AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015

DRIVING CHANGE, DEFINING OUR FUTURE

ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

DRIVING CHANGE, DEFINING OUR FUTURE

At a time when the mining sector continues to face considerable external challenges, we are demonstrating our ability to deliver on our clearly defined strategy.

By focusing on that which is within our control and establishing the foundations for long-term continuous improvement, we are beginning to see the positive outcomes of our strategy. We are focused on shaping our business for a sustainable future – driving the necessary change to become more robust, responsive and competitive.

As we continue to focus our strategy on value and not volume, we are repositioning our portfolio of assets and exiting non-core assets, continuing to focus on market growth opportunities while our operations aim to deliver on their full potential.

LIVING OUR VALUES

SAFETY
We take personal accountability to ensure that we work and live safely

CARE AND RESPECT
We treat each other with respect and dignity in words and actions

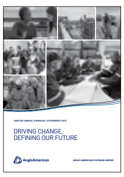
INTEGRITY
We walk the talk – our actions are consistent with our words

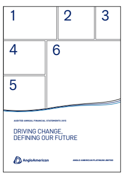
ACCOUNTABILITY
Individual accountability drives team and business accountability

COLLABORATION
We align and collaborate across functions to ensure collective high performance

INNOVATION
Innovation is key to our future and is a central part of our drive for sustainability

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015





Front cover images

1 Graduate programme: Anglo Platinum – Rustenburg. Khanyisa Makhubele and Genevieve Mock

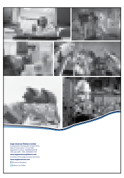
2 View of Polokwane Smelter from flash driers – Borch Khoza (supervisor) and Henry Bester (safety officer)

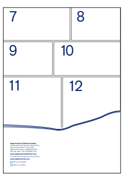
3 Charles Moja – full-time health and safety representative, does pre-work inspection of the wear on the cutting surface of a D10 track dozer in Mogalakwena North Pit

4 Global safety day

5 Discussing efficiencies at the control room of Polokwane Smelter are Jarius Galane (acting process technician), Etienne Krogh (process technician), Amos Phatedi (utilities technician), Lucia Monkwe (utilities technician), Nthabisong Mokoka (utilities technician) and Stephen Makofane (process overseer)

6 Graduate programme: Anglo Platinum – Rustenburg: Rosina Molepo; Hannes Labuschagne; Ipfani Thenga; Tumi Maleka; and Michael Barnes





Back cover images

7 Control room at IM (Insoluble Metals) Plat at PMR – Edwin Setshoane (process coordinator) and Gift Nhlabathi (metallurgy graduate)

8 Platinum: Dishaba Mine – pump equipment – Dishaba – system for purifying water underground at 19 Level – Elias Tselanyane (pump attendant) Samuel Mtaka (pump attendant)

9 Vuyolwethu Mtintsilana, chemist at RBMR Labs, with the Leco CSA44 analyser, analysing carbon and sulphur nica samples and Waterval Smelter Matte

10 ACP – exterior view of the acid plant in Rustenburg

11 Mogalakwena Mine – Discussing plans for increased efficiencies at Pitviper in Cut 8 are John Masenya (drill rig operator) and Patrick Matlala (explosives engineer with AEL)

12 Gas monitoring system fitted to measure and record daily exposure at Waterval smelters

KEY FEATURES

Lost-time injury-frequency rate (LTIFR) per 200,000 hours worked
(2014: 0.69)

0.98

Refined platinum production
(2014: 1.89 Moz)

2.46 Moz

Produced platinum production
(2014: 1.87 Moz)

2.34 Moz

Headline earnings
(2014: R786 m)

R107 m

Net debt
(2014: R14,618 m)

R12,769 m

For more information please go to:
www.angloamericanplatinum.com/investors/annual-reporting/2015

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors are required to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Group (the term 'Group' refers to the Company, its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations) as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for that period, and conforming with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, Companies Act requirements and based on appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Group and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment.

To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the Board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. These standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Group and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Group's business is conducted in a manner that, in all reasonable circumstances, is above reproach.

The focus of risk management in the Group is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Group. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Group endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control is adequate for ensuring the:

- Reliability and integrity of financial and operating information
- Compliance of established systems with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations
- Safeguarding of the Group's assets against unauthorised use or disposition
- Economic, effective and efficient use of resources
- Achievement of established objectives and goals for operations or programmes.

Nothing has come to the attention of directors to indicate that any material breakdown in the function 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 their audit.

The directors believe, as a result of the comprehensive structures and controls in place and ongoing monitoring of the activities of executive and operational management, the Board maintains effective control over the Group's affairs.

The separate and consolidated Annual Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis. Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that the Group and Company will not remain a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Valli Moosa
Chairman

Chris Griffith
Chief executive officer

Johannesburg
4 February 2016

COMPANY SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

In my capacity as the company secretary, I hereby certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that Anglo American Platinum Limited has lodged with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission all returns required of a public company in terms of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008. Further, I certify that such returns are true, correct and up to date.

Elizna Viljoen
Company secretary
Anglo American Platinum Limited

Johannesburg
4 February 2016

Deloitte.

Deloitte & Touche
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited set out on pages 11 to 74, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2015 the statements of comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity, the statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, 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 principles 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 consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Anglo American Platinum Limited as at 31 December 2015, 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.

Other reports required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, we have read the Directors' Report, the Audit and Risk Committee Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited consolidated and separate financial statements. These reports are the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading these reports, we have not identified material inconsistencies between the reports and the audited consolidated and separate financial statements. However, we have not audited these reports and accordingly do not express an opinion on the reports.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED
(continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA) Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that Deloitte & Touche has been the auditor of Anglo American Platinum Limited for 18 years. We are independent of the group in accordance with the IRBA Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B).

Deloitte + Touche

Deloitte & Touche
Registered Auditors
Per JAR Welch
Partner
4 February 2016

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in presenting the Annual Financial Statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited (Amplats or the Company) and the Group for the year ended 31 December 2015. In the context of the financial statements.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

Amplats, a public company incorporated in South Africa, is the world's leading supplier of platinum group metals (PGMs), supplying customers with a range of mined, recycled and traded metal. PGMs comprise platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium. Gold, nickel and copper are by-products of PGM operations.

The Company is listed on JSE Limited, with headquarters in Johannesburg, South Africa.

HOLDING COMPANY AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

Amplats' holding company is Anglo South Africa Capital Proprietary Limited (ASAC) which holds 77.77% of the Company's equity (based on total ordinary shares in issue less treasury shares held by the Group). ASAC is indirectly wholly owned by Anglo American plc, incorporated in the United Kingdom.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The summary of the consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 appears on pages 102 to 115 of the Integrated Report. The consolidated Annual Financial Statements are available on our website, www.angloamericanplatinum.com.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Board takes ultimate responsibility for monitoring debt levels, return on capital, total shareholders' return and compliance with contractual loan covenants.

During the year, the Board approved capital expenditure projects totalling R5.7 billion (2014: R4.0 billion). In the same period, the Group incurred R4.7 billion (2014: R6.3 billion) of capital expenditure excluding interest capitalised.

BORROWING POWERS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

At 31 December 2015, Amplats was operating within its debt covenants while maintaining adequate headroom within committed debt facilities with R9.8 billion of undrawn committed facilities. Net debt at 31 December 2015 was R12.8 billion.

In line with the authorisation granted at the annual general meeