Zimbabwe (Unki Platinum Mine (Unki))	38.7	4.7	41.7	5.1
Ore Reserves¹ – South Africa and Zimbabwe	1,517.7	180.8	1,421.3	170.6
Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves – South Africa	5,399.1	639.2	4,882.6	619.5
Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves – Zimbabwe (Unki)	79.5	10.5	77.6	10.3
Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves² – South Africa and Zimbabwe	5,478.6	649.7	4,960.2	629.8
Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves – South Africa	6,881.5	841.2	6,222.4	804.8
Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves – Zimbabwe (Unki)	123.4	16.6	124.3	16.7
Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves² – South Africa and Zimbabwe	7,004.9	857.8	6,346.7	821.5
Ore Reserves ¹ – South Africa tailings	18.9	0.5	21.8	0.8
Mineral Resources ² – South Africa tailings	105.5	3.7	88.1	3.0

Note: The above Mineral Resources exclude the Boikgantsho and Sheba's Ridge projects in South Africa and the Pedra Branca project in Brazil. These projects reflect a 3E grade which is the sum of platinum, palladium and gold grades, whereas the other mines and projects reflect a 4E grade. For these projects see tabulation below:

Category	2011		2010	
	Million tonnes (Mt)	3E million troy ounces (3E Moz)	Million tonnes (Mt)	3E million troy ounces (3E Moz)
Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves – South Africa (Sheba's Ridge Project)	211.9	6.4	241.0	7.0
Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves – South Africa (Boikgantsho Project) ³	38.8	1.6	137.6	5.8
Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves – Brazil (Pedra Branca Project)	6.6	0.5	6.6	0.5
Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves – Canada (River Valley Project) ⁴			16.5	0.7
Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves² – South Africa and Americas	257.3	8.5	401.7	14.0

¹ The Ore Reserves reflect the total of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves.

² The Mineral Resources reflect the total of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. The Mineral Resources are quoted after geological losses.

³ Boikgantsho Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) and Anooraq Resources hold a 49% and 51% interest in Boikgantsho respectively. The figures quoted are for the attributable interest.

During 2011 a new Resource evaluation was completed by Amplats. Significant changes to the previous estimates conducted in 2004 are due to:

- A cut-off grade of 1 g/t (3E) was applied (as used at Mogalakwena Platreef (1 g/t 4E)).
- Exclusion of oxidised material up to a depth of 40 m.
- The resource evaluation reported to a depth of 300 m below surface.
- Excludes losses owing to the major dykes and a swathe of 200 m either side of the major Drenthe fault, which has a horizontal displacement of approximately 2.2 km.

⁴ River Valley In previous years Amplats held an attributable interest of 50%. During 2011, Pacific North West Capital Corporation purchased the remaining 50% interest in the unincorporated joint venture covering the River Valley Project from Amplats. As a consequence, the Mineral Resources are now excluded.

The 2010 vs 2011 comparison and the relevant waterfall charts compare the South African mines and projects that report 4E grades excluding the South African Sheba's Ridge and Boikgantsho projects (3E grade) and the tailings.

ORE RESERVES – SOUTH AFRICA

The **Ore Reserve** tonnage increased by 7.2% to 1,479 Mt and the 4E content increased by 6.4% to 176.1 4E Moz.

The **Ore Reserves** have increased, mainly at:

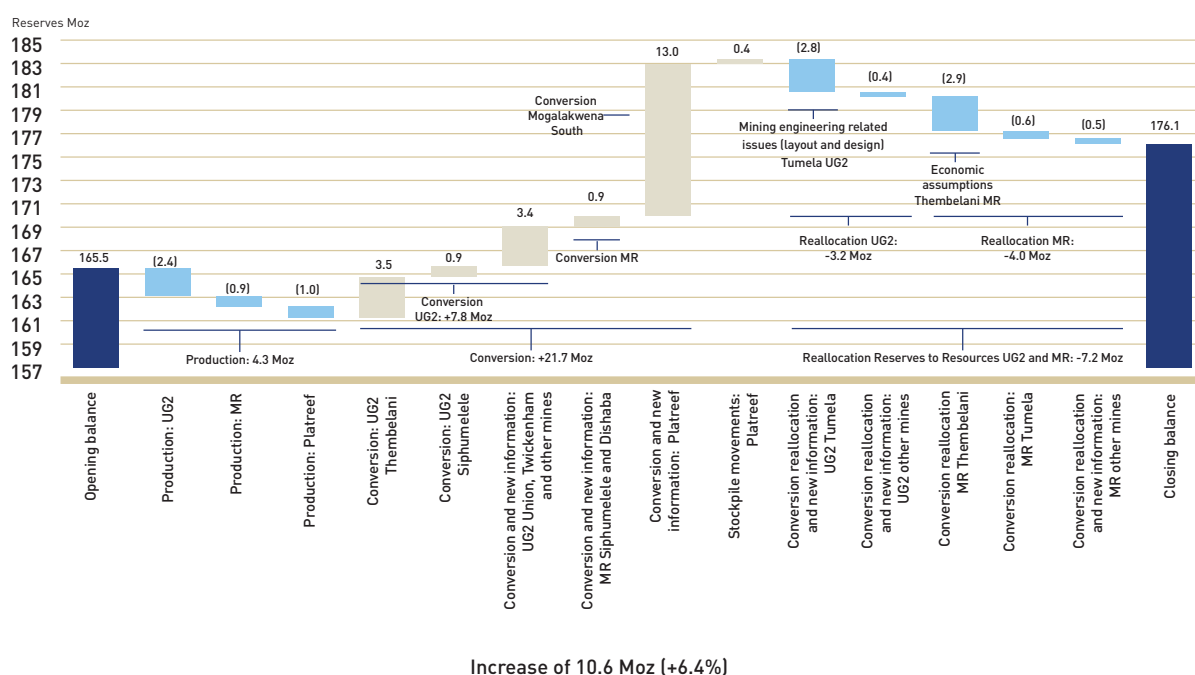
- **Platreef Mogalakwena Mine:** For Mogalakwena South additional drilling and reevaluation resulted in higher resource confidence and as a consequence this area could be converted to Ore Reserves. Previously this area was not included in the conversion process: +118.6 Mt $\Rightarrow$ +13.0 4E Moz.
- The 2011 Ore Reserve has been estimated using pit designs derived from the 2010 Mineral Resource. Mining studies are in progress to identify the optimal pit design.

- **UG2 Reef:** Conversion at various mines owing to feasibility studies in progress, additional projects in execution and new information mainly at Thembelani, Siphumelele, Union and Twickenham mines: +52.6 Mt $\Rightarrow$ +7.8 4E Moz.

The increase in the Ore Reserves is partly offset by reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources at:

- **Tumela UG2 Reef:** Portions of 4-shaft area owing to mining engineering-related issues: -19.6 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -2.8 4E Moz.
- **Thembelani Merensky Reef:** Owing to economic assumptions: -17.7 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -2.9 4E Moz.

UG2 Reef, Merensky Reef and Platreef Ore Reserves (4E Moz)
Changes between 2010 – 2011 (Amplats attributable)



ORE RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

MINERAL RESOURCES EXCLUSIVE OF ORE RESERVES – SOUTH AFRICA

The Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves tonnage increased by 11% to 5,399.1 Mt and the 4E content increased by 3.2% to 639.2 4E Moz.

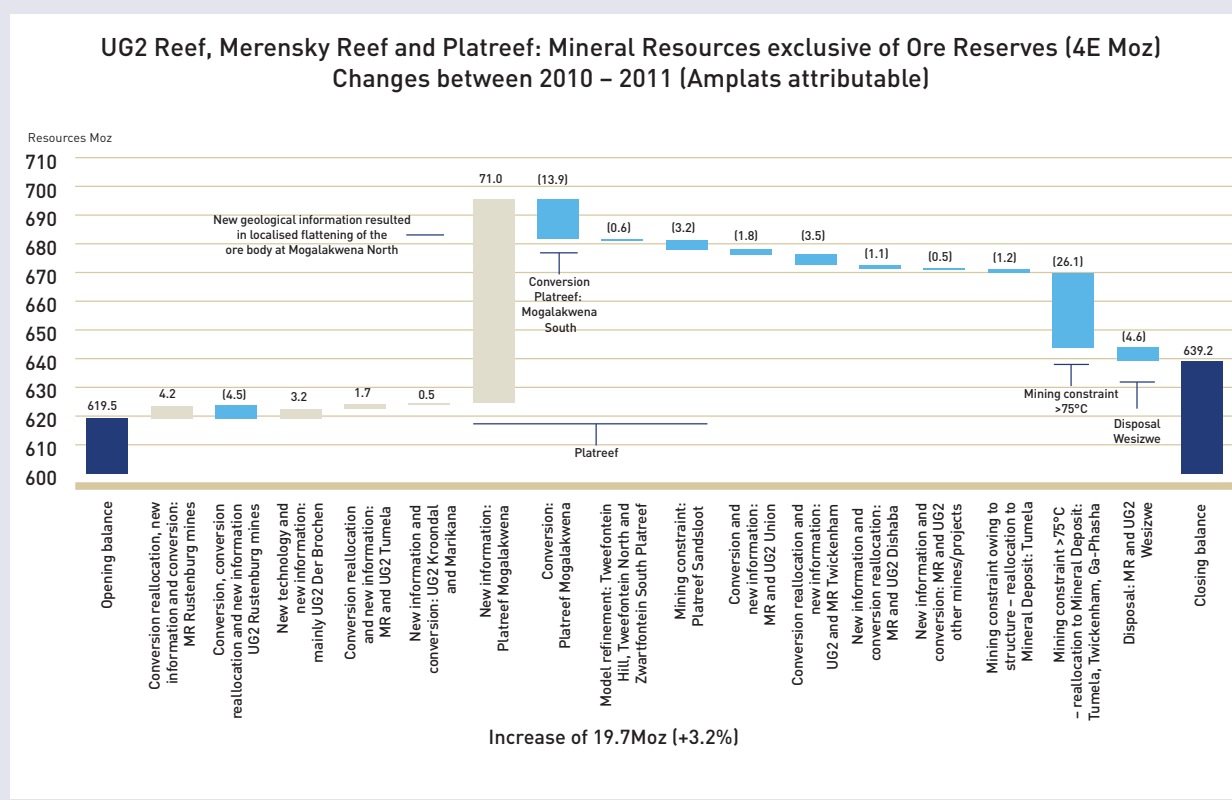
The Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves have increased, mainly at:

- **Platreef Mogalakwena Mine:** Additional borehole information for Mogalakwena North has confirmed the presence of the Platreef at higher elevation in localised areas to the west and below the original pit shell. Until a better understanding of this structure has been determined, an Inferred classification and a 100 m swathe of geological loss have been applied to these elevated resources. Conceptual pit shell evaluations have indicated that the existing pit could extend to the west and deeper to exploit these resources. Consequently, the Mineral Resource reporting depth has increased by approximately 200 m to 650 m below surface elevation (equivalent to 400 m a.m.s.l.) resulting in the Resources increasing substantially by +784.4 Mt $\Rightarrow$ + 71.0 4E Moz.

The increase in the Mineral Resources is partly offset by:

- **Mining constraints on the Merensky and UG2 Reefs:** Investigations conducted in 2011 to determine maximum mining depths related to virgin rock temperatures have been concluded. A virgin rock temperature of 75° Celsius is currently considered to be the limit to mining given anticipated technology, metal prices and energy costs. The affected portion of the Inferred Mineral Resources within the mining rights of Tumela Mine, Twickenham Mine and Ga-Phasha Project are therefore reclassified as Mineral Deposit within the Amplats portfolio: -128.7 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -26.14E Moz.
- **Platreef Mogalakwena Mine:** Conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves for Mogalakwena South: -123.6 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -13.9 4E Moz.

The waterfall chart is based on the total of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.



MINERAL RESOURCES INCLUSIVE OF ORE RESERVES – SOUTH AFRICA

The Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves tonnage increased by 10.6% to 6,881.5 Mt and the 4E content increased by 4.5% to 841.2 4E Moz.

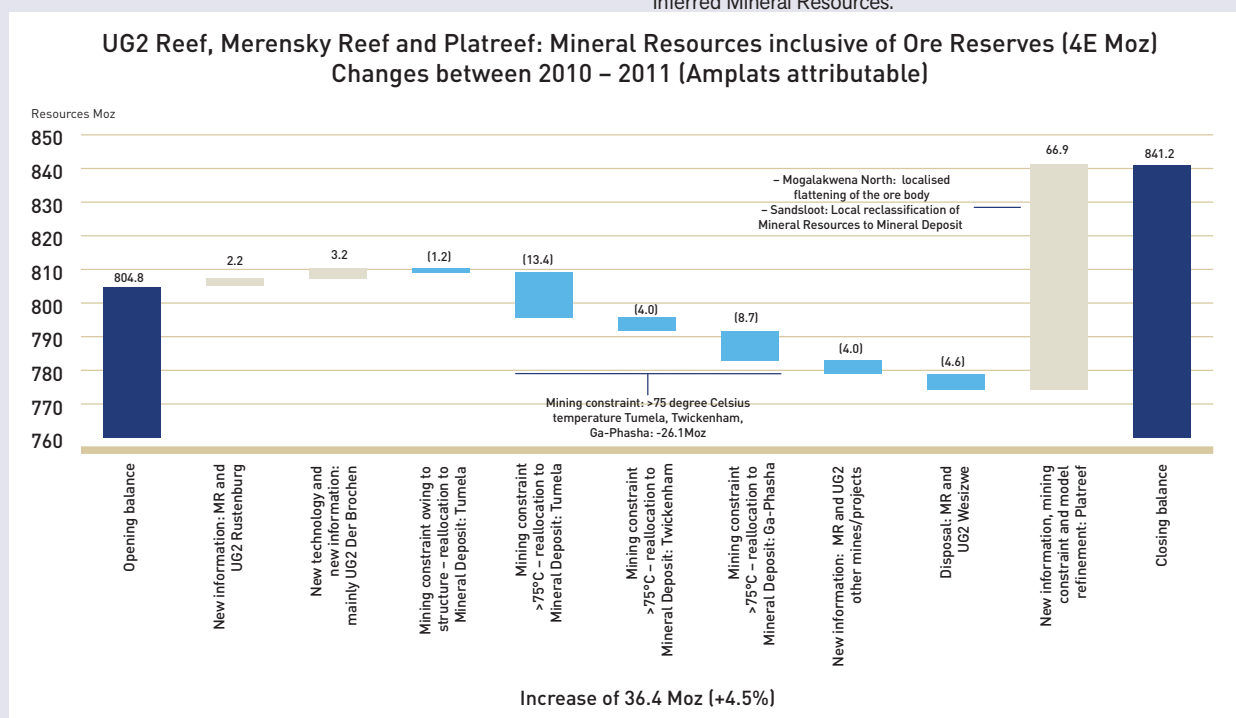
The Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves have increased, mainly at:

- **Platreef Mogalakwena Mine:** Owing to a new Resource evaluation, together with structural reinterpretation, the ore body model was revised. The change in the Mineral Resources mainly from Mogalakwena North, together with some changes in the Sandsloot area, resulted in an overall increase of 734.8 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 66.9 4E Moz.

These increases were in part offset by the decrease in Mineral Resources mainly from the following:

- **Mining constraints on the Merensky and UG2 Reefs:** Previously reported Mineral Resources in certain areas at Tumela Mine, Twickenham Mine and Ga-Phasha Project where the virgin rock temperature is expected to be above 75° Celsius have been excluded for public reporting and are reclassified to Mineral Deposit: -128.7 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -26.1 4E Moz.
- **Disposal:** Previously reported Mineral Resources of Wesizwe are excluded - 27.0 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -4.6 4E Moz.

The waterfall chart is based on the total of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.



For detailed statistics refer to page 170 to 189.

DEFINITION FOR WATERFALL CHARTS

Production: The quantity of the commodity delivered for beneficiation from underground or open-pit including material from stockpiles.

Conversion: Process of converting Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.

Conversion reallocation: Process of 'downgrading' of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources.

Economic assumptions: Any assumption based on the current or future price of a commodity and associated exchange rates which has a direct impact on the Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves.

Disposal: Reduced Mineral Resources owing to disposals of assets or reduced attributable interests owing to joint-venture agreements.

New information: The effect of additional resource information, which initiates an update to the geological models (facies, structural, grade, geotechnical) and results in a new resource model.

New technology: Changes to Mineral Resources in response to the application of new or improved mining method.

Mining constraint: Owing to reasonable and realistic prospects of eventual economic extraction certain previously reported Mineral Resources have been reclassified to Mineral Deposit. Reasons behind this reclassification include: revised structural assessment at Tumela and virgin rock temperature larger than 75°C at Tumela, Twickenham and Ga-Phasha.

ORE RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Platreef (open-pit operations)

- Together with the application of modifying factors, the pit design determines the economic pit shell.
- Scheduling within the economic pit shell according to the relevant mines' production requirements defines the Scheduled Reserves.
- The Scheduled Reserves are peer-reviewed and signed off by the competent person(s).
- The 2011 Ore Reserve has been estimated using pit designs derived from the 2010 Mineral Resource. Mining studies are in progress to identify the optimal pit design.

Rock dumps (surface sources)

Bulk samples taken on historical surface rock dumps have demonstrated the intermittent presence of low-grade reef material. This stems from historical haulage development on PGM-bearing markers such as the Pseudo Reef 1, and from suboptimal ore-handling processes used in the past.

Owing to the difficulty of effectively evaluating large-scale rock dumps, surface rock dumps across operations are not reported under the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates. Instead, they are considered as Mineral Deposits.

However, rock dumps that have indicated potential are further sampled and evaluated on a localised basis for processing as a part of surface sources material where concentrator capacity is available. During 2011, this occurred at Union, Tumela, Khomanani and Siphumelele mines.

COMPETENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY

In accordance with the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited, Amplats prepared its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statements for all operations with reference to the 2007 guidelines and definitions of the South African Mineral Resource Committee (SAMREC). Competent persons have been appointed and assume responsibility for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statements for all our operations and projects, as required.

A register of all competent persons has been lodged with the Company secretary. The head of Mineral Resource Management confirms that the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves information in this report is published in the form and context in which it was intended.

EXTERNAL REVIEWS

In compliance with an internal three-year external review-and-audit schedule, Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (SMIC) were contracted to conduct the following:

- A detailed process review of the Mineral Resource and Reserve generations at the Khomanani, Tumela and Union mines.
- An assessment of the remedial actions put in place as a consequence of the 2010 process review at the Bathopele, Siphumelele, Thembelani, Dishaba and Mogalakwena mines.
- A detailed numerical audit of data gathering, evaluation and of the reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at the Tumela, Union and Mogalakwena mines.

Snowden states in their evaluation summary: "In Snowden's opinion APL has estimated Resources and Reserves for the Union, Tumela, Mogalakwena and Khomanani operations in accordance with the definitions and guidelines contained in the SAMREC Code. The processes employed by APL for Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation are well aligned with industry practice. Snowden did not identify any material errors during the numbers audit of the Union, Tumela and Mogalakwena operations."



Gordon Smith (Pr Eng, PhD, MBA, MSc (Eng), BSc (Eng))
Engineering Council of SA (930124)
Head: Mineral Resource Management
Anglo American Platinum Limited

Johannesburg
9 February 2012

23 January 2012

Mr Gordon Smith
Head of Mineral Resource Management
Anglo American Platinum Limited
55 Marshall Street
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH AFRICA

Dear Sir

2011 Anglo American Platinum Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Process Review and Audit

Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (Snowden) has reviewed, for Anglo American Platinum Limited's (APL) Union, Khomanani and Tumela Mine mining operations, the processes that underpin the annual re-assessment, classification and reporting of the company's 2011 Mineral Resources (resources) and Mineral Reserves (reserves). Snowden has audited the numbers for the Union, Tumela and Mogalakwena mining operations to verify that the resource and reserve processes have been followed and that the estimates reported by APL are robust.

Snowden also undertook a follow-up of the operations reviewed in 2010 (Mogalakwena, Dishaba and the RPM operations Bathopele, Thembelani and Siphumele).

In Snowden's opinion APL has estimated resources and reserves for the Union, Tumela, Mogalakwena and Khomanani operations in accordance with the definitions and guidelines contained in the SAMREC Code. The processes employed by APL for Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation are well aligned with industry practice. Snowden did not identify any material errors during the numbers audit of the Union, Tumela and Mogalakwena operations.

The responsible APL personnel, led by their Competent Persons (as defined in the SAMREC Code), have evaluated their respective projects with due consideration of the SAMREC checklist, (which itemises issues to be considered for materiality in reporting both resources and reserves), and have completed formal assessments of the risk associated with the resources and their conversion to reserves. APL has demonstrated commitment and endeavours to ensure that reporting and classification of resources and reserves is consistent with industry practice. In Snowden's opinion, the processes observed will enable the estimates presented to reliably represent the current status of APL's Union, Tumela, Khomanani, Mogalakwena, Dishaba, Bathopele, Thembelani and Siphumele resource and reserve asset base.

This review was completed by Mr Ivor Jones (Senior Principal Consultant / Group General Manager – Geosciences) and Mr Allan Earl (Senior Principal Consultant / Group General Manager - Engineering) of Snowden. Both Mr Jones and Mr Earl have the relevant experience and skills to be considered Competent Persons with respect to the SAMREC Code. Mr Jones has a total of 25 years relevant experience and is a Chartered Professional and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (member number 111429). Mr Earl has over 30 years relevant experience and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (member number 110247). Neither Snowden nor those involved in the preparation of this report have any material interest in APL or in the operations considered in this report. Snowden is remunerated for the report by way of professional fees determined according to a standard schedule of rates which is not contingent on the outcome of this report.

Yours sincerely



Ivor Jones
Senior Principal Consultant – Geosciences



Allan Earl
Senior Principal Consultant – Engineering

ORE RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES DEFINITIONS

The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources of the Group are classified, verified and reported on in accordance with statutory, stock-exchange and industry/professional guidelines. The classifications are based on the South African Code for the reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (SAMREC, 2007) and on the code of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Reporting is by professionals with appropriate experience in the estimation, economic evaluation, exploitation and reporting of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources relevant to the various styles of mineralisation under consideration. The Group's experience with the various orebodies it is engaged in evaluating and mining spans decades, resulting in a thorough understanding of the factors relevant to assessing their economic potential.

Where Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources have been quoted for the same property, Resources are reported both inclusive and exclusive of the material converted to Reserves, ie one table reports Resources that exclude those Resources converted to Reserves while the other includes the converted Resources.

Attention is drawn to the fact that Resources are reported over a minimum practical mining width (SAMREC, clause 21), because the widths of the Merensky and the UG2 reefs are generally less than 70 centimetres. In the case of the UG2 Reef, however, there are many areas where additional hanging wall dilution is also included owing to geotechnical considerations; this additional low-grade material usually has a width of less than 30 centimetres, but this may increase locally to as much as one metre. The UG2 Reef, particularly in the Eastern Limb, may also contain pyroxenite lenses of internal waste and these are included as dilutants in the resource declaration. The Mineral Resources are estimated over a practical minimum mining width suitable for the deposit known as the 'Resource Cut'. The minimum mining width over which Mineral Resources are declared is 90 centimetres. The 'Resource Cut' width takes cognisance of the mining method and geotechnical aspects in the hanging wall or footwall of the reef. The conversion of the Resource Cut to an appropriate Reserve width would include additional dilution incurred as the result of mining considerations.

All Mineral Resources are reported after appropriate known and unknown geological losses have been excluded.

The technique of density determination in laboratories is currently under investigation. Reef-specific corrections might be applicable in future Resource statements. Current indications are that the present pycnometer method might have a slight positive bias (<4%), ie the density is reported too high.

Mineral Resources

"A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust, in such form and quantity that there are reasonable and realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known or estimated from specific geological evidence, sampling and knowledge interpreted from an appropriately constrained and portrayed geological model. Mineral Resources are subdivided in order of increasing confidence in respect of geoscientific evidence into 'Inferred', 'Indicated' and 'Measured' categories, and must be so reported." (SAMREC, clause 21)

It should be noted that the continuity of the Bushveld Complex orebodies, coupled with the expectation of a robust demand for platinum group elements (PGEs) and associated metals well into the future, allows the PGE industry to classify large volumes of the three mineralised layers as 'Resources' under the different categories defined in the SAMREC code and described below. Anglo American Platinum Limited takes cognisance of cut-off grades (derived from information on pay limits in the mining operations) and of 'reasonable and realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction' over a period of 30 to 50 years.

The Resources classification process is underpinned by a sign-off procedure by a team of competent persons. The team considers a spatial scorecard of geological, historical-mining, quality-control and geostatistical aspects that are appropriately weighted for each particular orebody when assigning the classification.

Inferred Mineral Resources: "An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which volume and/or tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred and assumed from geological evidence and sampling, but not verified geologically and/or through an analysis of grade continuity. Inferred Mineral Resources are based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill-holes that may be limited in scope or of uncertain quality and reliability." (SAMREC, 2007)

Indicated Mineral Resources: "An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which volume and/or tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill-holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity, but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed." (SAMREC, 2007)

Measured Mineral Resources: "A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill-holes. The locations are spaced closely enough to confirm geological and grade continuity." (SAMREC, 2007)

Ore Reserves

"An Ore Reserve is the economically mineable material derived from a Measured and/or an Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allows for losses that are expected to occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments to a minimum of a pre-feasibility study for a project, or of a life-of-mine plan for an operation, must have been carried out, including consideration of, and modification by, realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors (the modifying factors)." (SAMREC, 2007) These assessments demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that extraction is justifiable.

Ore Reserves are subdivided, in order of increasing confidence, into Probable Ore Reserves and Proved Ore Reserves.

Probable Ore Reserves: "A Probable Ore Reserve is the economically mineable material derived from a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It is estimated with a lower level of confidence than a Proved Mineral Reserve. It includes diluting materials and contaminating materials, and allows for losses that are expected to occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments to a minimum of a Pre-Feasibility Study for a project, or of a Life-of-Mine Plan for an operation, must have been carried out, including consideration of, and modification by, realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors." (SAMREC, 2007) These assessments demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that extraction is reasonably justified.

Proved Ore Reserves: "A Proved Ore Reserve is the economically mineable material derived from a Measured Mineral Resource. It is estimated with a high level of confidence. It includes diluting and contaminating materials, and allows for losses that are expected to occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments to a minimum of a Pre-Feasibility Study for a project, or of a Life-of-Mine Plan for an operation, must have been carried out, including consideration of, and modification by, realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors." (SAMREC, 2007) These assessments demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that extraction is justified.

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

as at 31 December 2011

ORE RESERVES

Ore Reserves by reef (4E)

The figures represent Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interests.

Reef	Category	Reserves million tonnes		Grade 4E g/t		Contained 4E tonnes		Contained 4E million troy ounces	
		2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
SOUTH AFRICA									
Merensky Reef	Proved	63.9	89.2	5.05	4.97	322.7	443.5	10.4	14.3
	Probable	49.1	51.0	5.16	5.05	253.4	257.7	8.1	8.3
	Total	113.0	140.2	5.10	5.00	576.2	701.3	18.5	22.5
UG2 Reef	Proved	390.7	425.9	4.10	4.14	1,600.7	1,762.2	51.5	56.7
	Probable	250.0	204.2	4.78	4.72	1,194.1	963.3	38.4	31.0
	Total	640.7	630.2	4.36	4.33	2,794.8	2,725.4	89.9	87.6
Platreef	Proved	538.8	381.3	2.84	2.93	1,532.3	1,118.5	49.3	36.0
	Proved primary ore stockpiles	20.0	11.7	1.71	1.96	34.3	23.0	1.1	0.7
	Probable	166.5	216.3	3.24	2.68	539.9	579.4	17.4	18.6
	Total	725.4	609.4	2.90	2.82	2,106.6	1,720.9	67.7	55.3
All reefs	Proved	1,013.4	908.2	3.44	3.69	3,490.1	3,347.2	112.2	107.6
	Probable	465.7	471.5	4.27	3.82	1,987.4	1,800.4	63.9	57.9
	Total	1,479.1	1,379.7	3.70	3.73	5,477.5	5,147.6	176.1	165.5

ZIMBABWE

MSZ – Unki Platinum Mine	Proved	15.0	14.3	3.68	3.69	55.2	52.9	1.8	1.7
	Probable	23.7	27.3	3.85	3.82	91.2	104.4	2.9	3.4
	Total	38.7	41.7	3.79	3.78	146.5	157.3	4.7	5.1

SOUTH AFRICA AND ZIMBABWE

All reefs (including MSZ)	Proved	1,028.4	922.5	3.45	3.69	3,545.3	3,400.1	114.0	109.3
	Probable	489.3	498.8	4.25	3.82	2,078.7	1,904.8	66.8	61.2
	Total	1,517.7	1,421.3	3.71	3.73	5,624.0	5,305.0	180.8	170.6

SOUTH AFRICA – TAILINGS

Tailings	Proved								
	Probable	18.9	21.8	0.86	1.13	16.2	24.6	0.5	0.8
	Total	18.9	21.8	0.86	1.13	16.2	24.6	0.5	0.8

General

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies.

Explanation of abbreviations

4E grade reported: Sum of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold grades in grammes per tonne (g/t). The reported grades are as delivered for treatment.

Mt: Million tonnes

Moz: 4E Million troy ounces

MSZ: Main Sulphide Zone

Concentrator recoveries

Concentrator recoveries for Merensky Reef range from 80% to 89%, UG2 Reef from 70% to 86%, Platreef from 64% to 70% and Main Sulphide Zone from 70% to 78%.

General

Ore Reserve pay limit

The pay limit is based on Cost 4 which consists of 'Direct Cash Cost' (on- and off-mine), 'Other Indirect Costs' and 'Stay in Business Capital' (on- and off-mine). The range is a function of various factors including depth of the ore body, geological complexity, infrastructure and economic parameters. The Merensky and UG2 Reef Ore Reserve pay limit varies across all operations between 1.8 g/t and 3.7 g/t. The pay limits for the Platreef varies between 1.0 and 1.7 g/t 4E.

Merensky Reef

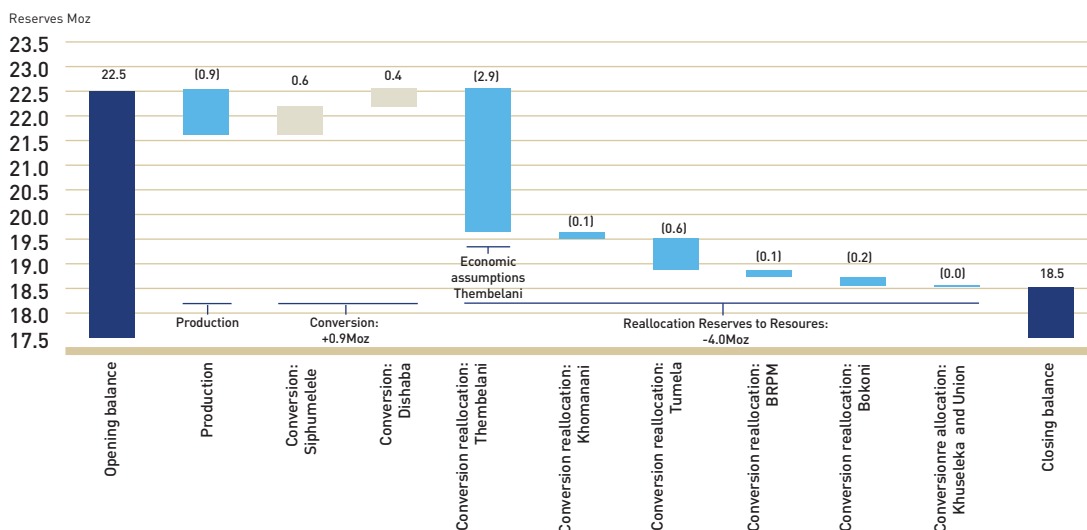
The global Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 19% to 113.0 Mt (2010: 140.2 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 18% to 18.5 Moz (2010: 22.5 Moz), mainly owing to the following:

- Thembelani Mine: Conversion reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources owing to economic assumptions: -17.7 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -2.9 Moz.
- Tumela Mine: Portions of 4-shaft area owing to mining engineering-related issues (layout and design) resulted in the reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources: -3.2 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -0.6 Moz.
- Production depletion -5.7 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -0.9 Moz.

These decreases were partially offset by the increase in Ore Reserves from Siphumelele Mine where additional Mineral Resources have been converted to Ore Reserves: +1.9 Mt $\Rightarrow$ +0.6 Moz.

It must be noted that the global Ore Reserve grade increased by 0.10 g/t from 5.00 g/t to 5.10 g/t owing to the optimisation of the modifying factors especially at Dishaba and Siphumelele mines.

Total Merensky Reserves (4E Moz)
Changes between 2010 – 2011 (Amplats attributable)



Reduction of 4.0Moz (-18%)

The Proved Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 28% to 63.9 Mt (2010: 89.2 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 27% to 10.4 Moz (2010: 14.3 Moz) mainly owing to the following:

- Tumela Mine: Owing to the reduction in confidence for portions of 4-shaft area, the reserve classification has been affected and the Proved Ore Reserves have been reclassified to Probable Ore Reserves: -11.0 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -2.0 Moz.
- Thembelani Mine: owing to economic assumptions previously reported Proved Ore Reserves have been reclassified back to Measured Mineral Resources: -10.1 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -1.7 Moz.

UG2 Reef

The global Ore Reserve tonnage increased by 1.7% to 640.7 Mt (2010: 630.2 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 2.5% to 89.9 Moz (2010: 87.6 Moz) mainly owing to the conversion from Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves at:

- Thembelani Mine: +26.0 Mt $\Rightarrow$ +3.5 Moz.
- Siphumelele Mine: +9.2 Mt $\Rightarrow$ +0.9 Moz.
- Union Mine: +6.5 Mt $\Rightarrow$ +1.3 Moz.
- Twickenham Mine: +4.4 Mt $\Rightarrow$ +0.8 Moz.
- Khomanani Mine: +3.1 Mt $\Rightarrow$ +0.5 Moz.

These increases were partially offset by the decrease in Ore Reserves mainly from the following:

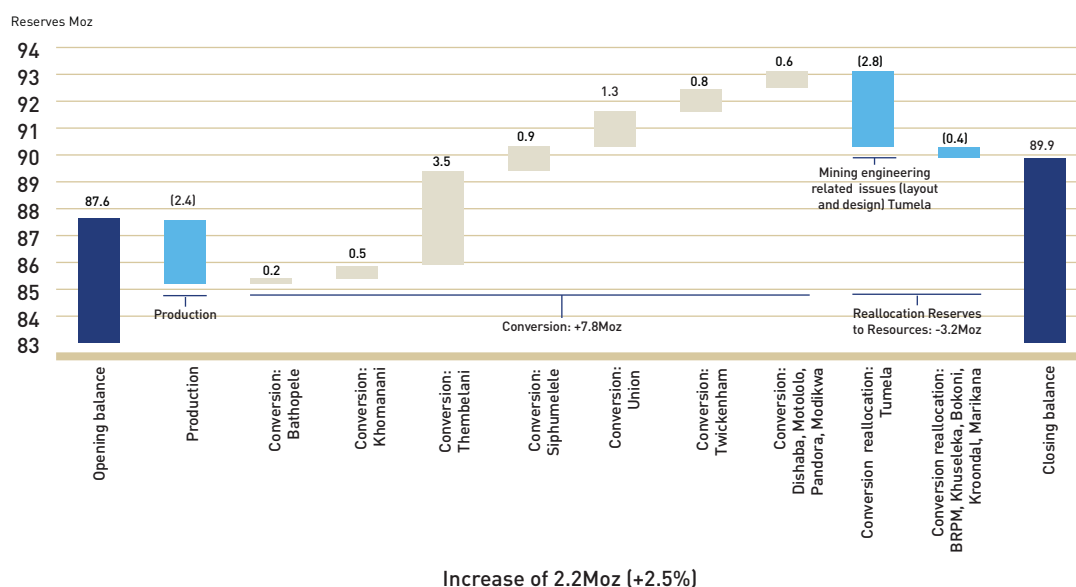
- Production depletion -20.1 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -2.4 Moz.
- Portions of Tumela's 4-shaft area owing to mining engineering-related issues resulted in the reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources: -19.6 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -2.8 Moz.

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

as at 31 December 2011

UG2 Reef

Total UG2 Reserves (4E Moz)
Changes between 2010 – 2011 (Amplats attributable)



The Proved Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 8.3% to 390.7 Mt (2010: 425.9 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 9.2% to 51.5 Moz (2010: 56.7 Moz) mainly at Tumela Mine. This is owing to the reduction in confidence for portions of 4-shaft area, where the reserve classification has been affected and the Proved Ore Reserves have been reclassified to Probable Ore Reserves or reallocated back to Mineral Resources: -65.9 Mt ⇒ -9.8 Moz.

These decreases are partially offset by the increase in Proved Ore Reserves owing to a conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves owing to feasibility studies in progress at:

- Thembelani Mine: +22.4 Mt ⇒ +3.0 Moz; and at
- Siphumelele Mine: +6.0 Mt ⇒ +0.6 Moz.

The Probable Ore Reserve tonnage increased by 22% to 250.0 Mt (2010: 204.2 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 24% to 38.4 Moz (2010: 31.0 Moz) mainly owing to Tumela Mine, where +43.1 Mt ⇒ +6.5 Moz of previously reported Proved Ore Reserves were reclassified to Probable Ore Reserves.

Platreef

For Mogalakwena North, Central and South (previously known as Zwartfontein North) the 4E pay limit is 1.0 g/t. For Sandsloot and Zwartfontein South the pay limit is unchanged at 1.7 g/t. The higher pay limit of 1.7 g/t is owing to the lack of dumping space for very low-grade material.

The Ore Reserves tonnage (inclusive of Proved primary ore stockpiles) increased by 19% from 725.4 Mt (2010: 609.4 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 22% to 67.7 Moz (2010: 55.3 Moz) extending the life of mine significantly.

For Mogalakwena South additional drilling and reevaluation resulted in higher resource confidence and as a consequence this area could be converted to Ore Reserves. Previously this area was not included in the conversion process: +118.6 Mt ⇒ +13.0 Moz.

The 2011 Ore Reserve has been estimated using pit designs derived from the 2010 Mineral Resource. Mining studies are in progress to identify the optimal pit design.

Production depletion accounts for 10.9 Mt ⇒ 1.0 Moz.

The Ore Reserve stockpiles does not include oxidised and calcsilicate material, this material is included in the Mineral Resource statement.

Proved primary ore stockpiles

Mined ore being held for long-term future treatment.

These are reported separately as Proved Ore Reserves and aggregated into the summation tabulations.

MSZ

The Main Sulphide Zone is the ore body mined at Unki Platinum Mine. As of 2010, Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) owns an effective 100% interest in Southridge Limited.

The Ore Reserves for the Main Sulphide Zone relate to the Unki East Mine only.

The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 7.1% to 38.7 Mt (2010: 41.7 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 6.9% to 4.7 Moz (2010: 5.1 Moz) mainly owing to reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources and owing to production depletion.

Tailings

Operating tailings dams cannot be geologically assessed and therefore are not reported as part of the Ore Reserves. At Rustenburg mines a dormant dam has been evaluated and the tailings form part of the Ore Reserves statement.

Tailings dams Ore Reserves are reported separately as Ore Reserves and are not aggregated to the global Ore Reserve summation.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves by reef (4E)

The figures represent Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interests.

Reef	Category	Resources million tonnes		Grade 4E g/t		Contained 4E tonnes		Contained 4E million troy ounces	
		2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
SOUTH AFRICA									
Merensky Reef	Measured	162.1	152.5	5.57	5.53	903.7	843.1	29.1	27.1
	Indicated	273.5	254.2	5.54	5.54	1,515.4	1,408.8	48.7	45.3
	Measured and Indicated	435.6	406.7	5.55	5.54	2,419.1	2,251.9	77.8	72.4
	Inferred (in LOMP) ¹	22.7	30.6	8.05	8.22	182.7	251.3	5.9	8.1
	Inferred (ex LOMP) ¹	547.1	584.9	5.08	5.28	2,778.8	3,089.0	89.3	99.3
	Inferred	569.8	615.5	5.20	5.43	2,961.5	3,340.3	95.2	107.4
	Total	1,005.4	1,022.2	5.35	5.47	5,380.6	5,592.2	173.0	179.8
UG2 Reef	Measured	391.9	408.4	5.33	5.42	2,090.5	2,213.6	67.2	71.2
	Indicated	547.2	521.0	5.21	5.48	2,849.6	2,853.1	91.6	91.7
	Measured and Indicated	939.1	929.4	5.26	5.45	4,940.1	5,066.7	158.8	162.9
	Inferred (in LOMP) ¹	9.0	25.1	4.97	4.95	44.9	124.0	1.4	4.0
	Inferred (ex LOMP) ¹	660.1	735.4	5.23	5.55	3,449.4	4,080.0	110.9	131.2
	Inferred	669.1	760.5	5.22	5.53	3,494.3	4,204.0	112.3	135.2
Total	1,608.2	1,689.9	5.24	5.49	8,434.4	9,270.7	271.2	298.1	
Platreef 1.0 g/t cut-off	Measured	219.1	110.3	2.38	2.38	522.0	262.3	16.8	8.4
	Indicated	980.9	860.1	2.20	2.19	2,158.3	1,883.2	69.4	60.5
	Measured and Indicated	1,199.9	970.3	2.23	2.21	2,680.3	2,145.5	86.2	69.0
	Inferred (in LOMP) ¹	10.0	90.0	4.15	2.96	41.3	266.6	1.3	8.6
	Inferred (ex LOMP) ¹	1,575.5	1,110.1	2.12	1.80	3,344.8	1,993.6	107.5	64.1
	Inferred	1,585.5	1,200.1	2.14	1.88	3,386.0	2,260.2	108.9	72.7
Total	2,785.4	2,170.5	2.18	2.03	6,066.4	4,405.6	195.0	141.6	
All reefs	Measured	773.1	671.2	4.55	4.95	3,516.2	3,319.0	113.0	106.7
	Indicated	1,801.5	1,635.3	3.62	3.76	6,523.3	6,145.1	209.7	197.6
	Measured and Indicated	2,574.7	2,306.4	3.90	4.10	10,039.5	9,464.1	322.8	304.3
	Inferred (in LOMP) ¹	41.7	145.7	6.45	4.41	268.9	642.0	8.6	20.6
	Inferred (ex LOMP) ¹	2,782.7	2,430.5	3.44	3.77	9,572.9	9,162.5	307.8	294.6
	Inferred	2,824.4	2,576.1	3.48	3.81	9,841.8	9,804.5	316.4	315.2
Total	5,399.1	4,882.6	3.68	3.95	19,881.3	19,268.6	639.2	619.5	
ZIMBABWE									
MSZ – Unki Platinum Mine	Measured	8.7	8.7	4.15	4.12	36.0	35.7	1.2	1.1
	Indicated	21.2	19.2	4.13	4.17	87.5	80.2	2.8	2.6
	Measured and Indicated	29.8	27.9	4.14	4.16	123.5	116.0	4.0	3.7
	Inferred (in LOMP) ¹	14.2	14.2	4.19	4.19	59.5	59.6	1.9	1.9
	Inferred (ex LOMP) ¹	35.5	35.5	4.09	4.09	144.9	144.8	4.7	4.7
	Inferred	49.6	49.7	4.12	4.12	204.4	204.5	6.6	6.6
Total	79.5	77.6	4.13	4.13	327.9	320.4	10.5	10.3	

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

as at 31 December 2011

MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves by reef (4E)

The figures represent Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interests.

Reef	Category	Resources million tonnes		Grade 4E g/t		Contained 4E tonnes		Contained 4E million troy ounces	
		2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
SOUTH AFRICA AND ZIMBABWE									
All reefs (including MSZ)	Measured	781.8	679.8	4.54	4.93	3,552.2	3,354.7	114.2	107.9
	Indicated	1,822.7	1,654.5	3.63	3.76	6,610.8	6,225.3	212.5	200.1
	Measured and Indicated	2,604.5	2,334.3	3.90	4.10	10,163.0	9,580.0	326.7	308.0
	Inferred (in LOMP) ¹	55.9	159.9	5.87	4.39	328.4	701.6	10.6	22.6
	Inferred (ex LOMP) ¹	2,818.2	2,465.9	3.45	3.77	9,717.8	9,307.4	312.4	299.2
	Inferred	2,874.1	2,625.8	3.50	3.81	10,046.2	10,009.0	323.0	321.8
	Total	5,478.6	4,960.2	3.69	3.95	20,209.2	19,589.0	649.7	629.8

Owing to the uncertainty that may be attached to some Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

¹ Inferred in LOMP and Inferred ex LOMP

Inferred Mineral Resources within the Life of Mine Plan (LOMP) are described as 'Inferred (in LOMP)'. The portion of Inferred Resources with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction not considered in the Life of Mine Plan are to be reported as Inferred (ex LOMP).

SOUTH AFRICA – TAILINGS

Tailings	Measured	87.6	87.6	1.08	1.08	94.3	94.3	3.0	3.0
	Indicated	17.9	0.4	1.13	0.89	20.2	0.4	0.6	0.0
	Measured and Indicated	105.5	88.1	1.09	1.08	114.5	94.7	3.7	3.0
	Inferred								
	Total	105.5	88.1	1.09	1.08	114.5	94.7	3.7	3.0

General

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies. 4E grade reported: sum of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold grades.

The Mineral Resource tabulations are quoted exclusive of Ore Reserves and after geological losses.

For the Boikgantsho and Sheba's Ridge Project see page 188.

It must be noted that the Mineral Resources are quoted over the entire Mining Right and Prospecting Right areas except for Mogalakwena, where the Mineral Resources are only quoted down to potential future surface mining depths, for Unki Platinum Mine (Zimbabwe), where the other prospects in the Southridge Mining lease area are currently under evaluation, and where the virgin rock temperature exceeds 75°C (Tumela, Twickenham and Ga-Phasha).

Note: Cut-off grades are only applicable to Platreef.

Joint ventures

Wesizwe: In the 2010 annual report the attributable share in Wesizwe was 26.6%. During 2011, Wesizwe issued additional shares which diluted Amplats to about 13%. As a result the Company can no longer apply equity accounting but has to reflect the investment as an asset held for sale valued at market value.

Virgin rock temperature above 75° Celsius

Investigations conducted in 2011 to determine maximum mining depths related to virgin rock temperatures have been concluded. A virgin rock temperature of 75° Celsius is currently considered to be the limit to mining given anticipated technology, metal prices and energy costs. The affected portion of the Inferred Mineral Resources within the Mining Rights of Tumela Mine, Twickenham Mine and Ga-Phasha Project are therefore reclassified as Mineral Deposit within the Amplats portfolio. They comprise the following:

- Tumela Mine Merensky Reef – portions of Goevernements Plaats 417 KQ: -26.6 Mt ⇒ -6.7 Moz.
- Tumela Mine UG2 Reef – portions of Goevernements Plaats 417 KQ: -36.6 Mt ⇒ -6.7 Moz.
- Twickenham Mine UG2 Reef – portions of Balmoral 508 KS: -22.4 Mt ⇒ -4.0 Moz.
- Ga-Phasha Project – Merensky Reef: portions of Avoca 472 KS and De Kamp 507 KS: -0.2 Mt ⇒ -0.04 Moz (attributable interest).
- Ga-Phasha Project – UG2 Reef: portions of Avoca 472 KS and De Kamp 507 KS: -42.9 Mt ⇒ -8.6 Moz (attributable interest).
- Total for both reefs: -128.7 Mt ⇒ -26.1 Moz.

Amplats will review these deposits with changing geological information, mining technology and metal prices.

General

Cut-off grade Merensky Reef and UG2 Reef

Amplats takes cognisance of cut-off grades (derived from information on pay limits at the mining operations) and of 'reasonable and realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction' over a period of 30 to 50 years. The delineation of the Resources that meet the requirements of reasonable expectation of eventual economic extraction has been defined using the modifying factors as defined in the SAMREC Code. These include, but are not limited to, mineability, geological complexity, processability and economic factors relevant to Amplats. The minimum resource grades per reef and per operation are in all instances greater than the Cost 4 pay limit.

Resource Cut

Merensky and UG2 Reef: The Mineral Resources are estimated over a practical minimum mining width suitable for the deposit known as the 'Resource Cut'. The minimum mining width over which Mineral Resources are declared is 90 cm. The 'Resource Cut' width takes cognisance of the mining method and geotechnical aspects in the hanging wall or footwall of the reef.

Merensky Reef

The Merensky Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 1.6% to 1,005.4 Mt (2010: 1,022.2 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 3.8% to 173.0 Moz (2010: 179.8 Moz) mainly as a result of the following:

- As per the statement above, previously reported Mineral Resources in areas where the virgin rock temperature is expected to be above 75° Celsius have been reclassified to Mineral Deposit. This applies mainly to Tumela Mine: -26.6 Mt ⇒ -6.7 Moz.
- Previously reported Mineral Resources of Wesizwe (for 2010 – 26.6% attributable interest) are not reported anymore, see comments on previous page under "Joint ventures": - 12.0 Mt ⇒ -2.4 Moz.

These decreases were in part offset by the increase in Mineral Resources owing to Thembelani Mine: reallocation of Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources owing to economic assumptions: +13.8 Mt ⇒ +3.1 Moz.

UG2 Reef

The UG2 Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 4.8% to 1,608.2 Mt (2010: 1,689.9 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 9.0% to 271.2 Moz (2010: 298.1 Moz) mainly as a result of the following:

- As per the statement above, previously reported Mineral Resources in areas where the virgin rock temperature is expected to be above 75° Celsius have been reclassified to Mineral Deposit. This applies to Tumela Mine, Twickenham Mine and Ga-Phasha Project: -101.9 Mt ⇒ -19.4 Moz.
- Previously reported Mineral Resources of Wesizwe are not reported anymore, see comments on previous page: -15.0 Mt ⇒ -2.2 Moz.
- Additional Mineral Resources were converted to Ore Reserves resulting in a decrease of the Mineral Resources at:
 - Thembelani and Siphumelele mines: -27.1 Mt ⇒ -4.5 Moz.
 - Union Mine: -12.3 Mt ⇒ -2.1 Moz.
 - Twickenham Mine: 9.1 Mt ⇒ -1.8 Moz.

The decrease in tonnage is offset by the increase of Mineral Resource from Der Brochen where a change in mining method (from conventional to mechanised mining) resulted in an increase of the Resource Cut: +81.0 Mt ⇒ +2.8 Moz.

Platreef

The 1.0 g/t 4E cut-off grade that has been used is unchanged from previous reporting.

The Mineral Resource tonnage increased by 28% to 2,785.4 Mt (2010: 2,170.5 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 38% to 195.0 Moz (2010: 141.6 Moz). The principal reason is as follows:

- Additional borehole information for Mogalakwena North has confirmed the presence of the Platreef at higher elevation in localised areas to the west and below the original pit shell. Until a better understanding of this structure has been determined, an Inferred classification and a 100 m swathe of geological loss have been applied to these elevated resources. Conceptual pit shell evaluations have indicated that the existing pit could extend to the west and deeper to exploit these resources. Consequently, the Mineral Resource reporting depth has increased by approximately 200 m to 650 m below surface elevation (equivalent to 400 m a.m.s.l.). Due to this increase in reporting depth the Mineral Resources exclusive of Reserves increased substantially by +784.4 Mt ⇒ + 71.0 Moz. Pit design test work has confirmed that these resources are potentially open pitable.

The increase in tonnage is offset by the increase of Mineral Resources mainly from the following:

- Additional conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves for Mogalakwena South: -123.6 Mt ⇒ -13.9 Moz. See notes under Mogalakwena Ore Reserves.
- Sandsloot, where previously reported Mineral Resources are excluded as the limit of surface mining has been reached: -34.6 Mt ⇒ - 3.2 Moz.

It must be noted that no Mineral Resources applicable to underground mining have been included in the Mineral Resource statement.

The resource statement includes stockpiled material from the opencast operation that consists of calcsilicate and oxidised material with a cut-off of 3 g/t. That material is currently not part of the business plan.

MSZ

The Main Sulphide Zone is the ore body mined at Unki Platinum Mine. As of 2010, Amplats owns an effective 100% interest in Southridge Limited.

Currently only the Unki Platinum Mine Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources have been reported in the relevant Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statement. During 2011, a new Resource evaluation was completed covering Unki South, Helvetia and Paarl projects (contained within the special mining lease held by Southridge Limited), however, an independent external review of these Mineral Resources is outstanding and will only be completed during the first quarter of 2012. For this annual report the Mineral Resources reported restate the 2010 Unki East and West mines Resources.

The Mineral Resource tonnage exclusive of Ore Reserves increased by 2.4% to 79.5 Mt (2010: 77.6 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 2.3% to 10.5 Moz (2010: 10.3 Moz) owing to some conversion of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources. It must be noted that oxidised material is not included in the Mineral Resource statement.

Tailings

Operating tailings dams cannot be geologically assessed and therefore are not reported as part of the Mineral Resources. At Rustenburg mines a dormant dam has been evaluated and the tailing forms part of the Mineral Resource statement.

During 2010, the tailings dams at Union Mine were reactivated and their Resources were removed from the Mineral Resource statement. However, for 2011 some of the Union tailings were deactivated and, as a consequence, now form part of the Mineral Resource statement.

A dormant tailings dam at Amandelbult is currently being drilled and its Resources will be evaluated in 2012. Tailings dam Resources are reported separately as Mineral Resources and are not aggregated to the global Mineral Resource.

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

as at 31 December 2011

MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves by reef (4E)

The figures represent Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interests.

Reef	Category	Resources million tonnes		Grade 4E g/t		Contained 4E tonnes		Contained 4E million troy ounces	
		2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
SOUTH AFRICA									
Merensky Reef	Measured	230.4	229.3	5.98	5.99	1,378.5	1,374.4	44.3	44.2
	Indicated	303.5	297.9	5.72	5.78	1,734.3	1,721.8	55.8	55.4
	Measured and Indicated	533.9	527.2	5.83	5.87	3,112.8	3,096.2	100.1	99.5
	Inferred	569.8	615.5	5.20	5.43	2,961.5	3,340.2	95.2	107.4
	Total	1,103.7	1,142.7	5.50	5.63	6,074.3	6,436.4	195.3	206.9
UG2 Reef	Measured	861.7	842.6	5.32	5.36	4,586.3	4,516.5	147.5	145.2
	Indicated	702.8	667.5	5.32	5.52	3,739.3	3,687.7	120.2	118.6
	Measured and Indicated	1,564.6	1,510.1	5.32	5.43	8,325.6	8,204.2	267.7	263.8
	Inferred	669.1	760.2	5.22	5.53	3,494.9	4,202.8	112.4	135.1
	Total	2,233.7	2,270.3	5.29	5.46	11,820.4	12,407.0	380.0	398.9
Platreef 1.0 g/t cut-off	Measured	803.3	522.6	2.69	2.76	2,160.9	1,443.7	69.5	46.4
	Indicated	1,155.3	1,086.6	2.36	2.29	2,723.7	2,485.4	87.6	79.9
	Measured and Indicated	1,958.6	1,609.2	2.49	2.44	4,884.5	3,929.1	157.0	126.3
	Inferred	1,585.5	1,200.1	2.14	1.88	3,386.0	2,260.3	108.9	72.7
	Total	3,544.1	2,809.3	2.33	2.20	8,270.6	6,189.5	265.9	199.0
All reefs	Measured	1,895.5	1,594.6	4.29	4.60	8,125.7	7,334.7	261.2	235.8
	Indicated	2,161.6	2,051.9	3.79	3.85	8,197.2	7,894.9	263.5	253.8
	Measured and Indicated	4,057.0	3,646.5	4.02	4.18	16,323.0	15,229.6	524.8	489.6
	Inferred	2,824.4	2,575.9	3.48	3.81	9,842.4	9,803.3	316.4	315.2
	Total	6,881.5	6,222.4	3.80	4.02	26,165.3	25,032.9	841.2	804.8
ZIMBABWE									
MSZ – Unki Platinum Mine	Measured	23.5	24.4	4.22	4.23	99.1	103.1	3.2	3.3
	Indicated	50.2	50.2	4.21	4.21	211.3	211.3	6.8	6.8
	Measured and Indicated	73.7	74.6	4.21	4.21	310.4	314.5	10.0	10.1
	Inferred	49.7	49.7	4.12	4.12	204.5	204.5	6.6	6.6
	Total	123.4	124.3	4.17	4.17	514.9	518.9	16.6	16.7

General	Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies. 4E grade reported: sum of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold grades. The Mineral Resource tabulations are quoted inclusive of Ore Reserves and after geological losses.
Merensky Reef, UG2 Reef and Platreef	The total Merensky, UG2 and Platreef Mineral Resource tonnage increased by 10.6% to 6,881.5 Mt (2010: 6,222.4 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 4.5% to 841.2 Moz (2010: 804.8 Moz) mainly owing to the following: • Additional borehole information for Mogalakwena North has confirmed the presence of the Platreef at higher elevation in localised areas to the west and below the original pit shell. Until a better understanding of this structure has been determined, a low classification confidence and a 100 m swathe of geological loss have been applied to these elevated resources. Conceptual pit shell evaluations have indicated that the pit could extend to the west and deeper to exploit these resources. Consequently, the Mineral Resource reporting depth has increased by approximately 200 m to 650 m below surface elevation (equivalent to 400 m a.m.s.l.). Due to this increase in reporting depth the Mineral Resources exclusive of Reserves increased substantially. The change in the Mineral Resources from Mogalakwena North, together with some changes in the Sandsloot area, resulted in an overall increase of 734.8 Mt $\Rightarrow$ 66.9 Moz These increases were in part offset by the decrease in Mineral Resources mainly from the following: • Previously reported Mineral Resources in certain areas at Tumela Mine, Twickenham Mine and Ga-Phasha Project where the virgin rock temperature is expected to be above 75° Celsius have been excluded for public reporting and are reclassified to Mineral Deposit (see comments on page 174): -128.7 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -26.1 Moz. • Previously reported Mineral Resources of Wesizwe are excluded (see comments on page 174): - 27.0 Mt $\Rightarrow$ -4.6 Moz.
MSZ	The Main Sulphide Zone is the ore body mined at Unki Platinum Mine. As of 2010, Anglo American Platinum Limited owns an effective 100% interest in Southridge Limited. Currently only the Unki Platinum Mine Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources have been reported in the relevant Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statement. During 2011, a new Resource evaluation was completed covering Unki South, Helvetia and Paarl projects (contained within the special mining lease held by Southridge Limited), however, an independent external review of these Mineral Resources is outstanding and will only be completed during the first quarter of 2012: For this annual report the Mineral Resources reported restate the 2010 Unki East and West mines Resources less depletions owing to mining. Oxidised material is not included in the Mineral Resource statement. Owing to production depletion, the Mineral Resources decreased marginally from 124.3 Mt to 123.4 Mt and the 4E ounce content decreased from 16.7 Moz to 16.6 Moz.

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

as at 31 December 2011

ORE RESERVES BY MINE/PROJECT

Ore Reserves (4E)

The figures represent Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interests.

Mine/project (AAPL interest)	Category	Merensky			UG2			Platreef			Tailings		
		Reserves million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Reserves million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Reserves million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Reserves million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces

SOUTH AFRICA

Rustenburg mines ¹ (100%)	Proved	29.9	5.41	5.2	165.8	3.61	19.2						
	Probable	3.0	4.39	0.4	21.1	3.82	2.6				18.9	0.86	0.5
	Total	32.9	5.32	5.6	186.9	3.63	21.8				18.9	0.86	0.5
Bathopele Mine (100%)	Proved				42.2	2.98	4.0						
	Probable				0.5	3.07	0.0						
	Total				42.7	2.98	4.1						
Khomanani Mine (100%)	Proved	7.6	5.34	1.3	12.1	3.93	1.5						
	Probable	0.9	4.32	0.1	6.0	3.97	0.8						
	Total	8.5	5.23	1.4	18.1	3.94	2.3						
Thembelani Mine (100%)	Proved	4.5	4.82	0.7	33.5	3.99	4.3						
	Probable				5.1	4.00	0.7						
	Total	4.5	4.82	0.7	38.7	3.99	5.0						
Khuseleka Mine (100%)	Proved	4.3	4.68	0.6	51.5	3.83	6.3						
	Probable	1.5	4.05	0.2	3.0	3.38	0.3						
	Total	5.8	4.51	0.8	54.5	3.81	6.7						
Siphumelele Mine (100%)	Proved	13.5	5.88	2.6	26.4	3.56	3.0						
	Probable	0.6	5.36	0.1	6.5	3.78	0.8						
	Total	14.1	5.86	2.7	32.9	3.61	3.8						
Amandelbult mines ² (100%)	Proved	8.5	5.93	1.6	121.0	4.79	18.6						
	Probable	33.2	5.74	6.1	89.4	4.74	13.6						
	Total	41.7	5.78	7.7	210.4	4.77	32.3						
Tumela Mine (100%)	Proved	1.0	6.61	0.2	57.2	4.82	8.9						
	Probable	25.2	5.74	4.7	69.4	4.71	10.5						
	Total	26.2	5.77	4.9	126.6	4.76	19.4						
Dishaba Mine (100%)	Proved	7.5	5.84	1.4	63.8	4.76	9.8						
	Probable	8.0	5.74	1.5	20.0	4.86	3.1						
	Total	15.5	5.79	2.9	83.8	4.79	12.9						
Union mines ³ (85%)	Proved	0.0	6.24	0.0	37.1	4.38	5.2						
	Probable	0.0	6.19	0.0	14.5	4.36	2.0						
	Total	0.0	6.23	0.0	51.6	4.37	7.3						
Mogalakwena Mine (100%)	Proved ⁴							538.8	2.84	49.3			
	Proved primary ore stockpiles							20.0	1.71	1.1			
	Probable ⁴							166.5	3.24	17.4			
	Total							725.4	2.90	67.7			

Mine/project (AAPL interest)	Category	Merensky			UG2			Platreef			Tailings		
		Reserves million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Reserves million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Reserves million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Reserves million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces

SOUTH AFRICA

Twickenham Platinum Mine (100%)	Proved				0.9	5.39	0.2						
	Probable				76.9	5.39	13.3						
	Total				77.8	5.39	13.5						
Modikwa Platinum Mine (50%)	Proved				9.1	4.76	1.4						
	Probable				18.6	4.69	2.8						
	Total				27.7	4.71	4.2						
Kroondal Platinum Mine (50%)	Proved ⁵				20.2	3.08	2.0						
	Probable ⁵				3.5	3.28	0.4						
	Total				23.7	3.11	2.4						
Marikana Platinum Mine (50%)	Proved ⁴				0.5	4.95	0.1						
	Proved ⁵				8.3	3.38	0.9						
	Probable ⁴				0.3	5.42	0.1						
	Probable ⁵				4.0	3.20	0.4						
	Total				13.1	3.43	1.4						
Mototolo Platinum Mine (50%)	Proved				5.9	3.47	0.7						
	Probable				0.6	3.78	0.1						
	Total				6.5	3.50	0.7						
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (33%)	Proved	15.1	4.52	2.2	13.1	3.93	1.6						
	Probable	8.9	3.92	1.1	5.1	3.74	0.6						
	Total	24.0	4.30	3.3	18.2	3.88	2.3						
Bokoni Platinum Mine (49%)	Proved	10.4	4.08	1.4	8.3	5.50	1.5						
	Probable	4.0	3.67	0.5	10.2	5.26	1.7						
	Total	14.3	3.97	1.8	18.5	5.37	3.2						
Pandora (42.5%)	Proved				0.4	4.39	0.1						
	Probable				5.7	4.12	0.8						
	Total				6.2	4.14	0.8						

¹ For reconciliation purposes the total Ore Reserves from the individual mines Khuseleka, Thembelani, Khomanani, Siphumelele and Bathopele have been tabulated to enable a comparison with the previously reported Rustenburg Mine.

² For reconciliation purposes the total Ore Reserves from the individual mines Tumela and Dishaba have been tabulated to enable a comparison with the previously reported Amandelbult Mine.

³ During 2011, Union Mine was split into two mines: Union North and Union South. For this annual report the combined mine information is presented.

⁴ Opencast.

⁵ Underground.

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

as at 31 December 2011

Ore Reserve footnotes

General	Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies. 4E grade reported: sum of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold grades.
Rustenburg mines	Rustenburg consists of five mines and owing to benefits of time/extraction, internal boundaries change year on year. However, for reconciliation purposes the entire Rustenburg area will be compared. Merensky Reef The total Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 38% to 32.9 Mt (2010: 53.0 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 35% to 5.6 Moz (2010: 8.6 Moz). This was mainly owing to the following: • Thembelani Mine – conversion of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources owing to economic assumptions: -17.7 Mt ⇒ -2.9 Moz. • Production depletion: -3.0 Mt ⇒ -0.5 Moz. As a consequence of the conversion reallocation the total Proved Ore Reserves tonnage decreased by 28% to 29.9 Mt (2010: 41.7 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 24% to 5.2 Moz (2010: 6.9 Moz). UG2 Reef The total Ore Reserve tonnage increased by 22% to 186.9 Mt (2010: 153.3 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 23% to 21.8 Moz (2010: 17.7 Moz). This was mainly owing to additional conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves at the following mines: • Thembelani Mine: +26 Mt ⇒ +3.5 Moz. • Siphumelele Mine: +9.2 Mt ⇒ +0.9 Moz. • Khomanani Mine: +3.1 Mt ⇒ +0.5 Moz. The increase in tonnage is offset by production depletion: -6.0 Mt ⇒ -0.6 Moz. Owing to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves the total Proved Ore Reserves tonnage increased by 23% to 165.8 Mt (2010: 134.5 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 25% to 19.2 Moz (2010: 15.4 Moz).
Tumela Mine	Previously reported Ore Reserves have been reallocated back to Mineral Resources in the following areas: • Portions of 4-shaft area as a result of mining engineering-related issues. • In areas with complex geology causing unsafe conditions. Additionally, owing to the reduction in confidence for portions of 4-shaft area, the reserve classification has been affected and the Proved Ore Reserves have been reclassified to Probable Ore Reserves. Merensky Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 12% to 26.2 Mt (2010: 29.9 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 13% to 4.9 Moz (2010: 5.6 Moz). This was mainly owing to the following: • Portions of 4-shaft owing to mining engineering-related issues (layout and design): -3.2 Mt ⇒ -0.6 Moz. • Production depletion: -0.5 Mt ⇒ -0.1 Moz. The Proved Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 92% to 1.0 Mt (2010: 11.9 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 91% to 0.2 Moz (2010: 2.2 Moz). UG2 Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 15% to 126.6 Mt (2010: 149.4 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 15% to 19.4 Moz (2010: 22.7 Moz). This was mainly owing to the following: • Portions of 4-shaft owing to mining engineering-related issues (layout and design) and owing to complex geology: -19.6 Mt ⇒ -2.8 Moz. • Production depletion: -3.3 Mt ⇒ -0.5 Moz. The Proved Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 54% to 57.2 Mt (2010: 123.1 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 52% to 8.9 Moz (2010: 18.6 Moz). As a consequence of the reclassification of Proved to Probable Ore Reserves, the Probable Ore Reserve tonnage increased by 163%.
Dishaba Mine	Merensky Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 2.7% to 15.5 Mt (2010: 16.0 Mt) but the 4E ounce content increased by 7.2% to 2.9 Moz (2010: 2.7 Moz) as a result of a change in the modifying factors; the Ore Reserve grade increased by 0.54 g/t from 5.25 g/t to 5.79 g/t. UG2 Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased marginally by 0.6% but the 4E ounce content increased by 3.8% owing to changed modifying factors; the overall Ore Reserve grade increased by 0.20 g/t from 4.58 g/t to 4.79 g/t.
Union Mine	Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interest is 85% of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The figures quoted are for the attributable interest only. Figures provided by Amplats. Merensky Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased to 0.03 Mt owing to production depletion. The Ore Reserves will be mined out during 2012. UG2 Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage increased by 8.0% to 51.6 Mt (2010: 47.8 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 15% to 7.3 Moz (2010: 6.3 Moz) as a result of additional converted Ore Reserves: +6.5 Mt ⇒ +1.3 Moz. The increase in Ore Reserves is offset by production depletion: -2.7 Mt ⇒ -0.4 Moz.

Mogalakwena Mine	For the Mogalakwena Mine footnotes see Platreef comments on page 172.
Twickenham Platinum Mine	UG2 Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage increased by 6.0% to 77.8 Mt (2010: 73.4 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 6.4% to 13.5 Moz (2010: 12.7 Moz) mainly owing to additional conversion from Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.
Modikwa Platinum Mine	Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interest is 50%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. UG2 Reef figures reported are as per Modikwa Platinum JV management. UG2 Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 1.1% to 27.7 Mt (2010: 28.0 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 4.1% to 4.2 Moz (2010: 4.4 Moz). This was mainly owing to production depletion of -1.2 Mt ⇒ -0.2 Moz and owing to additional conversion from Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.
Kroondal Platinum Mine	Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interest is 50%. The figures quoted are as at end of June 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. UG2 Reef figures are as per the Kroondal PSA, managed by Aquarius Platinum South Africa. The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 12% to 23.7 Mt (2010: 27.1 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 6.1% to 2.4 Moz (2010: 2.5 Moz) mainly owing to production depletion and owing to reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources.
Marikana Platinum Mine	Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interest is 50%. The figures quoted are as at end of June 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. UG2 Reef figures are as per the Marikana PSA, managed by Aquarius Platinum South Africa. The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 9.5% to 13.1 Mt (2010: 14.5 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 7.8% to 1.4 Moz (2010: 1.6 Moz) mainly owing to production depletion and owing to reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources.
Mototolo Platinum Mine	Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interest is 50%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. UG2 Reef figures are provided by Xstrata Alloys. It must be noted that the reporting cycle changed from end of June 2010 to end of December for 2011. UG2 Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 17% to 6.5 Mt (2010: 7.9 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 24% to 0.7 Moz (2010: 1.0 Moz) mainly owing to production depletion.
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine	Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interest is 33%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. Reserve figures are as per BRPM, managed by Royal Bafokeng Platinum. Merensky Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 7.0% to 24.0 Mt (2010: 25.8 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 6.6% to 3.3 Moz (2010: 3.5 Moz) mainly owing to conversion reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources and owing to production depletion. As in previous years no Ore Reserves were converted for portions of Frischgewaagd 96 JQ. UG2 Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 5.1% to 18.2 Mt (2010: 19.2 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 6.3% to 2.3 Moz (2010: 2.4 Moz) mainly owing to conversion reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources.
Bokoni Platinum Mine	Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interest is 49%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. Figures provided by Anooraq Resources. Merensky Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 6.3% to 14.3 Mt (2010: 15.3 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 10% to 1.8 Moz (2010: 2.0 Moz) mainly owing to conversion reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources and owing to production depletion. UG2 Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 2.8% to 18.5 Mt (2010: 19.1 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 0.6% mainly owing to conversion reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources and owing to production depletion.
Pandora	Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interest is 42.5%. The figures quoted are as at end of September 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. UG2 Reef figures provided by Lonmin plc. UG2 Reef The Ore Reserve tonnage decreased by 1.9% to 6.2 Mt (-0.1 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 1.9% mainly owing to production depletion.

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

as at 31 December 2011

MINERAL RESOURCES BY MINE/PROJECT

Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves (4E)

The figures represent Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interests.

Mine/project (AAPL interest)	Category	Merensky			UG2			Platreef			Tailings		
		Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces

SOUTH AFRICA

Rustenburg mines ¹ (100%)	Measured	27.0	6.59	5.7	126.8	5.19	21.2				87.6	1.08	3.0
	Indicated	39.7	6.51	8.3	81.1	5.42	14.1				0.4	0.89	0.0
	Inferred	11.4	6.61	2.4	4.1	5.75	0.8						
	Total	78.1	6.55	16.5	212.0	5.29	36.1				88.1	1.08	3.0
Bathopele Mine (100%)	Measured				3.8	3.48	0.4						
	Indicated	1.8	4.66	0.3	0.2	5.50	0.0						
	Inferred												
	Total	1.8	4.66	0.3	4.1	3.60	0.5						
Khomanani Mine (100%)	Measured	7.2	6.88	1.6	30.1	5.10	4.9						
	Indicated	5.0	6.20	1.0	16.4	5.14	2.7						
	Inferred												
	Total	12.2	6.60	2.6	46.6	5.11	7.7						
Thembelani Mine (100%)	Measured	11.2	6.38	2.3	33.7	5.23	5.7						
	Indicated	6.4	6.78	1.4	5.6	5.51	1.0						
	Inferred	1.5	7.33	0.3									
	Total	19.1	6.59	4.0	39.3	5.27	6.7						
Khuseleka Mine (100%)	Measured	2.9	6.01	0.6	16.9	5.45	3.0						
	Indicated	1.9	5.91	0.4	1.1	5.33	0.2						
	Inferred												
	Total	4.8	5.97	0.9	17.9	5.44	3.1						
Siphumelele Mine (100%)	Measured	4.4	6.82	1.0	34.1	5.26	5.8						
	Indicated	5.2	6.75	1.1	37.6	5.38	6.5						
	Inferred	3.9	6.69	0.8	3.4	5.76	0.6						
	Total	13.4	6.75	2.9	75.1	5.34	12.9						
Rustenburg non-mine projects (100%)	Measured	1.4	7.30	0.3	8.2	5.37	1.4						
	Indicated	19.5	6.67	4.2	20.1	5.68	3.7						
	Inferred	6.0	6.38	1.2	0.7	5.72	0.1						
	Total	26.8	6.64	5.7	29.1	5.59	5.2						
Amandelbult mines ² (100%)	Measured	14.3	8.17	3.8	70.3	5.50	12.4						
	Indicated	35.4	8.14	9.3	64.9	5.74	12.0						
	Inferred	95.9	8.05	24.8	95.3	5.70	17.5						
	Total	145.6	8.08	37.8	230.5	5.65	41.9						
Tumela Mine (100%)	Measured	8.4	8.44	2.3	60.8	5.50	10.7						
	Indicated	28.3	8.44	7.7	42.1	5.60	7.6						
	Inferred	76.3	8.18	20.0	80.0	5.78	14.9						
	Total	113.0	8.26	30.0	182.9	5.65	33.2						
Dishaba Mine (100%)	Measured	5.9	7.78	1.5	9.5	5.51	1.7						
	Indicated	7.1	6.96	1.6	22.8	6.00	4.4						
	Inferred	19.6	7.55	4.8	15.4	5.27	2.6						
	Total	32.7	7.46	7.8	47.6	5.67	8.7						

Mine/project (AAPL interest)	Category	Merensky			UG2			Platreef			Tailings		
		Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces

SOUTH AFRICA

Union mines ³ (85%)	Measured	24.0	6.45	5.0	27.6	5.84	5.2						
	Indicated	31.5	6.14	6.2	32.8	5.75	6.1				17.4	1.14	0.6
	Inferred	15.7	5.98	3.0	31.8	5.66	5.8						
	Total	71.3	6.21	14.2	92.1	5.75	17.0				17.4	1.14	0.6
Mogalakwena Mine (100%)	Measured							219.1	2.38	16.8			
	Indicated							980.9	2.20	69.4			
	Inferred							1,585.5	2.14	108.9			
	Total							2,785.4	2.18	195.0			
Twickenham Platinum Mine (100%)	Measured	23.6	4.72	3.6	5.9	6.32	1.2						
	Indicated	31.8	4.79	4.9	25.0	6.20	5.0						
	Inferred	107.6	4.61	15.9	108.9	5.64	19.7						
	Total	163.0	4.66	24.4	139.8	5.77	25.9						
Modikwa Platinum Mine (50%)	Measured	9.0	2.94	0.8	25.5	5.90	4.8						
	Indicated	27.0	2.73	2.4	46.1	5.89	8.7						
	Inferred	68.4	2.65	5.8	38.2	6.19	7.6						
	Total	104.4	2.70	9.1	109.8	6.00	21.2						
Kroondal Platinum Mine (50%)	Measured				1.7	4.15	0.2						
	Indicated				0.1	5.01	0.0						
	Inferred				0.2	5.94	0.0						
	Total				2.1	4.39	0.3						
Marikana Platinum Mine (50%)	Measured				1.9	4.00	0.2						
	Indicated				2.8	4.41	0.4						
	Inferred				1.8	3.42	0.2						
	Total				6.5	4.01	0.8						
Mototolo Platinum Mine (50%)	Measured				2.0	4.10	0.3						
	Indicated				5.7	4.69	0.9						
	Inferred				5.0	4.09	0.7						
	Total				12.7	4.36	1.8						
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (33%)	Measured	4.9	7.30	1.1	6.4	5.22	1.1						
	Indicated	17.4	6.72	3.8	27.3	5.24	4.6						
	Inferred	16.1	7.24	3.7	14.7	5.50	2.6						
	Total	38.4	7.01	8.7	48.3	5.32	8.3						
Bokoni Platinum Mine (49%)	Measured	11.9	5.17	2.0	38.2	6.49	8.0						
	Indicated	22.7	4.94	3.6	49.9	6.31	10.1						
	Inferred	63.1	4.89	9.9	72.3	6.40	14.9						
	Total	97.7	4.93	15.5	160.4	6.40	33.0						

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

as at 31 December 2011

MINERAL RESOURCES BY MINE/PROJECT

Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves (4E)

The figures represent Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interests.

Mine/project (AAPL interest)	Category	Merensky			UG2			Platreef			Tailings		
		Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces	Resources million tonnes	Grade 4E g/t	4E million troy ounces

SOUTH AFRICA

Der Brochen Project (100%)	Measured	37.4	4.63	5.6	60.9	4.09	8.0						
	Indicated	45.5	4.43	6.5	158.8	4.04	20.6						
	Inferred	97.7	4.25	13.3	181.2	3.91	22.8						
	Total	180.7	4.37	25.4	400.9	3.98	51.4						
Ga-Phasha PGM Project (49%)	Measured	9.9	4.52	1.4	19.8	6.00	3.8						
	Indicated	18.5	4.97	3.0	29.8	5.84	5.6						
	Inferred	87.1	5.32	14.9	59.9	6.26	12.1						
	Total	115.5	5.20	19.3	109.5	6.10	21.5						
Pandora Mine (42.5%)	Measured				3.1	4.81	0.5						
	Indicated				14.1	4.51	2.0						
	Inferred				42.1	4.12	5.6						
	Total				59.3	4.25	8.1						
Magazynskraal Project (20%)	Measured				0.5	5.52	0.1						
	Indicated	1.8	5.44	0.3	3.5	4.49	0.5						
	Inferred	5.4	5.51	1.0	9.2	4.69	1.4						
	Total	7.2	5.49	1.3	13.2	4.67	2.0						
Other exploration projects (variable %)	Measured	0.1	6.90	0.0	1.4	5.21	0.2						
	Indicated	2.2	7.82	0.5	5.3	5.81	1.0						
	Inferred	1.3	7.01	0.3	4.4	5.89	0.8						
	Total	3.6	7.50	0.9	11.0	5.77	2.0						

General

¹ For reconciliation purposes the Mineral Resources from the individual mines Khuseleka, Thembelani, Khomanani, Siphumelele and Bathopele have been tabulated to enable a comparison with the previously reported Rustenburg Mine. Additional Mineral Resources outside the five mines and within the original Rustenburg mine lease area are included under 'Rustenburg non-mine projects'. The total of the five mines and the 'Rustenburg non-mine project' is equivalent to the total Rustenburg area. In several instances the 2011 mine boundaries do not correspond with the previous year. During 2011, some additional mine boundaries changes occurred especially for the UG2 Reef between 'Rustenburg non-mine projects' and Khomanani/Siphumelele. Another significant mine boundary change occurred between Khuseleka and Thembelani. For reconciliation purposes the entire Rustenburg area will be compared.

² For reconciliation purposes the Mineral Resources from the individual mines Tumela and Dishaba have been tabulated to enable a comparison with the previously reported Amandelbult Mine.

³ During 2011, Union Mine was split into two mines: Union North and Union South. For this annual report the combined mine information is presented.

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies. 4E grade reported: sum of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold grades.

The Mineral Resources are quoted exclusive of Ore Reserves and after geological losses.

For the Boikgantsho and Sheba's Ridge Project see page 188.

Prill and base metal estimates

The prill % distribution (platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold %) and the base metal grades (copper, nickel) are based on the modelled and evaluated information, are quoted over the Resource Cut and reflect the Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves.

General

	Prill % distribution				Base metal grades	
	Pt %	Pd %	Rh %	Au %	Cu %	Ni %
Merensky Reef – West Bushveld						
Khomanani Mine	64.3	26.9	4.0	4.8	0.10	0.23
Thembelani Mine	64.1	26.6	4.1	5.2	0.10	0.24
Khuseleka Mine	65.7	25.7	4.3	4.3	0.10	0.21
Siphumelele Mine	63.7	28.1	3.3	4.9	0.12	0.25
Rustenburg non-mine projects	63.3	28.0	3.9	4.8	0.10	0.23
Tumela Mine	61.9	29.3	5.3	3.5	0.10	0.26
Dishaba Mine	62.8	29.0	5.2	3.1	0.07	0.25
Union Mine	62.7	29.1	5.2	3.0	0.07	0.25
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine	64.2	27.1	4.3	4.4	0.10	0.23
Merensky Reef – East Bushveld						
Twickenham Platinum Mine	58.1	31.2	2.7	8.0	0.11	0.28
Modikwa Platinum Mine	60.4	30.0	3.2	6.4	0.05	0.14
Bokoni Platinum Mine	61.6	28.9	3.5	6.0	0.09	0.21
Der Brochen Project	59.4	30.0	2.5	8.0	0.12	0.26
Ga-Phasha Project	61.0	29.9	3.4	5.8	0.08	0.22
UG2 Reef – West Bushveld						
Bathopele Mine	55.1	33.7	10.5	0.7	0.01	0.10
Khomanani Mine	54.7	34.5	10.2	0.7	0.01	0.10
Thembelani Mine	54.1	34.9	10.3	0.7	0.01	0.10
Khuseleka Mine	55.2	33.9	10.2	0.7	0.01	0.10
Siphumelele Mine	55.0	34.5	9.8	0.7	0.01	0.10
Rustenburg non-mine projects	52.7	36.3	10.3	0.7	0.01	0.10
Tumela Mine	59.2	28.5	11.6	0.7	0.01	0.12
Dishaba Mine	59.7	28.9	10.9	0.5	0.01	0.11
Union Mine	59.6	28.9	11.0	0.5	0.01	0.11
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine	58.5	29.8	11.2	0.6	0.01	0.10
UG2 Reef – East Bushveld						
Twickenham Platinum Mine	43.6	46.6	8.2	1.6	0.02	0.12
Modikwa Platinum Mine	44.2	45.7	8.8	1.4	0.03	0.13
Bokoni Platinum Mine	41.1	48.8	8.2	1.8	0.06	0.17
Der Brochen Project	53.4	36.7	8.5	1.3	0.01	0.09
Ga-Phasha Project	41.9	47.9	8.6	1.6	0.04	0.15
Platreef						
Mogalakwena Mine	41.9	49.5	3.2	5.4	0.10	0.18
MSZ: Main Sulphide Zone – Zimbabwe						
Unki Platinum Mine	48.2	40.1	4.3	7.4	0.15	0.22

Rustenburg mines

It must be noted that the Mineral Resources for portions of Hoedspruit 298 JQ are included under 'Other exploration projects'.

Merensky Reef

The Mineral Resource tonnage increased by 31% to 78.1 Mt (2010: 59.6 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 34% to 16.5 Moz (2010: 12.3 Moz) mainly owing to the following:

- Thembelani Mine: Reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources owing to economic assumptions: +13.8 Mt ⇨ +3.1 Moz.
- Decrease in geological loss.

UG2 Reef

The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 11% to 212.0 Mt (2010: 239.1 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 11% to 36.1 Moz (2010: 40.6 Moz) mainly owing to the following reasons:

- Thembelani and Siphumelele mines: Conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.
- Decrease in geological loss.

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

as at 31 December 2011

Mineral Resources exclusive of Ore Reserves footnotes

Tumela Mine	Merensky Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 20% to 113.0 Mt (2010: 141.0 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 18% to 30.0 Moz (2010: 36.8 Moz) owing to the following reasons: • Exclusion of previously reported Mineral Resources for portions of Goevernements Plaats 417 KQ where the virgin rock temperature is expected to be above 75° Celsius. For more explanations refer to virgin rock temperature above 75° Celsius (see page 174). 26.6 Mt ⇒ 6.7 Moz are removed from the Mineral Resource statement and are reclassified to a Mineral Deposit level. • Additionally reclassification of Mineral Resource to Mineral Deposit owing to structural complexity: -1.0 Mt ⇒ -0.3 Moz. The decrease in Mineral Resources is offset by a change in mine design and scheduling for portions of 4-shaft area where previously reported Ore Reserves have been reallocated back to Mineral Resources: +3.5 Mt ⇒ +0.95 Moz. UG2 Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 15% to 182.9 Mt (2010: 216.2 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 15% to 33.2 Moz (2010: 39.3 Moz) owing to the following reasons: • Exclusion of previously reported Mineral Resources for portions of Goevernements Plaats 417 KQ where the virgin rock temperature is above 75° Celsius. For more explanations refer to virgin rock temperature above 75° Celsius (see page 174). 36.6 Mt ⇒ 6.7 Moz are removed from the Mineral Resource statement and are reclassified to a Mineral Deposit level. • Additionally reclassification of Mineral Resource to Mineral Deposit owing to structural complexity and to adverse geotechnical conditions: -5.4 Mt ⇒ -0.9 Moz. The decrease in Mineral Resources is offset by a change in mine design and scheduling for portions of 4-shaft area and in areas with structurally complex geology where previously reported Ore Reserves have been reallocated back to Mineral Resources: +8.7 Mt ⇒ +1.6 Moz.
Dishaba Mine	Merensky Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage increased slightly by 1.6% to 32.7 Mt (2010: 32.2 Mt) but the 4E ounce content decreased by 2.7% to 7.8 Moz (2010: 8.1 Moz) mainly as a result of lower geological loss and a higher Resource Cut. UG2 Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 8.2% to 47.6 Mt (2010: 51.9 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 8.8% to 8.7 Moz (2010: 9.5 Moz) mainly as a result of new information and some conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.
Union Mine	Amplats attributable interest is 85%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. Merensky Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage increased by 2.3% to 71.3 Mt (2010: 69.6 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 2.4% to 14.2 Moz (2010: 13.9 Moz) mainly as a result of a lower geological loss. UG2 Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 12% to 92.1 Mt (2010: 104.4 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 11% to 17.0 Moz (2010: 19.2 Moz) mainly as a result of new information and additional conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.
Mogalakwena Mine	For the Mogalakwena Mine footnotes see Platreef comments on page 175.
Twickenham Platinum Mine	Merensky Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage increased by 1.0% from 161.4 Mt to 163.0 Mt (+1.7 Mt) but the 4E ounce content decreased by 6.6% from 26.2 Moz to 24.4 Moz (-1.7 Moz) owing to mine optimisation during 2011 which resulted in an increase of the Resource Cut. UG2 Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 18% to 139.8 Mt (2010: 171.3 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 18% to 25.9 Moz (2010: 31.7 Moz) owing to the following reasons: • Exclusion of previously reported Mineral Resources for portions of Balmoral 508 KS where the virgin rock temperature is expected to be above 75° Celsius. For more explanations refer to page 174. 22.4 Mt ⇒ 4.0 Moz are removed from the Mineral Resource statement and are reclassified to a Mineral Deposit level. • Conversion from Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves and an increase in geological loss: -9.1 Mt ⇒ -1.8 Moz.
Modikwa Platinum Mine	Amplats attributable interest is 50%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. Merensky Reef A new Resource evaluation was not required during 2011. The Mineral Resource Cut is based on the Cr to Cr Resource Cut, resulting in a tonnage of 104.4 Mt over 1.97 m ⇒ 2.70 g/t and a 4E ounce content of 9.1 Moz. Within this Mineral Resource a potential optimum resource over a 100 centimetres Resource Cut is available (53.3 Mt ⇒ 7.6 Moz). UG2 Reef Lower geological losses resulted in an increase of the Mineral Resource tonnage by 1.3% to 109.8 Mt (2010: 108.3 Mt) and a 4E ounce content increase by 1.5% to 21.2 Moz (2010: 20.9 Moz).
Kroondal Platinum Mine	Amplats attributable interest in the JV is 50%. The figures quoted are as at end of June 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. UG2 Reef figures are as per the Kroondal PSA, managed by Aquarius Platinum South Africa. UG2 Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage increased nine-fold to 2.1 Mt (2010: 0.2 Mt) owing to reallocation of Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources.

Marikana Platinum Mine	Amplats attributable interest in the JV is 50%. The figures quoted are as at end of June 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. UG2 Reef figures are as per the Marikana PSA, managed by Aquarius Platinum South Africa. UG2 Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage increased by 54% to 6.5 Mt (2010: 4.2 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 45% to 0.8 Moz (2010: 0.6 Moz) mainly owing to reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources.
Mototolo Platinum Mine	Amplats attributable interest is 50%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. UG2 Reef figures are provided by Xstrata Alloys. It must be noted that the reporting cycle changed from end of June 2010 to end of December for 2011. UG2 Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 8.4% to 12.7 Mt (2010: 13.9 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 8.5% to 1.8 Moz (2010: 2.0 Moz) mainly owing to production depletion.
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine	Amplats attributable interest is 33%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. Merensky Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 2.2% to 38.4 Mt (2010: 39.2 Mt) but the 4E ounce content increased by 1.0% to 8.7 Moz (2010: 8.6 Moz) mainly owing to an increase in geological loss and a decrease in the Resource Cut. UG2 Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 2.9% to 48.3 Mt (2010: 49.8 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 2.3% to 8.3 Moz (2010: 8.5 Moz) mainly owing to an increase in geological loss.
Bokoni Platinum Mine	Amplats attributable interest is 49%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. Reef figures provided by Anoroq Resources. Merensky Reef and UG2 Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage increased marginally owing to reallocation of previously reported Ore Reserves back to Mineral Resources and owing to production depletion.
Der Brochen Project	Merensky Reef Reinterpretation of the structure resulted in a decrease of the geological loss. As a result the Mineral Resource tonnage and the 4E ounce content increased marginally. UG2 Reef Reinterpretation of the structure resulted in a decrease of the geological loss. This, together with a change in the mining method (from conventional to mechanised mining), resulted in an increase of the Resource Cut. As a consequence of the above, the Mineral Resource tonnage increased by 25% to 400.9 Mt (2010: 319.9 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 5.7% to 51.4 Moz (2010: 48.6 Moz). The 4E grade decreased by 0.74 g/t from 4.72 g/t to 3.98 g/t.
Ga-Phasha PGM Project	Amplats attributable interest is 49%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. Merensky Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased marginally owing to the exclusion of previously reported Mineral Resources of portions of Avoca 472 KS and De Kamp 507 KS where the virgin rock temperature is expected to be above 75° Celsius. For more explanations refer to page 174. UG2 Reef The Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 28% to 109.5 Mt (2010: 152.4 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 29% to 21.5 Moz (2010: 30.1 Moz) owing to the exclusion of previously reported Mineral Resources of portions of Avoca 472 KS and De Kamp 507 KS where the virgin rock temperature is above 75° Celsius. For more explanations refer to see page 174. 42.9 Mt ⇌ 8.6 Moz are removed from the Mineral Resource statement and are reclassified to a Mineral Deposit level.
Pandora	Amplats attributable interest is 42.5%. The figures quoted are as at end of September 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. UG2 Reef figures provided by Lonmin plc. A new Resource evaluation is in progress but will be available only in 2012. The Mineral Resource changed only marginally owing to production depletion.
Magazynskraal	Amplats attributable interest is 20%. The figures quoted are as at end of December 2011 and reflect the attributable interest only. Reef figures are provided by Pallinghurst. Merensky Reef Based on new information the attributable Mineral Resource tonnage decreased by 23% to 7.2 Mt (2010: 9.4 Mt) and the 4E ounce content decreased by 36% to 1.3 Moz (2010: 2.0 Moz). The Resource classification confidence increased. UG2 Reef Based on new information the attributable Mineral Resource tonnage increased by 4.1% to 13.1 Mt (2010: 12.7 Mt) and the 4E ounce content increased by 4.4% to 2.0 Moz (2010: 1.9 Moz). The Resource classification confidence increased.
Other exploration projects	Amplats attributable interest in Driekop 253 KT (UG2 Reef) is 50% and for different portions of Hoedspruit it varies between 37.5% and 100%. The figures quoted are for the attributable interest only.

ORE RESERVE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

as at 31 December 2011

MINERAL RESOURCES BY PROJECT

Mineral Resources inclusive of Ore Reserves (3E)

The figures represent Anglo American Platinum Limited's attributable interests.

Project (AAPL interest)		Resources million tonnes	Grade 3E g/t	Grade % Cu	Grade % Ni	Contained 3E tonnes	Contained 3E million troy ounces
SOUTH AFRICA							
Boikgantsho Project (49%)*	Measured						
	Indicated	37.0	1.30	0.07	0.11	47.9	1.5
	Measured and Indicated	37.0	1.30	0.07	0.11	47.9	1.5
	Inferred	1.8	1.14	0.04	0.08	2.1	0.1
	Total	38.8	1.29	0.07	0.10	49.9	1.6
Sheba's Ridge Project (35%)*	Measured	28.0	0.88	0.07	0.20	24.6	0.8
	Indicated	34.0	0.85	0.07	0.18	29.1	0.9
	Measured and Indicated	62.0	0.87	0.07	0.19	53.6	1.7
	Inferred	149.9	0.96	0.08	0.19	144.5	4.6
	Total	211.9	0.94	0.08	0.19	198.2	6.4
AMERICAS							
Pedra Branca – Brazil (51%)*	Inferred	6.6	2.27	0.03	0.23	15.0	0.5
	Total	6.6	2.27	0.03	0.23	15.0	0.5

* Not included in regional Mineral Resources.

Rounding of figures may result in computational discrepancies. Figures not included in the global Mineral Resource summary. 3E grade reported: sum of platinum, palladium and gold grades.

Boikgantsho	Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) and Anooraq Resources hold a 49% and 51% interest in Boikgantsho respectively. The figures quoted are for the attributable interest. During 2011, a new Resource evaluation was completed by Amplats. Significant changes to the previous estimates conducted in 2004 are due to: • A cut-off grade of 1 g/t (3E) was applied (as used at Mogalakwena Platreef (1 g/t 4E)). • Exclusion of oxidised material up to a depth of 40 m. • The resource evaluation reported to a depth of 300 m below surface. • Excludes losses owing to the major dykes and a swathe of 200 m either side of the major Drenthe fault, which has a horizontal displacement of approximately 2.2 km.
Sheba's Ridge	Amplats, Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and Aquarius South Africa hold a 35%, 26% and 39% interest in Sheba's Ridge respectively. During 2011, a new Resource evaluation was completed by external consultants on behalf of Aquarius Platinum South Africa. • Reinterpretation of the geology, together with structural complexity, resulted in a revised model with a significant decrease of the Resource classification confidence. • Additionally, the reporting depth below surface has been reduced. • It must be noted that since 2011 the joint-venture area encompasses all prospects rights of the Sheba's Ridge Project. • The geological loss increased from a previously used 0.5% to 5% within the measured category and to 10% within the Indicated and Inferred category. • Previously, the cut-off grade used was \$10.5/t recoverable value, a figure supplied by Ridge Mining using metal price projections and metallurgical recoveries. This was changed to 0.5 g/t (3E) in the current model.
Pedra Branca	Amplats and Solitario hold a 51% and 49% interest in Pedra Branca respectively. The figure quoted is for the attributable interest. A cut-off of 0.7 g/t (3E) was used.
River Valley	In previous years Amplats held an attributable interest of 50%. During 2011, Pacific North West Capital Corporation purchased the remaining 50% interest in the unincorporated joint venture covering the River Valley Project from Amplats. As a consequence the Mineral Resources are now excluded.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

General	In addition to the evaluated and reported Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, Anglo American Platinum Limited holds various Mineral Deposits that are not publicly reported. Different types of Mineral Deposits exist, either stockpiled material on surface or still in situ underground. This material requires studies to determine the potential economic value (reasonable and realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction).
Surface material	Surface material is subdivided into tailings dams, stockpiles or rock dumps. Tailings dams • Tailings dams Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, where evaluated, are already reported in the relevant Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statement. • Tailings dams Mineral Deposit: Operating (active) tailings dams for current mining operations cannot be geologically assessed and therefore are not reported as part of the Mineral Resources. They contain residual amounts of PGE and base metals and are registered internally in Anglo American Platinum Limited's asset books. Currently significant Mineral Deposits are available at the following operations: – Rustenburg mines, Amandelbult mines, Mogalakwena Mine, Union Mine and BRPM, and in the East Bushveld at Modikwa and Bokoni mines. Stockpiles Stockpiles are mined ore being held for future treatment. Currently only Mogalakwena reports Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource stockpiles. These Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are already reported in the relevant Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statement. Rock dumps Rock dumps are not evaluated and are currently not reported under the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statement. Exploitation of several rock dumps at Rustenburg mines have been contracted to external private companies who are removing/depleting the rock dump in an effort to rehabilitate the land or for crushing or building purposes. Evaluation of low-grade rock dumps not contracted to external companies is ongoing. They contain various amounts of PGE and base metals and are recorded internally. Currently Mineral Deposits have been identified at Rustenburg and Amandelbult mines and at Union Mine. However, minor rock dumps also exist on other operations.
Underground in situ material	Mogalakwena Mine It must be noted that the Mineral Resources are quoted over the entire Mining Right and Prospecting Right areas except for Mogalakwena Mine, where the Mineral Resources are only quoted down to potential future surface mining depths. Unki Platinum Mine (Zimbabwe) Currently only the Unki Platinum Mine Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources have been reported in the relevant Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statement. Additional Mineral Deposits are contained to the north and to the south of the Unki Platinum Mine. During 2011, a new Resource evaluation was completed covering Unki South, Helvetia and Paarl projects (contained within the special mining lease held by Southridge Limited), however, an independent external review of these Mineral Resources is outstanding and will only be completed during the first quarter of 2012. For this annual report the Mineral Resources reported restate the Unki East and West mines Resources.
Virgin rock temperature above 75° Celsius	Investigations conducted in 2011 to determine maximum mining depths related to virgin rock temperatures have been concluded. A virgin rock temperature of 75° Celsius is currently considered to be the limit to mining given anticipated technology, metal prices and energy costs. The affected portion of the Inferred Mineral Resources within the mining rights of Tumela Mine, Twickenham Mine and Ga-Phasha Project are therefore reclassified as Mineral Deposit within the Amplats portfolio. They comprise the following: • Tumela Mine Merensky Reef – portions of Goevernements Plaats 417 KQ: -26.6 Mt ⇒ -6.7 Moz. • Tumela Mine UG2 Reef – portions of Goevernements Plaats 417 KQ: -36.6 Mt ⇒ -6.7 Moz. • Twickenham Mine UG2 Reef – portions of Balmoral 508 KS: -22.4 Mt ⇒ -4.0 Moz. • Ga-Phasha Project – Merensky Reef: portions of Avoca 472 KS and De Kamp 507 KS: -0.2 Mt ⇒ -0.04 Moz (attributable interest). • Ga-Phasha Project – UG2 Reef: portions of Avoca 472 KS and De Kamp 507 KS: -42.9 Mt ⇒ -8.6 Moz (attributable interest). • Total for both reefs: -128.7 Mt ⇒ -26.1 Moz. Anglo American Platinum will review these deposits with changing mining technology and metal prices.

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.



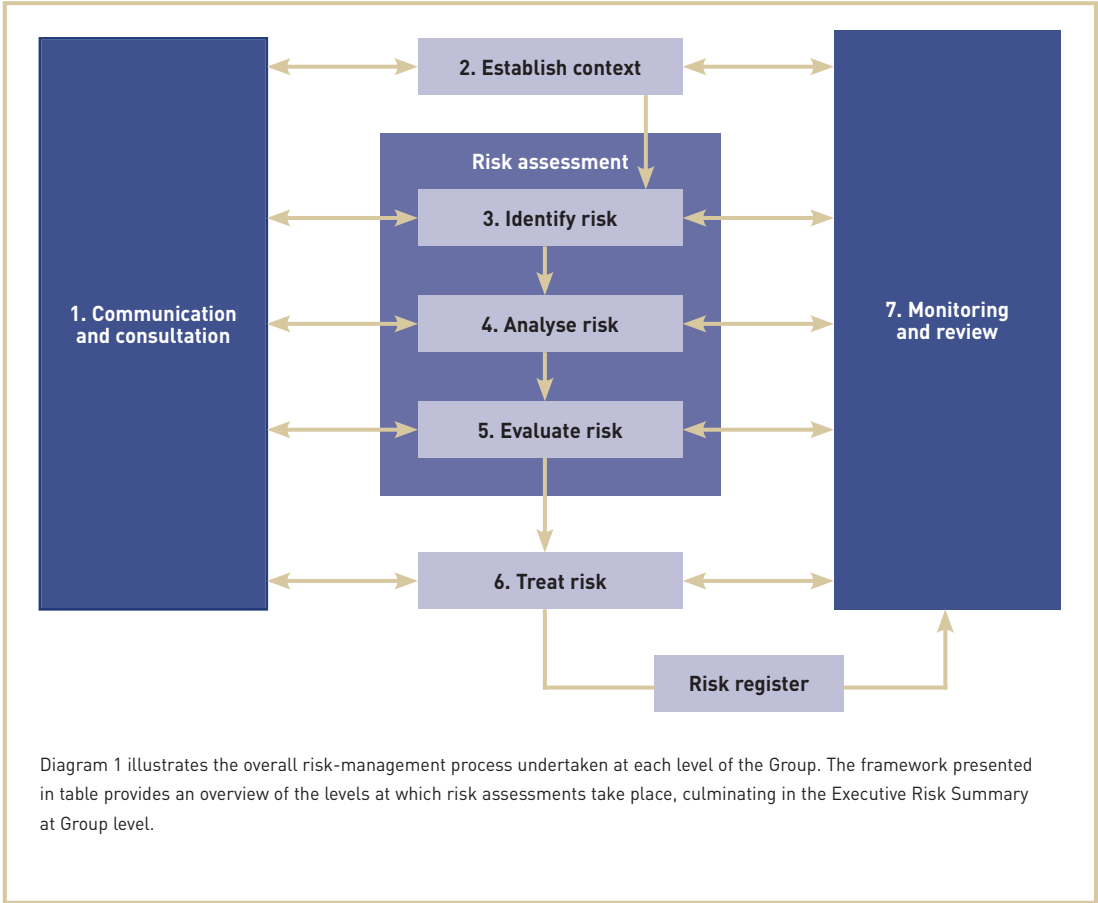
POWER OF OUR PEOPLE

Accountability
and transparency

Risk management process

The Group's IRM methodology is based on ISO 31000 and is performed at strategic (markets, global economy), organisational (entity level), operational (safe, profitable platinum) and technical levels.

Diagram 1¹



The Board of directors of Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) has specific responsibility over risk management in the Group. The Board has delegated this function to the Audit Committee, which regularly reviews significant risks and also the mitigating strategies designed to manage these risks. The Audit Committee subsequently reports to the Board on material changes in the Group's risk profile. The risk-management process is facilitated by Anglo American Business Assurance Services (ABAS), however, overall accountability and responsibility for risk management rests with Amplats' Board of directors, senior management team and other officers.

¹ Source: ISO 31000 Risk Management – Guidelines on Principles and Implementation of Risk Management.

Overview of the risk assessments undertaken

	Level	Business process	Frequency	Description	Reporting
Executive risk summary	Group		Bi-annual with quarterly updates	Discussions with Amplats Executive Committee members and select senior managers	Executive risk summary to Amplats Audit Committee and Amplats Board
Strategy risks	Strategic	Anglo American Platinum Group strategy	Annual	A facilitated session with the Amplats Executive Committee during the first quarter of the year	Strategic risk report to Amplats Exco
Entity risks	Entity	Mergers, acquisitions and disposals	On request	Facilitated sessions with the appropriate participants	Risk register to project teams/heads of functions
		Change projects	On request		
		Functional risk assessments	On request		
Business plan risks	Operational	Individual operations: Business planning	Annual with quarterly updates	A facilitated session with the senior management team of each operation during the first half of the year	Process/mining risk summaries to respective executives Risk registers to individual operations
Event risks		Event risk assessments	High-value sites (smelters/refineries): annual Others: rotational, at least once every three years	Site reviews by an independent external company	Review reports to operations
Project risks		Capital projects	At each project-stage gate and regularly during execution	Facilitated sessions with the project team and appropriate invitees (eg operational or corporate representatives)	Projects risk summary to executive head: engineering and projects Risk registers to individual project teams
Technical risks	Technical	Technical risk assessments	As and when required	Detailed risk work undertaken within the operations by operational staff, eg issue- or task-based risk assessments	Operational baseline risk register

RISK MANAGEMENT

Assurance on the risk-management process

Assurance on the Group's risk-management process is ongoing. It is obtained primarily through the following:

- Risk-based internal audits. This entails incorporating identified risks into the individual audits that form part of the annual internal audit coverage plan.
- Risk registers and associated action plans. These are maintained by dedicated risk coordinators at each operation who use Cura management software to facilitate ownership of and accountability for risk management at an operational level.
- The annual review conducted by ABAS on the risk-management processes in the Group.

Anglo American Platinum's principal risks and how we manage them

Strategic risks	Current mitigating strategies
Economic assumptions Continuation of global financial market uncertainty.	• Review quarterly updates of global and general assumptions used to update our business model. • Participate in the International Platinum Group Metals Association. • Undertake regular Amplats and Anglo American market analyses. • Engage with the customer base. • Compile and reexamine the 10-year demand forecast (internal and external).
Regulatory changes (European Union, USA) The risk of positive or negative changes in the regulatory environment, specifically around the European Union's REACH and classification, labelling and packaging legislation; and also proposed legislation relating to decreases in workplace exposure limits for nickel and chloroplatinates, including environmental emission limits.	• Continue to engage with other producers and downstream users; and analyse views on markets and regulations. • Engage and lobby via the International Platinum Group Metals Association (IPA). • Monitor legislative requirements and changes in technology. • Engage, lobby and participate in PGM Consortium and related working committees. • Participate in IPA Science Task Force.
Security of PGM supply Events/developments that could result in supply uncertainty for platinum group metals (PGMs).	• Continually review marketing strategy. • Analyse production-delivery controls. • Critically analyse safety strategy. • Monitor capital efficiency and effective project management.
Capital project execution The inability to deliver projects on schedule and within budget.	• Restructure and capacitate owner teams of capital projects and the Project Support Office. • Conduct multidisciplinary reviews of projects. • Enhance and upgrade the skills training of project practitioners. • Raise the profile of and intensively manage key issues via the risk-management process. • Review and monitor project-execution deadlines, to ensure alignment with strategic profile.

Operational risks		Current mitigating strategies
Inability to sustain cost efficiencies Inability to sustain the cost efficiencies created through asset optimisation, labour-strength reduction, overhead reduction, supply-chain efficiency and productivity increases.	• Implement productivity-improvement initiatives and cost-reduction measures. • Continually monitor the overhead-business planning process. • Continually improve the operating model. • Scrutinise and align costs, and the reporting thereof, with production requirements.	
Meeting production targets Failure to meet the production targets included in the business plans.	• Conduct monthly production reviews with the head of mining. • Monitor production results daily and monthly, formulate action plans and revise production plans accordingly. • Oversee the Group's operational performance through monthly meetings of the Operations Committee. • Roll out various safety initiatives to ensure that safety remains the chief focus and that management commits to this. • Monitor the rolling production plan in place, integrated with the strategic plan. • Introduce dedicated equipping crews on the mines. • Ensure that an initiative is in place to reduce the incidence of labour unavailability and load critical skills. • Focus on maintenance management. • Introduce more low-grade surface sources for various operations.	
Organisational risks		Current mitigating strategies
Ineffectively managing relations with host communities (managed operations and JVs)	• Ensure that socio-economic assessment processes are in place and are monitored regularly. • Implement broad-based economic empowerment through Project Alchemy. • Make use of the Company-wide community engagement and development policies that have been developed. • Implement the community-development and corporate-social-investment programmes. • Continue delivering on the housing projects that have been launched in North West and Limpopo. • Promote alignment between community projects and social and labour plans. • Launch the Anglo American advertising campaign.	
Deterioration in safety performance	Safety improvement strategy is reaffirmed and commitment by management is evidenced through: • systems (IRM.net) • engineered solutions • behaviour • wellness Additional actions: • Falls of ground – Quality support appropriate to the challenges of the specific conditions remain critical. Comprehensive work is included in the budget to enable compliance. Grout ranges, long-anchor support and installation interventions are a few of these focus areas. • Underground transport – Increased focus on SPOTM (suppliers, people and ore transport management). The introduction of the locomotive intelligence system will play a key role in eliminating collisions. • Mechanised mining – A full review is under way to ensure the adoption of best practice regarding our processes, equipment and people. Several lessons have resulted in practical action and expedited risk mitigation. Our improvements in respect of bolters represent a significant example of this.	

RISK MANAGEMENT

Organisational risks	Current mitigating strategies
Power supply constraints Potential electricity shortages in South Africa and Zimbabwe	• We have reaffirmed all our projects up to feasibility stage with Eskom; and also maintain a strong partnership and regular communication with management at the electricity supplier. • Energy targets for electricity consumption, tracked on a monthly basis, have been developed for each operation and communicated to all engineering managers. • Various regional and operations-based electricity-supply upgrade projects are in execution and/or planning to ensure supply at the appropriate load points. • Emergency generator capacity is in place. • The baseline adjusted as the result of new and increased notified demand plans is regularly re-evaluated. • Amplats is part of a broader Anglo American team working closely with Government departments, the national electricity regulator and Eskom. Interaction takes place directly and through various industry forums, including the Energy-Intensive User Group, the National Business Initiative and the Chamber of Mines. • A supply agreement has been secured with the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority. • Various short-, medium- and long-term options are being pursued to secure power for Unki Platinum Mine.
Water-supply and road infrastructure constraints	• Work is ongoing, through a joint forum with local government, to address these constraints. • We have also: – developed water-efficiency initiatives that include the monitoring, control and appropriate use of water; – replaced potable consumption at operations by using treated effluent as a first choice, followed by raw water; – improved internal recycling; – evaluated the treatment of closed-circuit water; – reviewed compliance with existing water-use-licence conditions; and – undertaken regular follow-ups with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry regarding water-use licences.
Policy changes in South Africa	• Continual monitoring by the Operations Committee and the Executive Committee. • Active involvement by the Chamber of Mines. • Active commentary on proposed legislation. • Initiatives to uplift local communities, eg social investment projects and housing initiatives.
Loss of economic value in Zimbabwe	• Continual monitoring by Opsco and Exco. • Continued engagement with the Government of Zimbabwe, both directly and indirectly through the Chamber of Mines, to develop acceptable empowerment plan.
Inability to attract and retain skills	• Through its graduate-development programme, Amplats continues to create a management pipeline in the areas of finance, safety, human resources and engineering. • It also maintains focus on talent management, career development and performance management as integral parts of its integrated human-resource-development approach.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

At Anglo American Platinum (Amplats) we improve our understanding of society, and of our place within it, through active engagement with those around us. We recognise the value of partnerships in building capacities, improving governance and promoting sustainable development. Our principal accountability remains to our investors. At Amplats we seek to maximise shareholder value over time. We believe that this is best achieved through an intelligent regard for the interests of other stakeholders and through a reputation for acting with integrity.

Our key stakeholders include our investors and potential investors, employees and unions, governments, local communities and NGOs and associations. Our policy in dealing with these stakeholders is as follows:

INVESTORS

We will ensure full compliance with relevant laws and rules. We will observe high standards of corporate governance and are committed to transparency and fair dealing.

EMPLOYEES

We are committed to the safety of our employees and to treating them with care and respect. We will invest in their development and ensuring that their careers are not constrained by discrimination or other arbitrary barriers to advancement. We recognise the importance of family life and of allowing our employees to achieve a satisfactory work-life balance. We will deal honestly, and maintain regular two-way communication, with our workforce.

GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

We will comply with the laws of our host countries while observing, across our activities, the best practice standards developed by the leading intergovernmental organisations.

COMMUNITIES

We aim to create and maintain strong and respectful relationships with the communities of which we are a part. We will seek regular engagement about issues that may affect them. We aim to contribute to the creation of more prosperous, empowered and adaptable communities. We will regularly assess our operations' impact upon local social and economic development and report upon it. We will provide local mechanisms for the consideration and resolution of complaints and grievances in a fair, timely and accessible manner.

BUSINESS PARTNERS

We seek mutually beneficial relationships with our customers, contractors, suppliers and other business partners, based on fair and ethical practices, including prompt payment within the negotiated terms. We require our supply chain to strive to meet the standards set out in these principles.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Civil society can play a crucial role in promoting pluralistic and more adaptable societies.

The Company's approach to engagement with stakeholders includes formal meetings, dialogues, one-to-one meetings, internal and external surveys and regular engagement with local authorities and communities at each operation. Engagement with stakeholders focuses on those issues that have the greatest potential to affect operational performance, long-term sustainability and or financial performance. Engagement is planned and conducted in accordance with the AA 1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard.

The material issues raised by the various stakeholder groupings with cross-referencing to relevant information is included in a comprehensive table in the Sustainable Development Report, which is available at www.angloplatinum.co.za.

GOVERNANCE

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 III recommendations and the governance requirements of the 2008 Companies Act which became effective from 1 May 2011.

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 11 non-executive directors (seven of whom are independent non-executives as defined by King III).

The non-executive 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 American Platinum Limited. Generally non-executive directors have no fixed term of appointment but in terms of the Memorandum of Incorporation, retire by rotation every three years and, if available, are considered for reappointment at the annual general meeting. Directors appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board during the year, retire at the next annual general meeting of the Company, enabling shareholders the opportunity to confirm their appointment.

The Board follows a formal and transparent process when appointing new directors. The Nomination Committee considers director succession planning and makes appropriate recommendations to the Board. It evaluates skills, knowledge and experience required to implement Group strategy.

Tom Wixley has served as an independent director for more than 10 years and the Board is satisfied that his independence has not been

affected or impaired by his length of service. Nevertheless, Tom Wixley has decided to retire from the Board at the 2012 annual general meeting and will thus not make himself available for re-election.

Cynthia Carroll, chief executive of Anglo American plc, serves as chairman of the Board. The Board is cognisant of the preference stated by King III for the chairman to be independent. However, the Board is aware 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 American Platinum Limited, Valli Moosa serves as independent deputy chairman and lead independent non-executive director, supported by six other independent non-executive directors, which provide a robust Board structure to ensure good governance.

The role of the chairman and CEO are separate. To ensure further clarity of roles, 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 individual's role. This is available on the Company's website. This allows for a clear balance of power and authority at Board of directors' level to ensure that no one director has unfettered powers of decision-making.

The chairman, Cynthia Carroll, is responsible for leading the Board and its effectiveness. Valli Moosa, the deputy chairman and lead independent non-executive director is available to shareholders, acts as a sounding board and confidant of the chairman and is available as an intermediary for the other directors, if necessary. Neville Nicolau is the chief executive officer responsible for the execution of strategy, the day-to-day business of the Company, supported by the Executive Committee (Exco) and the Operations Committee (Opsco), both of which he chairs. The functions and membership of the Exco and Opsco are set out on page 201.

If a director becomes aware that they have a direct or indirect interest which maybe construed as being in conflict with the business of Amplats they should notify the Board at the next Board meeting or submit a written declaration of interests. Directors have a continuing obligation to update their declaration of interests and recuse themselves from any discussion or decisions taken by the Board should they be in conflict.

The Board has a Charter setting out its mission, role, duties and responsibilities, and, in particular, the following:

- Directors' fiduciary responsibilities.
- Leadership of the Board.

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

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.

The only change to the Board during the year under review was the appointment of Albertinah Kekana as an additional independent non-executive director on 1 July 2011.

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 and are available on the Company's website.

Evaluation of the performance of all Board members and members of subcommittees is formally conducted annually. This evaluation process was conducted internally during 2011, 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.

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

A formal induction process was implemented during 2011. Upon appointment directors are provided with recent Board and committee documentation, information on legal and governance obligations, the Company's memorandum of incorporation and recent reports. Guidance is provided on dealing in shares, the King III Code and the 2008 Companies Act. Directors are entitled to seek independent legal

advice at the cost of the Company. Educational visits are arranged to underground and opencast mines, the processing operations, projects and joint ventures. Meetings are arranged between new directors and members of Exco to explain their areas of responsibility and to develop a full understanding of the complex business and operations which constitute Amplats.

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 215 for the detailed remuneration report.

KING III

Anglo American Platinum Limited applies the King III principles set out in the new Code for the period under review. Where this has not been possible, the Company has explained its position and given reasons therefore. The following areas of governance have been identified as requiring attention:

- Enhanced governance of information technology by the Board.
- Revising the Governance Compliance Framework which governs the relationship between the Company and its holding company, Anglo American plc.

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 201.

The Board agreed on 14 December 2011 to dissolve and absorb the functions of the current Transformation Committee into the new Social, Ethics & Transformation Committee, as required by the new Companies Act 2008. The functions and membership of the Social, Ethics & Transformation Committee are set out on page 202.

GOVERNANCE

Directors' attendance at Board and committee meetings in 2011

	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	2	4	4	4	8	4	3
Cynthia Carroll (Chairman)	4	2			4			
Valli Moosa (Deputy chairman)	4	2		4	4		3	
Neville Nicolau (Chief executive officer)	4	2	4*	4*		8*	4	2*
Brian Beamish	4	1					4	
Richard Dunne	4	1	4	4	4	8	4	
Godfrey Gomwe	4	2		3				2
Albertinah Kekana ¹	2/2	1/1	2/2	0/1				
Bongani Khumalo	3	1		4			3	1
Wendy Lucas-Bull	4	2		4		6		3
René Médori	2	1						
Bongani Nqwababa	4	2	4*	3*				
Sonja Sebotsa	4	2	4	4				2
Tom Wixley	4	1	4	4	4	8		3

* 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 2011 to the date of this report on 9 February 2012, the Board comprised:

Cynthia Carroll (Chairman) [°]	Wendy Lucas-Bull [°]	
Valli Moosa (Deputy chairman and lead independent director) [°]	René Médori [°]	Alternate: PG Whitcutt
Neville Nicolau (Chief executive officer) [△]	Bongani Nqwababa [△]	
Brian Beamish [°]	Sonja Sebotsa [°]	
Richard Dunne [°]	Tom Wixley [°]	
Godfrey Gomwe [°]	Albertinah Kekana ^{°1}	
Bongani Khumalo [°]		

[△] Executive[°] Non-executive[°] Independent non-executive¹ Appointed 1 July 2011

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 ¹ , Sandy Wood ² , Doug Alison ² Khanyisile Kweyama ⁸ , Andrew Hinkly ⁴ , Sarita Martin 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 ¹ Barrie van der Merwe, Sandy Wood ² , Doug Alison ² Clive Govender, Simon Kruger, Ted Muhajir Archie Myezwa, Gordon Smith, Kgapu Mphahlele Khanyisile Kweyama ⁸ , Andrew Hinkly ⁴ , Sarita Martin 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 IFRSs and the Companies Act; reviews and makes recommendations on all financial matters; recommends auditors to the Board; monitors the Company's appetite for risk and concomitant controls.	Richard Dunne*, Sonja Sebotsa, Tom Wixley Albertinah Kekana ³
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 ⁷ Bongani Khumalo, Wendy Lucas-Bull Albertinah Kekana ⁶ , 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.	Cynthia Carroll*, Richard Dunne, Valli Moosa Tom Wixley
Remuneration Committee	Establishes the overall principles of remuneration and determines the remuneration of executive directors and executive heads; considers, reviews and approves Group policy on executive remuneration and communicates this to the stakeholders in the annual report.	Tom Wixley*, Richard Dunne, Wendy Lucas-Bull

* Chairman

¹ Appointed 31 January 2011

² Retired 31 December 2011

³ Appointed 1 July 2011

⁴ Appointed 1 January 2012

⁵ Appointed 10 January 2012

⁶ Appointed 21 July 2011

⁷ Appointed 1 January 2011

⁸ Appointed 24 June 2011

GOVERNANCE

Role		Members
Safety & Sustainable Development Committee	Develops framework, policies and guidelines for S&SD management, and ensures implementation; monitors Group compliance with relevant legislation. Evaluates material sustainable development impacts in light of the precautionary principle and advises the Board accordingly. It has a reporting line into the S&E and Audit committees and directly into the Board.	Dorian Emmett [*] , Brian Beamish, Richard Dunne Bongani Khumalo, Khanyisile Kweyama ⁴ Pieter Louw, Wendy Lucas-Bull ⁴ , Ben Magara Valli Moosa ⁷ , Mary-Jane Morifi, July Ndlovu Neville Nicolau, Vishnu Pillay ⁴
Transformation Committee (This committee was dissolved after the year end and incorporated into the SE&T 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 [*] , Dorian Emmett ⁴ , Godfrey Gomwe ⁷ Bongani Khumalo, Khanyisile Kweyama ⁴ Sonja Sebotsa ⁷ , Tom Wixley
Social, Ethics & Transformation Committee	Monitors and develops the Company's goals with respect to the 10 principles set out in the UN Global Compact Principles as well as the OECD recommendations on corruption, the Employment Equity Act, the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act, good corporate citizenship, labour and employment.	Membership as approved by Board on 9 February 2012: Wendy Lucas-Bull [*] , Richard Dunne Dorian Emmett, Godfrey Gomwe, Bongani Khumalo Khanyisile Kweyama, Valli Moosa, Sonja Sebotsa Tom Wixley

* Chairman

¹ Appointed 31 January 2011² Retired 31 December 2011³ Appointed 1 July 2011⁴ Appointed 1 January 2012⁵ Appointed 10 January 2012⁶ Appointed 21 July 2011⁷ Appointed 1 January 2011⁸ Appointed 24 June 2011

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 on pages 26 and 27 of this report and Exco 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 American 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 American 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 2011, 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 American 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 American 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 American 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 2008, JSE Listings Requirements, legislation governing the mining industry and the Company's governance policies are monitored and tracked through internal monitoring and reporting systems, reviews, and internal and external audits.

No requests for information were lodged with the Company in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000, in 2011.

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 American 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. The joint-venture governance structures is provided on pages 164 and 165 of the Sustainable Development Report.

MANAGEMENT

as at 1 January 2012

Neville Nicolau

Chief executive officer

MINES – MANAGED

Pieter Louw

Executive head: Own mines

Frik Fourie

Head: Mining

Gordon Smith

Head: Mineral resource management

Mitch Hill

Head: Engineering

Simon Kruger

Head: Finance

Vincent Matlala

Head: HR mining

Paul Krause

Head: Business improvement

Ted Muhajir

Head: SHE

Matthews Nzimande

General manager: Central services

CJ Labuschagne

General manager: Bathopele Mine

Rudi Rudolf

General manager: Khomanani Mine

Phillip Tobias

General manager: Thembelani Mine

Zweli Ndese

General manager: Khuseleka Mine

Chris Moller

General manager: Siphumelele Mine

Tom van den Berg

General manager: Tumela Mine

JJ Joubert

General manager: Dishaba Mine

Adam Tendaupenyu

General manager: Union North Mine

Philip Schoeman

General manager: Union South Mine

James Morotoba

General manager: Mogalakwena Mine

Alan Cawood

General manager: CDS

Walter Nemasasi

General manager: Unki Platinum Mine

MINES – JOINT VENTURES

Vishnu Pillay

Executive head: Joint ventures

Deepak Desai

Senior manager: Operations finance

Vincent Seboni

Mining engineer

ENGINEERING AND PROJECTS

Ben Magara

Executive head: Engineering and projects

Dean Pelser

General manager: Infrastructure and sustainable development

Vacant

General manager: Western Limb projects

Keith Blanchard

General manager: Mining projects

Suren Rajarutham

General manager: Special projects

Etienne Espag

General manager: Process projects

Anton Valente

Projects support office manager

Krish Pillay

Head: Engineering corporate

Margaret Amofa

Head: Finance and performance management

Dumisani Skhosana

Senior manager: Human resources

Masala Mutangwa

Programme manager: Twickenham Platinum Mine

Clive Mitchell

Senior mining engineer

Frans Marais

Senior manager: SHE

Cristo Marais

General manager: Thembelani Mine

Ashley Lalla

General manager: Unki Platinum Mine and joint ventures

PROCESS

July Ndlovu

Executive head: Processing

Richard Pilkington

General manager: Concentrators

Chris Rule

Head: Concentrator technology

Lloyd Nelson

Head: Smelting and refining technology

Bertus de Villiers

General manager: Smelting operations

Mark Gilmore

General manager: RBMR

Deryck Spann

General manager: PMR

Ndaba Ndlovu

Head: Protection services

Marie Humphries

Head: Metallurgical services

Gary Humphries

Head: Process control

Bruce Forbes

Head: Engineering

Matome Leseilane

Senior manager: Human resources

Neville Plint

Head: Research

Imraan Osman

Head: Finance

HUMAN RESOURCES

Khanyisile Kweyama

Executive head: Human resources

Henry Zondi

Head: Employee relations

Willem Verwey

Head: Remuneration and benefits

Lorato Mogaki

Head: Human resources development and transformation

Papillon Motswenyane

Senior manager: Housing

Viloshini Pillay

HR manager: Corporate

Lettie la Grange

Head: Group health services

Chris Kern

Senior manager: HR projects

FINANCE

Bongani Nqwababa

Executive finance director

Archie Myezwa

Head: Strategy and business optimisation

Kenny Mokoka

Head: Business development

Clive Govender

Head: Supply chain

Barrie van der Merwe

Head: Finance and performance management

Werner Grundling

Programme manager: Finance

Shawn Fisher

Head: Information management

MARKETING

Andrew Hinkly

Executive head: Marketing (APML)

Trevor Raymond

Head: Market relations, APML

Hilton Ingram

Business manager: APML

Tim Aiken

General manager: Marketing

Anthea Bath

Head: Market research and development

CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Mary-Jane Morifi

Executive head: Corporate affairs

Stephen Bullock

Sustainable development manager

Thabisile Phumo

Head: Corporate communications and branding

Mosa Mabuza

Head: Government relations

Mpumi Sithole

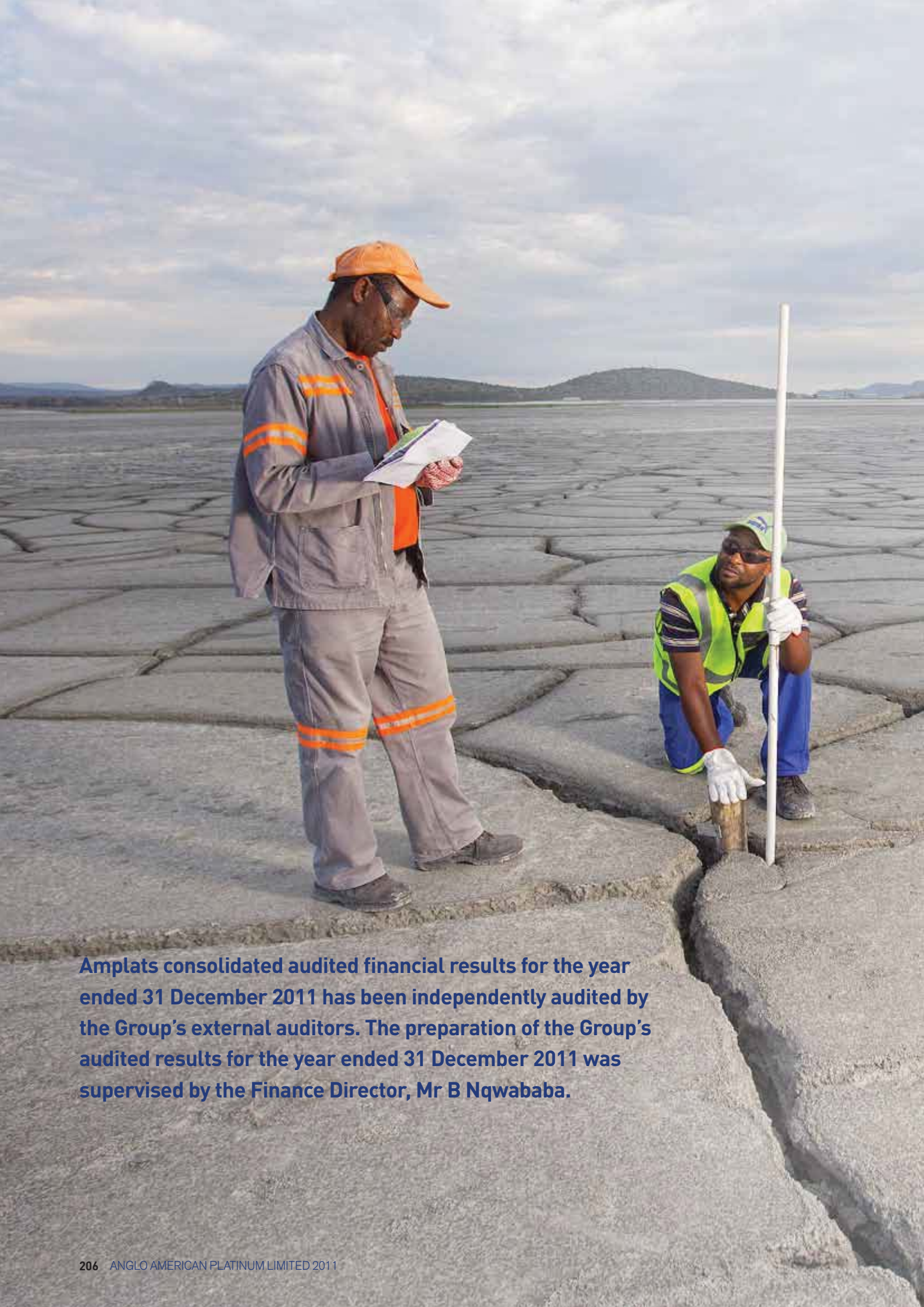
Head: Media relations

Keneiloe Mohafa

Acting senior CED manager

COMPANY SECRETARY

Sarita Martin



Amplats consolidated audited financial results for the year ended 31 December 2011 has been independently audited by the Group's external auditors. The preparation of the Group's audited results for the year ended 31 December 2011 was supervised by the Finance Director, Mr B Nqwababa.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

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COMPREHENSIVE SET OF FINANCIALS

APPROVAL OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual financial statements, which appear on pages 210 to 305, were approved by the Board of directors on 9 February 2012 and are signed on its behalf by:



Cynthia Carroll

Chairman



Neville Nicolau

Chief executive officer

Johannesburg
9 February 2012

DECLARATION BY THE COMPANY SECRETARY

In terms of section 88(2)(e) of the South African Companies Act 2008, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the Company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns and notices as are required of a public company in terms of the Companies Act and that all such returns and notices are true, correct and up to date in respect of the financial year reported upon.



Sarita Martin

Company secretary
Anglo American Platinum Limited

Johannesburg
9 February 2012

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the annual financial statements and group annual financial statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position and the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011, the statement of comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, and the directors' report, as set out on pages 210 to 305.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Anglo American Platinum Limited as at 31 December 2011, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.



Deloitte & Touche
Registered Auditors
Per James Welch
Partner
9 February 2012

National Executive: GG Gelink Chief Executive AE Swiegers Chief Operating Officer GM Pinnock Audit
DL Kennedy Risk Advisory & Legal Services NB Kader Tax L Geering Consulting L Barn Corporate Finance
JK Mazzocco Human Resources CR Beukman Finance TJ Brown Chairman of the Board
MJ Comber Deputy Chairman of the Board

A full list of partners and directors is available on request

B-BBEE rating: Level 2 contributor in terms of the Chartered Accountancy Profession Sector Code

Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of the Group and the Company for the year ended 31 December 2011.

In the context of the financial statements, the term 'Group' refers to the Company, its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The directors are of the opinion that stakeholder interests are best served by presenting the Group's annual financial statements separately from those of the Company. The latter financial statements appear on pages 302 to 305.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

The financial statements fully set out the financial results of the Company and the Group. The Company is the holding company of the Group. The nature of the Group's business is described in the scope of this report. The year under review is fully covered in this report with further information provided in the separate Sustainable Development Report.

COMPLIANCE WITH ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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

REPORTING IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS

For the convenience of users, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of cash flows of the Group have been translated into United States dollars and appear on pages 244 to 246.

LISTING

The Company's shares are listed on the JSE.

CHANGE OF NAME OF THE COMPANY

During the year the name of the Company was changed from Anglo Platinum Limited to Anglo American Platinum Limited in accordance with the adoption of the Anglo American brand throughout the Group. The JSE code 'AMS' will remain unchanged, the abbreviated name used by the market will remain 'AMPLATS' and the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) will remain ZAE000013181.

SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised and the issued share capital of the Company at 31 December were as follows:

	2011 R	2010 R
ORDINARY SHARES		
Authorised		
413,595,651 (2010: 413,595,651) ordinary shares of 10 cents each	41,359,565	41,359,565
1,512,780 (2010: 1,512,780) 'A' ordinary shares of 10 cents each	151,278	151,278
Issued		
269,681,886 (2010: 263,391,521) ordinary shares of 10 cents each	26,968,188	26,339,152
1,512,780 (2010: 1,512,780) 'A' ordinary shares of 10 cents each	151,278	151,278

Ordinary shares issued during the year

6,290,365 ordinary shares were allotted and issued during the year in terms of Project Alchemy.

ORDINARY DIVIDENDS

The Company's dividend policy is to consider an interim and a final dividend in respect of each financial year. At its discretion, the Board may consider a special dividend, where appropriate. Depending on the perceived need to retain funds for expansion or operating purposes, the Board may pass the payment of dividends.

The Company aims to maintain a dividend cover of between two and three times. The quantum of the dividend would ultimately be subject to expected future market and capital commitments at the time of consideration by the Board.

On Thursday, 9 February 2012, the Board declared a final cash dividend (Number 114) of 200 cents per share in respect of the year ended 31 December 2011, to shareholders on the register of the Company on Friday, 11 March 2011. Share certificates may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between Monday, 12 March 2012 and Friday, 16 March 2012 both days inclusive.

Salient dates for the final dividend No 114	2012
Last day to trade (cum dividend)	Friday, 9 March
First date of trading (ex dividend)	Monday, 12 March
Currency conversion date (for Sterling payment to UK resident shareholders)	Monday, 12 March
Record date	Friday, 16 March
Payment date	Monday, 19 March

After conducting the solvency and liquidity test required by section 4 of the Company's Act 2008, the Board is satisfied that the capital remaining after the payment of dividend No 114, together with anticipated borrowings, will be sufficient to support current operations and to facilitate future development of the business.

Together with the 2011 interim dividend of 500 cents per share paid in August 2011, a total dividend for the 2011 financial year of 700 cents (2010: 683 cents) was declared to shareholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Anglo American Platinum Limited maintains sound corporate governance as a core business principle.

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, including risk management and control, and in accordance with local and internationally accepted corporate practice. These standards are well embedded in the Group's system of internal controls, policies and procedures.

The terms of reference of the Board and Board committees, the roles and responsibilities of the directors, and the Company's Business Integrity Policy for Directors and employees, are detailed and updated as necessary and available on the Company's website.

The Board and management actively and continually review and enhance the systems of control and governance, to ensure that the Group's business is managed ethically and within prudent risk parameters in line with internationally accepted standards of best practice.

King III

Anglo American Platinum Limited applies the King III principles set out in the new Code for the period under review. Where this has not been possible, the Company has explained its position and given reasons therefore. The following areas of governance have been identified as requiring attention:

- Enhanced governance of information technology by the Board.
- Revising the Governance Compliance Framework which governs the relationship between the Company and its holding company, Anglo American plc.

CORE COMPANY VALUES AND CORPORATE CODE OF CONDUCT

Anglo American Platinum Limited and its management are committed to sound business practices and principles. They endorse and uphold the following key values: safety; operating as one cohesive team driven by the same goals and objectives; delivering on promises made; valuing and caring about each other; and acting with honesty and integrity. These values are underpinned by passion for and pride in the work that we do.

Our objective

To be the number one company in finding, mining, processing and marketing of platinum group metals for the maximum benefit of all of our stakeholders.

Our strategy

Our strategy is to create maximum value through understanding and developing the markets for PGMs, grow the Company to expand into those opportunities and to conduct our business safely, cost effectively and competitively.

Directors' responsibilities in respect of annual financial statements

It is the responsibility of the directors of the Company, in terms of section 30 of the Companies Act, 2008, to compile annual financial statements and to present them to the annual general meeting. These financial statements are drawn up in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and the directors have taken all reasonable steps to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2008.

The Anglo American Platinum Limited shareholders appointed an Audit Committee at the previous annual general meeting. The Audit Committee has nominated Deloitte & Touche as the Group's auditors for 2012 and nominated James Welch as the designated audit partner, subject to the approval of shareholders at the annual general meeting scheduled for 30 March 2012.

Particulars relating to the Group's internal controls and audit approach, and to the role and function of the Audit Committee, are set out in the Audit Committee report. The audit approach ensures a thorough understanding of the Group's financial and business objectives, and also provides an analysis of the underlying systems and procedures.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The focus of risk management in the Group entails identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Group endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that the appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethics are applied throughout the Group and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the internal controls are adequate for ensuring:

- the reliability and integrity of financial and operating information;
- the compliance of established systems with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations;
- the safeguarding of the Group's assets against unauthorised use or disposition;
- the economic, effective and efficient utilisation of resources; and
- the achievement of established objectives and goals for operations or programmes.

Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that any material breakdown in the functioning of these controls, procedures or systems occurred during the year under review.

The internal auditors concur with these statements by the directors. While the external audit is not designed to provide internal control assurance, the external auditors did not identify any material internal control weaknesses during the course of their audit.

Accordingly, the financial records may be relied upon for preparing the financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets and liabilities.

In preparing the financial statements, the Group complied with International Financial Reporting Standards and used appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements fairly present the financial position of the Company and of the Group at 31 December 2011, and the results of the operations and cash flow information for the year then ended. The directors have reviewed the Group's cash flow forecast for the year ending 31 December 2012. The Group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonable possible changes in trading performance, show that the Group should be able to operate within the level of its current facilities. The Board is satisfied that the Group will have adequate resources and access to committed credit facilities to continue in operational existence for the next financial

year. For this reason, the Group continues to adopt the going-concern approach as the basis in preparing its financial statements.

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

Details of the Group's corporate governance structures and practices are set out in the governance section of this report as well as in the governance section of the Sustainable Development Report.

DIRECTORATE

Albertinah Kekana was appointed as an independent non-executive director on 1 July 2011.

In terms of the memorandum of incorporation, Messrs RMW Dunne, BA Khumalo, R Medori and TA Wixley retire by rotation and, in terms of the memorandum of incorporation, are required to retire as directors at the forthcoming annual general meeting. Ms A Kekana was appointed as a director during the year. All retiring directors, being eligible, are available for re-election with the exception of TA Wixley who is not standing for re-election.

The Board has assessed the performance of all candidates and recommends to shareholders the re-election of those directors who have made themselves available for re-election.

The Board as it is currently constituted is set out on pages 24 to 25.

INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS

The shareholdings of the directors and alternate directors in the ordinary shares of the Company at 31 December 2011, which did not individually exceed 1% of the Company's issued share capital, were:

Names	Number of ordinary shares held	
	2011	2010
Richard Dunne	2,104	2,104
Valli Moosa	2,500	3,663
Neville Nicolau	4,316	4,316
Bongani Nqwababa	256	256
Tom Wixley	352	352
Total	9,528	10,691

In addition to the above, the executive directors who held office on 31 December 2011 held 6,226 share options to acquire ordinary shares in the Company in terms of the Executive Share Option Scheme at an average price of R1,275.46. In terms of the Long-term Incentive Plan, the executive directors held 52,463 awards to acquire shares in the Company and 45,900 Bonus Share Plan awards. (Refer to page 216 for additional detail on these schemes.)

The awards granted in 2009 have lapsed subsequent to year end due to performance conditions on these grants not being met.

No changes in the interests set out above has occurred between 31 December 2011 and the date of this report.

Save for the interests set out above, no arrangements to which the Company was a party existed at the end of the financial year, or at any time during the year, that would have enabled the directors or their families to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in the Company.

There were no contracts of any significance during or at the end of the financial year in which any directors or alternate directors of the Company were materially interested.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Details of directors' remuneration are set out in the remuneration report starting on page 215.

INTERNAL AUDIT

Anglo American Platinum Limited's internal audit function is performed by Anglo Business Assurance Services Department of Anglo Operations Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo American plc, which reports to the Audit Committee.

SHARES REPURCHASED

Except for the purchase of shares in the market, to satisfy the requirements for the Bonus Share Plan and other equity-settled share incentive schemes, no share repurchases took place during the year under review.

GENERAL AUTHORITY PLACING THE UNISSUED SHARES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DIRECTORS

At the annual general meeting, which is to be held on Friday, 30 March 2012, members will be requested to consider an ordinary resolution placing 5% of the authorised but unissued ordinary shares of the Company under the control of the directors until the 2013 annual general meeting.

DEMATERIALISATION OF SHARES (STRATE)

Shareholders are again requested to note that, as a result of clearing and settlement of trades through the STRATE system, the Company's share certificates are no longer good for delivery for trading. Dematerialisation of the Company's share certificates is now a prerequisite when dealing in its shares.

PROPERTY

The register of land and buildings is available for inspection at the registered office of the Company during normal business hours.

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche continued in office as auditors of the Company and its subsidiaries for 2011.

At the annual general meeting, shareholders will be requested to reappoint Deloitte & Touche as auditors of Anglo American Platinum Limited and to confirm that James Welch will be the designated audit partner for the 2012 financial year.

SPONSOR

Rand Merchant Bank (RMB), a division of FirstRand Bank Limited, acts as sponsor to the Company in terms of the requirement of the JSE Limited.

TRANSFER SECRETARIES

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES

Doug Alison retired as the duly appointed company secretary of Anglo American Platinum Limited with effect from 31 December 2011. Sarita Martin was appointed as company secretary with effect from 10 January 2012.

Anglo American Platinum Management Services Proprietary Limited acts as the administrative, financial and technical adviser to the Company. With the objective of providing more efficient services at a lower cost, the Anglo American Platinum Group has outsourced a number of its non-core activities to fellow subsidiary companies within the Anglo American plc Group. Service level agreements have been finalised to ensure that the services provided are of an appropriate quality. The services provided include accounting, human resources, internal audit, company secretarial, treasury, corporate finance, insurance, legal, IT, tax and certain risk management services. The Governance Framework governing the relationship between the Company and its holding company, Anglo American plc, was currently under review.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Details of major subsidiary companies in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest are set out on pages 300 and 301.

The aggregate after-tax earnings attributable to the Company from its subsidiaries were R3.7 billion (R10.1 billion in 2010).

HOLDING COMPANY AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The Company's holding company is Anglo South Africa Capital Proprietary Limited (ASAC) which holds 79.83% (2010: 79.66%) of the Company's equity. ASAC is indirectly wholly owned by Anglo American plc, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom.

BROADER COMMUNITIES INITIATIVE

On 14 December 2011 shareholders approved a multi-billion-rand (CIRCA 2.2% of market capitalisation) economic empowerment transaction designed to promote long-term sustainable development in host communities and key labour-sending areas that have not been part of the Company's extensive black economic empowerment (BEE) transactions to date. This initiative heralds a new approach that emphasises complete broad-based economic empowerment.

The ultimate ambition of the Company is to make a meaningful and sustainable contribution to the ability of these communities to thrive well beyond the life of our mining operations.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

During the year, the Board approved capital expenditure projects totalling R2.5 billion.

During the same period, the Group incurred R7.3 billion of capital expenditure excluding interest capitalised.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

A list of the special resolutions passed by the Company and its subsidiaries during the year will be made available to shareholders on request.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO 31 DECEMBER 2011

Subsequent to year end, the Group and Anoroaq concluded a binding term sheet for the restructure, recapitalisation and refinancing of Anoroaq and Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited.

The detailed terms have been included in a joint announcement to shareholders dated 2 February 2012. The implementation of the transaction is subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions precedent including regulatory approval. This transaction will be accounted for once these conditions have been fulfilled.

REMUNERATION REPORT

SUMMARY

2011 has been a difficult year for the Company. Economic conditions have required stringent cost control, while technical mining and processing challenges have increased the need to retain key skills. New company legislation has led to changes to in governance processes while we have worked to make our incentive plan targets more realistic and responsive to the market.

Highlights of the year have included:

- For the first time the 2011 remuneration report includes details of incentive awards in respect of performance for the year just ended. Previously these awards have been reported a year in arrears. The levels of bonuses awarded for performance in 2011 have declined from 2010 levels, as several key Company targets were not achieved.
- We have added an internal performance measure in addition to the existing external measure for the Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP) for top management. Adding an Asset Optimisation and Supply Chain (AOSC) proficiency measure to the existing metric of total shareholder return will provide appropriate balance, while further aligning the interests of management with shareholders.
- LTIP awards made in 2009, due to vest in 2012, have lapsed as performance measures were not met.
- The cash retention bonus scheme first introduced in August 2005 has finally wound down. Its place has been taken by the award of forfeitable shares under the Bonus Share Plan (BSP) to individuals selected for their strategic value to the business.
- A new performance bonus system has been designed during 2011 for implementation in 2012. This system will accentuate rewards for good performance by individuals and teams.
- The new Companies Act 2008 required special resolutions to be passed by shareholders to grant the power to directors to make awards under the BSP. These resolutions were passed in December 2011. In terms of the Act we appointed a compliance officer for employee share schemes.
- Some technical changes were made to existing share incentive schemes to comply with the JSE Listings Requirements.
- Successful wage negotiations were completed and a two-year agreement was signed with employee unions.

The Group's Remuneration Policies which will be submitted to shareholders for a non-binding advisory vote are set out on pages 223 and 224 and should be read as an integral part of this report.

ROLE OF THE REMUNERATION COMMITTEE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Remuneration Committee is a committee of the Board of directors and is responsible for:

- making recommendations to the Board on the general policy on managerial remuneration, benefits, conditions of service and staff retention;
- conducting an annual review of the balance of the remuneration packages of top management of the Company (which includes all executive directors and prescribed officers of the Company who sit on the Executive Committee), including a risk-based monitoring of incentives;
- determining the specific remuneration packages of top management; and
- the design and operation of the Company's share incentive schemes.

The terms of reference of the committee are currently under review to ensure alignment with the new Companies Act 2008, King III and embraced best practice with the market. Once approved by the Board, the terms of reference will be included on the Company's website.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE REMUNERATION COMMITTEE DURING 2011

- Tom Wixley (Chairman)
- Richard Dunne
- Wendy Lucas-Bull

All current members of the committee, including the chairman, are independent non-executive directors. The committee met eight times during 2011. The chief executive officer, executive head: human resources and head of remuneration and benefits attend the committee meetings by invitation and assist the committee in its deliberations, except when issues relating to their own remuneration are discussed. No director or executive is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration. In 2011 the committee was advised by the holding Company's human resource department and by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) as independent advisers who also attended meetings by invitation. PwC also assisted with the implementation of the executive incentive schemes.

Matters discussed during the year included the following:

- Ways and means of retaining key skills in the Company were discussed and forfeitable shares were issued to selected managers with critical skills under the Bonus Share Plan.
- Annual cash bonus and incentive scheme awards and the approval of performance targets for the forthcoming year.

REMUNERATION REPORT

- The new performance bonus system to be implemented in 2012.
- Approval of annual increase parameters for non-bargaining employees.
- Changes were made to the share incentive scheme rules to comply with JSE Listings Requirements.
- AOSC criteria for inclusion in the Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP).
- The terms of service contracts for top management were amended for implementation in 2012.
- Remuneration packages for the new executive heads, human resources and commercial.
- Reports of the compliance officer for share incentive schemes.

The Company's auditors, Deloitte & Touche, have not provided advice to the committee. However, at the request of the committee they have undertaken certain agreed-upon procedures on the calculation and disclosure of the remuneration of directors and executives.

SHARE INCENTIVE SCHEMES

Current schemes

Bonus Share Plan (BSP)

Under the BSP, Anglo American Platinum Limited shares are awarded to managers/employees on a forfeitable basis based on the amount of their annual cash bonus awarded in respect of performance in the previous year, multiplied by a factor dependent on their job grading. The award vests after three years, provided that the employee is still in the employ of the Company. However, employees who leave the Company and are considered 'good leavers'¹ by the Remuneration Committee become entitled to any outstanding bonus shares. Employees who leave in other circumstances forfeit their shares. Details of the 2011 BSP awards to top management are given on page 219.

Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

Annual conditional allocations of LTIP shares are made to members of top management. Performance conditions have been selected because they clearly incentivise the creation of shareholder value. The LTIP closely aligns the interests of shareholders and executives by rewarding superior shareholder and financial performance, and by encouraging executives to build up a shareholding in Anglo American Platinum Limited.

The vesting parameters for LTIPs for the 2011 awards are based on two performance measures:

- A TSR index computed in respect of the comparator group of companies.² Vesting is on a sliding scale and commences when the Company's TSR performance is 10% below the index.

Maximum vesting is reached at 25% above the index.

- An AOSC efficiency measure. The Company's AOSC programmes strive to unlock value from the Company's assets in a sustainable way through structured programmes aimed at reducing costs increasing volumes and improving overall operational efficiencies. Vesting is on a sliding scale and commences when the Company achieves 90% of the three-year LTIP target of R20.78 billion. Maximum vesting is reached at 10% above the three-year value target. The AOSC measure has been in use for some years by Anglo American plc.

The 2009 and 2010 awards are solely based on a TSR index computed as explained above.

Cash bonus awards to executives aged between 58 and 60

The Company's long-term incentive share scheme rules do not permit allocations to employees within two years of retirement. However, in order to continue to recognise individual performance and the contribution of employees who have reached the age of 58, a cash bonus policy was implemented with effect from 1 March 2008. Cash bonuses are awarded annually based on the estimated fair value of the annual performance awards made to employees at a similar level who are not within two years of retirement. To qualify, participants are required to remain in the employ of the Company until the normal retirement age of 60.

Kotula Trust Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP)

In accordance with its strategic transformation objectives, Anglo American Platinum Limited recognised the importance of giving all of its employees an opportunity to participate in the success of its business.

Accordingly, during 2008 Anglo American Platinum Limited implemented its employee share participation scheme, the Anglo American Platinum Limited Kotula Trust Employee Share Ownership Plan ('ESOP' or 'the Scheme'), in order to help incentivise all of its employees and to align their interests with those of the shareholders in achieving growth in the Company's value.

The Scheme empowers Anglo American Platinum Limited employees, including those not otherwise participating in Anglo American Platinum Limited share schemes, to acquire shares in the Company, subject to the provisions of the Scheme. No directors of the Company are included. The Kotula Trust ('the Trust') subscribed on 16 May 2008

¹ A good leaver status is defined as: retirement, retrenchment, death in service and retirement on grounds of ill health or similar circumstances.

² AngloGold Ashanti, African Rainbow Minerals, Goldfields, Harmony Gold Mining, Impala Platinum, Northam Platinum and Lonmin (JSE).

for 1,008,519 ordinary shares and 1,512,780 'A' ordinary shares, representing approximately 1% of the share capital of the Company. The 'A' ordinary shares were created specifically to facilitate the implementation of the Scheme. The Trust allocates 10 million Kotula units to participants annually, conditional on the participant being in the employment of the Group on 31 March of that year. Vesting occurs on the fifth, sixth and seventh anniversaries of the subscription date. On each vesting date, the beneficiaries become entitled to receive distribution shares and correspondingly realise that portion of their Kotula units that corresponds to the distribution shares distributed by the Trust. In November of each year, the Trust may make distributions to beneficiaries (after making provision for Trust expenses and liabilities) in proportion to the number of Kotula units that have accumulated in the Trust by each beneficiary as at the distribution date, provided such dividends are received from Anglo American Platinum Limited.

Legacy schemes

Executive Share Option Scheme (ESOS)

Prior to 2009, share options were allocated annually to senior management. Such options are conditional on performance and are subject to a three-year vesting period. The option prices were set at the market prices on the dates immediately prior to allocation. Shares equal to the growth in the value of the options from the allocation date to the exercise date are transferred to the participants upon exercising, provided that the performance condition has been met. The performance condition for each annual award was an increase in headline earnings per share measured in US dollars of at least US CPI plus 6% over the three-year period. If the condition is not met after three years, it is tested again in the fourth year and, if required, in the fifth year whereafter the options lapse. The targets are amended to US CPI plus 8% and US CPI plus 10% for the fourth and fifth year of retesting respectively. Options are normally exercisable, subject to satisfaction of the performance condition, between three and 10 years from the date of grant.

Former share option plans

Certain employees still hold share options granted under the previous Anglo American Platinum Limited share option scheme. No allocations have been made under this scheme since 2004. These options were allocated at the middle-market price ruling on the trading day prior to the date of allocation; vest after stipulated periods; and are exercisable up to a maximum of 10 years from the date of allocation.

Non-conditional Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP) shares

Prior to 2009, certain managers at more junior levels received non-conditional share awards under the LTIP without performance

conditions. To qualify for the vesting of non-conditional LTIP shares, the requirements were that the manager remains in the employ of the Group for three years from the date of allocation and achieves at least satisfactory personal performance assessment ratings.

Changes to rules of share incentive schemes

During 2010, the Board approved changes to the rules of the BSP and one of the legacy share option plans to remove the possibility of issuing new shares to satisfy participants' rights. In addition, certain other changes to the rules of the various schemes were proposed to shareholders and approved by them at the annual general meeting on 28 March 2011. The purpose of these changes was to simplify the administration of the schemes by using standard terms and definitions.

Further changes to the rules of the share incentive schemes were approved by shareholders at a general meeting of shareholders on 14 December 2011. The changes proposed and approved were as follows:

- Approval of an amendment to the BSP to confer upon the Anglo American Platinum Remuneration Committee, a discretion to accelerate the date on which a participant becomes entitled to the bonus shares, free from restrictions, where legislative or regulatory changes delay the implementation of the awards.
- Certain other amendments to accord with the applicable JSE Listings Requirements, in order to allow the Company to hold and utilise treasury shares to settle awards under the various share schemes.

Shareholding targets for members of the Executive Committee

Within three years of their appointment, top management is expected to accumulate a holding of shares and of conditional awards in the Company with a value of 250% of annual base salary for the CEO and 200% of annual base salary in the case of other executive directors and other members of the Executive Committee. In accumulating such holdings, executive directors and senior executives are not required to use their own funds to purchase shares in the market, as it is anticipated that the retention of all or a portion of the share incentive awards will satisfy this goal. In measuring the extent to which the guidelines have been satisfied, holdings are valued at closing prices at the end of each financial year and base salary is taken as the amount earned in respect of the financial year just ended.

At 31 December 2011, the shareholdings/awards held by the CEO, by the other executive directors and senior executives are expected to exceed the requirements of this policy as shown in the table on page 219.

REMUNERATION REPORT

Other matters affecting the remuneration of directors

External appointments

Executive directors are not permitted to hold external directorships or offices without the approval of the Board. If such approval is granted, directors may retain the fees payable from one such appointment.

Disclosure of remuneration of top management

King III proposes that the remuneration of the three most highly paid employees other than directors should be disclosed. In the 2011 report the remuneration of all members of the Executive Committee has been disclosed.

Non-executive directors

The Board, in reviewing non-executive directors' fees, makes recommendations to shareholders in light of, firstly, fees payable to non-executive directors of comparable companies and, secondly, the importance attached to the retention and attraction of high-calibre individuals as non-executive directors. Levels of fees are also set by reference to the responsibilities assumed by the non-executive directors in chairing the Board and in chairing or participating in its committees. In order to avoid a conflict of interests the Remuneration Committee, which consists entirely of independent non-executive directors, takes no part in the determination of non-executive directors' fees or in the recommendation to the Board and shareholders.

Non-executive directors' fees for 2011 were as follows:

Non-executive directors' fees	Present R	2010 R
Chairman of the Board	1,075,000	1,000,000
Lead independent non-executive director	322,500	300,000
Non-executive director on the Board	182,750	170,000
Audit Committee chairman	145,125	135,000
Audit Committee member	96,750	90,000
Remuneration Committee chairman	134,375	125,000
Remuneration Committee member	80,625	75,000
Nomination Committee chairman	123,625	115,000
Nomination Committee member	75,250	70,000
Corporate Governance Committee chairman	123,625	115,000
Corporate Governance Committee member	75,250	70,000
Safety & Sustainable Development Committee chairman	123,625	115,000
Safety & Sustainable Development Committee member	75,250	70,000
Transformation Committee chairman	123,625	115,000
Transformation Committee member	75,250	70,000

Increase in non-executive directors' fees

At the annual general meeting on 30 March 2012 members will be asked to pass a special resolution to take effect from 1 April 2012, approving the following increase in directors' fees for 2012 (as recommended by the Board):

Non-executive directors' fees	Present R	Proposed R
Chairman of the Board	1,075,000	1,139,500
Deputy chairman of the Board	322,500	341,850
Non-executive director on the Board	182,750	193,710
Audit Committee chairman	145,125	153,830
Audit Committee member	96,750	102,550
Remuneration Committee chairman	134,375	142,440
Remuneration Committee member	80,625	85,460
Nomination Committee chairman	123,625	131,040
Nomination Committee member	75,250	79,760
Corporate Governance Committee chairman	123,625	131,040
Corporate Governance Committee member	75,250	79,760
Safety & Sustainable Development Committee chairman	123,625	131,040
Safety & Sustainable Development Committee member	75,250	79,760
Social, Ethics & Transformation Committee chairman		131,040*
Social, Ethics & Transformation Committee member		79,760*

*The newly constituted Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee has incorporated the work of the former Transformation Committee.

The increase in directors' fees is proposed for the purposes of remaining market competitive and of attracting and retaining non-executive directors of high calibre and with the skills required to contribute meaningfully to the operation of the Board and its committees. In addition, recent South African statutes have legislated greater responsibility and penalties, and with it greater risk for non-executive directors.

The Board is currently reviewing the advisability of dividing non-executive directors' fees into two elements – base and attendance fees – in line with the recommendation of King III.

Non-executive directors do not participate in the Company's annual bonus plan, or in any of its share incentive schemes.

Directors' and executive management service contracts

It is the Company's policy that the period of notice required for executive directors does not exceed 12 months. In order to reflect their spread of responsibilities properly, all the executive directors have

contracts with Anglo American Platinum Limited or its subsidiaries. The contracts are indefinite in duration, include notice periods of six months on either side and 12 months for the CEO and have no restraints of trade.

None of the non-executive directors have a contract of employment with the Company. Their appointments are made in terms of the Company's memorandum of incorporation and are confirmed initially

at the first annual general meeting of shareholders following their appointment, and thereafter at three-yearly intervals.

SHARE INCENTIVE SCHEMES FOR EXECUTIVES AND OTHERS

A summary of share schemes and equity compensation benefits is provided in annexure B on pages 292 to 299.

Interests of executive directors and prescribed officers in beneficially held and conditional shares as at 31 December 2011

	Total	Beneficial and bonus shares ¹	Performance dependent	Beneficially held	Bonus shares	Share options	LTIP ²
NF Nicolau	77,359	35,432	41,927	4,316	31,116	6,226	35,701
B Nqwababa	31,802	15,040	16,762	256	14,784	—	16,762
MJ Morifi	27,597	10,120	17,477	—	10,120	1,637	15,840
J Ndlovu	48,648	12,978	35,670	709	12,269	21,220	14,450
PJ Louw	34,568	13,667	20,901	406	13,261	4,770	16,131
KT Kweyama	2,995	2,995	—	—	2,995	—	—
B Magara	16,689	6,049	10,640	—	6,049	—	10,640
VP Pillay	20,012	13,920	6,092	6	13,914	—	6,092

¹ Beneficial shares include shares held in own name and bonus shares held in terms of the BSP.

² LTIP awards are shown at gross amount of the award. No allowance has been made for the fact that these awards are subject to performance conditions. The awards granted in 2009 have lapsed subsequent to year end due to the performance condition on this grant not being met.

Executive directors' holding in the various incentive schemes

	Opening balance at 1 January 2011	Granted during the year	Date of grant	Conditional forfeiture	Closing balance at 31 December 2011	Earliest date of vesting
Bonus Share Plan						
Neville Nicolau	21,990	9,126	12/05/2011	—	31,116	
					11,802	16/04/2012
					10,188	6/05/2013
					9,126	12/05/2014
Bongani Nqwababa	6,173	8,611		—	14,784	
		4,211	12/05/2011		3,433	16/04/2012
		4,400	21/07/2011		2,740	6/05/2013
					4,211	12/05/2014
					4,400	21/07/2014
Long Term Incentive Plan						
Neville Nicolau	27,407	14,509	12/05/2011	(6,215)	35,701	
					11,431	16/04/2012
					9,761	6/05/2013
					14,509	12/05/2014
Bongani Nqwababa	9,790	6,972	12/05/2011	—	16,762	
					5,299	16/04/2012
					4,491	6/05/2013
					6,972	12/05/2014
Executive Share Option Scheme						
Neville Nicolau	6,226	—	—	—	6,226	1/06/2011

REMUNERATION REPORT

Directors' remuneration

2011 emoluments

The table below provides an analysis of the emoluments paid to executive and non-executive directors, as well as prescribed officers. The table also provides an analysis of the emoluments paid to executive and non-executive directors, as well as the top-earning three managers of the Company in 2011:

Names	Base salary	Benefits (retirement and medical aid)	Bonuses based on 2011 performance paid in 2012	Directors' fees	Committees	Fair value of incentive awards ⁹	Total emoluments
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS							
Neville Nicolau	6,861,628	1,168,267	4,532,484			8,972,572	21,534,951
Bongani Nqwababa	3,884,508	595,676	1,740,262			6,847,917	13,068,363
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS							
Cynthia Carroll ^{3, 8}				1,056,250			1,056,250
Brian Beamish ^{5, 8}				179,563	73,937		253,500
Richard Dunne ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}				179,563	443,625		623,188
Godfrey Gomwe ^{2, 6, 7}				179,563	147,875		327,438
Albertinah Kekana ^{1, 2} (appointed 1 July 2011)				91,375	81,910		173,285
Bongani Khumalo ^{2, 5, 6}				179,563	221,812		401,375
Wendy Lucas-Bull ^{2, 4, 5, 6}				179,563	274,625		454,188
René Médori ⁸				179,563			179,563
Valli Moosa ^{2, 3, 5}				316,875	269,344		586,219
Sonja Sebotsa ^{1, 2, 6}				179,563	242,937		422,500
Tom Wixley ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 6}				179,563	448,906		628,469
PRESCRIBED OFFICERS (including top three earners)							
Khanyisile Kweyama (appointed 24 June 2011)	1,634,659	258,663	679,947			1,799,995 ¹⁰	4,373,264
Pieter Louw	3,685,872	585,015	1,575,708			6,237,670	12,084,265
Ben Magara	3,649,092	561,423	1,505,249			3,753,785	9,469,549
Mary-Jane Morifi	3,692,784	567,780	1,523,271			4,399,264	10,183,099
July Ndlovu	3,424,848	532,875	1,464,122			5,965,839	11,387,684
Abe Thebyane (resigned 31 January 2011)	281,633	43,517					325,150
Vishnu Pillay (appointed 1 January 2011)	3,431,880	499,339	1,441,389			10,018,041 ¹⁰	15,390,649
Mike Rogers (retired 28 February 2011)	496,496						496,496
Alexander Wood (retired 31 December 2011)	3,056,510	448,963	1,273,182			5,680,278 ¹¹	10,458,933
Total	34,099,910	5,261,518	15,735,614	2,901,004	2,204,971	53,675,361	113,878,378

Base salary includes cash and travel allowance.

Benefits include Amplats Retirement Fund and medical contributions.

¹ Audit Committee member.

² Corporate Governance Committee member.

³ Nomination Committee member.

⁴ Remuneration Committee member.

⁵ Safety & Sustainable Development Committee member.

⁶ Transformation Committee member.

⁷ Directors' fees ceded to Anglo Operations Limited (AOL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo American plc.

⁸ Directors' fees ceded to Anglo American Services (UK) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo American plc.

⁹ This relates to the fair value of grants made during the year in terms of the BSP and the LTIP share schemes. The LTIP is subject to stringent market-related performance conditions. The awards, to the extent of the achievement of the performance conditions, will vest in 2014.

¹⁰ Replacement awards for share options/awards forfeited on resignation from previous employer. The fair value of the award for Vishnu Pillay includes his 2011 BSP and LTIP awards.

¹¹ Cash award and interest accrued thereon in lieu of 2010 and 2011 BSP and LTIP awards.

2010 emoluments

The table below provides an analysis of the emoluments paid to executive and non-executive directors, as well as prescribed officers including the top earning three managers of the Company in 2010. The 2010 emoluments have been amended from those published in the 2010 annual report to reflect the 2010 bonuses paid as opposed to the bonuses declared in respect of 2009 financial year and paid in 2010:

Names	Base salary	Benefits (retirement and medical aid)	Bonuses based on 2010 performance paid in 2011	Directors' fees	Committees	Fair value of incentive awards ¹⁰	Total emoluments
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS							
Neville Nicolau ⁹	5,957,696	1,611,514	5,901,320	53,630		9,740,860	23,265,020
Bongani Nqwababa	3,614,997	552,645	2,574,728			3,073,570	9,815,940
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS							
Cynthia Carroll ^{3,8}				446,667	46,667		493,334
Brian Beamish (appointed 7 May 2010) ⁸				110,687			110,687
Richard Dunne ^{1,2,3,4,5}				170,000	395,769		565,769
Bongani Khumalo ^{2,5,6}				170,000	210,000		380,000
Godfrey Gomwe ^{2,6,7} (appointed 1 September 2010)				56,667			56,667
Wendy Lucas-Bull ^{2,4,6}				170,000	210,000		380,000
René Médori ⁸				170,000			170,000
Valli Moosa ^{2,3,5}				213,333	108,333		321,666
Fred Phaswana (resigned 31 August 2010) ^{2,3,4,6}				666,667			666,667
Sonja Sebotsa ^{1,2,6}				170,000	160,000		330,000
David Weston (resigned 27 January 2010) ⁸				10,125			10,125
Tom Wixley ^{1,2,3,4,6}				256,667	455,000		711,667
PRESCRIBED OFFICERS (including top three earners)							
Pieter Louw	3,428,712	538,925	2,443,062			2,872,698	9,283,397
Mary-Jane Morifi	3,435,144	528,191	2,421,878			2,767,230	9,152,443
July Ndlovu	3,185,904	495,346	2,270,052			2,600,811	8,552,113
Ben Magara	3,262,500	654,277	2,393,225			2,734,452	9,044,454
Abe Thebyane	2,807,808	826,811				2,532,617	6,167,236
Alexander Wood	2,447,536	661,062	1,991,034				5,099,632
Michael Rogers	2,634,424	91,460					2,725,884
Total	30,774,721	5,960,231	19,995,299	2,664,443	1,585,769	26,322,238	87,302,701

Salary and benefits include cash, medical aid, car scheme, personal computer scheme and entertainment allowances.

Retirement benefits include provident fund, pension fund, flexi-pension and deferred compensation.

¹ Audit Committee member.

² Corporate Governance Committee member.

³ Nomination Committee member.

⁴ Remuneration Committee member.

⁵ Safety & Sustainable Development Committee member.

⁶ Transformation Committee member.

⁷ Directors' fees ceded to Anglo Operations Limited (AOL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo American plc.

⁸ Directors' fees ceded to Anglo American Services (UK) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo American plc.

⁹ Directors' fees for Anglo American South Africa.

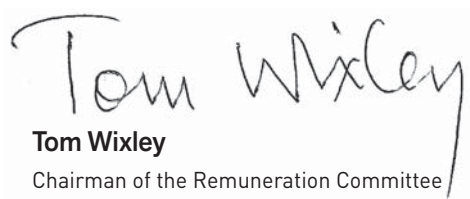
¹⁰ This relates to the fair value of grants made during the year in terms of the BSP and the LTIP share schemes. The LTIP is subject to stringent market-related performance conditions. The awards, to the extent of the achievement of the performance conditions, will vest in 2013.

REMUNERATION REPORT

APPROVAL

This remuneration report has been approved by the Board of directors of Anglo American Platinum Limited.

Signed on behalf of the Board of directors.



Tom Wixley
Chairman of the Remuneration Committee

Johannesburg
9 February 2012

REMUNERATION POLICIES ADOPTED BY THE ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED GROUP

The following policies were applied for 2011 and will be submitted to shareholders for a non-binding advisory vote at the annual general meeting:

- Remuneration and other benefits for bargaining unit employees are set through a process of collective bargaining with the three major labour unions who represent some 80% of our workforce.
- Remuneration policies at managerial levels are determined by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee based on the principles and including the elements set out below:

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION

Anglo American Platinum Limited's remuneration policy aims to attract and retain high-calibre individuals and to motivate them to develop and implement the Company's business strategy in order to optimise long-term shareholder value creation. The policy conforms to King III and is based on the following principles:

- Remuneration practices are aligned with corporate strategy.
- Total rewards are set at levels that are competitive, at the median, within the relevant market.
- Incentive-based rewards are earned through the achievement of demanding performance conditions consistent with shareholder interests over the short, medium and long term.
- Incentive plans, performance measures and targets are structured to operate effectively throughout the business cycle.
- The design of long-term incentives is prudent and does not expose shareholders to unreasonable financial risk.

ELEMENTS OF REMUNERATION

The four elements of managerial remuneration consist of a base salary, benefits, an annual bonus and long-term incentives. The committee seeks to ensure an appropriate balance between the fixed and performance-related elements of managerial remuneration, and between those aspects of the package linked to short-term financial performance and those aspects linked to longer-term shareholder value creation. A further consideration has been the need to retain critical skills in the Group. The Remuneration Committee considers each element of remuneration relative to the market and takes into account the performance of the Company and the individual executive in determining its quantum. The reason for any ex gratia payments to top management is disclosed.

The policy relating to each component of remuneration is summarised below:

Base salary

The fixed element of remuneration is referred to as base salary. Its purpose is to provide a competitive level of remuneration for each grade of manager. The base salary is subject to annual review. It is set to be competitive at the median level, with reference to market practice in companies comparable in terms of size, market sector, business complexity and international scope¹. Company performance, individual performance and changes in responsibilities are also taken into consideration when determining annual base salaries. The average rate of increase of base salary for managers for 2011 was 7.9% and for 2012 is 7.5%. The average rate of increase for top management for 2012 is 6.5%. This compares with an average rate of increase for employees below managerial level of 9.48% in July 2011 and 8.66% in July 2012 (depending on the year-on-year inflation rate to May 2012).

Benefits

Benefits for top management include membership of a retirement fund and a medical aid scheme, to which contributions are made by employees and the Company. Contribution rates of 7.3% by members and 14.6% by the employer, of pensionable emoluments, are made to a defined contribution retirement fund. Benefits include:

- Disability benefit (75% of monthly pensionable emoluments).
- Death benefits (4 x annual pensionable emoluments).

Annual bonus

An annual bonus plan provides managers with incentives to achieve the Company's short- and medium-term goals, with payment levels based on corporate and individual performance. Bonus potentials are set on an individual basis each year. For top management the annual performance bonus is capped at 100% of base salary for the CEO, 80% for the CFO and 75% for other members of the Executive Committee. The bonus plan is neither contractual nor pensionable. The Remuneration Committee retains the discretion to make upward or downward adjustments to bonuses earned at the end of the year on an exceptional basis, taking into account both Company performance and the overall and specific contribution of individuals to meeting the Company's objectives.

REMUNERATION POLICIES ADOPTED BY THE ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED GROUP

Bonuses are determined early in the year following that to which the performance relates. For the first time this remuneration report discloses the bonus award in respect of the 2011 year under review, although these bonuses are in fact only paid in 2012. For top management the performance measures for the annual bonus plans for 2011 and 2010 included:

2011 Measures	Maximum	Actual awards
Core earnings per share	20%	20%
Production, productivity and asset optimisation	30%	17%
Operating profit and unit cost	20%	10%
Personal key performance indicators	20%	15 – 17%
Safety	10%	(7%)
2010 Measures	Maximum	Actual awards
Headline earnings per share	20%	20%
Levels of production of equivalent platinum ounces	30%	30%
Cash cost per equivalent platinum ounce produced	20%	10%
Personal key performance indicators depend on the nature of responsibilities of each individual	20%	15 – 19%
Safety	10%	7%

Safety measures are used as a 'gatekeeper' by applying a reduction of up to 10% of bonuses for any deterioration in the levels of fatalities and lost-time injuries. No reduction was applied for the 2010 bonus paid in 2011, but the 2011 bonus was reduced to recognise the deterioration in safety achievement. The committee reviews measures annually, to ensure that they and the targets set are appropriate given the economic context and the performance expectations for the Company.

Long-term incentives

The long-term share incentive schemes are regularly reviewed by the committee and have been designed to align the interests of managers with those of shareholders. The BSP is the main long-term share incentive scheme for members of management. Under the BSP, forfeitable shares are allocated in proportion to the

annual cash bonus for the previous year. By basing BSP awards on the previous year's bonus, performance against that year's targets is automatically taken into account, but no conditions are imposed. BSP awards contribute to retaining key members of management. Further awards are made on a selective basis to individuals whose skills are essential to the Company's operations.

For top management, annual awards under the Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP) are also made based on each executive's performance rating and base salary. The vesting of these awards is subject to stringent performance conditions. The shareholding requirements for Executive Committee members further strengthen the alignment of interests with shareholders. For 2011 an additional performance measure of AOSC targets was established for the LTIP to broaden the dimensions of performance measurement.

In addition, managers continue to participate in various legacy schemes (through prior-year awards made since 2005) until the final vesting dates.

Incentive awards are never backdated. All shares required to satisfy obligations to participants under the various share incentive schemes are purchased on the market. There is therefore no dilution of shareholders' interests.

Service contracts

Group companies employ the executive directors and members of the Executive Committee under local and foreign service contracts for indefinite periods that require a notice of termination of six months on either side and 12 months for the CEO. There are no restraints of trade, nor are there any special severance payment arrangements.

¹ Benchmark data is provided by PwC, Global Remuneration Solutions and Mabili and the comparator companies are: African Rainbow Minerals, AngloGold Ashanti, Lonmin Platinum Limited, De Beers, Exxaro Resources Limited, Goldfields Mining Services Limited, Impala Platinum, ArcelorMittal, Barlows Limited, BHP Billiton (SA) Limited, Eskom, Kumba Iron Ore Limited, Sasol Limited, Rio Tinto plc, Xstrata plc and Harmony Gold Mining company. Benchmarks were analysed based on membership of the mining industry as well as company size by market capitalisation, turnover, profits and number of employees.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

This report is provided by the Audit Committee appointed in respect of the 2011 financial year of Anglo American Platinum Limited in compliance with section 94(7)(f) of the Companies Act, 2008 (the Act). The committee's operation is guided by a detailed charter that is informed by the Act and King III and approved by the Board. A copy of the charter is available on the Company's website.

MEMBERSHIP

The committee was appointed by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on Monday, 28 March 2011 in respect of the 2011 financial year. Shareholders will be requested to approve the appointment of the members of the Audit Committee for the 2012 financial year at the annual general meeting scheduled for 30 March 2012. It comprises solely independent non-executive directors.

The current members are:

- Richard Dunne (chairman)
- Tom Wixley
- Sonja Sebotsa
- Albertinah Kekana (appointed 1 July 2011)

Tom Wixley, who has served the Board and Audit Committee for 10 years, has decided to stand down and will not make himself available for re-election at the annual general meeting on 30 March 2012.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the committee is:

- to assist the Board in discharging its duties relating to the safeguarding of assets, the operation of adequate systems, control and reporting processes, and the preparation of accurate reporting and financial statements in compliance with the applicable legal requirements and accounting standards;
- to provide the finance director, external auditors and the head of internal audit access to the chairman of the committee or any other member of the committee as is required in relation to any matter falling within the remit of the committee;
- to meet with the external auditors at least on an annual basis;
- to provide a forum for discussing business risk and control issues and developing recommendations for consideration by the Board;
- to monitor enterprise-wide, operational and market, regulatory, safety and other risks, as well as to ensure adequate mitigation thereof by way of monitoring controls that have been implemented to curtail and minimise risk;

- to review the holding and Group company financial statements and reports and reports from subsidiary company and managed joint-venture audit committees where applicable;
- to consider the scope and conclusion of the report by the independent assurance providers in respect of the safety and Sustainable Development Report and to ensure that the report is consistent with the Group financial statements;
- to oversee the activities of and ensure coordination between the activities of internal and external audit;
- to perform duties that are assigned to it by the Act, as amended, and as governed by other legislative requirements, including the statutory audit committee functions required for subsidiary companies;
- to receive and deal with any complaints concerning the accounting practices, internal audit or the content and audit of its financial statements or related matters; and
- to conduct annual reviews of the committee's work and terms of reference and make recommendations to the Board to ensure that the committee operates at maximum effectiveness.

EXECUTION OF FUNCTIONS

The Audit Committee has executed its duties and responsibilities during the financial year in accordance with its terms of reference as they relate to the Group's accounting, internal auditing, internal control and financial reporting practices.

During the year under review:

- In respect of the external audit, the committee, among other matters:
 - nominated Deloitte & Touche and J Welch as the external auditor and designated auditor respectively to the shareholders for appointment as auditor for the financial year ended 31 December 2012, and ensured that the appointment complied with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements for the appointment of an auditor. The committee confirms that the auditor and the designated auditor are accredited by the JSE;
 - approved the external audit engagement letter, the plan and the budgeted audit fees payable to the external auditor;
 - reviewed the audit, evaluated the effectiveness of the auditor and its independence and evaluated the external auditor's internal quality control procedures;
 - obtained an annual written statement from the auditor that its independence was not impaired;

- determined the nature and extent of all non-audit services provided by the external auditor and preapproved all non-audit services undertaken;
- obtained assurance that no member of the external audit team was hired by the Company or its subsidiaries during the year;
- obtained assurances from the external auditor that adequate accounting records were being maintained;
- considered whether any Reportable Irregularities were identified and reported by the external auditors in terms of the Auditing Profession Act, 2005, and determined that there were none; and
- nominated the external auditor and the designated independent auditor for each of the South African subsidiary companies.
- In respect of the financial statements, the committee, among other matters:
 - confirmed the going concern as the basis of preparation of the interim and annual financial statements;
 - reviewed compliance with the financial conditions of loan covenants and determined that the capital of the Company was adequate;
 - examined and reviewed the interim and annual financial statements, as well as all financial information disclosed to the public prior to submission and approval by the Board;
 - ensured that the annual financial statements fairly present the financial position of the Company and of the Group as at the end of the financial year and the results of operations and cash flows for the financial year and considered the basis on which the Company and the Group was determined to be a going concern;
 - considered accounting treatments, significant unusual transactions and accounting judgements;
 - considered the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted and changes thereto;
 - reviewed the external auditor's audit report;
 - reviewed the representation letter relating to the Group financial statements which was signed by management;
 - considered any problems identified and reviewed any significant legal and tax matters that could have a material impact on the financial statements; and
 - met separately with management, external audit and internal audit.
- In respect of internal control and internal audit, including forensic audit, the committee, among other matters:
 - reviewed and approved the annual internal audit charter and audit plan and evaluated the independence, effectiveness and performance of the Internal Audit Department and compliance with its charter;
 - considered the reports of the internal auditor and external auditor on the Group's systems of internal control including financial controls, business risk management and maintenance of effective internal control systems;
 - received assurance that proper and adequate accounting records were maintained and that the systems safeguarded the assets against unauthorised use or disposal thereof;
 - reviewed significant issues raised by the internal and forensic audit processes and the adequacy of corrective action in response to significant internal and forensic audit findings;
 - assessed the adequacy of the performance of the internal audit function, and assessed the performance of the head of the internal audit function and the adequacy of the available internal audit resources and found them to be satisfactory; and
 - based on the above, formed the opinion that there were no material breakdowns in internal control, including financial controls, business risk management and maintaining effective material control systems.
- In respect of information technology, which will continue to be an outsourced shared service from Anglo Operations Limited during 2012 and risk management, the committee, insofar as relevant to its functions:
 - reviewed the Group's policies on risk assessment and risk management, including fraud risks and information technology risks as they pertain to financial reporting and the going-concern assessment, and found them to be sound;
 - considered and reviewed the findings and recommendations of the S&SD Committee;
 - reviewed IT risks and governance; and
 - received a written assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal controls and risk management from Anglo Business Assurance Services Department of Anglo Operations Limited.
- In respect of sustainability issues contained in the Sustainable Development Report the committee has:
 - overseen the process of sustainability reporting and considered the findings and recommendations of the S&SD Committee; and
 - met with PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), Company senior management and the internal auditors to consider the PwC findings on assurance, as well as to make appropriate enquiries from management and has, through this process, received the necessary assurances that material disclosures are reliable and do not conflict with the financial information.

- In respect of legal and regulatory requirements to the extent that it may have an impact on the financial statements, the committee:
 - reviewed with management legal matters that could have a material impact on the Group;
 - reviewed with the Company's internal counsel the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's procedures to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory responsibilities;
 - monitored complaints received via the Group's ethics line, including complaints or concerns regarding accounting matters, internal audit, internal accounting controls, contents of the financial statements, potential violations of the law and questionable accounting or auditing matters; and
 - considered reports provided by management, the internal auditor and the external auditor regarding compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.
- In respect of the coordination of assurance activities, the committee:
 - reviewed the plans and work outputs of the external and internal auditors and concluded that these were adequate to address all significant financial risks facing the business;
 - considered the expertise, resources and experience of the finance function and concluded that these were appropriate; and
 - considered the appropriateness of the experience and expertise of the finance director and concluded that these were appropriate.

INDEPENDENCE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR

The Audit Committee is satisfied that Deloitte & Touche is independent of the Group after taking the following factors into account:

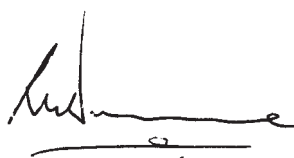
- Representations made by Deloitte & Touche to the Audit Committee.
- The auditor does not, except as external auditor or in rendering permitted non-audit services, receive any remuneration or other benefit from the Company.
- The auditor's independence was not impaired by any consultancy, advisory or other work undertaken by the auditor.

- The auditor's independence was not prejudiced as a result of any previous appointment as auditor.
- The criteria specified for independence by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors and international regulatory bodies.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Following the review by the Audit Committee of the annual financial statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited for the year ended 31 December 2011, the committee is of the view that in all material respects they comply with the relevant provisions of the Act and IFRSs and fairly present the consolidated and separate financial position at that date and the results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended. The committee has also satisfied itself of the integrity of the remainder of the integrated report. Having achieved its objectives, the committee has recommended the financial statements and integrated report for the year ended 31 December 2011 for approval to the Anglo American Platinum Limited Board. The Board has subsequently approved the financial statements, which will be open for discussion at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Audit Committee



Richard Dunne

Chairman of the Audit Committee

Johannesburg

9 February 2012

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 December 2011

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and liabilities that are stated at fair value. Significant details of the Company's and the Group's accounting policies are set out below and are consistent with those applied in the previous year, except where otherwise indicated.

The financial statements are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the AC 500 Standards as issued by the Accounting Practices Board or its successor, the requirements of the JSE Limited's Listing Requirements and the South African Companies Act, 2008, as amended.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In preparing the annual financial statements in terms of IFRSs, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions that may materially affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period and the related disclosures. The actual results often vary from these estimates due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates and assumptions concerning future events. These estimates and judgements are based on historical experience, current and expected future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates

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

Metal inventory

Work-in-progress metal inventory is valued at the lower of net realisable value and the average cost of production or purchase less net revenue from sales of other metals, in the ratio of the contribution of these metals to gross sales revenue. Production costs are allocated to platinum, palladium, rhodium and nickel (joint products) by dividing the mine output into total mine production costs, determined on a 12-month rolling average basis. The quantity of ounces of joint products in work-in-progress is calculated based on the following factors:

- The theoretical inventory at that point in time which is calculated by adding the inputs to the previous physical inventory and then deducting the outputs for the inventory period.
- The inputs and outputs include estimates due to the delay in finalising analytical values.

- The estimates are subsequently trued up to the final metal accounting quantities when available.
- The theoretical inventory is then converted to a refined equivalent inventory by applying appropriate recoveries depending on where the material is within the production pipeline. The recoveries are based on actual results as determined by the inventory count and are in line with industry standards.

Other than at the precious metals refinery, an annual physical count of work-in-progress is done, usually around February of each year. The precious metals refinery is subject to a physical count every three years. The annual physical count is limited to once per annum due to the dislocation of production required to perform the physical inventory count and the in-process inventories being contained in tanks, pipes and other vessels. Once the results of the physical count are finalised, the variance between the theoretical count and actual count is investigated and recorded. Thereafter the physical quantity forms the opening balance for the theoretical inventory calculation. Consequently, the estimates are refined based on actual results over time. The nature of the production process inherently limits the ability to precisely measure recoverability levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and the variables used in the process are refined based on actual results over time.

Derivative instruments

IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement is applied to all commodity contracts where the Group is unable to apply the 'own purchase, sale or usage requirement' scope exemption in paragraph 5 of IAS 39.

Critical accounting judgements

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

Cash-generating unit

Due to the vertically integrated operations of the Group and the fact that there is no active market for the Group's intermediate products, the Group's operations as a whole constitute the smallest cash-generating unit.

Decommissioning and rehabilitation obligations

The Group's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. Management estimates, with the assistance of independent experts, the Group's expected total spend for the rehabilitation, management and remediation of negative environmental impacts at closure at the end of the lives of the mines and processing operations.

The estimation of future costs of environmental obligations relating to decommissioning and rehabilitation is particularly complex and requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements relating to the future. These estimates are dependent on a number of factors including assumptions around environmental legislation, life-of-mine estimates and discount rates.

Asset lives

The Group's assets, excluding mining development and infrastructure assets, are depreciated over their expected useful lives which are reviewed annually to ensure that the useful lives continue to be appropriate. In assessing useful lives, technological innovation, product life cycles, physical condition of the assets and maintenance programmes are taken into consideration.

Mining development and infrastructure assets are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis. The calculation of the unit-of-production depreciation is based on forecasted production which is calculated using numerous assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the calculation.

Valuation of mineral rights

The valuation of mineral rights is performed using the comparable transaction valuation methodology. This methodology involves determining the in situ mineral reserves and resources of specific properties within the context of other mineral property valuations.

Consolidation of special-purpose entities

The Lefa La Rona Trust was established to subscribe for shares in the Company as part of the community economic empowerment transaction that was approved by shareholders at a general meeting of shareholders on 14 December 2011. The trust will administer and hold the shares for the benefit of the beneficiaries as outlined in the circular to shareholders dated 14 November 2011. The substance of the transaction has been assessed and, based on the results of this assessment, management has concluded that the Group does not control the trust as it is not exposed to nor has any rights to the variable returns of the trust.

NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES ADOPTED

Accounting standards and interpretations adopted impacting the annual financial statements

The Group did not adopt any new or revised accounting standards or interpretations in the current year that have had an impact on the amounts or disclosures reported in these annual financial statements.

Accounting standards adopted having no impact on the annual financial statements

Improvements to IFRSs

The Group adopted all the amendments to accounting standards and accounting interpretations arising from the annual improvements to IFRSs published in May 2010. None of these amendments had a material impact on the financial results of the Group.

Impact of standards and interpretations not yet adopted

At the reporting date, the following new and/or revised accounting standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

- IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Replacement of 'fixed dates' for certain exceptions with 'the date of transition of IFRSs'.
- IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Additional exemption for entities ceasing to suffer from severe hyperinflation.
- IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments enhancing disclosures about transfers of financial assets.
- IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments enhancing disclosures about offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.
- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement – This standard is set to replace the current IAS 39.
- IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements – The standard establishes the principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more entities.
- IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements – The standard is set to replace the current version of IAS 31 and establishes principles for financial reporting by entities that have an interest in joint arrangements.
- IFRS 12 – Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities – The standard deals with the disclosure requirements regarding an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, investment in associates or other unconsolidated structured entities.
- IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement – The standard provides a single framework within which fair value is defined, provides guidelines on how to measure fair value and also provides guidelines on the required disclosures.
- IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements – Amendments to revise the way other comprehensive income is presented.
- IAS 12 – Income Taxes – Limited scope amendment dealing with the recovery of underlying assets.
- IAS 19 – Employee Benefits – The amendment deals with various aspects ranging from modification of accounting for termination benefits to enhanced disclosures about defined benefit plans.

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- IAS 27 – Separate Financial Statements – The revised standard will supersede the current version of IAS 27 and deals with the accounting and disclosure of an entity's interest in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the entity's separate financial statements.
- IAS 28 – Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures – The revised standard will supersede the current version of IAS 28 and prescribes the accounting for investment in associates and also sets out the requirements for the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.
- IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation – Amendments to application guidance on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.
- IFRIC 20 – Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine – The interpretation deals with how and when to account for the costs associated with the stripping activity (during the production phase of a surface mine), as well as how to measure these benefits both initially and subsequently.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 9, the amended IAS 19 and IFRIC 20. The Group has assessed the remaining amendments and new standards and does not believe that the adoption of these will have a material impact on the financial results or disclosures of the Group.

EXISTING ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1. Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the results and financial position of Anglo American Platinum Limited, its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. Subsidiaries are entities in respect of which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The results of any subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included from the date control was acquired and up to the date control ceased to exist. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiary is attributed to owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a negative balance.

Where an acquisition of a subsidiary is made during the financial year, any excess or deficit of the purchase price compared to the fair value of the attributable net identifiable assets is recognised respectively as goodwill or as part of profit and accounted for as described in the goodwill accounting policy.

All intragroup transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised profits that arise between Group entities are also eliminated.

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

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

2. Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group exercises significant influence but which it does not control, through participation in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee. These investments are accounted for using the equity method, except when the investment is classified as held-for-sale, in which case it is accounted for under IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. The carrying amount of the investment in an associate in the statement of financial position represents the cost of the investment, including goodwill arising on acquisition, the Group's share of post-acquisition retained earnings and any other movements in reserves as well as any long-term debt interests which in substance form part of the Group's net investment in the associate. Where the Group's share of losses in the associates is in excess of its interest in that associate, these losses are not recognised unless the Group has an obligation to fund such losses. The total carrying amount of the associate is reviewed for impairment when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. If an impairment is identified, it is recorded in the period in which the circumstances arose.

When a Group entity transacts with its associates, any profits or losses arising on the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of the interests in the associate that are not related to the Group. When the Group loses significant influence over an associate, it recognises the fair value of any consideration received on the loss of significant influence and recognises any of the investment retained in the former associate at its fair value at the date when significant influence is lost. Any resulting differences are reflected as a gain or loss in profit or loss attributable to the Group.

3. Joint ventures

A joint venture is an entity in which the Group holds a long-term interest and shares joint control over the strategic, financial and operating decisions with one or more other venturers under a contractual agreement. The Group's interest in joint ventures, except when the investment is classified as held-for-sale and treated in accordance with IFRS 5, is accounted for through proportionate consolidation.

Under this method the Group includes its share of the joint ventures' individual income and expenses, assets and liabilities in the relevant components of its financial statements on a line-by-line basis. Where a Group company undertakes its activities under a joint-venture arrangement directly, the Group's share of jointly controlled assets and any liabilities incurred jointly with other venturers is recognised in the financial statements of the relevant company and classified according to their nature. Liabilities and expenses incurred directly in respect of interests in jointly controlled assets are accounted for on an accrual basis. Income from the sale or use of the Group's share of the output of jointly controlled assets is recognised when the revenue recognition criteria are met.

When a Group entity transacts with its jointly controlled entity, any profits or losses arising on the transactions with the jointly controlled entity are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of the interests in the jointly controlled entity that are not related to the Group. When the Group loses joint control over a jointly controlled entity, it derecognises its proportionate share of the assets and liabilities of the jointly controlled entity at their carrying amounts at the date when joint control is lost. It also recognises the fair value of any consideration received on the loss of joint control and recognises any of the investment retained in the

former jointly controlled entity at its fair value at the date when joint control is lost. Any resulting differences are reflected as a gain or loss in profit or loss attributable to the Group.

4. Business combinations

The acquisition method is used to account for the acquisition of a business by the Group. At the acquisition date, the Group recognises the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the business being acquired (acquiree). The assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at their at-acquisition-date fair value. In addition, the Group measures non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets on liquidation, at either fair value or at the non-controlling shareholder's interest in the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis for non-controlling interests is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Any other type of non-controlling interest is measured at fair value.

The consideration transferred in the business combination is measured at fair value, which is based on the sum of the acquisition date fair value of the assets transferred by the Group, the liabilities incurred by the Group to former owners of the acquiree and equity interests issued by the Group. Costs directly related to the transaction are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred. Goodwill on the business combination is measured at the excess of the sum of the following:

- The fair value of the consideration transferred at acquisition date.
- The amount of any non-controlling interest.
- If the business combination was achieved in stages, then the acquisition date fair value of the Group's previously held interest in the acquiree over the net of the at-acquisition-date identifiable assets and liabilities.

If the net of the at-acquisition assets and liabilities is in excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred at acquisition date, the amount of any non-controlling interest and, if applicable, the acquisition-date fair value of the Group's previously held interest in the acquiree, then the excess is recognised in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value, and any resulting gain or loss

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is reflected in profit or loss. If, in prior periods, the Group recognised changes in the value of its equity interest in the acquiree, in other comprehensive income, then this amount should be reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if the interest had been disposed of.

5. Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary, a jointly controlled entity or an associate represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill in respect of subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill relating to associates is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the associate. Goodwill is not amortised.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and an impairment loss recognised is not reversed in a subsequent period. On disposal of a subsidiary or a jointly controlled entity, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

To the extent that the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate acquired exceeds the cost of acquisition, the excess is credited to profit for the period.

**6. Property, plant and equipment
Mining**

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

Capitalised mine development and infrastructure costs include expenditure incurred to develop new mining operations and to expand the capacity of the mine. Costs include interest capitalised during the construction period where qualifying expenditure is financed by borrowings and the discounted amount of future decommissioning costs. Items of mine property, plant and equipment, excluding capitalised mine development and infrastructure costs, are depreciated on a

straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. Capitalised mine development and infrastructure costs are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis. Depreciation is first charged on mining assets from the date on which they are available for use.

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

Revenue derived during the project phase is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and an appropriate amount of development costs is charged against it.

With respect to open pit operations, stripping costs incurred are deferred to the extent that they exceed the expected life-of-pit stripping ratio. In instances where the in-period stripping ratio is below the expected life-of-pit ratios, an appropriate amount of deferred cost is written off. However, where the pit profile is such that the actual cumulative stripping ratio is below the expected life-of-pit stripping ratio (typically in the early years), no deferral takes place as this would result in the recognition of a liability for which there is no obligation. This position is monitored and once the cumulative calculation reflects a debit balance, deferral commences.

Non-mining

Non-mining assets are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the straight-line basis over the useful lives of these assets.

Residual values and useful economic lives are reviewed at least annually, and adjusted if and where appropriate.

Impairment

An impairment review of property, plant and equipment is carried out when there is an indication that these may be impaired by comparing the carrying amount thereof to its recoverable amount. The Group's operations as a whole constitute the smallest cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount thereof is the Group's market capitalisation adjusted for the carrying amounts of financial assets that are tested for impairment separately. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the impairment charge is included in

other net expenditure in order to reduce the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment to its recoverable amount. The adjusted carrying amount is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful life of property, plant and equipment.

7. Non-current assets held-for-sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held-for-sale if the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use. This condition will only be regarded as met if the sale transaction is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for sale in its present condition. Furthermore, for the sale to be highly probable, management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset (or disposal group) and the transaction should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within 12 months from date of classification.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amounts and their fair value less costs to sell.

8. Leases

A finance lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the Group.

Assets subject to finance leases are capitalised as property, plant and equipment at the fair value of the leased asset at inception of the lease, with the related lease obligation recognised at the same amount. Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

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

Minimum lease payments on operating leases are charged against operating profit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

9. Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost.

10. Inventories

Refined metals

Metal inventories are measured at the lower of cost, on the weighted average basis, or net realisable value. The cost per ounce or tonne is determined as follows:

- Platinum, palladium, rhodium and nickel are treated as joint products and are measured by dividing the mine output into total mine production cost, determined on a 12-month rolling average basis, less net revenue from sales of other metals, in the ratio of the contribution of these metals to gross sales revenue.
- Gold, copper and cobalt sulphate are measured at net realisable value.
- Iridium and ruthenium are measured at a nominal value of R1 per ounce.

Work-in-progress

Work-in-progress is valued at the average cost of production or purchase less net revenue from sales of other metals. Production cost is allocated to joint products in the same way as is the case for refined metals. Work-in-progress includes purchased and produced concentrate.

Stores and materials

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

11. Revenue recognition

- Revenue from the sale of metals and intermediary products is recognised when the risk and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer. Gross sales revenue represents the invoiced amounts excluding value-added tax.
- Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.
- Interest is recognised on a time proportion basis, which takes into account the effective yield on the asset over the period it is expected to be held.
- Royalties are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

12. Dividends declared

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

13. Provisions

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

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14. Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

15. Research and exploration cost

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

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

16. Leased metal

When metal is leased to fulfil marketing commitments and the settlement is through physical delivery of metal, the market

value of the metal, at the inception date of the lease, is charged to profit or loss as a cost of sale and reflected as a current liability in the statement of financial position. The liability is measured at the fair value of the physical metal to be delivered to the counterparty.

The leasing costs associated with borrowed metal are expensed on a time proportion basis.

17. Financial instruments

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

Fair value

Where financial instruments are recognised at fair value, the instruments are measured at the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair values have been determined as follows:

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

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

Effective interest method

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

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

Financial assets

The Group classifies financial assets into the following categories:

- At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- Loans and receivables.
- Held-to-maturity (HTM).
- Available-for-sale (AFS).

The classification of the financial assets is dependent on the purpose and characteristics of the particular financial assets and is determined at the date of initial recognition. Management reassesses the classification of financial assets on a biannual basis.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the asset is either held-for-trading or is a derivative that does not satisfy the criteria for hedge accounting or is designated at FVTPL.

A financial asset is designated at FVTPL on initial recognition if this designation provides more useful information because:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (ie an accounting mismatch); or
- the financial asset is part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, that is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk/investment management strategy, and information regarding this grouping is reported internally to key management on this basis.

In addition, if a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire contract can be designated at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are recognised at fair value. Any subsequent gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets which have been designated at FVTPL consist of trade receivables due in respect of sale of concentrate. The reason for this designation is that the receivables due from the third parties are based on concentrate sold to them which is only priced three months into the future. The pricing is therefore dependent on commodity and exchange rate movements in the interim period. Consequently, the receivables are initially reflected at fair value. This receivable is then remeasured on a monthly

basis based on the movement in the forward curves of commodity prices and exchange rates. Any gains/losses on these remeasurements are reflected in revenue.

Financial assets classified as held-for-trading comprise the foreign forward exchange contracts which are not designated as hedges in terms of IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Loans and receivables

Financial assets that are non-derivative with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'.

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any subsequent impairment is included in the determination of other net income/expenditure.

Loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents with short-term maturities have been classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are considered as current if their maturity is within a year, otherwise they are reflected in non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity (HTM)

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group has an intention and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity.

These financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any subsequent impairment, where the carrying amount falls below the recoverable amount, is included in the determination of other net income/expenditure.

The Group held no HTM instruments during the period or at year end.

Available-for-sale (AFS)

Other non-derivative financial assets are classified as AFS which are initially recognised at fair value. Any subsequent gains or losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, unless there is objective evidence and the fair value has declined below cost less accumulated impairments. On disposal or impairment of the financial asset, all cumulative unrecognised gains or losses, which were previously reflected in equity, are included in profit or loss for the period.

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Impairments

Financial assets that are not held-for-trading or designated at FVTPL, are assessed for objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date (eg evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable). If such evidence exists, the impairment for financial assets at amortised cost is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of these financial assets, with the exception of trade receivables, is reduced by the impairment. Trade receivables are reduced through an allowance account, with movements in the allowance account included in the determination of net income/expenditure.

If a decline in fair value has been recognised in equity in respect of an AFS instrument and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, then the cumulative loss recognised in equity is reversed from equity and reflected in profit or loss even if the financial asset has not been derecognised. An impairment loss recognised on an investment in an equity instrument classified as AFS is not reversed through profit or loss. However, for any other AFS instruments, if in a subsequent period the fair value increases and the increase can be objectively linked to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, with the reversal reflected in profit or loss.

Classification between debt and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the liability is either incurred for trading or is a derivative that does not satisfy the criteria for hedge accounting or is designated at FVTPL.

A financial liability is designated at FVTPL on initial recognition if this designation provides more useful information because:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (ie an accounting mismatch); or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, that is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk/investment management strategy, and information regarding this grouping is reported internally to key management on this basis.

In addition, if a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire contract can be designated at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised at fair value. Any subsequent gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities which have been designated at FVTPL consist of trade creditors due in respect of purchase of concentrate. The reason for this designation is that these liabilities due to the third parties are based on concentrate purchased from them which is only priced three months into the future. The pricing is thus dependent on commodity and exchange rate movements in the interim period. Consequently, the liability is initially reflected at fair value. This liability is then remeasured on a monthly basis based on the movement in the forward curves of commodity prices and exchange rates. Any gains/losses on the remeasurements are reflected in cost of sales.

Financial liabilities which are regarded as held-for-trading comprise the foreign forward exchange contracts which have not been designated as hedges in terms of IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recorded initially at the fair value of the consideration received, which is cost net of any issue costs associated with the borrowing. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest

method. Amortised cost is calculated taking into account any issue costs and any discount or premium on settlement.

Borrowings, obligations under finance leases and trade and other payables have been classified as other financial liabilities.

Loan commitments

Loan commitments provided at below market interest rates are measured at initial recognition at their fair values and, if not designated at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the obligation in terms of the contract as determined in accordance with IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; or
- the amount initially recognised less the cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with IAS 18 – Revenue.

Derivative instruments

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

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

Commodity contracts that are entered into and continue to meet the Group's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements, which were designated for that purpose at their inception and are expected to be settled by delivery, are recognised in the financial statements when they are delivered into, and are not marked-to-market.

Commodity contracts that fall within the scope of IAS 39 are recognised and measured at fair value.

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

Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss for the period. If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment or a forecasted transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the related gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in equity are included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. If an effective hedge of a forecasted transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a financial asset or liability, the related gains or losses recognised in equity are recycled in profit or loss for the period in the same period when the hedged item affects earnings for the period.

A hedge of the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment is designated and accounted for as a cash flow hedge.

When a hedge expires, is sold, or no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gains or losses in equity at that time remain in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs, at which time it is recognised in profit or loss. When the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gains or losses reflected in equity are immediately transferred to the profit or loss for the period.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged assets or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk, are recognised immediately in profit or loss for the period.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of their host contracts and the host contracts themselves are not carried at fair value with unrealised gains or losses reported in the profit or loss for the period.

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18. Foreign currencies

The South African rand is the functional currency of all the operations of the Group, except Unki Mine which has a US dollar functional currency.

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

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

19. Environmental rehabilitation provisions

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

Decommissioning costs

When the asset reaches commercial production an estimate is made of future decommissioning costs. The discounted amount of estimated decommissioning costs that embody future economic benefits is capitalised as a decommissioning asset and concomitant provisions are raised. These estimates are reviewed annually and discounted using a pretax risk-free rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. The increase in decommissioning provisions, due to the passage of time, is charged to interest paid. All other changes in the carrying amount of the provision subsequent to initial recognition are included in the determination of the carrying

amount of the decommissioning asset. Decommissioning assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lesser of 30 years or the expected benefit period.

Restoration costs

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

Ongoing rehabilitation costs

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

Platinum Producers' Environmental Trust

The Group contributes to the Platinum Producers' Environmental Trust annually. The trust was created to fund the estimated cost of pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure at the end of the lives of the Group's mines. Contributions are determined on the basis of the estimated environmental obligation over the life of a mine. Contributions made are reflected in non-current investments held by the Platinum Producers' Environmental Trust if the investments are not short term. If the investments are short term and highly liquid, the amounts are reflected as cash and cash equivalents, but the restrictions are disclosed.

20. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are charged to interest paid.

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

21. Employee benefits**Short-term employee benefits**

Remuneration paid to employees in respect of services rendered during a reporting period is recognised as an

expense in that reporting period. Accruals are made for accumulated leave and are measured at the amount that the Group expects to pay when the leave is used.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are charged against income when the Group is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of an employee or group of employees before their normal retirement date.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Retirement, provident and pension funds

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

Defined benefit plans

Post-retirement medical aid liability

The post-retirement medical aid liability is recognised as an expense systematically over the periods during which services are rendered using the projected unit credit method. Independent actuarial valuations are conducted annually.

Actuarial gains and losses arising as a result of experience adjustments and/or the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised as income or expenditure as and when they occur. Any increase in the present value of plan liabilities expected to arise from employee service during the period is charged to operating profit. The expected return on plan assets and the expected increase during the period in the present value of plan liabilities are included in interest income and interest expense.

Past-service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised at the reporting date represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past-service costs and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets.

22. Share-based payments

The Group issues equity-settled and cash-settled share-based instruments to certain employees. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period, based on management's estimate of shares that are expected to eventually vest.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability equal to the portion of the services or goods received is recognised initially at fair value. This is then remeasured at each reporting period until the liability is settled, with the resulting gain or loss in fair value being recognised in profit or loss for the period. Fair value is measured using the binomial option-pricing model. The fair values used in the model have been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

Equity-settled share-based payments transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services rendered. If the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, it is then based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued to the third party at the relevant date.

23. Black economic empowerment (BEE) transactions

When the Group disposes of a portion of its subsidiary/operation to a BEE company at a discount, this is treated as a share-based payment in accordance with the principles of AC 503 – Accounting for Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) Transactions. The IFRS 2 charge is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the asset disposed of and the proceeds received. This charge is included in the determination of profit and loss on the disposal.

24. Treasury shares

The carrying value of the Company's shares held by the Group Employee Share Participation Scheme (the Kotula Trust) and the Company's subsidiaries in respect of the Group's share option schemes is reflected as treasury shares and shown as a reduction in shareholders' equity.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Gross sales revenue	1	51,484	46,352
Commissions paid		(367)	(327)
Net sales revenue	2	51,117	46,025
Cost of sales		(42,562)	(37,991)
Gross profit on metal sales	3	8,555	8,034
Other net expenditure	7	(182)	(405)
Market development and promotional expenditure		(408)	(376)
Operating profit		7,965	7,253
IFRS 2 Charge – community economic empowerment transaction	8	(1,073)	–
Gain on revaluation of investment in Wesizwe Platinum Limited (Wesizwe)		33	–
Profit on disposal of 37% interest in Western Bushveld Joint Venture (WBJV)		–	788
Gain on listing of Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM)	40	–	4,466
Interest expensed	9	(216)	(318)
Interest received	9	216	248
Remeasurements of loans and receivables	9	215	302
Losses from associates (net of taxation)	18	(479)	(319)*
Profit before taxation	10	6,661	12,420
Taxation	11	(2,974)	(2,304)*
Profit for the year		3,687	10,116
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		131	(97)
Deferred foreign exchange translation gains/(losses)		557	(240)
Share of other comprehensive (losses)/income of associates		(5)	14
Net (losses)/gains on available-for-sale investments		(421)	129
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,818	10,019
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		3,591	9,959
Non-controlling interests		96	157
		3,687	10,116
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		3,722	9,862
Non-controlling interests		96	157
		3,818	10,019
Headline earnings	13	3,566	4,931
Number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)		261.1	261.6
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)		261.4	254.8
Earnings per ordinary share (cents)	12		
– Basic		1,374	3,909
– Diluted		1,363	3,896

* Refer to note 48 for details of the reclassification of these amounts.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		68,971	65,408
Property, plant and equipment	15	44,499	37,438
Capital work-in-progress	16	12,940	17,065
Investment in associates	18	6,870	7,339
Investments held by environmental trusts	20	662	569
Other financial assets	21	3,931	2,904
Other non-current assets	22	69	93
Current assets		18,309	18,393
Inventories	23	12,525	12,558
Trade and other receivables	24	3,066	2,988
Other assets	25	419	305
Other current financial assets	26	3	8
Cash and cash equivalents	27	2,296	2,534
Total assets		87,280	83,801
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital	28	27	26
Share premium		21,014	21,381
Foreign currency translation reserve		79	(499)
Available-for-sale reserve		(292)	129
Retained earnings		35,534	33,521
Non-controlling interests		381	460
Shareholders' equity		56,743	55,018
Non-current liabilities		15,430	19,774
Interest-bearing borrowings	29	939	6,622
Obligations due under finance leases		—*	1
Other financial liabilities	30	69	148
Environmental obligations	31	1,412	1,388
Employees' service benefit obligations	32	4	—*
Deferred taxation	33	13,006	11,615
Current liabilities		15,107	9,009
Current interest-bearing borrowings	29	5,019	22
Trade and other payables	34	6,762	6,190
Other liabilities	35	1,792	2,042
Other current financial liabilities	30	183	183
Share-based payment provision	32	76	108
Taxation	38	1,275	464
Total equity and liabilities		87,280	83,801

* Less than R500,000.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	Notes	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		51,278	45,617
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(38,020)	(34,261)
Cash generated from operations	37	13,258	11,356
Interest paid (net of interest capitalised)		(194)	(220)
Taxation paid	38	(752)	(905)
Net cash from operating activities		12,312	10,231
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (includes interest capitalised)	39	(7,504)	(7,989)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		276	29
Senior loan to Plateau Resources Proprietary Limited (Plateau)		(669)	—
Net proceeds on disposal of 13% of Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (RBPlat)	40	—	1,323
Proceeds on disposal of interest in WBJV		126	186
Subscription for 'N' preference shares in Newshelf 848 Proprietary Limited		—	(273)
Proceeds on sale of mineral rights and other investments		14	14
Distribution from associates		79	—
Loans to associates		(263)	(260)
Advances made to Plateau for the operating cash shortfall facility		(242)	(141)
Repayment by ARM Mining Consortium Limited		—	17
Receipt of funds in escrow regarding the Booyseval deal		—	537
Increase in investments held by environmental trusts		(73)	(507)
Interest received		98	33
Growth in environmental trusts	20	16	22
Other advances		(15)	(32)
Net cash used in investing activities		(8,157)	(7,041)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Proceeds from the issue of ordinary share capital		1	18
Share issue expenses on the community economic empowerment transaction		(29)	—
Proceeds from the rights offer (net of costs)		—	12,404
Purchase of treasury shares for the Bonus Share Plan (BSP)		(387)	(270)
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings		(686)	(16,147)
Repayment of finance lease obligation		(1)	(1)
Cash dividends paid		(3,116)	—
Cash distributions to minorities		(175)	(192)
Net cash used in financing activities		(4,393)	(4,188)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(238)	(998)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,534	3,532
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	27	2,296	2,534
Movement in net debt			
Net debt at beginning of year		(4,111)	(19,261)
Net cash from operating activities		12,312	10,231
Net cash used in investing activities		(8,157)	(7,041)
Other		(3,706)	11,960
Net debt at end of year		(3,662)	(4,111)
Made up as follows:			
Cash and cash equivalents	27	2,296	2,534
Obligations due under finance leases		—	(1)
Interest-bearing borrowings	29	(939)	(6,622)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	29	(5,019)	(22)
		(3,662)	(4,111)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	Share capital Rm	Share premium Rm	Foreign currency translation reserve Rm	Available- for-sale reserve Rm	Retained earnings Rm	Non- controlling interests Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 31 December 2009	24	9,143	(138)	—	23,109	495	32,633
Total comprehensive income for the year			(240)	129	9,973	157	10,019
Deferred tax charged directly to equity					(28)		(28)
Proceeds from rights offer (net of transaction costs)	2	12,402					12,404
Transfer of prior year translation differences on net investment in foreign subsidiary			(121)		121		—
Rights offer shares subscribed for by the Group ESOP		(30)			30		—
Cash distributions to minorities						(192)	(192)
Ordinary share capital issued	—*	18					18
Issue of shares to certain former preference shareholders (Note 46)	—*	88			(88)		—
Shares acquired in terms of the BSP – treated as treasury shares	(—)*	(270)					(270)
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	—*	30			(30)		—
Equity-settled share-based compensation					475		475
Shares purchased for employees					(41)		(41)
Balance at 31 December 2010	26	21,381	(499)	129	33,521	460	55,018
Total comprehensive income for the year			557	(421)	3,586	96	3,818
Deferred tax charged directly to equity					(1)		(1)
Transfer of deferred taxation on prior year translation differences on net investment in foreign subsidiary			21				21
Cash distributions to minorities						(175)	(175)
Cash dividends paid					(3,116)		(3,116)
Gain on variation of interests in associate					25		25
Issue of shares – community economic empowerment transaction	1	(29)					(28)
Shares acquired in terms of the BSP – treated as treasury shares	(—)*	(387)					(387)
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	—*	49			(49)		—
Equity-settled share-based compensation – community economic empowerment transaction					1,073		1,073
Equity-settled share-based compensation					525		525
Shares purchased for employees					(30)		(30)
Balance at 31 December 2011	27	21,014	79	(292)	35,534	381	56,743

* Less than R500,000.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2011

UNITED STATES DOLLAR EQUIVALENT

	2011 US\$m	2010 US\$m
Gross sales revenue	7,087	6,336
Commissions paid	(50)	(45)
Net sales revenue	7,037	6,291
Cost of sales	(5,859)	(5,193)
Gross profit on metal sales	1,178	1,098
Other net expenditure	(25)	(55)
Market development and promotional expenditure	(56)	(51)
Operating profit	1,097	992
IFRS 2 Charge – community economic empowerment transaction	(148)	–
Gain on revaluation of investment in Wesizwe	5	–
Profit on disposal of 37% interest in WBJV	–	108
Gain on listing of BRPM	–	610
Interest expensed	(30)	(43)
Interest received	30	34
Remeasurements of loan and receivables	30	41
Losses from associates (net of taxation)	(66)	(43)
Profit before taxation	918	1,699
Taxation	(409)	(315)
Profit after taxation	509	1,384
Non-controlling interests	(13)	(21)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	496	1,363
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	18	(13)
Deferred foreign exchange translation gains/(losses)	77	(33)
Share of other comprehensive (losses)/income of associates	(1)	2
Net (losses)/gains on available-for-sale investments	(58)	18
Total comprehensive income for the year	514	1,350
Cash dividends paid	(429)	–
Deferred tax charged directly to equity	–	(4)
Transfer of prior year translation differences on net investment in foreign subsidiary	–	17
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	(7)	(4)
Equity-settled share-based compensation	72	65
Shares purchased for employees	(4)	(6)
Issue of shares to certain former preference shareholders	–	(12)
Equity settled share-based payment compensation – community economic empowerment transaction	148	–
Transfer to foreign currency translation reserve	(77)	33
Transfer to available-for-sale reserve	58	(18)
Gain on variation of interests in associate	3	–
Rights offer shares subscribed for by the Group ESOP	–	4
Exchange rate translation adjustment	(971)	520
Retained earnings at beginning of year	5,077	3,132
Retained earnings at end of year	4,384	5,077
Average rand/US\$ exchange rate	7.2643	7.3158
Number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)	261.1	261.6
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)	261.4	254.8
Earnings per ordinary share (cents)		
– Basic	189	534
– Diluted	188	533

Statement of comprehensive income items were translated at the average exchange rate for the year.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the year ended 31 December 2011

UNITED STATES DOLLAR EQUIVALENT

	2011 US\$m	2010 US\$m
ASSETS		
Non-current assets	8,509	9,905
Property, plant and equipment	5,490	5,670
Capital work-in-progress	1,596	2,584
Investment in associates	847	1,111
Investments held by environmental trusts	82	86
Other financial assets	485	440
Other non-current assets	9	14
Current assets	2,259	2,785
Inventories	1,545	1,902
Trade and other receivables	378	452
Other assets	52	46
Other current financial assets	—	1
Cash and cash equivalents	284	384
Total assets	10,768	12,690
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Share capital and reserves		
Share capital	4	4
Share premium	2,592	3,238
Foreign currency translation reserve	10	(76)
Available-for-sale reserve	(36)	20
Retained earnings	4,384	5,077
Non-controlling interests	47	70
Shareholders' equity	7,001	8,333
Non-current liabilities	1,904	2,994
Interest-bearing borrowings	116	1,003
Obligations due under finance leases	—*	—*
Other financial liabilities	9	22
Environmental obligations	174	210
Employees' service benefit obligations	—*	—*
Deferred taxation	1,605	1,759
Current liabilities	1,863	1,363
Current interest-bearing borrowings	619	3
Trade and accounts payable	834	937
Other liabilities	221	309
Other current financial liabilities	23	28
Share-based payment provision	9	16
Taxation	157	70
Total equity and liabilities	10,768	12,690
Closing rand/US\$ exchange rate	8.1055	6.6031

Statement of financial position items have been translated at the closing exchange rate.

* Less than US\$500,000.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

UNITED STATES DOLLAR EQUIVALENT

	2011 US\$m	2010 US\$m
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from customers	7,059	6,235
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(5,234)	(4,683)
Cash generated from operations	1,825	1,552
Interest paid (net of interest capitalised)	(27)	(30)
Taxation paid	(104)	(124)
Net cash from operating activities	1,694	1,398
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (includes interest capitalised)	(1,033)	(1,092)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	38	4
Senior loan to Plateau	(92)	—
Net proceeds on disposal of 13% of RBPlat	—	181
Proceeds on disposal of interest in WBJV	17	25
Subscription for 'N' preference shares in Newshelf 848 Proprietary Limited	—	(37)
Proceeds on sale of mineral rights and other investments	2	2
Distribution from associates	11	—
Loans to associates	(36)	(36)
Advances made to Plateau for the operating cash shortfall facility	(33)	(19)
Repayment by ARM Mining Consortium Limited	—	2
Receipt of funds in escrow regarding the Booyseendal deal	—	73
Increase in investments held by environmental trusts	(10)	(69)
Interest received	13	5
Growth in environmental trusts	2	3
Other advances	(2)	(4)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,123)	(962)
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Proceeds from the issue of ordinary share capital	—	2
Share issue expenses on the community economic empowerment transaction	(4)	—
Proceeds from the rights offer (net of costs)	—	1,696
Purchase of treasury shares for the BSP	(53)	(37)
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings	(94)	(2,207)
Repayment of finance lease obligation	—*	—*
Cash dividends paid	(429)	—
Cash distributions to minorities	(24)	(26)
Net cash used in financing activities	(604)	(572)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(33)	(136)
Exchange rate translation adjustment	(67)	41
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	384	479
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	284	384
Average rand/US\$ exchange rate	7.2643	7.3158

Cash flow items were translated at the average exchange rate for the year.

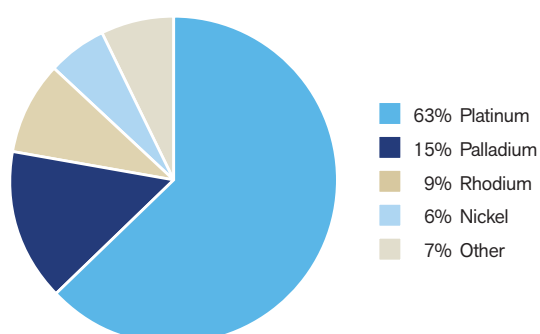
* Less than US\$500,000.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

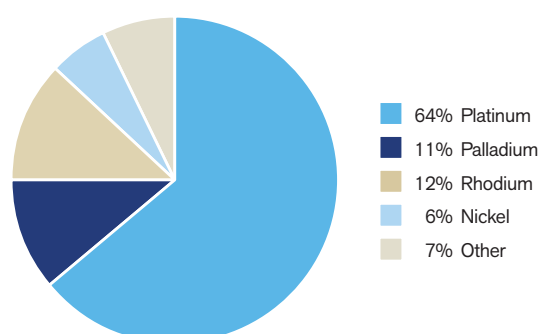
for the year ended 31 December 2011

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
1. GROSS SALES REVENUE		
Sales revenue emanated from the following principal regions:		
Precious metals	46,950	42,352
Asia	18,322	15,068
Europe	18,884	19,564
South Africa	5,555	4,282
North America	4,189	3,438
Base metals	4,008	3,560
South Africa	2,543	3,061
Rest of the world	1,465	499
Other		
South Africa	526	440
	51,484	46,352
Gross sales revenue by metal:		
Platinum	32,171	29,481
Palladium	7,520	5,063
Rhodium	4,882	5,715
Nickel	3,180	2,919
Other	3,731	3,174
Gross sales revenue	51,484	46,352

Gross sales revenue by metal 2011



Gross sales revenue by metal 2010



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

2. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

2.1 Segment revenue and results

	Net sales revenue		Operating contribution		Depreciation	
	2011 Rm	2010 Rm	2011 Rm	2010 Rm	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Operations						
Bathopele Mine	2,284	2,526	548	701	309	299
Khomanani Mine	1,925	1,709	234	129	207	182
Thembelani Mine	2,055	1,735	396	292	210	165
Khuseleka Mine	2,538	2,275	341	299	236	209
Siphumelele Mine	1,865	1,590	381	178	229	200
Tumela Mine	5,285	5,162	1,481	1,831	476	460
Dishaba Mine	2,995	2,634	701	609	278	260
Union Mine†	5,126	5,099	1,062	1,331	472	488
Union North Mine	1,844		338		164	
Union South Mine	3,282		724		308	
Mogalakwena Mine	8,403	6,187	3,413	1,927	1,332	1,321
Twickenham Platinum Mine	36	70	16	(155)	1	34
Unki Platinum Mine	946	—	287	—	104	—
Modikwa Platinum Mine	1,415	1,304	312	270	165	156
Kroondal Platinum Mine	2,095	2,202	536	730	65	67
Marikana Platinum Mine	544	636	42	128	27	30
Mototolo Platinum Mine	1,066	983	329	325	98	81
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine*	—	1,019	—	176	—	121
	38,578	35,131	10,079	8,771	4,209	4,073
Western Limb Tailings Retreatment (WLTR)	753	672	240	179	92	85
Masa Chrome	474	376	451	356	2	2
Total – mined	39,805	36,179	10,770	9,306	4,303	4,160
Purchased metals	11,312	9,846	597	913	224	161
	51,117	46,025	11,367	10,219	4,527	4,321
Other costs			(2,812)	(2,185)		
Gross profit on metal sales			8,555	8,034		

	2011 %	2010 %
2.2 Information about customers		
Included in net sales revenue, is revenue from four customers which represent more than 10% of the total net sales revenue:		
Customer A	13	12
Customer B	21	19
Customer C	33	35
Customer D	11	11

	Rm	Rm
2.3 Other geographical information		
The Group's mining, smelting and refining operations are all located in South Africa with the exception of Unki Platinum Mine, which is located in Zimbabwe.		
Non-current assets		
Zimbabwe	2,889	2,460
South Africa	66,082	62,948
	68,971	65,408

* Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine was equity accounted from 8 November 2010.

† Union Mine was successfully reorganised into two separate mines, namely Union North Mine and Union South Mine, during 2011.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
3. GROSS PROFIT ON METAL SALES		
Gross sales revenue	51,484	46,352
Commissions paid	(367)	(327)
Net sales revenue	51,117	46,025
Cost of sales	(42,562)	(37,991)
On-mine	(25,237)	(23,227)
Cash operating costs (Note 4)	(21,950)	(19,919)
Depreciation (Note 5)	(3,243)	(3,275)
Deferred waste stripping (Note 16)	(44)	(33)
Purchase of metals and leasing activities*	(9,193)	(9,215)
Smelting	(2,801)	(2,574)
Cash operating costs (Note 4)	(2,045)	(1,846)
Depreciation (Note 5)	(756)	(728)
Treatment and refining	(2,316)	(1,785)
Cash operating costs (Note 4)	(1,788)	(1,467)
Depreciation (Note 5)	(528)	(318)
(Decrease)/increase in metal inventories	(203)	995
Other costs (Note 6)	(2,812)	(2,185)
Gross profit on metal sales	8,555	8,034

* Consists of purchased metals in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals.

	On-mine† Rm	Smelting Rm	Treatment and refining Rm
4. CASH OPERATING COSTS			
Cash operating costs consist of the following principal categories:			
2011			
Labour	8,772	401	595
Stores	6,345	424	466
Utilities	2,022	763	186
Contracting	2,285	29	18
Sundry	2,526	427	259
Toll refining	—	1	264
	21,950	2,045	1,788
2010			
Labour	8,505	420	520
Stores	5,729	372	375
Utilities	1,596	586	149
Contracting	1,738	18	11
Sundry	2,351	452	229
Toll refining	—	(2)	183
	19,919	1,846	1,467

† On-mine costs comprise mining and concentrating costs.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
5. DEPRECIATION OF OPERATING ASSETS		
Depreciation of mining and process property, plant and equipment consists of the following categories:		
Mining	3,243	3,275
Smelting	756	728
Treatment and refining	528	318
	4,527	4,321
6. OTHER COSTS		
Other costs consist of the following principal categories:		
Share-based compensation (Note 32)	498	455
Corporate costs	471	369
Royalties	442	130
Contributions to education and community development	364	147
Voluntary separation costs (Note 32)	54	280
Research	208	174
Transport of metals	186	160
Exploration	187	136
Total exploration costs	323	244
Less: Capitalised (Note 17)	(136)	(108)
Corporate finance activities/projects	35	11
Other	367	323
	2,812	2,185
7. OTHER NET EXPENDITURE		
Other net expenditure consists of the following principal categories:		
Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains/(losses) – non-financial items	11	(58)
Foreign exchange losses on loans and receivables	(166)	(282)
Foreign exchange gains on other financial liabilities	277	128
Gains on foreign currency forward exchange contracts at fair value	–	12
Gains/(losses) on commodity sales contracts at fair value	120	(7)
Proceeds on insurance claims	24	189
Facilitation costs	(84)[†]	3
Losses on financial assets at FVTPL	(141)	(75)
Losses on financial liabilities at FVTPL	(7)	(13)
Profit on disposal of interest in Sichuan Anglo Platinum Exploration Company Limited	–	14
Project maintenance costs [°]	(130)	(211)
Consultation fees and other business optimisation costs	(182)	(143)
(Loss)/profit on disposal of plant, equipment and conversion rights	(68)	11
Other – net	164	27
	(182)	(405)

[†] Consists of a US\$10 million donation to the Tongogara district community surrounding Unki Platinum Mine.

[°] Project maintenance costs comprise assets scrapped as a result of the slowdown of capital projects, costs incurred to maintain land held for future projects and costs to keep projects on care and maintenance. It also includes the costs of the operations put onto care and maintenance once the decision was made.

8. IFRS 2 CHARGE – COMMUNITY ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT TRANSACTION

Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) shareholders approved a broad-based community economic empowerment transaction involving certain Amplats host communities on 14 December 2011. In terms of this transaction, Amplats established a trust (Lefa La Rona Trust) through which certain mine host communities will hold a participation interest. Amplats has subsequently issued 6,290,365 Amplats ordinary shares (the subscription shares) on 14 December 2011 to Lefa La Rona Trust (the transaction). The subscription shares have been issued subject to a notional vendor finance (NVF) mechanism. The transaction value is R3.5 billion and equates to a 2.33% ownership interest in Amplats at the date of announcement.

The key terms of the transaction are included in the circular sent to shareholders on 14 November 2011. The actual economic cost of the transaction has been determined in accordance with IFRS 2 – Share-based Payments. The economic cost was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation option pricing model for valuing the option and was done using available market-sourced data and an estimation of future dividend yields at given dates, to determine the expected future ordinary share prices. These amounts were then discounted to the present resulting in an IFRS 2 charge of R1,073 million which has been expensed, in full, on the effective date.

The share-based payment charge was calculated using the following key assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	5.20%
Expected volatility	43.55%
Expected dividend yield	3.00%
Notional funding rate (naca)	9.50%
Market price of an Amplats ordinary share at effective date	R520.02

9. INTEREST EXPENSED AND RECEIVED

Interest expensed

Interest paid on financial liabilities classified as liabilities held at amortised cost

	(167)	(220)
Interest paid	(530)	(965)
Less: Capitalised (Note 39)*	363	745
Time value of money adjustment to environmental obligations	(49)	(98)
Decommissioning costs (Note 31)	(33)	(84)
Restoration costs (Note 31)	(16)	(14)
	(216)	(318)

Interest received

Interest received on financial assets classified as loans and receivables

Interest received	200	226
Growth in environmental trusts investments (Note 20)	16	22
	216	248
Remeasurements of loans and receivables		
Gains on remeasurements	215	302

* The rate used to capitalise borrowing costs was 6.60% (2010: 6.31%).

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for the year ended 31 December 2011

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
10. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		
Profit before taxation is arrived at after taking account of:		
Auditors' remuneration	13	12
Audit fees – current year	12	11
Other services	1	1
Depreciation (Note 15)	4,761	4,444
Depreciation included in cost of sales (Note 5)	4,527	4,321
Depreciation included in others costs	234	123
Gains/(losses) on financial assets designated at FVTPL	4	(11)
Losses on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	18	224
Operating lease charges – Buildings and equipment	66	79
Loss on disposal and scrapping of property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	27	153
Profit on sale of other mineral rights and investments (Note 13)	(14)	(14)
Writedown of inventories to net realisable value	66	211
Mined	21	46
Purchased	45	165
11. TAXATION		
Current (Note 38)	1,563	873
Deferred (Note 33)	1,411	1,431
	2,974	2,304
Comprising:		
South African normal taxation	2,656	1,730
– current year	2,037	1,700
– prior year	619	30
Secondary tax on companies (STC)	191	13
Foreign and withholding taxation	127	431
– current year	149	431
– prior year	(22)	–
Capital gains taxation	–*	130
	2,974	2,304
	%	%
A reconciliation of the standard rate of South African normal taxation compared with that charged in the statement of comprehensive income is set out in the following table:		
South African normal taxation	28.0	28.0
STC	2.9	0.1
	30.9	28.1
Disallowable items	3.5	(0.3)
Capital profits	(0.1)	(11.1)
Prior year underprovision	9.0	0.6
Effect of after-tax shared loss from associates	2.0	0.8
Deferred tax asset not raised	0.5	–
Other	(1.2)	0.5
Effective taxation rate	44.6°	18.6

* Less than R500,000.

° Increase in effective tax rate relates to various factors including non-recurring items relating to the community economic empowerment transaction, other non-tax deductible expenditure and prior years' adjustments.

12. EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE

The calculation of basic and headline earnings per ordinary share is based on earnings of R3,591 million and R3,566 million respectively (2010: R9,959 million and R4,931 million) and a weighted average of 261,363,149 (2010: 254,828,470) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The calculation of diluted earnings per ordinary share, basic and headline, is based on earnings of R3,591 million and R3,566 million respectively (2010: R9,959 million and R4,931 million). Refer below for weighted average number of potential diluted ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2011	2010
Weighted average number of potential diluted ordinary shares in issue		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	261,363,149	254,828,470
Dilutive potential ordinary shares relating to share option schemes	928,494	783,177
Dilutive potential ordinary shares relating to the Group ESOP	206,819	—
Dilutive ordinary shares relating to community economic empowerment transaction	872,751	—
Weighted average number of potential diluted ordinary shares in issue – basic	263,371,213	255,611,647

The weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue has been adjusted to exclude the ordinary shares issued as part of the community economic empowerment transaction, as these shares are subject to repurchase by the Company. For accounting purposes, these shares have been treated as though the Company has granted an option over its own equity to the community development trust. Therefore, the shares issued as part of this transaction only impact diluted earnings per share.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
13. RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PROFIT AND HEADLINE EARNINGS		
Profit attributable to shareholders	3,591	9,959
Adjustments		
Gain on revaluation of investment in Wesizwe	(33)	—
Tax effect thereon	3	—
Gain on listing of BRPM (Note 40)	—	(4,466)
Tax effect thereon	—	111
Loss on disposal and scrapping of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	27	153
Tax effect thereon	(8)	(43)
Profit on disposal of 37% interest in WBJV	—	(788)
Tax effect thereon	—	17
Profit on sale of other mineral rights and investments (Note 10)	(14)	(14)
Tax effect thereon	—	2
Headline earnings	3,566	4,931
Attributable headline earnings per ordinary share (cents)		
Headline	1,365	1,935
Diluted	1,354	1,929
14. ORDINARY DIVIDENDS		
Dividends per share are as follows:		
Dividends per ordinary share (cents)	700	683
– Interim	500	—
– Final	200*	683
Dividend cover per ordinary share (headline earnings)	2.0	2.8
Dividends paid were as follows:		
Ordinary dividends		
Dividend No 112	1,791	—
Dividend No 113	1,312	—
Dividends paid by the Kotula Trust		
Dividend No 2	13	—
Total dividends	3,116	—

* Proposed dividend.

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	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Property, plant and equipment is made up of two main categories, namely mining and process property, plant and equipment and non-mining property, plant and equipment.		
Mining and process property, plant and equipment comprise expenditure on mining rights, qualifying exploration costs, properties, shaft sinking, development, equipment, plant, buildings, decommissioning and mining projects.		
Non-mining property, plant and equipment comprise freehold land, equipment, motor vehicles and office equipment.		
Cost		
Opening balance	60,343	54,602
Transfer from capital work-in-progress (Note 16)	11,374	7,632
Additions at cost (Note 39)	457	26
Additions to decommissioning asset (Note 31)	(41)	67
Disposals	(619)	(617)
Transferred to investment in associates	—	(1,329)
Foreign currency translation differences	129	11
Transferred to investment in available-for-sale investments	—	(49)
Closing balance	71,643	60,343
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	22,905	19,319
Charge for the year (Note 10)	4,761	4,444
Disposals	(531)	(434)
Transferred to investment in associates	—	(424)
Foreign currency translation differences	9	—
Closing balance	27,144	22,905
Carrying amount (Annexure A)	44,499	37,438
16. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
Opening balance	17,065	18,074
Additions at cost (Note 39)	7,168	7,963
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (Note 15)	(11,374)	(7,632)
Transferred to investment in associates	(33)	(705)
Transferred to investment in available-for-sale investments	—	(38)
Deferment costs of projects	—	(55)
Scrapping of property, plant and equipment	(215)	—
Translation of foreign operations	373	(509)
Movement in deferred waste stripping (Note 3)	(44)	(33)
Closing balance	12,940	17,065

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
17. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION		
The balances and movements for exploration and evaluation costs as included in notes 15 and 16 above are as follows:		
Cost		
Opening balance	1,428	1,320
Additions (Note 6)	136	108
Closing balance	1,564	1,428
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	(153)	(116)
Charge for the year	(36)	(37)
Closing balance	(189)	(153)
Carrying amount	1,375	1,275
18. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES		
Listed (Market value: R411 million (2010: R1,690 million))	408	1,083
Investment in Anooraq Resources Corporation (Anooraq)	408	629
Investment in Wesizwe Platinum Limited (Wesizwe)	—	454
Unlisted (Directors' valuation: R8,836 million (2010: R11,471 million))	6,462	6,256
Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited (Bokoni Holdco)		
Carrying value of investment	(746)	(334)
Investment in 'A' preference shares	878	796
Loans to associate	1,203	896
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine		
Carrying value of investment	4,569	4,428
Johnson Matthey Fuel Cells Limited		
Carrying value of investment	(67)	(48)
Cumulative redeemable preference shares	88	72
Loan to associate (subordinated to third-party debt)	105	60
Richtrau No 123 Proprietary Limited		
Carrying value of investment	11	—
Unincorporated associate – Pandora		
Carrying value of investment	421	386
	6,870	7,339

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for the year ended 31 December 2011

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
18. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)		
The movement for the year in the Group's investment in associates was as follows:		
Opening balance		
Carrying amount – opening balance	7,339	3,301
Loss after taxation	(479)	(319)
Loss from associates	(629)	(426)
Taxation – deferred	150	107
Share of movement in other reserves of associates	(5)	14
Acquisition of shares in Wesizwe as part of the Western Bushveld transaction	–	466
Transferred investment in Wesizwe to available-for-sale investments	(455)	–
Transfers from capital work-in-progress	33	–
Transferred 33% of the Group's carrying value of BRPM (Note 40)	–	4,394
Transferred 12.6% of the Group's carrying value of RB Plat to available-for-sale investments (Note 40)	–	(1,044)
Additional funding provided to associates	263	260
Interest on loan to Bokoni Holdco	86	139
Remeasurements on loans and preference shares in associates	71	129
Variation of interest in associate	25	–
Revaluation of loan to associate and preference shares	31	(21)
Deferred foreign exchange translation gains	40	20
Dividends received	(79)	–
Closing balance	6,870	7,339
Gross goodwill less accumulated impairment included in carrying amount	105	105

Listed investment: Anooraq Resources Corporation

The Group has subscribed for a preference share instrument which, once converted, gives the Group full equity upside on 115.8 million Anooraq shares. As this instrument is convertible at the Group's discretion at any time, this has been taken into consideration when determining whether the Group has significant influence over Anooraq in terms of IAS 28 - Investments for Associates. As this instrument provides the Group with an effective interest of 27% in Anooraq on a fully diluted basis, the Group has the ability to exert significant influence over the company and, therefore, the investment in Anooraq is being equity accounted. Anooraq has a 51% controlling interest in the operations of Bokoni Platinum Mines and the Ga-Phasha, Boikgantsho and Kwanda projects.

This company is listed on the Canadian stock exchange and has a December year end. The equity accounting includes its results for the 12 months ended 30 September 2011, which is done using its latest publically available quarterly results.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Income statement		
Revenue	1,095	1,004
Loss before taxation	(1,158)	(709)
Taxation	198	107
Loss after taxation	(960)	(602)
Balance sheet		
Non-current assets	6,941	6,626
Current assets	425	420
	7,366	7,046
Non-current liabilities	7,060	5,877
Current liabilities	193	169
Equity	113	1,000
	7,366	7,046

18. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

Listed investment: Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited

On 7 December 2009, the Group exchanged 17% of its direct interest of 50% in BRPM for a 25.4% interest in RB Plat which was to be listed within 24 months, subject to favourable market conditions. The BRPM restructuring transaction involved a change in the participation interests of the joint venture from that of joint control and management by Amplats to RB Plat holding a majority interest and operating the joint venture. Until listing on 8 November 2010, the Group retained an effective 50% economic interest in BRPM. As a result of the primary listing of RB Plat and the subsequent disposal by the Group of a portion of its shareholding in RB Plat, the Group retained an interest of 12.6% in the company. As the Group no longer exerts significant influence over RB Plat, the investment in RB Plat is accounted for as an available-for-sale investment in terms of IAS 39 (refer to note 21).

RB Plat has a December year end and the equity accounting for the period 1 January 2010 to 8 November 2010 is based on RB Plat's share of BRPM's management accounts (prior to any RB Plat group adjustments).

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Income statement		
Revenue	—	1,620
Profit before taxation	—	456
Taxation	—	(128)
Profit after taxation	—	328

Listed investment: Wesizwe Platinum Limited

On 22 April 2010, the Department of Mineral Resources granted Wesizwe all the required approvals and consent to conclude its acquisition of a 37% interest in the Western Bushveld Joint Venture (WBJV) from the Group. Wesizwe issued 211,850,125 shares to the Group in part settlement of the purchase price, resulting in the Group acquiring a 26.6% shareholding in Wesizwe. This shareholding provided the Group with the ability to exert significant influence over Wesizwe and as a result the investment was equity accounted until 30 April 2011. Subsequent to the issue of additional shares by Wesizwe on 6 May 2011, the Group's shareholding in Wesizwe dropped below 20% and the Group lost significant influence over Wesizwe. Consequently, from 1 May 2011, the Group has accounted for its investment in Wesizwe as an available-for-sale investment in terms of IAS 39 (refer to note 21).

This company is listed on the Johannesburg stock exchange and has a December year end. The equity accounting for the period 1 January 2011 to 30 April 2011 is done using its management accounts at the end of April 2011.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Income statement		
Loss before taxation	(8)	(57)
Taxation	9	9
Profit/(loss) after taxation	1	(48)

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18. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)**Unlisted investment: Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited**

The Group has a 49% shareholding in Bokoni Holdco which effectively holds 100% of Bokoni Platinum Mines and the Ga-Phasha, Boikgantsho and Kwanda projects. This investment is being equity accounted.

This company has a December year end. The equity accounting is done to December using its management accounts. The financial information presented below is for the year ended 31 December 2011.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Income statement		
Revenue	1,056	1,052
Loss before taxation	(1,127)	(817)
Taxation	221	229
Loss after taxation	(906)	(588)
Balance sheet		
Non-current assets	6,850	6,904
Current assets	314	343
	7,164	7,247
Non-current liabilities	5,880	5,043
Current liabilities	167	183
Equity	1,117	2,021
	7,164	7,247

Unlisted investment: Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM)

As part of the restructuring of BRPM, the Group retained its 33% direct interest in the joint venture. However, until the date of listing of RB Plat, the Group continued to exert joint control over the operations of BRPM and, consequently, included its 33% proportionate share of the results and net assets of BRPM in the results and net assets of the Group. Although, after the listing of RB Plat, the Group lost joint control of BRPM, the 33% direct interest still resulted in the Group having significant influence over the operations of BRPM. As a result, the 33% direct interest in BRPM has been equity accounted from the date of RB Plat listing.

BRPM has a December year end. The equity accounting is done using its management accounts as at 31 December 2011.

	2011 Rm	2010 [^] Rm
Income statement		
Revenue	2,975	497
Profit before taxation	748	102
Taxation†	—	—
Profit after taxation	748	102
Balance sheet		
Non-current assets	5,434	4,691
Current assets	1,193	1,268
	6,627	5,959
Equity and non-current liabilities	6,419	5,921
Current liabilities	208	38
	6,627	5,959

[^] This represents 100% of BRPM for the period 8 November 2010 to 31 December 2010.

† As BRPM is an unincorporated joint venture, its taxation forms part of Rustenburg Platinum Mine Limited's taxable income.

18. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

Unlisted investment: Johnson Matthey Fuel Cells Limited (JMFC)

At 31 December 2011, the Group held 17.5% of the equity and 43% of the voting rights in JMFC, incorporated in the United Kingdom. The interest is represented by 35 ordinary shares (acquired for GBP13 million) and 7 million redeemable preference shares (acquired for GBP7 million). JMFC carries on research and development for the enhancement and development of fuel cells and associated hydrogen generation technology from fuels and the commercial exploitation thereof, including the manufacture and sale of fuel cell-related products. This company has a March year end, however, equity accounting to December is based on management accounts.

Investment in redeemable preference shares

The subscription for the redeemable preference shares in JMFC is treated as initial funding by the Group. Johnson Matthey also provides initial funding in the form of interest-bearing debt. The economic return on the redeemable preference shares matches the economic return of the initial funding provided by the controlling shareholder, which will equate to United Kingdom market returns. The redeemable preference shares are redeemable proportional to the repayment of the initial funding of the controlling shareholder. Preference dividends are cumulative.

The summarised information below is based on its management accounts for the 12 months ended 31 December 2011:

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Income statement		
Loss before taxation	(92)	(100)
Taxation	3	20
Loss after taxation	(89)	(80)
Balance sheet		
Non-current assets	414	361
Current assets	112	70
	526	431
Non-current liabilities	65	60
Current liabilities	1,188	1,001
Equity	(727)	(630)
	526	431

Unlisted investment: Pandora

The Group, Eastern Platinum Limited, Mvela Resources Limited (on behalf of Northam Platinum Limited) and Bapo-Ba-Mogale Mining Company Proprietary Limited have entered into a 42.5:42.5:7.5:7.5 arrangement. In terms of the agreement, the Group contributed certain mineral rights to the venture, while Eastern Platinum Limited contributed certain surface infrastructure. Pandora has a September year end.

The equity accounting is based on its management accounts for the 12 months ended 30 November 2011.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Income statement		
Revenue	353	322
Profit before taxation	111	115
Taxation	(31)	(35)
Profit after taxation	80	80
Balance sheet		
Non-current assets	645	471
Current assets	605	582
	1,250	1,053
Non-current liabilities	767	8
Current liabilities	116	523
Equity	367	522
	1,250	1,053

for the year ended 31 December 2011

19. JOINT VENTURES

Jointly controlled assets

Modikwa Platinum Mine

The Group and ARM Mining Consortium Limited (ARMMC) have established a 50:50 jointly controlled operation, known as the Modikwa Platinum Mine Joint Venture (Modikwa). Modikwa operates a mine and a processing plant on the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex.

Kroondal Platinum Mine

The Group and Aquarius Platinum (South Africa) Proprietary Limited (Aquarius) have pooled certain mineral rights and infrastructure via a pooling-and-sharing agreement. The two parties share 50:50 in the profits from the jointly controlled mine and processing plant, located on the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex, which is managed by Aquarius.

Marikana Platinum Mine

The Group and Aquarius have pooled certain mineral rights and infrastructure via a pooling-and-sharing agreement. The two parties share 50:50 in the profits from the jointly controlled mine and processing plant, located on the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex, which is managed by Aquarius.

Mototolo Platinum Mine

The Group and Xstrata Kagiso Platinum Partnership have entered into a 50:50 joint venture. The Mototolo Mine is managed by Xstrata SA Proprietary Limited and is located on the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex, while the processing plant is managed by the Group.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
INVESTMENTS HELD BY ENVIRONMENTAL TRUSTS		
Investments held by the environmental trust comprise:		
Financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss*	587	524
Cash deposits	75	45
	662	569
Movement in total investments held by environmental trusts		
Opening balance	582	533
Contributions	46	43
Growth in environmental trusts (Note 9)	16	22
Remeasurements	19	13
Transferred to investment in associate (Note 40)	—	(29)
Closing balance	663	582
Disclosed as:		
Investments held by environmental trusts	662	569
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 27)	1	13
	663	582

These funds may only be utilised for purposes of settling decommissioning and environmental liabilities relating to existing mining operations. All income earned on these funds is reinvested or spent to meet these obligations. These obligations are included in environmental obligations (Note 31).

* The investments classified as FVTPL include two inflation-guaranteed equity-structured investments. These instruments contain embedded derivatives and consequently management elected to designate the entire contracts at FVTPL as permitted in terms of paragraph 11A of IAS 39.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
21. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Loans carried at amortised cost		
Investment in 'A' preference shares in Plateau*	907	821
Operating cash shortfall facility provided to Plateau♦	610	341
Senior loan to Plateau°	680	—
Loan to ARMMC^	78	33
Advance to Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community~	77	69
Other	49	36
	2,401	1,300
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Investment in Newshelf 848 Proprietary Limited■	82	222
Available-for-sale investments carried at fair value		
Investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (RB Plat)^	1,139	1,382
Investment in Wesizwe Platinum Limited†	309	—
Total financial assets	3,931	2,904

Subsequent to year end, the Group and Anooraq have restructured the Plateau facilities and loan commitments. Refer to note 49.

None of the loans and receivables included as non-current financial assets are past due or have been impaired at balance sheet date.

* As part of the purchase consideration for the transaction with Anooraq, the Group subscribed for R1.2 billion 'A' preference shares in Plateau. These shares are cumulative, mandatory, redeemable shares which attract an annual cumulative dividend of 12%. Plateau is obliged to redeem the outstanding amount including undeclared dividends within six years of the issue date. If Plateau is unable to redeem these shares, any preference shares not redeemed in six years must be redeemed at the end of nine years from the original issue date. This investment was fair valued on initial recognition by discounting the expected cash flows using a market-related rate of return.

♦ The Group has also provided Plateau with a facility to enable it to meet its obligations in respect of operating and capital expenditure for Bokoni Platinum Mine. The facility is limited up to R778 million, excluding interest and fees, and is available to Plateau for a period of three years from 1 July 2009.

° In April 2011, Standard Chartered Bank (SCB) ceded the R750 million senior loan facility agreement between Anooraq and SCB to the Group, resulting in the Group providing additional funding of R669 million to Anooraq.

^ This advance is interest free and the repayment thereof is dependent on the free cash flows from the Modikwa Joint Venture. This advance was fair valued on initial recognition by discounting the expected cash flows using a market-related interest rate. As security for the repayment of the advance, ARMMC has ceded it rights to payments from the Modikwa Joint Venture to the Group.

~ The Group has made a R45 million loan to the Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community (Bakgatla). As security for this loan, the Bakgatla has pledged, to the Group, its 55% interest in Lexshell 49 General Trading Proprietary Limited, the company that holds the right to be granted a prospecting right on portion 2 of Rooderand 46 JQ (Rooderand). The Group has the election to acquire the Bakgatla's interest in Lexshell at par value in lieu of the capital and any interest accrued on the loan at that date.

The Group, as the holder of the unused old-order right over Rooderand, applied for a new-order prospecting right, which application was refused on the basis of not facilitating empowerment.

On 24 November 2009, Platinum Australia Limited, in an ASX release, announced that a prospecting right had been issued to Atla Mining Resources Proprietary Limited (Atla) over Rooderand. The Group has lodged a Notice of Appeal with the Department of Minerals Resources (DMR) against the granting of the prospecting right to Atla and have also taken the decision by the DMR to grant a prospecting right to Atla, over Rooderand on judicial review.

Atla has also now applied for the conversion of their prospecting right into a mining right, which application has been accepted and an objection and internal appeal was lodged with the DMR in respect of the acceptance of the mining right application.

Furthermore, an interlocutory application was lodged seeking an order to interdict Atla from applying for a mining right in respect of Rooderand and interdicting the DMR from granting any further rights in respect of Rooderand to Atla or any other third party in respect of Rooderand until this matter has been settled by court order or otherwise.

■ The Group acquired R273 million 'N' non-voting participating preference shares in Newshelf 848 Proprietary Limited, an Afripalm company. The Group had granted an option to Afripalm to acquire these preference shares on beneficial terms (but at a value not lower than AAPL's cost) if the Group is released from its conditional subscription obligation to subscribe for 'S' preference shares in another Afripalm company. (Refer to note 30.) This option lapsed during the period.

^ The Group holds approximately 12.6% in RB Plat.

† The Group holds approximately 13% in Wesizwe.

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	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
22. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Non-current portion of prepaid operating lease rentals	63	67
Prepaid operating lease rentals to Ga-Pila NPC, a not-for-profit company registered in terms of the Companies Act, 2008 in South Africa	67	71
Less: Short-term portion transferred to other assets (Note 25)	(4)	(4)
Contribution holiday due to pension fund surplus	6	26
	69	93
23. INVENTORIES		
Refined metals	3,326	3,633
At cost	2,518	2,736
At net realisable values	808	897
Work-in-progress	7,928	7,932
At cost	6,951	6,568
At net realisable values	977	1,364
Total metal inventories	11,254	11,565
Stores and materials at cost less obsolescence provision	1,271	993
	12,525	12,558
24. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade accounts receivable	1,188	1,349
Other receivables	1,878	1,639
	3,066	2,988
Analysis of amounts past due but not impaired		
The following provides an analysis of the amounts and number of days that trade debtors are past due their contractual maturity dates:		
Less than 30 days	109*	160*
Between 31 – 60 days	—	—
Between 60 – 90 days	—	—
Greater than 90 days	—	1
	109	161

The average credit period on the sale of precious metals is seven days and base metals is 17 days. Interest is charged at market-related rates on the outstanding balance. No provision for doubtful debts has been raised on any amounts past due at balance sheet date as these amounts have either been received post year end or the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Group holds no collateral over these balances.

Before accepting any new customers, the Group uses a credit bureau or performs a credit assessment to assess the potential customer's credit quality and credit limits. The credit limits are reviewed on a regular basis throughout the year due to the volatility in the commodity price movements which necessitates the frequent review of credit limits. Trade accounts receivable involve a small group of international companies. The financial condition of these companies and the countries in which they operate are regularly reviewed. Therefore the Group has no provision for doubtful debts.

The fair value of accounts receivable is not materially different from the carrying values presented. There are no trade receivables pledged as security to secure any borrowings of the Group.

* The amount was received subsequent to year end.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
25. OTHER ASSETS		
Prepayments	324	206
Other	91	95
	415	301
Short-term portion of other non-current assets (Note 22)	4	4
	419	305
26. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Financial assets carried at fair value		
Fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts	3	8
27. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances with banks and money-market instruments.		
Cash on deposit and on hand	2,062	2,324
Cash investments held by environmental trusts (Note 20)*	1	13
Cash held by insurance captives	233	197
	2,296	2,534

* Cash held in trust comprises funds which may only be utilised for purposes of settling decommissioning and environmental liabilities relating to existing mining operations. All income earned on these funds is reinvested or spent to meet these obligations. These obligations are included in environmental obligations (Note 31).

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2010 No of shares	2011 No of shares		2011 Rm	2010 Rm
		28. SHARE CAPITAL		
		Authorised		
413,595,651	413,595,651	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each	41	41
1,512,780	1,512,780	'A' ordinary shares of 10 cents each convertible	—*	—*
		Issued – ordinary shares		
238,236,715	263,391,521	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each at 1 January	26	24
189,864	—	Issued to certain former preference shareholders (Note 46)	—	—*
24,891,473	—	Shares issued in terms of rights offer (Note 47)	—	2
—	6,290,365	Shares issued in terms of the community economic empowerment transaction (Note 8)	1	—
73,469	—	Issued in respect of share options	—	—*
263,391,521	269,681,886	Balance as at 31 December	27	26
		Issued - 'A' ordinary shares		
1,512,780	1,512,780	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each convertible	—*	—*
		Treasury shares held within the Group		
1,069,015	1,069,015	Ordinary shares held by the Group ESOP	—*	—*
1,512,780	1,512,780	'A' ordinary shares held by the Group ESOP	—*	—*
698,918	1,254,108	Ordinary shares held by the Group in terms of the BSP and other share schemes	—*	—*

Ordinary shares

The unissued ordinary shares are under the control of the directors until the forthcoming annual general meeting.

'A' ordinary shares

The 'A' ordinary shares were created to facilitate the implementation of Amplats Employee Share Participation Scheme. Refer to Annexure B for details of the scheme.

Treasury shares

For details of the treasury shares, refer to Annexure B which contains details of the various equity compensation schemes.

* Less than R500,000.

	2011 Rm Facility amount	2011 Rm Utilised amount	2010 Rm Facility amount	2010 Rm Utilised amount
29. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS				
Unsecured financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
*Committed:	20,169	5,958	21,491	6,644
ABSA Bank Limited	2,000	—	1,500	—
Anglo American SA Finance Limited	6,100	4,996	10,600	6,160
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, South Africa branch	—	—	1,300	—
FirstRand Bank Limited	2,857	500	1,857	—
Nedbank Limited	4,462	462	3,484	484
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	4,000	—	2,000	—
Standard Chartered Bank Johannesburg branch	750	—	750	—
♦Uncommitted:	4,805	—	4,730	—
Anglo American SA Finance Limited	2,500	—	2,500	—
Investec Bank Limited	400	—	400	—
Citibank, N. A. Johannesburg branch	405	—	330	—
Old Mutual Specialised Finance Limited	1,500	—	1,500	—
	24,974	5,958	26,221	6,644
Disclosed as follows:				
Current interest-bearing borrowings		5,019		22
Interest-bearing borrowings		939		6,622
		5,958		6,644

Borrowing powers

The borrowing powers in terms of the articles of association of the holding company and its subsidiaries are unlimited.

The weighted average borrowing rate at 31 December 2011 was 6.60% (2010: 6.31%).

* Committed facilities are defined as the bank's obligation to provide funding until maturity of the facility, by which time the renewal of the facility is negotiated.

R9,498 million (2010: R15,812 million) of the facilities is committed for one to five years, R3,050 million (2010: R1,607 million) is committed for a rolling period of 364 days, while the rest is committed for less than 364 days.

♦ Uncommitted facilities are callable on demand.

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	2011		2010	
	Current Rm	Non-current Rm	Current Rm	Non-current Rm
30. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Loan commitments at below market interest rates	75	—	82	—
Financial liabilities carried at fair value				
Fair value of commodity sale contracts*	66	69	67	148
Fair value of obligation to subscribe for shares [♦]	42	—	34	—
Fair value of call option [°]	—	—	—	—
	183	69	183	148

* The Group has marked to market commodity contracts that are within the scope of IAS 39. The fair value was estimated using a valuation technique that is based on observable and unobservable market data for future metal prices and observable market interest rates at 31 December 2011.

♦ In terms of the refinancing of Afripalm Resources Proprietary Limited and its subsidiaries, the Group has an obligation to subscribe for 'S' preference shares in Newshelf 1061 Proprietary Limited to the extent that the 'B' preference shares in this company are not redeemed when due. The conditional obligation relates specifically to the 'B' preference shares with a subscription price of R545 million and capitalised preference dividends in relation thereto. The guarantee is effective until 31 March 2014. At 31 December 2011, R398 million (2010: R552 million) was due under the 'B' preference shares.

° The Group had granted a call option to Afripalm to acquire the 'N' non-voting preference shares in Newshelf 848 Proprietary Limited on beneficial terms but at a value not lower than the Group's initial subscription price. The exercise of this option was dependent on the Group being released from its conditional subscription obligation to subscribe for 'S' preference shares referred to above (Note 21). This option lapsed in 2011.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
31. ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS		
Provision for decommissioning cost	1,073	1,090
Opening balance	1,090	936
Discounted amount for decommissioning of expansion projects (Note 15)	(41)	67
Charged to interest expensed (Note 9)	33	84
Translation of foreign operations	(9)	14
Transferred to investment in associates	—	(11)
Provision for restoration cost	339	298
Opening balance	298	260
Discounted amount for increase in restoration obligation charged to the statement of comprehensive income	26	29
Charged to interest expensed (Note 9)	16	14
Translation of foreign operations	(1)	—
Transferred to investment in associates	—	(5)
Environmental obligations before funding	1,412	1,388
Environmental obligations before funding	1,412	1,388
Less: Environmental trusts (Note 20)	(663)	(582)
Unfunded environmental obligations	749	806
Real pretax risk-free discount rate (Rand)	4%	4%
Real pretax risk-free discount rate (US dollar)	2%	2%
Undiscounted amount of environmental obligations in real terms	2,724	2,537

Refer to note 42 with respect to details on guarantees provided to the Department of Mineral Resources in this regard.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
32. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
Employees' service benefit obligations (non-current)		
Provision for post-retirement medical aid benefits	4	—*
Share-based payments provision	—	—
Total	76	108
Less: Transferred to current liabilities	(76)	(108)
	4	—*
Aggregate earnings		
The aggregate earnings of employees including directors were:		
Salaries and wages and other benefits	10,463	9,432
Retirement benefit costs	856	792
Medical aid contributions	276	173
Share-based compensation (Note 6)	498	455
– Equity settled	193	153
– Equity settled – the Group ESOP	332	318
– Cash settled	(33)	(54)
– Cash payments	6	38
	12,093	10,852
Termination benefits		
Voluntary separation costs (Note 6)	54	280
Directors' emoluments		
Remuneration for executives		
– Fees	—	—
– Salaries, benefits, performance-related bonuses and other emoluments	21	16
Remuneration for non-executives		
– Fees	5	4
Paid by holding company and subsidiaries	26	20
Paid by subsidiaries	(21)	(16)
Paid by holding company	5	4

Directors' remuneration is fully disclosed in the remuneration report, which is included in the directors' report. The directors' report is not included in the abridged financial statements.

Equity compensation benefits

The directors' report sets out details of the Company's share option schemes, and Annexure B provides details of share options issued and exercised during the year by participants as well as the disclosures required by IFRS 2 – Share-based Payment. The details pertaining to share options issued to and exercised by directors during the year, are disclosed in the remuneration report. The remuneration report is not included in the abridged financial statements.

* Less than R500,000.

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32. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)**Retirement funds**

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

Defined contribution plans

Contributions are made to the following defined contribution plans:

	Number of members*	Employer contributions Rm	Market value of fund assets Rm
2011			
Amplats Retirement Fund	1,740	80	948
Amplats Mines Retirement Fund	15,543	400	3,973
MRR Retirement Fund	1,511	40	831
Amplats Group Provident Fund	40,912	372	4,253
	59,706	892	10,005
2010			
Amplats Retirement Fund	1,790	72	769
Amplats Mines Retirement Fund	13,771	352	3,337
MRR Retirement Fund	1,537	39	730
Amplats Group Provident Fund	37,597	377	3,679
	54,695	840	8,515

* Certain members are not in the employment of the Group, while others are members of more than one fund.

Defined benefit plan**Post-retirement medical aid benefits**

The post-retirement medical aid obligation is actuarially valued annually. The obligation was last valued as at 31 December 2011 using the projected unit credit method. The assumptions used in the valuation included estimates of life expectancy and long-term estimates of the increase in medical costs, appropriate discount rates and the level of claims based on the Group's experiences.

The plan assets comprise a captive cell arrangement with Guardrisk, which arrangement exists to fund the Group's obligations towards pensioners. The funds are invested in the money market and the medical aid premiums are paid by Guardrisk to the medical aid funds, on behalf of the Group. The Group does not expect to make a contribution (2011: nil) to the captive cell for the 2012 year. The actual return on plan assets for the year amounted to R18,170,637 (2010: R11,579,143).

	2011	2010
The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:		
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (nominal)	8.5%	8.5%
Healthcare cost inflation	7.8%	7.0%
Expected return on reimbursive rights	7.4%	7.4%
Membership		
In-service members	180	180
Continuation members	927	930

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
32. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)		
Retirement funds (continued)		
Defined benefit plan (continued)		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plan:	3	3
Current service cost	1	1
Interest cost	14	14
Expected return on reimbursive rights	(12)	(12)
Fund status		
Fair value of plan assets	(177)	(168)
Present value of obligations	181	168
Net unfunded liability	4	—*
Movements in the net liability		
Opening balance	—*	6
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(5)	(15)
Current service cost	1	1
Interest cost	14	14
Actuarial gain	(8)	(18)
Return on reimbursive rights	(12)	(12)
Benefits paid	9	9
Closing balance	4	—*

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm	2009 Rm	2008 Rm
The history of experience adjustments is as follows:				
Present value of obligations	181	168	156	147
Fair value of plan assets	(177)	(168)	(150)	(143)
Net unfunded liability	4	—*	6	4
Experience adjustments				
Actuarial losses/(gains) before changes in assumptions				
In respect of present value of obligations	2	7	(5)	4
In respect of present value of plan assets	(4)	(1)	(1)	(12)

Assumed healthcare trend rates have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. A 1% change in the healthcare cost trends would have the following impact:

	1% increase		1% decrease	
	2011 Rm	2010 Rm	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Aggregate of current service and interest costs	2	2	(2)	(2)
Present value of obligations	22	18	(19)	(16)

* Less than R500,000.

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	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
33. DEFERRED TAXATION		
Opening balance	11,615	10,678
Charged to the comprehensive statement of income (Note 11)	1,411	1,431
Charged directly to equity	(20)	28
Transferred to investment in associates (Note 40)	—	(526)
Other	—	4
Closing balance	13,006	11,615
Comprising:		
Deferred taxation assets	(805)	(615)
Deferred taxation liabilities	13,811	12,230
	13,006	11,615
Deferred taxation liabilities	13,811	12,230
Mining property, plant and equipment	13,639	12,224
Other	172	6
Deferred taxation assets	(805)	(615)
Accrual for leave pay	(316)	(271)
Share-based payment provision	(101)	(108)
Post-retirement medical aid benefits	(1)	—
Calculated tax losses	—	(1)
Other	(387)	(235)
Net position as at 31 December	13,006	11,615
Unrecognised temporary differences relating to unredeemed capex.	3,196	894
34. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade accounts	4,874	4,471
Related parties (Note 36)	1,143	949
Other	3,731	3,522
Other accounts payable	1,888	1,718
Short-term portion of obligations due under finance leases	—	1
	6,762	6,190
The fair value of accounts payable is not materially different to the carrying values presented.		
35. OTHER LIABILITIES		
Accrual for leave pay	1,133	974
Other accruals	659	677
Provision for metal lease liability	—	391
	1,792	2,042

36. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company and its subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of business, enter into various sale, purchase, service and lease transactions with the ultimate holding company, Anglo American plc, its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, as well as transactions with the Group's associates. Certain deposits and borrowings are also placed with the holding company. The Group participates in the Anglo American plc insurance programme. These transactions are priced on an arm's length basis. Material related-party transactions with subsidiaries and associates of Anglo American plc and the Group's associates are as follows:

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Commitment fees received	10	4
Commitment fees expense	9	6
Compensation paid to key management personnel	60	61
Interest paid for the year	362	895
Interest received for the year	139	184
Underwriting fee paid for the rights offer	—	66
Purchase of goods and services for the year*	5,361	4,901
Associates	4,065	4,011
Other	1,296	890
Deposits at 31 December	1,479	1,604
Loans to associates at 31 December	1,308	896
Loans in and preference share investments to other related parties at 31 December	2,197	1,162
Interest-bearing borrowings at 31 December (including interest accrued)	5,027	6,190
Amounts owed to related parties as at 31 December (Note 34)	1,143	949
Associates	1,122	906
Other	21	43

Trade payables

Trade payables are settled on commercial terms.

Deposits

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

Interest-bearing borrowings

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

Directors

Details relating to directors' emoluments and shareholding in the Company are disclosed in the remuneration report.

Shareholders

The principal shareholders of the Company are detailed in note 44 'Analysis of shareholders'.

* This includes purchase of concentrate from the Group's associates.

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	Notes	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
37. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Profit before taxation		6,411	12,420
Adjustments for:			
Interest received	9	(200)	(226)
Growth in environmental trusts	9	(16)	(22)
Interest expensed	9	167	220
Time value of money adjustment to environmental obligations	9	49	98
Remeasurements of loans and receivables	9	(215)	(302)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	4,761	4,444
Loss on disposal and scrapping of property, plant and equipment	10	27	153
Profit on disposal of 37% interest in WBJV		—	(788)
Gain on listing of BRPM	40	—	(4,466)
Gain on revaluation of investment in Wesizwe		(33)	—
IFRS 2 Charge – community economic empowerment transaction	8	1,073	—
Profit on sale of other mineral rights and investments	10	(14)	(14)
Loss from associates	18	479	319
Exchange losses on revaluation of redeemable preference shares and loan to associates	18	(31)	21
Unrealised fair value adjustment in respect of other financial assets		141	63
Unrealised fair value adjustment in respect of other financial liabilities		(113)	(3)
Net change to deferred waste stripping	3	44	33
Net equity-settled share-based payments charge to reserves		495	434
Deferment costs of projects	16	—	55
Facilitation costs	7	—	(3)
Foreign translation losses/(gains)		43	(4)
		13,068	12,432
Movement in non-cash items		29	45
Increase/(decrease) in employees' service benefit obligations		2	(6)
Decrease in other non-current assets		24	8
Increase in provision for environmental obligations		3	43
Working capital changes		161	(1,121)
Decrease/(increase) in metal inventories		351	(1,001)
Increase in stores and materials		(278)	(56)
Increase in trade and other receivables		(250)	(852)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(114)	23
Increase in trade and other payables		734	826
Decrease in other liabilities		(250)	(7)
Decrease in share-based payments provision		(32)	(54)
Cash generated from operations		13,258	11,356

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
38. TAXATION PAID		
Amount unpaid at beginning of year	464	492
Current taxation provided (Note 11)	1,563	873
Amounts transferred to investments in associates (Note 40)	—	4
Amount unpaid at end of year	(1,275)	(464)
Payments made	752	905
39. PURCHASE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Additions to capital work-in-progress (Note 16)	7,168	7,963
Additions to plant and equipment (Note 15)	457	26
Total additions	7,625	7,989
Less: Non-cash transactions	(121)	—
	7,504	7,989
Cash purchases are made up as follows:		
Stay-in-business	3,845	3,573
Projects	3,296	3,671
Interest capitalised (Note 9)	363	745
	7,504	7,989
Total additions are made up as follows:		
Stay-in-business	3,845	3,573
Projects	3,417	3,671
Interest capitalised (Note 9)	363	745
	7,625	7,989

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	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
40. DISPOSAL OF INTEREST IN ROYAL BAFOKENG PLATINUM LIMITED		
33% direct interest in BRPM		
Property, plant and equipment	—	905
Capital work-in-progress	—	705
Investments held by environmental trusts (Note 20)	—	29
Inventories	—	5
Trade and other receivables	—	382
Taxation (Note 38)	—	4
Cash and cash equivalents	—	93
Deferred taxation (Note 33)	—	(526)
Environmental obligations	—	(16)
Trade and other payables	—	(45)
Other liabilities	—	(70)
Net asset value of 33% interest in BRPM at effective date	—	1,466
Revaluation of 33% interest in BRPM to fair value	—	2,928
Fair value of 33% interest in BRPM Joint Venture	—	4,394
Transferred to investment in associate (Note 18)	—	(4,394)
	—	—
25% direct interest in RB Plat Limited (17% direct shareholding in BRPM)		
Investment in associate – RB Plat	—	1,131
Transferred from investment in associate (Note 18)	—	1,044
Transferred from mining property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress	—	87
Carrying value of interest disposed of in RB Plat	—	(568)
Total carrying value of investment retained at effective date	—	563
Revaluation of interest in RB Plat to fair value	—	690
	—	1,253
Transferred to available-for-sale investments	—	(1,253)
	—	—
Consideration received for disposal of 13% in RB Plat (net of transaction costs)	—	1,416
Carrying value of interest disposed of in RB Plat	—	(568)
Revaluation of 33% interest in BRPM to fair value	—	2,928
Revaluation of interest in RB Plat to fair value	—	690
Gain on listing of BRPM	—	4,466
Consideration received in cash	—	1,416
Less: Cash and cash equivalent balances disposed of	—	(93)
	—	1,323

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
41. COMMITMENTS		
Mining and process property, plant and equipment		
Contracted for	1,906	1,553
Not yet contracted for	26,113	27,028
Authorised by the directors	28,019	28,581
Project capital	22,546	24,380
– within one year	4,609	3,565
– thereafter	17,937	20,815
Stay-in-business capital	5,473	4,201
– within one year	3,479	2,998
– thereafter	1,994	1,203
Capital commitments relating to the Group's share in associates		
Contracted for	420	362
Not yet contracted for	2,946	3,185
	3,366	3,547
Other		
Operating lease rentals – buildings and equipment	507	500
Due within one year	125	87
Due within two to five years	315	267
More than five years	67	146
Information technology service providers	332	619
Due within one year	210	228
Due within two to five years	122	391

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

The Group has provided Plateau, a company owned by Anoorag, with a facility that covers its senior debt repayments should Plateau not be able to meet its repayments. The facility is limited to 29% of Bokoni Platinum Mine's free cash flows up to a maximum of R500 million plus accrued interest. Subsequent to year end, this facility has been restructured. Refer to note 49.

The Group has provided Lexshell 36 General Trading Proprietary Limited (Lexshell 36), a company owned by the Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community, with a facility that covers its outstanding hedge exposure. The facility is limited to Union Mine's cash flows.

The Group has also provided Lexshell 36 with a project capex facility to fund its proportionate share of any specific new project capital incurred for the development of a new shaft, other than the 5 South Decline Project at Union Mine. This facility expires on 31 March 2015 and is limited to 15% of the capital spend on the shaft. At 31 December 2011, this facility had not been drawn upon.

42. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Letters of comfort have been issued to financial institutions to cover certain banking facilities. There are no encumbrances of Group assets, other than the assets held under finance leases by the Group.

The Group is the subject of various claims, which are individually immaterial and are not expected, in aggregate, to result in material losses.

The Group has in the case of some of its mines provided the Department of Mineral Resources with guarantees that cover the difference between closure cost and amounts held in the environmental trusts. At 31 December 2011, these guarantees amounted to R2,653 million (2010: R2,493 million). (Refer to note 31.)

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43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**Capital risk management**

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes interest-bearing borrowings disclosed under note 29 and obligations due under finance leases, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company, which comprises issued share capital and premium and accumulated profits disclosed in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

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

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

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

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

On an annual basis the Group updates its life of mine models and long-term business plan. These outputs are then incorporated into the budget process. The targeted production profile determines the Group's funding requirements under its base case economic assumptions. This then determines whether the Group is likely to have excess capital in terms of its policy or whether it is likely to require additional capital.

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

These decisions are evaluated by the Group's corporate finance and treasury departments, before being approved by its Executive Committee and Board, where required.

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

These covenants are a key consideration when the capital management strategies of the Group are evaluated.

These covenants include:

- maximum net debt/tangible net worth ratios; and
- minimum tangible net worth values.

The Group has complied with these requirements. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2010.

Significant accounting policies

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

43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Categories of financial instruments

	Loans and receivables Rm	FVTPL/ Held- for-trading Rm	Available- for-sale Rm	Total Rm	Fair value Rm
2011					
Financial assets					
Investments held by environmental trusts	75	587	—	662	662
Other financial assets	2,401	82	1,448	3,931	3,931
Trade and other receivables	3,051	15	—	3,066	3,066
Other current financial assets	—	3	—	3	3
Cash and cash equivalents	2,296	—	—	2,296	2,296
	7,823	687	1,448	9,958	9,958

2010

Financial assets

Investments held by environmental trusts	45	524	—	569	569
Other financial assets	1,300	222	1,382	2,904	2,904
Trade and other receivables	2,898	90	—	2,988	2,988
Other current financial assets	—	8	—	8	8
Cash and cash equivalents	2,534	—	—	2,534	2,534
	6,777	844	1,382	9,003	9,003

	FVTPL Rm	Other financial liabilities Rm	Total Rm	Fair value Rm
2011				
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing borrowings	—	(939)	(939)	(939)
Other financial liabilities	(69)	—	(69)	(69)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	—	(5,019)	(5,019)	(5,019)
Trade and other payables	(2,438)	(4,324)	(6,762)	(6,762)
Other current financial liabilities	(108)	(75)	(183)	(183)
	(2,615)	(10,357)	(12,972)	(12,972)

2010

Financial liabilities

Interest-bearing borrowings	—	(6,622)	(6,622)	(6,622)
Obligations due under finance leases	—	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other financial liabilities	(148)	—	(148)	(148)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	—	(22)	(22)	(22)
Trade and other payables	(2,863)	(3,327)	(6,190)	(6,190)
Other current financial liabilities	(101)	(82)	(183)	(183)
	(3,112)	(10,054)	(13,166)	(13,166)

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43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value disclosures

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

The levels are classified as follows:

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

Description	31 December	Fair value measurement		
	2011 Rm	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Financial assets through profit and loss				
Investments held by environmental trusts	587	587	—	—
Other financial assets	82	—	82	—
Trade and other receivables	15	—	15	—
Other current financial assets	3	—	3	—
Available-for-sale assets at fair value				
Other financial assets	1,448	1,448	—	—
Total	2,135	2,035	100	—
Financial liabilities through profit and loss				
Other financial liabilities	(69)	—	—	(69)
Trade and other payables	(2,438)	—	(2,438)	—
Other current financial liabilities	(108)	—	(42)	(66)
Total	(2,615)	—	(2,480)	(135)

Description	31 December	Fair value measurement		
	2010 Rm	Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Financial assets through profit and loss				
Investments held by environmental trusts	524	524	—	—
Other financial assets	222	—	222	—
Trade and other receivables	90	—	90	—
Other current financial assets	8	—	8	—
Available-for-sale assets at fair value				
Other financial assets	1,382	1,382	—	—
Total	2,226	1,906	320	—
Financial liabilities through profit and loss				
Other financial liabilities	(148)	—	—	(148)
Trade and other payables	(2,863)	—	(2,863)	—
Other current financial liabilities	(101)	—	(34)	(67)
Total	(3,112)	—	(2,897)	(215)

There were no transfers between the levels during the year.

43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value disclosures (continued)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial liabilities

	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
	2011		2010	
	Other financial liabilities Rm	Other current financial liabilities Rm	Other financial liabilities Rm	Other current financial liabilities Rm
Opening balance	(148)	(67)	(175)	(56)
Total gains/(losses) included in other net expenditure	79	1	27	(11)
Closing balance	(69)	(66)	(148)	(67)

Gains of R13 million (2010: losses of R40 million) for the period are attributable to liabilities held at the end of the reporting period.

The other financial liabilities and the other current financial liabilities relate to the fair value of commodity sales contracts, which have been marked to market as they are within the scope of IAS 39 – Financial Instruments. The fair valuation is estimated using a discounted cash flow technique which is based on observable and unobservable market data for metal prices and observable data for exchange rates at the relevant valuation date. A 10% increase in the metal prices would result in a R9 million (2010: R1 million) increase in the liability and a 10% decrease would result in a R14 million (2010: R1 million) decrease in the liability. These amounts have been included in the sensitivities to movements in metal prices.

Financial risk management

The Group does not trade in financial instruments but, in the normal course of its operations, the Group is primarily exposed to currency, metal price, credit, interest rate, equity and liquidity risks. In order to manage these risks, the Group may enter into transactions that make use of financial instruments. The Group has developed a comprehensive risk management process to facilitate, control and monitor these risks. This process includes formal documentation of policies, including limits, controls and reporting structures.

Managing risk in the Group

The Executive Committee and the Financial Risk Subcommittee are responsible for risk management activities within the Group. Overall limits have been set by the Board. The Executive Committee is responsible for setting individual limits. In order to ensure adherence to these limits, activities are marked to market on a daily basis and reported to the Group Treasury. The Financial Risk Subcommittee meets monthly to review market trends and develop strategies to be submitted for Executive Committee approval. The Group Treasury is responsible for monitoring currency, interest rate and liquidity risk within the limits and constraints set by the Board. The Marketing Department is responsible for monitoring metal price risk, also within the laid-down limits and constraints set by the Board.

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43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

Currency risk

The carrying amount of the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities at balance sheet date is as follows:

	South African rand Rm	US dollar Rm	Euro Rm	Other Rm	Total Rm
2011					
Financial assets					
Investments held by environmental trusts	662	—	—	—	662
Other financial assets	3,931	—	—	—	3,931
Trade and other receivables	1,969	1,024	5	68	3,066
Other current financial assets	—	3	—	—	3
Cash and cash equivalents	706	1,513	8	69	2,296
	7,268	2,540	13	137	9,958
Financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing borrowings	(939)	—	—	—	(939)
Other financial liabilities	—	(69)	—	—	(69)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	(5,019)	—	—	—	(5,019)
Trade and other payables	(4,065)	(2,589)	(5)	(103)	(6,762)
Other current financial liabilities	(117)	(66)	—	—	(183)
	(10,140)	(2,724)	(5)	(103)	(12,972)
2010					
Financial assets					
Investments held by environmental trusts	569	—	—	—	569
Other financial assets	2,904	—	—	—	2,904
Trade and other receivables	1,628	1,311	6	43	2,988
Other current financial assets	—	8	—	—	8
Cash and cash equivalents	674	1,835	5	20	2,534
	5,775	3,154	11	63	9,003
Financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing borrowings	(6,622)	—	—	—	(6,622)
Obligations due under finance leases	(1)	—	—	—	(1)
Other financial liabilities	—	(148)	—	—	(148)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	(22)	—	—	—	(22)
Trade and other payables	(2,981)	(3,158)	(5)	(46)	(6,190)
Other current financial liabilities	(116)	(67)	—	—	(183)
	(9,742)	(3,373)	(5)	(46)	(13,166)

43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

	US dollar	
	Rm	Rm
	10% increase	10% decrease
2011		
(Loss)/profit	(18)	18
Financial assets	254	(254)
Financial liabilities	(272)	272
2010		
(Loss)/profit	(22)	22
Financial assets	315	(315)
Financial liabilities	(337)	337

Forward foreign exchange contracts

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

Current policy prevents the use of option contracts without Executive Committee approval. Options provide the Group with the right but not the obligation to purchase (or sell) foreign currency at a predetermined price, on or before a future date. No foreign currency options were entered into during the year.

2011

Currency	Nominal amount of forward exchange contracts (ie nominal amount in South African rand)			
	Maturing within 12 months Rm		Average forward foreign exchange rates	
	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
United States dollar	—	1,138	—	8.1292
Total	—	1,138		

	Fair value Rm	
United States dollar	—	3
Total	—	3

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43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**Financial risk management** (continued)**Forward foreign exchange contracts** (continued)**2010**

Currency	Nominal amount of forward exchange contracts (ie nominal amount in South African rand)			
	Maturing within 12 months Rm		Average forward foreign exchange rates	
	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
United States dollar	1	1,186	6.6350	6.6485
Australian dollar	2	—	0.1484	—
Total	3	1,186		

	Fair value Rm	
United States dollar	—*	8
Australian dollar	—*	—
Total	—*	8

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table indicates the Group's sensitivity to the outstanding forward exchange contracts at balance sheet date to the indicated movements in the US dollar which is the primary currency in which the Group has entered into forward foreign exchange contracts:

	US dollar	
	Rm 10% increase	Rm 10% decrease
2011		
(Loss)/profit	(113)	113
Other current financial assets	(113)	113
2010		
(Loss)/profit	(118)	118
Other current financial assets	(118)	118

* Less than R500,000.

43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

Metal price risk

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

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

	Subject to metal price movements Rm	Not impacted by metal price movements Rm	Total Rm
2011			
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	15	3,051	3,066
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	(69)	—	(69)
Trade and other payables	(2,438)	(4,324)	(6,762)
Other current financial liabilities	(66)	(117)	(183)
	(2,573)	(4,441)	(7,014)
2010			
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	90	2,898	2,988
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	(148)	—	(148)
Trade and other payables	(2,863)	(3,327)	(6,190)
Other current financial liabilities	(67)	(116)	(183)
	(3,078)	(3,443)	(6,521)

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43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**Financial risk management** (continued)**Metal price sensitivity**

The Group is exposed primarily to movements in platinum, palladium, rhodium and nickel prices. The following table indicates the Group's sensitivity at year end to the indicated movements in metal prices on financial instruments. The rates of sensitivity represent management's assessment of the possible change in metal price movements:

	2011		2010	
	Rm 10% increase	Rm 10% decrease	Rm 10% increase	Rm 10% decrease
Platinum				
(Loss)/profit	(123)	123	(127)	127
Financial assets	1	(1)	6	(6)
Financial liabilities	(124)	124	(133)	133
Palladium				
(Loss)/profit	(33)	33	(30)	30
Financial assets	—*	(—)*	1	(1)
Financial liabilities	(33)	33	(31)	31
Rhodium				
(Loss)/profit	(22)	22	(27)	27
Financial assets	—*	(—)*	1	(1)
Financial liabilities	(22)	22	(28)	28
Nickel				
(Loss)/profit	(9)	9	(11)	11
Financial assets	—*	(—)*	—	—
Financial liabilities	(9)	9	(11)	11

* Less than R500,000.

43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

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

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at balance sheet date that are subject to interest rate risk is as follows:

	Subject to interest rate movements		Non-interest bearing	Total
	Fixed Rm	Floating Rm	Rm	Rm
2011				
Financial assets				
Investments held by environmental trusts	—	162	500	662
Other financial assets	—	77	3,854	3,931
Trade and other receivables	—	—	3,066	3,066
Other current financial assets	—	—	3	3
Cash and cash equivalents	—	2,296	—	2,296
	—	2,535	7,423	9,958
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing borrowings	—	(939)	—	(939)
Other financial liabilities	—	—	(69)	(69)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	—	(5,019)	—	(5,019)
Trade and other payables	—	—	(6,762)	(6,762)
Other current financial liabilities	—	—	(183)	(183)
	—	(5,958)	(7,014)	(12,972)
2010				
Financial assets				
Investments held by environmental trusts	—	127	442	569
Other financial assets	1,162	105	1,637	2,904
Trade and other receivables	—	—	2,988	2,988
Other current financial assets	—	—	8	8
Cash and cash equivalents	—	2,534	—	2,534
	1,162	2,766	5,075	9,003
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing borrowings	—	(6,622)	—	(6,622)
Obligations due under finance leases	—	(1)	—	(1)
Other financial liabilities	—	—	(148)	(148)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	—	(22)	—	(22)
Trade and other payables	—	—	(6,190)	(6,190)
Other current financial liabilities	—	—	(183)	(183)
	—	(6,645)	(6,521)	(13,166)

Interest rate sensitivity

The Group is sensitive to the movements in the ZAR and US dollar interest rates which are the primary interest rates to which the Group is exposed. If the ZAR interest rate decreased by 50 basis points (2010: 50 basis points) and the USD interest rate decreased by 50 basis points (2010: 50 basis points) at year end, then income for the year would have increased by R25 million (2010: R28 million) and decreased by R7 million (2010: R8 million) respectively.

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43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**Financial risk management** (continued)**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet a financial commitment in any location or currency. This risk is minimised through the holding of cash balances and sufficient available borrowing facilities (refer to note 29). In addition, detailed cash flow forecasts are regularly prepared and reviewed by Treasury. The cash needs of the Group are managed according to its requirements.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The table has been compiled based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to repay the liability. The cash flows include both the principal and interest payments. The adjustment column includes the possible future cash flows attributable to the financial instrument which are not included in the carrying value of the financial liability at balance sheet date:

	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Less than 12 months Rm	1 to 2 years Rm	2 – 5 years Rm	Greater than 5 years Rm	Adjustment* Rm	Total Rm
Non-derivative financial instruments							
2011							
Interest-bearing borrowings	6.60	(41)	(98)	(711)	(431)	342	(939)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	6.60	(5,207)	—	—	—	188	(5,019)
Trade and other payables	n/a	(6,762)	—	—	—	—	(6,762)
		(12,010)	(98)	(711)	(431)	530	(12,720)
2010							
Interest-bearing borrowings	6.31	(383)	(6,366)	(172)	(486)	785	(6,622)
Obligations due under finance leases	9.75	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	6.31	(58)	—	—	—	36	(22)
Trade and other payables	n/a	(6,190)	—	—	—	—	(6,190)
		(6,631)	(6,367)	(172)	(486)	821	(12,835)
Derivative financial instruments							
2011							
Other financial liabilities	n/a	—	(69)	—	—	—	(69)
Other current financial liabilities	n/a	(183)	—	—	—	—	(183)
		(183)	(69)	—	—	—	(252)
2010							
Other financial liabilities	n/a	—	(73)	(75)	—	—	(148)
Other current financial liabilities	n/a	(183)	—	—	—	—	(183)
		(183)	(73)	(75)	—	—	(331)

* Represents unearned finance charges.

43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk

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

Trade accounts receivable involve a small Group of international companies. Therefore a significant portion of the Group's revenue and accounts receivable are from these major customers. The financial condition of these companies and the countries they operate in are reviewed annually by the Financial Risk Subcommittee.

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

	Maximum credit risk	
	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Financial assets and other credit exposures		
Investments held by environmental trusts	662	569
Other financial assets	3,931	2,904
Trade and other receivables	3,066	2,988
Other current financial assets	3	8
Cash and cash equivalents	2,296	2,534
	9,958	9,003

In addition, the Group has provided facilities/guarantees to certain third parties. Refer to note 21 and note 30 for details.

The Group has the following amounts due from major customers:

	2011			2010		
	Number of customers	Value Rm	Percentage	Number of customers	Value	Percentage
Greater than R200 million	2	714	60	1	606	45
Greater than R100 million but less than R200 million	1	140	12	2	266	20
Less than R100 million	44	334	28	56	477	35
	47	1,188	100	59	1,349	100

Market equity risk

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

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Financial assets		
Investment held by environmental trusts	587	524
Other financial assets	1,530	1,604
	2,117	2,128
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	(42)	(34)

Equity price sensitivity

The Group is sensitive to the movements in equity prices on certain listed shares on the JSE. If the equity prices had been 10% higher at year end, then income for the year would have increased by R79 million and other comprehensive income would have increased by R145 million. If the equity prices had been 10% lower at year end, then income for the year would have decreased by R53 million and other comprehensive income would have decreased by R145 million.

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44. ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDERS

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

Ordinary shares

	2011		2010	
	Number of shareholders	Percentage of issued capital	Number of shareholders	Percentage of issued capital
Size of shareholding				
1 – 1,000	17,249	1.03	14,213	0.84
1,001 – 10,000	1,571	1.67	1,338	1.43
10,001 – 100,000	337	3.49	257	2.76
100,001 – 1,000,000	60	5.93	41	4.96
1,000,001 – and over	9	87.88	10	90.01
	19,226	100.00	15,859	100.00
Category of shareholder				
Companies	371	78.67	329	80.00
Individuals	14,152	1.40	12,128	1.30
Pension and provident funds	351	6.70	189	6.90
Insurance companies	56	0.72	44	0.78
Bank, nominee and finance companies	289	6.20	298	8.51
Trust funds and investment companies	3,502	6.00	2,515	2.36
Other corporate bodies	505	0.31	356	0.15
	19,226	100.00	15,859	100.00
Shareholder spread				
Public shareholders	19,219	20.17	15,853	20.34
Non-public shareholders				
– Directors and associates	6	—*	5	—*
– Persons interested, directly or indirectly, in 10% or more	1	79.83	1	79.66
	19,226	100.00	15,859	100.00

Major shareholder

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

	2011		2010	
	Number of shares	Percentage	Number of shares	Percentage
Anglo South Africa Capital Proprietary Limited	208,417,151	79.83	208,417,151	79.66
Government Employees Pension Fund	—	—	15,901,181	6.08

Geographical analysis of shareholders

Resident shareholders held 248,955,345 shares (93.12%) (2010: 91.12%) and non-resident shareholders held 18,403,418 shares (6.88%) (2010: 8.88%) of the Company's issued ordinary share capital of 267,358,763 shares at 31 December 2011 (2010: 261,623,588).

The treasury shares held by the Kotula Trust (the Group ESOP) of 1,069,015 (2010: 1,069,015) and the 1,254,108 (2010: 698,918) shares held in terms of the Bonus Share Plan and other share schemes, have been excluded from the shareholder analysis.

The shareholder details above include the shares issued by the Company in respect of the community economic empowerment transaction.

* Less than 0.01%.

45. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES FOR INVENTORY

During the year, the Group changed its estimate of the quantities of inventory based on the outcome of a physical count of in-process metals. The Group runs a theoretical metal inventory system based on inputs, the results of previous counts and outputs. Due to the nature of in-process inventories being contained in weirs, pipes and other vessels, physical counts only take place once per annum, except in the PMR which takes place once every three years.

This change in estimate has had the effect of increasing the value of inventory disclosed in the financial statements by R417 million (2010: decrease of R520 million). This results in the recognition of an after-tax gain of R300 million (2010: loss of R374 million).

46. ISSUE OF ORDINARY SHARES TO CERTAIN FORMER PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS

On 31 May 2004, Amplats issued 40 million preference shares in terms of a circular to shareholders dated 10 May 2004. The preference shares were convertible into ordinary shares at certain dates over a period of five years from the date of issue. The final conversion date of the preference shares was 31 May 2009. All preference shares not converted by 31 May 2009 were redeemed for cash on the redemption date, being 30 November 2009.

The Board acknowledged the fact that certain former shareholders missed the opportunity to convert their preference shares into ordinary shares prior to the final conversion date and the Group decided to accommodate these shareholders by making an offer to them to subscribe for the number of ordinary shares that they would have been entitled to on the redemption date, had they converted their preference shares to ordinary shares. The offer was fully subscribed for and resulted in the issue of 189,864 ordinary shares amounting to R88 million. The impact on earnings per share was immaterial.

47. RIGHTS OFFER TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS

On 5 February 2010, the Board approved Amplats pursuing an equity raising through a rights offer of R12.5 billion. The purpose of the equity raising was to improve the Group's capital structure. A rights offer in respect of 24,891,473 Amplats ordinary shares was made to Amplats shareholders in the ratio of 10.3823 new rights offer shares for every 100 shares held as at 5 March 2010. The subscription price of R502.18 per rights offer share amounted to a 25% discount to the theoretical ex-rights price of an Amplats share at 5 February 2010. The rights offer opened on Monday, 8 March 2010 and closed on Friday, 26 March 2010. The rights offer was fully subscribed for and the R12.5 billion received, net of transaction costs, was used to repay long-term debt. Due to the fact that the rights offer was oversubscribed, there were no shares that had to be taken up by the underwriter, Anglo American plc.

48. RECLASSIFICATION OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES

During the current period, the Group changed its disclosure of taxation arising on equity-accounted earnings. Previously, the associates' share of taxation was included in the Group's taxation expense in the statement of comprehensive income. Losses from associates are now reflected net of the Group's share of the associates' taxation. This resulted in the losses from associates reducing by R107 million for the year ended 31 December 2010 and the Group's taxation expense increasing by the corresponding amount.

During the current period, the Group also changed its disclosure regarding property, plant and equipment. Previously, information regarding property, plant and equipment was disclosed in two categories, namely mining and process property, plant and equipment as well as non-mining property, plant and equipment. The Group has decided to combine the information regarding the two categories into one category.

This change in disclosure did not change the total carrying amount of property, plant or equipment for the prior year.

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49. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENT

Subsequent to year end, the Group and Anooraq concluded a binding term sheet for the restructure, recapitalisation and refinancing of Anooraq and Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited. The detailed terms have been included in a joint announcement to shareholders dated 2 February 2012. The implementation of the transaction is subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions precedent including regulatory approval. This transaction will be accounted for once these conditions have been fulfilled.

	2011	2010
50. EXCHANGE RATES TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN RAND		
Year-end rates		
US dollar	8.1055	6.6031
British pound	12.5137	10.3154
Euro	10.4919	8.8587
Average rates for the year		
US dollar	7.2643	7.3158
British pound	11.6524	11.3089
Euro	10.1161	9.7068

ANNEXURE A

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	31 December 2011			31 December 2010		
	Cost Rm	Accumulated depreciation Rm	Carrying amount Rm	Cost Rm	Accumulated depreciation Rm	Carrying amount Rm
Owned and leased assets						
Mining development and infrastructure	18,935	5,964	12,971	15,276	4,723	10,553
Plant and equipment	44,663	18,676	25,987	37,922	16,056	21,866
Land and buildings	5,828	1,385	4,443	5,051	1,171	3,880
Motor vehicles	1,070	720	350	941	604	337
Furniture, fittings and equipment	547	227	320	525	212	313
	71,043	26,972	44,071	59,715	22,766	36,949
Decommissioning asset	600	172	428	628	139	489
Note 15	71,643	27,144	44,499	60,343	22,905	37,438

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

	Carrying amount at beginning of year Rm	Additions Rm	Disposals Rm	Depreciation Rm	Foreign currency translation differences Rm	Carrying amount at end of year Rm
2011						
Owned and leased assets						
Mining development and infrastructure	10,553	3,567	(4)	(1,247)	102	12,971
Plant and equipment	21,866	7,292	(75)	(3,114)	18	25,987
Land and buildings	3,880	781	(3)	(208)	(7)	4,443
Motor vehicles	337	162	(6)	(144)	1	350
Furniture, fittings and equipment	313	29	—	(21)	(1)	320
	36,949	11,831	(88)	(4,734)	113	44,071
Decommissioning asset	489	(41)	—	(27)	7	428
Note 15	37,438	11,790	(88)	(4,761)	120	44,499

Note 10

	Carrying amount at beginning of year Rm	Additions Rm	Transfer to available- for-sale assets Rm	Disposals Rm	Depre- ciation Rm	Transfer to investment in associate Rm	Foreign currency translation differences Rm	Carrying amount at end of year Rm
2010								
Owned and leased assets								
Mining development and infrastructure	9,240	3,104	—	(25)	(1,124)	(642)	—	10,553
Plant and equipment	21,463	3,727	(49)	(131)	(2,926)	(218)	—	21,866
Land and buildings	3,425	694	—	(8)	(196)	(35)	—	3,880
Motor vehicles	395	115	—	(19)	(150)	(4)	—	337
Furniture, fittings and equipment	315	18	—	—	(20)	—	—	313
	34,838	7,658	(49)	(183)	(4,416)	(899)	—	36,949
Decommissioning asset	445	67	—	—	(28)	(6)	11	489
Note 15	35,283	7,725	(49)	(183)	(4,444)	(905)	11	37,438

Note 10

Useful lives of assets

Mining development and infrastructure	17 – 23 years
Plant and equipment	3 – 14 years
Buildings	20 – 27 years
Motor vehicles	5 – 8 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	6 years
Decommissioning asset	30 years

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

ANNEXURE B

EQUITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS

1. Anglo American Platinum Share Option Scheme (equity-settled)

	Directors	2011 Employees and others	Total	Directors	2010 Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	—	487,596	487,596	—	509,746	509,746
Granted during the year iro rights offer	—	—	—	—	53,142	53,142
Exercised during the year	—	(110,765)	(110,765)	—	(75,292)	(75,292)
Lapsed during the year	—	(33)	(33)	—	—	—
Outstanding at 31 December	—	376,798	376,798	—	487,596	487,596
Exercisable at the end of the year	—	376,798	376,798	—	487,596	487,596
Number of share options exercised	—	110,765	110,765	—	75,292	75,292
Allocation price per share (R)	—	229 – 499	229 – 499	—	229 – 336	229 – 336
Weighted average share price at date of exercise (R)	—	592	592	—	739	739

Terms of the options outstanding at 31 December

	Allocation price R	2011 Number	2010 Number
Expiry date			
31 December 2011	287.06 – 312.75	—	5,108
31 December 2012	318.34 – 499.44	12,973	15,255
31 December 2013	201.20 – 350.88	214,622	244,223
31 December 2014	235.79 – 332.19	149,203	223,010
		376,798	487,596

Options are exercisable as follows and the only vesting condition is remaining in the Group's employ:

- 20% – two years after allocation
- 40% – three years after allocation
- 60% – four years after allocation
- 100% – five years after allocation

Subject to certain circumstances, which include, inter alia, the retrenchment or death of a participant, each option granted will remain in force for a period of 10 years from the date of the granting of such option. Where employees retire, options vest on date of retirement.

For purposes of IFRS 2, a binomial option-pricing model was applied and no options were granted during the year.

2. Anglo American Platinum Share Option Scheme (cash-settled)

	Directors	2011 Employees and others	Total	Directors	2010 Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	–	130,179	130,179	–	174,467	174,467
Exercised during the year	–	(7,662)	(7,662)	–	(38,212)	(38,212)
Lapsed during the year	–	–	–	–	(6,076)	(6,076)
Outstanding at 31 December	–	122,517	122,517	–	130,179	130,179
Exercisable at the end of the year	–	122,517	122,517	–	130,179	130,179
Number of share appreciation rights exercised	–	7,662	7,662	–	38,212	38,212
Allocation price per right (R)	–	214 – 425	214 – 425	–	214 – 320	214 – 320
Exercise price per right (R)	–	553 – 717	553 – 717	–	766	766

Terms of the options outstanding at 31 December

	Allocation price R	2011 Number	2010 Number
Expiry date			
31 December 2011	335 – 358	965	1,379
31 December 2012	303 – 425	5,269	13,316
31 December 2013	183 – 318	61,319	56,895
31 December 2014	220 – 320	54,964	58,589
		122,517	130,179

Options are exercisable as follows and the only vesting condition is remaining in the Group's employ:

- 20% – two years after allocation
- 40% – three years after allocation
- 60% – four years after allocation
- 100% – five years after allocation

Subject to certain circumstances, which include, inter alia, the retrenchment or death of a participant, each option granted will remain in force for a period of 10 years from the date of the granting of such option. Where employees retire, options vest on date of retirement.

For purposes of IFRS 2, a binomial option-pricing model is applied and no options were granted during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

ANNEXURE B

EQUITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS (continued)

3. Anglo American Platinum Employee Share-appreciation Scheme (cash-settled)

	Directors	2011 Employees and others	Total	Directors	2010 Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	—	121,251	121,251	—	141,696	141,696
Exercised during the year	—	(10,152)	(10,152)	—	(17,683)	(17,683)
Lapsed during the year	—	(2,882)	(2,882)	—	(2,762)	(2,762)
Outstanding at 31 December	—	108,217	108,217	—	121,251	121,251
Exercisable at the end of the year	—	108,217	108,217	—	121,251	121,251
Number of share options exercised	—	10,152	10,152	—	17,683	17,683
Allocation price per share (R)	—	220 – 345	220 – 345	—	230 – 368	230 – 368
Weighted average share price at date of exercise (R)	—	629	629	—	709	709

Terms of the options outstanding at 31 December

	Allocation price R	2011 Number	2010 Number
Expiry date			
31 December 2014	220	7,370	7,370
31 December 2015	211 – 345	100,847	113,881
		108,217	121,251

The share appreciation rights are exercisable as follows:

100% – three years after allocation if a US dollar headline earnings per share growth target is met. The growth target is remeasured in years four and five if not met earlier.

Subject to certain circumstances, which include, inter alia, the retrenchment or death of a participant, each right granted will remain in force for a period of 10 years from the date of the granting of such option. Where employees retire, options vest on date of retirement.

For purposes of IFRS 2, a binomial option-pricing model is applied and the proportion of shares that are expected to vest is based on management's best estimate of US dollar headline earnings per share. No instruments were granted under this plan during the course of the year.

4. Anglo American Platinum Employee Share-ownership Scheme (equity-settled)

	2011			2010		
	Directors	Employees and others	Total	Directors	Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	6,226	666,269	672,495	6,226	721,988	728,214
Exercised during the year	—	(11,183)	(11,183)	—	(32,337)	(32,337)
Lapsed during the year	—	(84,381)	(84,381)	—	(23,382)	(23,382)
Outstanding at 31 December	6,226	570,705	576,931	6,226	666,269	672,495
Exercisable at the end of the year	—	129,925	129,925	—	147,678	147,678
Number of share options exercised	—	11,183	11,183	—	32,337	32,337
Allocation price per share (R)	—	454 – 763	454 – 763	—	454 – 763	454 – 763
Weighted average share price at date of exercise (R)	—	639	639	—	725	725

Terms of the options outstanding at 31 December

	Allocation price R	2011 Number	2010 Number
Expiry date			
31 December 2016	453.90 – 762.73	129,925	147,678
31 December 2017	960.56 – 989.15	176,606	210,522
31 December 2018	707.92 – 1,275.46	270,400	314,295
		576,931	672,495

The share ownership rights are exercisable as follows:

100% – three years after allocation if a US dollar headline earnings per share growth target is met. The growth target is remeasured in years four and five if not met earlier.

Should the growth target be met, the rights granted will remain in force for a period of 10 years from the date of granting of such options.

For purposes of IFRS 2, a binomial option-pricing model is applied and the proportion of shares that are expected to vest is based on management's best estimate of US dollar headline earnings per share. No instruments were granted under this plan during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

ANNEXURE B

EQUITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS (continued)

5. Anglo American Platinum Long-term Incentive Plan (equity-settled)

	2011			2010		
	Directors	Employees and others	Total	Directors	Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	37,197	89,186	126,383	22,362	184,117	206,479
Granted during the year	21,481	31,886	53,367	14,252	20,566	34,818
Granted during the year iro rights offer	—	—	—	583	2,037	2,620
Conditional forfeiture during the year ¹	(6,215)	(38,523)	(44,738)	—	(114,044)	(114,044)
Lapsed	—	(10,394)	(10,394)	—	(3,490)	(3,490)
Outstanding at 31 December	52,463	72,155	124,618	37,197	89,186	126,383
Exercisable at the end of the year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of awards allocated during the year	21,481	31,886	53,367	14,252	20,566	34,818
Expiry date	2014	2014	2014	2013	2013	2013
Allocation price per share (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

¹The performance criteria were not met.

	2011 Number	2010 Number
Expiry date		
31 December 2011	30,962	47,084
31 December 2012	40,289	44,481
31 December 2013	53,367	34,818
	124,618	126,383

Options are exercisable as follows:

100% – three years after allocation. For grants prior to 2009, 50% of the grant is subject to a return on capital employed target being met and the other 50% on a total shareholder's return target. From 2009 to 2010 onwards, 100% of the grant is subject to a total shareholder's return target. In 2011, 50% of the grant is subject to a total shareholders' return target and 50% of the grant is subject to an asset optimisation and supply chain target.

For purposes of IFRS 2, the grant price is discounted with the dividend yield and the proportion of shares that is expected to vest is based on management's expectation of return on capital employed. The fair value of the market condition (total shareholder's return) is measured using a Monte Carlo simulation. Expected volatility is based on historic volatility of 46.6% on average for 2011 (2010: 46.8%). The weighted average fair value of long-term incentive plan rights granted during the year is R228.46 (2010: R243.29). A risk-free rate of 7.06% (2010: 7.10%) and a dividend yield of 1.1% (2010: 0%) was applied.

6. Anglo American Platinum Non-conditional Long-term Incentive plans (equity-settled)

	2011			2010		
	Directors	Employees and others	Total	Directors	Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	—	31,283	31,283	—	33,110	33,110
Granted during the year iro rights offer	—	—	—	—	847	847
Exercised during the year	—	(29,981)	(29,981)	—	(1,233)	(1,233)
Lapsed	—	(1,302)	(1,302)	—	(1,441)	(1,441)
Outstanding at 31 December	—	—	—	—	31,283	31,283

	2011 Number	2010 Number
Expiry date		
31 December 2011	—	31,283

Awards are exercisable 100% on vesting and the only vesting condition is remaining in the Group's employ.

For purposes of IFRS 2, the grant is valued using the grant date market value discounted by the dividend yield. No instruments were granted under this plan during the course of the year.

7. Anglo American Platinum Deferred Bonus Plan (equity-settled)

	2011			2010		
	Directors	Others	Total	Directors	Others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	—	2,346	2,346	—	4,876	4,876
Granted during the year iro rights offer	—	—	—	—	59	59
Vested during the year	—	(2,107)	(2,107)	—	(2,589)	(2,589)
Lapsed during the year	—	(239)	(239)	—	—	—
Outstanding at 31 December	—	—	—	—	2,346	2,346
Number of shares purchased during the year	—	2,107	2,107	—	1,692	1,692
Number of shares vested	—	2,107	2,107	—	2,589	2,589

Terms of the options outstanding at 31 December

	2011 Number	2010 Number
Expiry date		
1 March 2011	—	2,346

Under this plan, each share acquired by the participant is matched with a share by the employer subject to the participant being in employment and holding the share at the end of three years. The rights are valued using the grant date market value discounted by the dividend yield. No instruments were granted under this plan during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

ANNEXURE B

EQUITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS (continued)

8. Anglo American Platinum Bonus Share Plan (equity-settled)

	Directors	2011 Employees and others	Total	Directors	2010 Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	28,163	656,475	684,638	15,235	387,780	403,015
Granted during the year	17,737	570,974	588,711	12,928	362,343	375,271
Released during the year	—	(10,850)	(10,850)	—	(69,737)	(69,737)
Lapsed	—	(69,183)	(69,183)	—	(23,911)	(23,911)
Outstanding at 31 December	45,900	1,147,416	1,193,316	28,163	656,475	684,638
Exercisable at the end of the year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of awards allocated during the year	17,737	570,974	588,711	12,928	362,343	375,271
	12/05/2014	21/04/2014	21/04/2014			
Expiry date	— 21/07/2014	— 01/11/2014	— 01/11/2014	06/05/2013	06/05/2013	06/05/2013
Allocation price per share (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Terms of the options outstanding at 31 December

	2011 Number	2010 Number
Vesting date		
16 April 2012	305,725	338,229
6 May 2013	318,679	346,409
21 April 2014	28,410	—
12 May 2014	417,276	—
21 July 2014	111,799	—
1 November 2014	11,427	—
	1,193,316	684,638

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

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

9. Unki Notional Bonus Share Plan (cash-settled)

	Directors	2011 Employees and others	Total	Directors	2010 Employees and others	Total
Outstanding at 1 January	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granted during the year	—	13,092	13,092	—	—	—
Outstanding at 31 December	—	13,092	13,092	—	—	—
Exercisable at the end of the year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of awards allocated during the year	—	13,092	13,092	—	—	—
Expiry date	—	20/06/2014	20/06/2014	—	—	—
Allocation price per share (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Terms of the options outstanding at 31 December

	2011 Number	2010 Number
Vesting date		
20 June 2014	13,092	—

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

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

10. The Group Employee Share Participation Scheme (equity-settled)

Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats) decided to implement the Employee Share Participation Scheme, the Anglo Platinum Kotula ESOP (the Scheme) to incentivise its employees, and recognised that the Scheme will contribute to the alignment of shareholders' and employees' interests in respect of the value growth of the Company. Amplats is fully supportive of BEE as a strategic transformation objective and recognised the importance of the participation of its employees in its transformation initiatives. Amplats reached consensus with its recognised unions on the key terms and structure of the Scheme and the Scheme was approved at a combined general meeting of shareholders on 31 March 2008. The Scheme has empowered those Amplats employees who were not participating in any other Amplats share scheme to acquire approximately 1% of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company, subject to the provisions of the Kotula Trust (Trust).

To facilitate the Scheme, Amplats established the Trust for an eight-year duration. The number of shares subscribed for by the Trust was in the proportion of 60% 'A' ordinary shares (loan shares) to 40% scheme ordinary shares (fully facilitated shares). The Company allotted 1,008,519 ordinary shares and 1,512,780 'A' ordinary shares to the Trust on 16 May 2008. The 'A' ordinary shares were created specifically to facilitate the implementation of the Scheme. The key terms of the 'A' ordinary shares are as follows:

- Amplats will have the right to repurchase and cancel all or some of the 'A' ordinary shares in accordance with the cancellation formula.
- The 'A' ordinary shares will not be listed but will be considered in determining a quorum and entitled to vote on any or all resolutions proposed at general/annual general meetings.
- The 'A' ordinary shares which are not repurchased and cancelled will be converted into ordinary shares.
- The 'A' ordinary shares will be entitled to receive an 'A' ordinary share dividend equal to one-sixth of the dividend per ordinary share declared by the Company from time to time and will rank pari passu with the ordinary dividends.

The beneficiaries of the Scheme are all permanent employees of any member of the Group who are not participating in any other share option or share incentive plan implemented by any member of the Group.

The Scheme is unitised. The Trust will allocate 10,000,000 million 'Kotula units' to participants annually based on an employee's employment status on 31 March every year. On each vesting date, the beneficiaries will become entitled to receive their distribution shares and will correspondingly realise that portion of their Kotula units that corresponds to the distribution shares distributed by the Trust. Vesting will occur on the fifth, sixth and seventh anniversaries of the subscription date.

The Trust will pay dividends (after making provision for Trust expenses and liabilities) to the beneficiaries in proportion to the Trust interest number of Kotula units accumulated, annually in November of each year.

	Free shares	Loan shares
Ordinary shares	1,008,519	
'A' ordinary shares		1,512,780
Fair value at grant date		
Free shares	R1,311.00	
Loan shares – tranche vesting in year 5		R429.25
Loan shares – tranche vesting in year 6		R415.52
Loan shares – tranche vesting in year 7		R408.58
IFRS 2 – Share-based payment charge	R1,322,168,409	R632,014,271

The share-based payment charge was calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

The following key assumptions were made:

Risk-free interest rate	10.1%
Expected volatility	40.1%
Expected dividend yield	4.0%
Funding rate	9.5%
Vesting dates	May 2012, May 2013, May 2014

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2011

ANNEXURE C

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES	Nature of business	Number of shares held	
		2011	2010
Direct investments			
Anglo Platinum Development Limited	E	180,709,809	180,709,809
Potgietersrust Platinums Limited	L	129,762,372	129,762,372
Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited	A, B, C, D	426,230	426,230
Kaymin Resources Limited ^{xiii}	A	1,000	1,000
Indirect investments			
Anglo Platinum International S.a.r.l. ^x	E	400	400
Anglo Platinum International Brazil S.a.r.l. ^x	E	400	400
Anglo Platinum Brasil S.A. ^{xii}	A	42,925	42,925
Anglo Platinum Management Services Proprietary Limited	G	23,250	23,250
Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited ^{iv}	I	4,000,350	4,000,350
Bleskop-Waterval Mining Management Services Proprietary Limited	L	100	100
Blinkwater Farms 244 KR Proprietary Limited	C	100	100
E. L. Ramsden Bleskop Proprietary Limited ^{ix}	F	5	5
Erabas B.V. ^{xvi}	E	17,500	17,500
Indlovu Medicine Suppliers Proprietary Limited	H	1,000	1,000
Jumeseco Properties Proprietary Limited	L	100	100
Lexshell 688 Investments Proprietary Limited*	C	578	578
Masa Chrome Company Proprietary Limited*	D	74	74
Matthey Rustenburg Refiners Proprietary Limited	L	1,360,000	1,360,000
Micawber 146 Proprietary Limited	L	1	1
Norbush Properties Proprietary Limited	E	375,000	375,000
Norsand Holdings Proprietary Limited	C	9	9
PGI (Deutschland) GmbH ^v	I	25,565	25,565
PGI SA ⁱ	I	100	100
PGI (Italia) S.r.l. ⁱⁱ	I	10,400	10,400
PGI KK ⁱⁱⁱ	I	40,000	40,000
PGI (United Kingdom) Limited ^{iv}	I	2	2
PGI (U.S.A.) Jewelry Inc. ^{viii}	I	100	100
PGM Investment Company Proprietary Limited	M	100	100
Platinum Guild India PVT Limited ^{xv}	I	10,005	10,005
Platinum Mines Expansion Services Proprietary Limited	L	100	100
Platinum Prospecting Company Proprietary Limited	L	508,000	508,000
Platmed Properties Proprietary Limited	C	100	100
Platmed Proprietary Limited	H	100	100
Precious Metal Refiners Proprietary Limited	L	1,000	1,000
RA Gilbert Proprietary Limited	H	100	100
Rustenburg Base Metal Refiners Proprietary Limited	L	1,000	1,000
Rustenburg Platinum Mines (Cyprus) Limited ^{vi}	E	10,000	10,000
Unki Management Services Proprietary Limited	L	1	1
Whiskey Creek Management Services Proprietary Limited	G	1,000	1,000

Note 5 Note 5

* Indicates a shareholding of less than 100%.

ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

for the year ended 31 December 2011

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December

	Notes	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Operating loss		(4)	(8)
IFRS 2 Charge – community economic empowerment transaction		(1,073)	–
Net investment income	1	2,992	–
Profit/(loss) before taxation	2	1,915	(8)
Taxation	3	3	3
Profit/(loss) for the year		1,918	(5)
Other comprehensive income		–	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		1,918	(5)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December

	Notes	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments	5	14,836	14,643
Loans to subsidiaries (Annexure C)		69,405	69,524
Deferred taxation		2	3
Current assets		17	13
Trade and other receivables	6	14	11
Taxation		3	–
Cash and cash equivalents	7	–	2
Total assets		84,260	84,183
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital	8	27	26
Share premium		23,750	23,779
Retained earnings		60,373	60,353
Shareholders' equity		84,150	84,158
Non-current liabilities			
Loans from subsidiaries (Annexure C)		81	2
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	29	23
Total equity and liabilities		84,260	84,183

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December

	Notes	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	10	(46)	110
Taxation paid	11	1	—
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(45)	110
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities			
Loans from/(to) subsidiaries		198	(12,379)
Dividends received		2,992	—
Investment in subsidiaries		—	(153)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		3,190	(12,532)
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities			
Proceeds from the issue of ordinary shares		1	18
Share issue expenses on the community economic empowerment transaction		(29)	—
Proceeds from the rights offer (net of costs)		—	12,404
Dividends paid		(3,119)	—
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(3,147)	12,422
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2)	—
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2	2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	—	2

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December

	Share capital Rm	Share premium Rm	Retained earnings Rm	Total Rm
Balance as at 31 December 2009	24	11,271	60,329	71,624
Total comprehensive income for the year			(5)	(5)
Proceeds of the rights offer (net of transaction costs)	2	12,402	—	12,404
Ordinary share capital issued	—*	18		18
Issue of shares to certain former preference shareholders	—*	88	(88)	—
Share-based payments			153	153
Shares issued to employees			(36)	(36)
Balance as at 31 December 2010	26	23,779	60,353	84,158
Total comprehensive gain for the year			1,918	1,918
Dividends paid			(3,119)	(3,119)
Issue of shares – community economic empowerment transaction	1	(29)		(28)
Equity-settled share-based compensation – community economic empowerment transaction			1,073	1,073
Share-based payments			193	193
Shares issued to employees			(45)	(45)
Balance as at 31 December 2011	27	23,750	60,373	84,150

* Less than R500,000.

ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

for the year ended 31 December 2011

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
1. NET INVESTMENT INCOME		
Dividends received	2,992	—
2. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		
(Profit)/loss before taxation is arrived at after taking account of:		
Directors' emoluments – remuneration as non-executives	5	4
3. TAXATION		
SA normal taxation – current year	2	—
Deferred taxation – current year	1	3
	3	3
4. DIVIDENDS		
Dividends paid in cash were as follows:		
Ordinary dividends:		
Dividend No 112	1,801	—
Dividend No 113	1,318	—
	3,119	—
5. INVESTMENTS		
Investment in wholly owned subsidiaries at cost (Annexure C)	14,836	14,643
6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	14	11
7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	—	2
Borrowing powers		
The borrowing powers in terms of the articles of association of the Company are unlimited.		

2010 No of shares	2011 No of shares		2011 Rm	2010 Rm
		8. SHARE CAPITAL		
		Authorised		
413,595,651	413,595,651	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each	41	41
1,512,780	1,512,780	'A' ordinary shares of 10 cents each convertible	—*	—*
		Issued – ordinary shares		
238,236,715	263,391,521	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each at 1 January	26	24
189,864	—	Issued to certain former preference shareholders	—	—*
24,891,473	—	Shares issued in terms of rights offer	—	2
—	6,290,365	Shares issued in terms of the community economic empowerment transaction	1	—
73,469	—	Issued in respect of share options	—	—*
263,391,521	269,681,886	Balance at 31 December	27	26
		Issued – 'A' ordinary shares		
1,512,780	1,512,780	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each convertible	—*	—*

The unissued ordinary shares are under the control of the directors until the forthcoming annual general meeting.

	2011 Rm	2010 Rm
9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Other payables and accrued expenses	29	23
10. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH (USED IN)/GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
(Profit)/loss before taxation	1,915	(8)
Adjustments for:		
IFRS 2 Charge – community economic empowerment transaction	1,073	—
Dividends received (Note 1)	(2,992)	—
Shares issued to employees	(45)	117
	(49)	109
Working capital changes	3	1
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(3)	2
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	6	(1)
	(46)	110
11. TAXATION PAID		
Amount overpaid at beginning of year	—	—
Current taxation provided	(2)	—
Amount overpaid at end of year	3	—
Taxation paid	1	—

* Less than R500,000.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

SHAREHOLDERS' DIARY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Friday, 30 March 2012 at 14:00

REPORTS

Interim report for half-year to 30 June 2012 published	July 2012
Preliminary report for year to 31 December 2012 published	February 2013
Annual report for year to 31 December 2012 released	February 2013
Annual general meeting (2012 year)	March 2013

Shareholders are reminded to notify the registrars of any change of address.

DIVIDENDS — ORDINARY (if declared)

Paid	– Interim	August
	– Final	March

ADMINISTRATION

COMPANY SECRETARY

Sarita Martin
13th Floor, 55 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001
PO Box 621 79, Marshalltown 2107

Telephone +27 (0) 11 638 3425
Facsimile +27 (0) 11 373 5111
sarita.martin@angloamerican.com

FINANCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL ADVISERS

Anglo Platinum Management Services Proprietary Limited
Anglo Operations Limited

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

55 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001
PO Box 621 79, Marshalltown 2107

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

SPONSOR

Rand Merchant Bank
a division of FirstRand Bank Limited

REGISTRARS

Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited
70 Marshall Street
Johannesburg 2001

PO Box 61051
Marshalltown 2107

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

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche
Deloitte & Touche Place
The Woodlands
Woodmead
Sandton 2196

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Kgapu Mphahlele
kgapu.mphahlele@angloamerican.com
Telephone +27 (0) 11 373 6683

FRAUD LINE – SPEAKUP

Anonymous whistle-blower facility
0800 230 570 (South Africa)
angloplat@anglospeakup.com

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa
Registration number: 1946/022452/06
(‘Amplats’ or ‘the company’)

Date of incorporation: 13 July 1946
JSE code: AMS
ISIN: ZAE000013181

Notice is hereby given to the Amplats shareholders as at a record date of Friday, 24 February 2012 that the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company will be held in the Auditorium, on the 18th Floor, 55 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, on Friday, 30 March 2012, at 14:00. The record date in terms of section 59(1) of the Companies Act, No 71 of 2008 (Companies Act), for purposes of determining which shareholders of the Company are entitled to participate in, and vote at, the annual general meeting is Friday, 23 March 2012. Accordingly, the last date to trade in Amplats shares in order to be registered in the Company's register of shareholders, is Thursday, 15 March 2012. The meeting is convened for the purpose of conducting the following business, with or without amendments:

Memorandum of incorporation

Until the Companies Act came into effect on 1 May 2011 (“the effective date”), the memorandum of incorporation (MOI) of the Company comprised its memorandum of association and articles of association. From the effective date, the Company's memorandum of association and articles of association automatically converted into the Company's MOI. Accordingly, for consistency, in this notice of annual general meeting, the term MOI is used throughout to refer to the Company's memorandum of incorporation and all references to the MOI in this notice of annual general meeting refer to provisions of that portion of the MOI that were previously called the Company's articles of association.

ORDINARY BUSINESS

Percentage voting rights – ordinary resolutions

Ordinary resolutions numbers 1 to 6, contained in this notice of the annual general meeting, require the approval of a minimum of 50% plus 1 vote of the votes exercised on the resolutions by the shareholders present or represented by proxy at the annual general meeting in order for the resolutions to be adopted. Ordinary resolution number 5 is proposed for a non-binding advisory vote only and any failure to pass this resolution will not have any effect on the Company's existing arrangements, but the outcome of the vote will be taken into consideration when considering the Company's remuneration policy:

Ordinary resolution No 1

To receive, consider and adopt the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011, including the directors' report, the Audit Committee report and the report of the auditors

The financial statements are set out on pages 210 to 305 of the integrated annual report of which this notice of annual general meeting forms part.

“Resolved that the audited annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2011, together with the directors' report, the Audit Committee report and the independent auditor's report, be accepted and adopted.”

Ordinary resolution No 2

To re-elect, by way of separate resolutions, directors retiring by rotation in terms of the memorandum of incorporation and directors who have been appointed during the year retiring by rotation as required by section 68(2) of the Companies Act, and who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election as directors of the Company

Directors retiring by rotation:

Mr RMW Dunne
Dr BA Khumalo
Mr R Médori

Directors appointed during the year:

Ms A Kekana

Mr TA Wixley is retiring by rotation but he has elected not to stand for re-election.

The Board has considered the outcome of the annual directors' performance assessment conducted and recommends the re-election of each of the retiring directors and the appointment of Ms A Kekana.

In compliance with paragraph 3.84 of the JSE Listings Requirements, a brief biography of each of the retiring directors appears on pages 24 to 25 of this report.

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Ordinary resolution No 2.1 – re-election of retiring director

“Resolved that Mr RMW Dunne, who retires in terms of article 82 of the memorandum of incorporation of the Company and who is eligible and available for re-election, is hereby re-elected as an independent, non-executive director of the Company.”

Ordinary resolution No 2.2 – re-election of retiring director

“Resolved that Dr BA Khumalo, who retires in terms of article 82 of the memorandum of incorporation of the Company and who is eligible and available for re-election, is hereby re-elected as an independent, non-executive director of the Company.”

Ordinary resolution No 2.3 – re-election of retiring director

“Resolved that Mr R Médori, who retires in terms of article 82 of the memorandum of incorporation of the Company and who is eligible and available for re-election, is hereby re-elected as a non-executive director of the Company.”

Ordinary resolution No 2.4 – confirmation of the appointment of a director

“Resolved that in terms of the Company’s memorandum of incorporation, the appointment of Ms A Kekana as an independent, non-executive director of the Company is hereby confirmed.”

Ordinary resolution No 3

To appoint an audit committee to conduct the duties and responsibilities as outlined in section 94 of the Companies Act

Section 94 of the Companies Act requires a public company, at each annual general meeting, to elect an audit committee comprising at least three members who are all independent, non-executive directors of the Company. It is proposed that the following, by way of separate resolutions, be appointed as members of the Audit Committee until the next annual general meeting. The Board has determined that each of the members standing for appointment is independent, and that they possess the required qualifications and experience to fulfil their duties as contemplated in the Companies Act.

The proposed Audit Committee members listed below currently serve on the same committee. Mr TA Wixley has been a member of the Audit Committee during the 2011 financial year, but will be standing down from the Board from the conclusion of the annual general meeting.

Mr RMW Dunne	Chairman
Ms A Kekana	Member
Ms SEN Sebotsa	Member

Brief biographical notes of each member standing for appointment are set out on pages 24 to 25 of this report.

Ordinary resolution No 3.1 – Appointment of a member of the Audit Committee

“Resolved that Mr RMW Dunne is hereby appointed as a member and chairman of the Audit Committee until the next annual general meeting of the Company.”

Ordinary resolution No 3.2 – Appointment of a member of the Audit Committee

“Resolved that Ms A Kekana is hereby appointed as a member of the Audit Committee until the next annual general meeting of the Company.”

Ordinary resolution No 3.3 – Appointment of a member of the Audit Committee

“Resolved that Ms SEN Sebotsa is hereby appointed as a member of the Audit Committee until the next annual general meeting of the Company.”

Ordinary resolution No 4

To approve the reappointment of Deloitte & Touche as independent external auditors of the Company and to appoint James Welch as the designated audit partner to hold office for the ensuing year

In compliance with section 90 (1) of the Companies Act, a public company must each year, at its annual general meeting, appoint an auditor. The Audit Committee has recommended that Deloitte & Touche and the designated auditor be reappointed for the ensuing year. The Board has endorsed the above reappointments.

"Resolved that Deloitte & Touche be reappointed as the independent external auditors of the Company and of the Group until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting. It is noted that the individual registered auditor who will undertake the audit during the financial year ending 31 December 2012 is James Welch."

Ordinary resolution No 5

Approval of remuneration policy

In accordance with Principle 2.2.7 of King III, shareholder approval is sought for the Company's Remuneration Policy by way of a non-binding advisory vote. The non-binding advisory vote enables shareholders to express their views on the remuneration policies adopted and on their implementation.

The detailed wording of the Remuneration Policy, for which approval is being sought, is the framed area incorporated in the remuneration report on pages 223 and 224 of this annual report.

"Resolved that the Company's Remuneration Policy, as set out in the remuneration report on pages 223 to 224 inclusive, which forms part of this annual report, is hereby approved on a non-binding advisory basis, as recommended in the King Code of Governance for South Africa 2009 (King III).

Ordinary resolution No 6

Placing the unissued ordinary shares under the control of the directors

"Resolved that 5% of the authorised, but unissued ordinary shares of 10 cents each, being 7,195,688 ordinary shares of the Company, be and are hereby placed under the control and authority of the directors of the Company as a general authority in terms of the memorandum of incorporation, and that the directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised and empowered to allot, issue and otherwise dispose of such shares in their discretion to such person or persons on such terms and conditions and at such times as the directors of the Company may, from time to time, and in their discretion deem fit, subject to the provisions of the memorandum of incorporation of the Company, where applicable.

Resolved that, subject to the provisions of section 41 of the Companies Act directors be authorised to allot and issue from the authorised but

unissued ordinary shares of 10 cents each in the share capital of the Company, up to 7,195,688 ordinary shares in the authorised share capital of the Company from time to time, such authority to endure until the Company's next annual general meeting."

In terms of the Companies Act, the shareholders have to approve the placing of the unissued ordinary shares under the control of the directors. Unless renewed, the existing authority granted by shareholders at the annual general meeting on 28 March 2011 expires at the forthcoming annual general meeting. The reason for this resolution is to place a limited number of unissued ordinary shares under the control of directors so that the shares can be allotted and issued when commercial opportunities arise. It is noted that any issue of shares, or grants of options, to directors, future directors, prescribed officers, future prescribed officers and persons related or interrelated to the Company must first be approved by way of a special resolution in terms of section 41 of the Companies Act and is not authorised in terms of this ordinary resolution.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

Percentage voting rights

Special resolutions numbers 1 to 3, contained in this notice of annual general meeting, require the approval of a minimum of 75% of the votes exercised on the resolutions by the shareholders present or represented by proxy at the annual general meeting in order for the resolutions to be adopted.

In addition, shareholders will be requested to consider and, if deemed fit, to pass the following special resolutions with or without amendment:

Special resolution No 1

To approve the non-executive directors' fees in accordance with section 66(8) and (9) of the Companies Act

"Resolved that, on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, the annual fees payable to the chairman and non-executive directors for their services to the Board, Audit and other committees of the Board be revised with effect from 1 April 2012 until the next annual general meeting as follows:

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Non-executive directors' fees	Present R	Proposed R
Chairman of the Board	1,075,000	1,139,500
Deputy chairman of the Board	322,500	341,850
Non-executive director on the Board	182,750	193,710
Audit Committee chairman	145,125	153,830
Audit Committee member	96,750	102,550
Remuneration Committee chairman	134,375	142,440
Remuneration Committee member	80,625	85,460
Corporate Governance Committee chairman	123,625	131,040
Corporate Governance Committee member	75,250	79,760
Nomination Committee chairman	123,625	131,040
Nomination Committee member	75,250	79,760
Safety & Sustainable Development Committee chairman	123,625	131,040
Safety & Sustainable Development Committee member	75,250	79,760
Social, Ethics & Transformation Committee chairman		131,040*
Social, Ethics & Transformation Committee member		79,760*

*Replacing the previous Transformation Committee.

Reason for and effect of special resolution No 1

In terms of the Companies Act, remuneration may only be paid to directors for their services as directors in accordance with a special resolution approved by the shareholders within the previous two years. The payment of remuneration to directors for their services as directors is not prohibited by the Company's memorandum of incorporation.

The reason for and effect of the special resolution is to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act and to grant the Company the authority to pay fees to the chairman and non-executive directors for their services as directors.

Special resolution No 2

General authority to permit the Company and/or its subsidiaries to acquire shares in the Company

"Resolved, as a special resolution, that the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries from time to time are hereby authorised, by way of a general authority, to:

- acquire issued ordinary shares of the Company in terms of section 48 of the Companies Act, and in terms of the JSE Listings Requirements; and/or
- conclude derivative transactions which may result in the purchase of issued ordinary shares in terms of the JSE Listings

Requirements; it being recorded that such JSE Listings

Requirements currently require, inter alia, that:

- the Company may make a general repurchase of securities only if any such repurchase of ordinary shares shall be effected through the main order book operated by the JSE trading system or any other stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed and on which the Company or any of its subsidiaries may wish to implement any repurchases of ordinary shares subject primarily to the approval of the JSE, and any other such stock exchange, as necessary, and done without any prior understanding or arrangement between the Company and the counterparty (reported trades are prohibited);
- this general authority shall only be valid until the Company's next annual general meeting, provided that it shall not extend beyond 15 months from the date of passing of this special resolution;
- the repurchase of ordinary shares may not be made at a price greater than 10% (ten per cent) above the weighted average of the market value of such ordinary shares for the 5 (five) business days immediately preceding the date on which the repurchases are effected; in addition, ordinary shares acquired in terms of this general authority to fulfil the requirements of the Anglo American Platinum Limited Share Option Scheme (Real Scheme) and the Anglo Platinum Limited Bonus Share Plan (BSP) will also not be purchased at a price greater than the volume-weighted average of the market value of such ordinary shares on the date of repurchase;
- any derivative transactions which may result in the repurchase of ordinary shares must be priced as follows:
 - The strike price of any put option written by the Company less the value of the premium received by the Company for that put option may not be at a price greater than the fair value of a forward agreement based on a spot price not greater than that stipulated in paragraph (3).
 - The strike price of any call option may be greater than that stipulated in paragraph (3) above at the time of entering into the derivative agreement, but the Company may not exercise that call option if it is more than 10% 'out of the money'.
 - The strike price of any forward agreement may be greater than that stipulated in paragraph (3) above, but limited to the fair value of a forward agreement calculated from a spot price not greater than stipulated in (3) above.

- (5) when the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries have cumulatively purchased 3% (three per cent) of the number of ordinary shares in issue on the date of passing of this special resolution (including the delta equivalent of any such ordinary shares underlying derivative transactions which may result in the repurchase by the Company of ordinary shares), and for each 3% thereof in aggregate, acquired thereafter, an announcement must be published as soon as possible and by no later than 08:30 on the second business day following the day on which the relevant threshold is reached or exceeded, and the announcement must comply with the JSE Listings Requirements;
- (6) any general purchase by the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries of the Company's ordinary shares in issue shall not in aggregate, in any one financial year, exceed 10% (ten per cent), or 5% (five per cent) in the case of a subsidiary, of the Company's issued ordinary share capital;
- (7) at any point in time, a company may only appoint one agent to effect any repurchases on the Company's behalf;
- (8) the Company or its subsidiary may not repurchase securities during a prohibited period as defined in the JSE Listings Requirements unless they have in place a repurchase programme where the dates and quantities of securities to be traded during the relevant period are fixed (not subject to any variation) and full details of the programme have been disclosed in an announcement over SENS prior to the commencement of the prohibited period.
- (9) authorisation thereto being given by the Company's memorandum of incorporation;
- (10) a resolution has been passed by the board of directors confirming that the board has authorised the general repurchase, that the Company passed the solvency and liquidity test and since the test was done there have been no material changes to the financial position of the group; and
- (11) any such general repurchases are subject to exchange control regulations and approvals at that point in time."

Reason for and effect of special resolution No 2

The reason for the special resolution is to obtain a general approval in terms of the Companies Act and the JSE Listings Requirements to grant the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries authority to acquire ordinary shares in the Company and/or conclude derivative transactions which may result in the repurchase by the Company of ordinary shares, inter alia to meet the requirements of the Company's

share schemes. The effect of the special resolution will be to allow the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries to acquire the Company's ordinary shares and/or conclude derivative transactions which may result in the repurchase by the Company of ordinary shares.

The intention of the Company's Board is to:

- utilise the general authority if at some future date the cash resources of the Company are in excess of its requirements. In this regard, the Board will take account of, inter alia, an appropriate capitalisation structure for the Company and the long-term cash needs of the Company; and
- meet the requirements of the Company share schemes.

The directors undertake that they will not effect a general repurchase of shares as contemplated above unless, for a period of 12 months after the date of the general repurchase, the following can be met:

- The Company and the Group will, in the ordinary course of business, be able to pay its debts.
- The assets of the Company and the Group will be in excess of the liabilities of the Company and the Group, fairly valued in accordance with the accounting policies used in the latest audited consolidated annual financial statements which comply with the Companies Act.
- The ordinary share capital and reserves of the Company and the Group will be adequate for ordinary business purposes.
- The available working capital of the Company and the Group will be adequate for ordinary business purposes for a period of 12 months after the date of the general repurchase.
- Before entering the market to proceed with the general repurchase, the Company's sponsor will confirm the adequacy of the Company's and the Group's working capital in writing to the JSE.

Special resolution No 3

General authority to provide financial assistance to related or interrelated parties

"Resolved that, to the extent required by either or both sections 44 and 45 of the Companies Act, the Board of directors of the Company may, subject to compliance with the requirements of the Company's memorandum of incorporation, the Companies Act and the JSE Listings Requirements, each as presently constituted and as amended from time to time, authorise the Company to provide direct or indirect financial assistance by way of loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, to:

- (a) any of its present or future subsidiaries and/or any other company or corporation that is or becomes related or interrelated to the Company, for any purpose or in connection with any matter,

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

including, but not limited to, the subscription of any option, or any securities issued or to be issued by the Company or a related or interrelated company, or for the purchase of any securities of the Company or a related or interrelated company; and/or

- (b) any of the present or future directors or prescribed officers of the Company and/or another company related or interrelated to the Company (or any person related to any of them or to any trust, company or corporation related or interrelated to any of them), or to any other person who is a participant in any of the share or other employee incentive schemes operating in the Group, for the purpose of, or in connection with, the subscription of any option, or any securities, issued or to be issued by the Company or a related or interrelated company, or for the purchase of any securities of the Company or a related or interrelated company, where such financial assistance is provided in terms of any such scheme that does not fall within the definition of the term "employee share scheme" under the Companies Act or satisfy the requirements of section 97 of the Companies Act;

such authority to endure up to and including the 2013 annual general meeting of the Company."

Reason for and effect of special resolution No 3

The reason for the special resolution is to obtain a general approval in terms of the Companies Act to grant the Company authority to provide direct or indirect financial assistance to a related or interrelated company subject to subsections 45(3) and 45(4) of the Companies Act.

Other disclosure in terms of section 11.26 of the JSE Listings Requirements

The JSE Listings Requirements require the following disclosure, some of which are elsewhere in the annual report of which this notice forms part, as set out below:

- Directors and management – pages 24 to 27.
- Major shareholders of the Company – page 288.
- Directors' interests in securities – page 212.
- Share capital of the Company – page 210.

Litigation statement

In terms of section 11.26 of the JSE Listings Requirements, the directors, whose names are given on pages 24 and 25 of the annual report of which this notice forms part, are not aware of any legal or arbitration proceedings, including proceedings that are pending or threatened, that may have or have had in the recent past, being at

least the previous 12 months, a material effect on the Group's financial position.

Directors' responsibility statement

The directors, whose names are given on pages 24 and 25 of the annual report, collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information pertaining to this resolution and certify that to the best of their knowledge and belief there are no facts that have been omitted which would make any statement false or misleading, and that all reasonable enquiries to ascertain such facts have been made and that this resolution contains all information required by law and the JSE Listings Requirements.

Material change or no material changes to report

Other than the facts and developments reported on in the annual report, there have been no material changes in the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries since the date of signature of the audit report and the date of this notice.

PROXY AND VOTING PROCEDURE

Shareholders of the Company who have not dematerialised their shares or who have dematerialised their shares with own-name registration are entitled to attend and vote at the meeting and are entitled to appoint a proxy to attend, speak and vote in their stead. The person so appointed need not be a shareholder of the Company.

Certificated shareholders and dematerialised own-name shareholders (whose names appear on the subregister maintained by their CSDP or broker), who are unable to attend the annual general meeting and wish to be represented thereat, are requested to complete and return the form of proxy on page 317 of the integrated report, in accordance with the instructions contained therein, so as to reach the Company's transfer secretaries by no later than 14:00 (South African time) on Wednesday, 28 March 2012.

Dematerialised shareholders (other than those dematerialised own-name shareholders) must advise their CSDP or broker of their voting instructions should they wish to be represented at the annual general meeting. If, however, such shareholders wish to attend the annual general meeting in person, they will need to request their CSDP or broker to provide them with the necessary letter of representation in terms of the custody agreement entered into between the dematerialised shareholder and the CSDP or broker.

In order to be effective, proxy forms must be dated and signed by the shareholder and shall be delivered or posted to Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited, 70 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, 2001, PO Box 61051, Marshalltown, 2107, so as to reach them not later than 14:00 on Wednesday, 28 March 2012.

Voting will be by way of a poll, and every shareholder of the Company present in person or represented by proxy shall have one vote for every share held in the Company by such shareholder. Any proxies not lodged by this time must be handed to the chairperson of the annual general meeting immediately prior to the annual general meeting.

Shares held by a share trust or scheme will not have their votes at the annual general meeting taken into account for purposes of resolutions proposed in terms of the JSE Listings Requirements. Please note that unlisted securities, if applicable and shares held as treasury shares may also not vote.

SUMMARY OF APPLICABLE RIGHTS ESTABLISHED IN SECTION 58 OF THE COMPANIES ACT

For purposes of this summary, the term "shareholder" shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in terms of section 57(1) of the Companies Act.

1. At any time, a shareholder of a company is entitled to appoint any individual, including an individual who is not a shareholder of that company, as a proxy to participate in, speak and vote at an annual general meeting on behalf of the shareholder.
2. A proxy appointment must be in writing, dated and signed by the relevant shareholder.
3. Except to the extent that the memorandum of incorporation of a company provides otherwise:
 - 3.1 a shareholder of the relevant company may appoint two or more persons concurrently as proxies, and may appoint more than one proxy to exercise voting rights attached to different securities held by such shareholder; and
 - 3.2 a copy of the instrument appointing a proxy must be delivered to the relevant company, or to any other person on behalf of the relevant company, before the proxy exercises any rights of the shareholder at a shareholders' meeting.
4. Irrespective of the form of instrument used to appoint a proxy:
 - 4.1 the appointment of the proxy is suspended at any time and to the extent that the shareholder who appointed that proxy

chooses to act directly and in person in the exercise of any rights as a shareholder to the relevant company; and

- 4.2 should the instrument used to appoint a proxy be revocable, a shareholder may revoke the proxy appointment by cancelling it in writing, or making a later inconsistent appointment of a proxy, and delivering a copy of the revocation instrument to the proxy and the relevant company.
5. The revocation of a proxy appointment constitutes a complete and final cancellation of the proxy's authority to act on behalf of the relevant shareholder as of the later of the date:
 - 5.1 stated in the revocation instrument, if any; or
 - 5.2 upon which the revocation instrument is delivered to the proxy and the relevant company as required in section 58(4)(c)(ii) of the Companies Act.
6. Should the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies have been delivered to the relevant company, as long as that appointment remains in effect, any notice that is required by the Companies Act or the relevant company's memorandum of incorporation to be delivered by such company to the shareholder must be delivered by such company to:
 - 6.1 the shareholder; or
 - 6.2 the proxy or proxies if the shareholder has in writing directed the relevant company to do so and has paid any reasonable fee charged by the company for doing so.
7. A proxy is entitled to exercise, or abstain from exercising, any voting right of the relevant shareholder without direction, except to the extent that the memorandum of incorporation of the relevant company or the instrument appointing the proxy provides otherwise.
8. If a company issues an invitation to shareholders to appoint one or more persons named by such company as a proxy, or supplies a form of instrument for appointing a proxy:
 - 8.1 such invitation must be sent to every shareholder who is entitled to receive notice of the meeting at which the proxy is intended to be exercised;
 - 8.2 the company must not require that the proxy appointment be made irrevocable; and
 - 8.3 the proxy appointment remains valid only until the end of the relevant meeting at which it was intended to be used, unless revoked as contemplated in section 58(5) of the Companies Act.

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

IDENTIFICATION OF MEMBERS

In terms of section 63(1) of the Companies Act before any person wishing to attend or participate in the annual general meeting, that person must present reasonably satisfactory identification and the person presiding at the annual general meeting must be reasonably satisfied that the right of any person to participate in and vote at the annual general meeting, either as a shareholder, or as proxy for a shareholder, has been reasonably verified. Forms of identification include the presentation of a valid identity document, a driver's licence or a passport.

PARTICIPATION BY WAY OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

The Company intends to make provision for shareholders of the Company to participate in the annual general meeting by way of electronic communication. Should any shareholder wish to participate in the annual general meeting by way of electronic communication, such shareholder is required to give written notice of such proposed participation to both the Company at its registered office marked for the attention of the Company secretary and the Company's transfer secretaries, Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited, at PO Box 61051, Marshalltown, 2107, by no later than 12:00 on Thursday, 15 March 2012. Such notice must be accompanied by the following:

- (a) If the shareholder is an individual, a certified copy of his identity document.
- (b) If the shareholder is not an individual, a certified copy of the

resolution adopted by the relevant entity authorising the representative to represent the shareholder at the annual general meeting and a certified copy of the authorised representative's identity document.

- (c) A valid e-mail address and/or facsimile number for the purpose of receiving notice of the manner in which the electronic participation will be conducted.

If the shareholder provides the Company with the aforesaid notice and documents, the Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to notify the shareholder of the relevant details of the electronic communication through which it can participate in the annual general meeting, and will also inform such shareholders of the voting procedures applicable to them. The cost of participating electronically will be for the expense of the shareholder.

By order of the Board



Sarita Martin

Company secretary
Anglo American Platinum Limited

Johannesburg
9 February 2012

GLOSSARY

3E: 3E: three elements: platinum, palladium and gold.

4E: four elements. The grade at Anglo American Platinum Limited mines is measured as the combined content of the four most valuable precious metals: platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold.

a.m.s.l.: above mean sea level.

AAplc: Anglo American plc, registered in the UK.

ACP: Amplats Converting Process, used at the Waterval Smelter complex in Rustenburg.

AFS: available for sale.

After-tax operating profit as a percentage of average operating assets: net profit excluding net investment income and income from associates as a percentage of average operating assets.

Aquarius: Aquarius Platinum (South Africa) Proprietary Limited.

Au: gold.

Autocatalyst: a cylinder made from ceramic or metal and formed into a honeycomb. It is coated with a solution of chemicals and platinum group metals, and is mounted inside a stainless steel canister and installed in the exhaust line of vehicles between the engine and the silencer. Autocatalysts convert over 90% of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen from gasoline engines into less harmful carbon dioxide, nitrogen and water vapour. They also reduce the pollutants in diesel exhaust by converting 90% of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide and 30% to 40% of particulate into carbon dioxide and water vapour.

Average operating assets: average of the aggregate of total assets, minus capital work in progress, cash and cash equivalents, liabilities in the Platinum Producers' Environmental Trust, and investments at the beginning and end of the financial year.

Base metal: a common metal that is not considered precious, such as copper, nickel, tin or zinc.

BBBEE: broad-based black economic empowerment. This represents a broadening of earlier BEE (see below) policy and attempts to spread the benefits of economic empowerment to the widest-possible spectrum of black South Africans.

BEE: black economic empowerment. BEE is a policy of the South African Government, aimed at increasing the access that black South Africans have to productive assets. It seeks to "promote new opportunities for and increase the levels of participation of black people in the ownership, management and control of economic activities".

BRPM: Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine.

BSP: Bonus share plan.

Built-up head grade: the total 4E grams produced from the concentrating process from concentrate, metallics (where applicable) and tailings, divided by the total tonnes milled. See definition of 4E above.

Capital expenditure: total capital expenditure on mining and non-mining property, plant, equipment and capital work in progress.

CO: carbon monoxide.

CO₂: carbon dioxide.

Concentrating: the process of separating milled ore into a waste stream (tailings) and a valuable mineral stream (concentrate) by flotation. The valuable minerals in the concentrate contain almost all the minerals found in base and precious metals. They are treated further by smelting and refining to obtain pure metals: PGMs, Au, Ni and Cu. See definitions below.

COP 17: 17th Conference of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Durban from 28 November to 9 December 2011.

CRT: cathode-ray tube.

Cu: copper.

Current ratio: current assets as a ratio of current liabilities.

Debt:equity ratio: interest-bearing borrowings, including the short-term portion payable as a ratio of shareholders' equity.

Decline: a generic term used to describe a shaft at an inclination below the horizontal and usually at the same angle as the dip of the reef.

Development: any tunnelling operation that has as its object either exploration or exploitation.

Discretionary spend: spending for the long-term profitability of a company.

DMR: Department of Mineral Resources.

EBITDA: Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation.

Effective tax rate: total income statement taxation as a percentage of profit before taxation.

EFTA: European Free Trade Association.

Equivalent refined platinum: mine production and purchases of metal in concentrate converted to equivalent refined platinum production using Amplats' standard smelting and refining recoveries.

ESOP: employee-share-ownership plan. At Amplats this is the Kotula Trust.

ETF: exchange-traded fund.

EU 27: the European Union since 2007, when it grew to 27 member countries.

Exco: Amplats' Executive Committee.

Face advance: the average distance a stope faces advances per month; a measure of resource utilisation.

Facies: the sub-classification of a reef such as the Merensky Reef, based on its footwall lithology and/or other characteristics.

Flotation: in the flotation process, milled ore is mixed with water to form pulp, which is passed through a series of agitating tanks. Various chemicals are added to the pulp in a sequence that renders the valuable minerals hydrophobic (water-repellant) and the non-valuable minerals hydrophilic (possessing a strong affinity for water). Air is dispersed through the tanks

and rises to the surface. The hydrophobic particles attach themselves to the rising air bubbles and are removed from the main volume of pulp as a soapy froth. In this manner, various combinations of flotation cells in series are utilised to produce a concentrated stream of valuable mineral particles, called the "concentrate", and a waste pulp stream, called "tailings".

Furnace matte: the product of the smelting process.

FVTPL: at fair value through profit or loss.

g/t: grams per tonne, the unit of measurement of grade. One gram per tonne is one part per million.

GBP: pound(s) sterling.

GHG emissions, CO₂ equivalent: quantity of CO₂ from electricity purchased and internally generated.

GHG: greenhouse gas.

Grade: the mass of desired metal(s) in a given mass of ore. Ores bearing PGMs are normally low-grade. Grades are usually expressed as grams per tonne, equivalent to parts per million.

Greenfield project: a project situated on a previously underdeveloped mineral resource.

GRI: the Global Reporting Initiative. The GRI was established in 1997, with the mission of designing globally applicable guidelines for the preparation of sustainable development reports at enterprise level.

Gross profit margin: gross profit on metal sales expressed as a percentage of gross sales revenue.

HDSA: historically disadvantaged South African.

Head grade: the grade of the ore leaving a mine and entering a processing plant.

HIC: hybrid integrated circuit.

HTM: held to maturity.

IAS: International Accounting Standard.

IFRIC: International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee. Now operating as the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standard(s).

IFRS 2: specifies the financial reporting standard related to share-based financial transactions.

Immediately Available Ore Reserves: ground available for mining without any further development.

In situ: the original, natural state of the ore body before mining or processing of the ore takes place.

IPO: initial public offering.

ISO: International Organisation for Standardization; ISO Standard.

Joint venture: a contractual agreement between two or more parties for the purpose of executing a business undertaking. The parties agree to share in the profits and losses of the enterprise.

JORC: the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy's Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code.

JSE Limited: the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

GLOSSARY

JV: joint venture. See above for definition of joint venture.

King Report/King III: 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 has been institutionalised by the publication of the King Report on Corporate Governance in 1994, by the release of an updated version (King II) in 2002 and, more recently, by the release of King III in September 2009. The King Report features a Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct, which the JSE stipulates all listed companies must follow. The Global Reporting Initiative (see entry above) is referenced in this code.

kt: thousand tonnes.

ktpm: thousand tonnes per month.

LCD: liquid crystal display.

Level 1 and 2 incidents: events that are reported, investigated and dealt with on site.

Level 1 to 5 incidents: In 2011 Amplats converted from a three-level classification system to a five-level system. In the new system, incidents are classified according to the actual severity of their impact. A level 1 incident has a minor impact on the environment, while a level 5 incident has a major impact.

Level 3 to 5 incidents: events that are confirmed as capable of resulting in a medium, high or major impact on the environment. They are reported to senior management and the relevant authorities, and result in a full investigation.

LHD: load-haul dump.

LoM: life of mine

LOMP: life-of-mine plan.

Lost-time injury (LTI): 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.

Market capitalisation: number of ordinary shares in issue multiplied by the closing share price as quoted on the JSE Limited.

MCP: magnetic concentration plant.

Merensky Reef: a layer in the Bushveld sequence.

Milling: the process of reducing broken ore to a size at which it can be concentrated. Mining area: the area for which a mining authorisation/right has been granted.

MI: million litres.

MLCC: multilayer ceramic capacitor.

Moz: million ounces

MSZ: the Main Sulphide Zone, a layer in the Shurugwi Complex that is part of the Great Dyke geological formation in Zimbabwe.

Mt: million tonnes.

Mvela: Mvelaphanda Resources Limited.

Net asset value: total assets less all liabilities, including deferred taxation, which equates to shareholders' equity.

Net asset value as a percentage of market capitalisation: shareholders' equity expressed as a percentage of market capitalisation.

Net liquid assets: cash and cash equivalents, and accounts receivable, less current liabilities.

Ni: nickel.

NOx emissions: emissions of nitrogen oxides from diesel engines.

OHSA 18000: an international system specification for the management of occupational health and safety. It comprises two parts, 18001 and 18002, and embraces a number of other publications.

Opsco: Amplats' Operations Committee.

Ore: Rock from which metal or minerals can be extracted at a financial profit.

Oz: troy ounce. A unit equal to 480 grains or one twelfth of a pound.

Pd: palladium.

PET: polyethylene terephthalate

PGI: Platinum Guild International. The organisation promotes and markets platinum jewellery in many countries.

PGMs: platinum group metals. This refers to six elemental metals of the platinum group nearly always found in association with one another and sometimes called PGEs (platinum group elements). The metals are platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium.

Platreef: The northern Bushveld's PGM-bearing reef.

Pt: platinum.

Pt oz: equivalent refined platinum ounce(s). Equivalent ounces are mined ounces expressed as refined ounces.

PTA: purified terephthalic acid.

Rand revenue per platinum ounce sold: net sales revenue divided by platinum ounces sold.

Refined ounces: refined metal available for sale.

Refining: process whereby impurities or unwanted elements are removed from a metal in a refinery.

Amplats' two refineries undertake different levels of refining.

Regional Pothole Reef: Merensky Reef facies that has formed over a large area (several square kilometres) at a lower stratigraphic position than normal. It is a feature occurring at Union Mine and the Amandelbult mining area.

Resource cut: the mineral resources of the Merensky Reef and the UG2 Reef are quoted over a practical minimum mining cut suitable for the deposit.

Rest of world region: region involving countries or continents other than those specifically dealt with.

Return on average shareholders' equity: net profit expressed as a percentage of average shareholders' equity.

Rh: rhodium.

S&SD Committee: Amplats' Safety & Sustainable Development Committee.

SAMREC: the South African code for the reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

Smelting: the process of heating and melting ore to separate valuable metals.

SO₂: sulfur dioxide.

Stoping: operations directly associated with the extraction of reef.

Stripping ratio: the number of units of unpayable material that must be mined to expose one unit of ore.

Sweepings: the final process in stoping operations, in which the footwall is thoroughly cleaned to remove the last portion of broken ore and fines (powdered material).

Tailings: that portion of the ore from which most of the valuable material has been removed by concentrating. Although low in value, it remains available for future extraction pending developments in technology.

Tonne: unless otherwise defined, this refers to a metric tonne equal to 1,000 kg. Total assets: the sum of non-current and current assets.

tpm: tonnes per month.

Transition zone: the area on plan that defines the changeover from Merensky Reef – at its normal stratigraphic elevation – down to Regional Pothole Reef at a lower stratigraphic elevation. The area has an irregular and constantly varying width. Owing to its undulating nature, it is mostly unmineable.

UG2 Reef: a chromite layer in the Bushveld sequence.

USD: United States dollar.

WBJV: Western Bushveld Joint Venture.

Xstrata: Xstrata South Africa Proprietary Limited.

ZAR: South African rand.

FORM OF PROXY



ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

Date of incorporation: 13 July 1946

Registration number: 1946/022452/06

JSE code: AMS

('Amplats' or 'the Company')

ISIN: ZAE000013181

ONLY to be completed by ordinary shareholders who have not dematerialised their shares and hold certificated shares, Central Securities Depository Participants' (CSDP) nominee companies, brokers' nominee companies and shareholders who have dematerialised their shares and who have elected own-name registration in the subregister through a CSDP.

Shareholders who have dematerialised their shares and not elected own-name registration in the subregister through a CSDP must **NOT** complete this form of proxy and must provide their CSDP or broker with their voting instructions in terms of the custody agreement entered into between such shareholders and the CSDP or broker.

Shareholders who have not dematerialised their shares, or have dematerialised their shares and have elected own-name registration in the subregister through a CSDP, must complete this form of proxy and return it to the registrars of Anglo American Platinum Limited, Computershare Investor Services Proprietary Limited in South Africa, so as to be received by not later than 14:00 on Wednesday, 28 March 2012.

I/We _____ of _____
(name in block letters please) (address in block letters)

Telephone _____ Telephone _____
(work) (area code and number) (home) (area code and number)

E-mail address _____

being the holder/s or custodians of _____ ordinary shares in Anglo American Platinum Limited, hereby appoint (see note 1):

1. _____ or failing him/her;
2. _____ or failing him/her;
3. the chairman of the annual general meeting,
as my/our proxy to attend and speak for me/us and on my/our behalf at the annual general meeting of the Company to be held on Friday, 30 March 2012, at 14:00 on the 18th Floor, 55 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, South Africa, and at any adjournment thereof, and to vote or abstain from voting as indicated below on the resolutions to be considered at the said meeting in respect of the shares registered in my/our name(s) in accordance with the following instructions (see note 2):

FORM OF PROXY

VOTING INSTRUCTION FORM

ORDINARY BUSINESS		For	Against	Abstain
1.	To adopt the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011 including the directors' report, the Audit Committee report and the independent auditor's report.			
2.	Resolutions to re-elect the following directors:			
2.1	To re-elect Mr RMW Dunne as a director of the Company.			
2.2	To re-elect Dr BA Khumalo as a director of the Company.			
2.3	To re-elect Mr R Médori as a director of the Company.			
2.4	To confirm the appointment of Ms A Kekana as a director of the Company.			
3.	To appoint, by way of separate resolutions, the members of the Audit Committee until the next annual general meeting.			
3.1	Mr RMW Dunne (Chairman)			
3.2	Ms A Kekana			
3.3	Ms SEN Sebotsa			
4.	To reappoint Deloitte & Touche as independent external auditors of the Company to hold office until the next annual general meeting.			
	To note that James Welch is the individual registered auditor who will undertake the audit during the financial year ending 31 December 2012.			
5.	To approve the remuneration policy.			
6.	Placing 5% of the unissued ordinary shares under the control of the directors.			

SPECIAL BUSINESS				
1.	Special resolution to approve the non-executive directors' fees.			
2.	Special resolution in the form of a general authority to permit the Company and/or its subsidiaries to acquire shares in the Company.			
3.	Special resolution in the form of a general authority to provide financial assistance.			

Please indicate with an 'X' in the spaces above how you wish your votes to be cast. If no indication is given, the proxy will vote or abstain at his/her discretion.

Any shareholder of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint a proxy or proxies to attend, speak and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company.

Every person present and entitled to vote at an annual general meeting shall, on a show of hands, have one vote only, but on a poll, every share shall have one vote. Voting will be conducted by poll, electronically.

Please read the notes appearing on the opposite page.

Signed at _____ on _____ 2012

Signature(s) _____ Assisted by _____

Full name(s) of signatory/ies if signing in a representative capacity (see note 7.2)
(please use block letters) _____

NOTES

1. A shareholder may insert the name of a proxy or the names of two alternative proxies of the shareholder's choice in the space(s) provided, with or without deleting the words "the chairman of the annual general meeting", but any such deletion must be signed in full by the shareholder. The person whose name appears first on the form of proxy and has not been deleted and who is present at the annual general meeting will be entitled to act as proxy to the exclusion of those whose names follow. In the event that no names are indicated, the chairman of the annual general meeting shall act as proxy.
2. A shareholder's instructions to the proxy must be indicated by the insertion of an 'X' in the appropriate box provided. Failure to comply with the above will be deemed to authorise the proxy to vote or to abstain from voting at the annual general meeting as he/she deems fit in respect of all the shareholder's votes exercisable thereat. Where the proxy is the chairman, such failure shall be deemed to authorise the chairman to vote in favour of the resolutions to be considered at the annual general meeting in respect of all the shareholder's votes exercisable thereat.
3. In order to be effective, completed proxy forms must reach the Company's South African registrars, Johannesburg, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays).
4. The completion and lodging of this form of proxy shall in no way preclude the shareholder from attending, speaking or voting in person at the annual general meeting to the exclusion of any proxy appointed in terms hereof.
5. Should this form of proxy not be completed and/or received in accordance with these notes, the chairman may accept or reject it, provided that in respect of its acceptance the chairman is satisfied as to the manner in which the shareholder wishes to vote.
6. Documentary evidence establishing the authority of a person signing this form of proxy in a representative or other legal capacity (such as a power of attorney or other written authority) must be attached to this form of proxy unless previously recorded by the Company's registrars or waived by the chairman of the annual general meeting.
7. The chairman shall be entitled to decline to accept the authority of a person signing the proxy form:
 - 7.1 under a power of attorney; or
 - 7.2 on behalf of a Company

unless that person's power of attorney or authority is deposited at the offices of the Company's registrars by not later than 14:00 on Wednesday, 28 March 2012.
8. Where shares are held jointly, all joint holders are required to sign the form of proxy.
9. The shareholder's parent or guardian must assist a minor unless the relevant documents establishing his/her legal capacity are produced or have been registered by the Company's South African registrars.
10. Any alteration or correction made to this form of proxy must be signed in full and not initialled by the signatory/ies.
11. On a show of hands, every shareholder present in person or represented by proxy shall have only one vote, irrespective of the number of shares he/she holds or represents.
12. On a poll, every shareholder present in person or represented by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by such shareholder.
13. Voting will be conducted by poll electronically. Each delegate present in person is registered within a matter of seconds via keypad and smartcard. The system automatically links shareholders to their vote profiles, recording their votes and displaying results as each resolution closes. Final results are displayed within seconds.

DISCLAIMER

Certain statements made in this annual report constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'believes', 'expects', 'may', 'will', 'could', 'should', 'intends', 'estimates', 'plans', 'assumes' or 'anticipates' or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of, eg future plans, present or future events, or strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Company's control and all of which are based on the Company's current beliefs and expectations about future events. Such statements are based on current expectations and, by their nature, are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and performance to differ materially from any expected future results or performance, expressed or implied, by the forward-looking statement. No assurance can be given that such future results will be achieved; actual events or results may differ materially as a result of risks and uncertainties facing the Company and its subsidiaries.

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ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED
(formerly Anglo Platinum Limited)

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

Date of incorporation: 13 July 1946

Registration number: 1946/022452/06

JSE code: AMS • ISIN: ZAE000013181

A member of the Anglo American plc Group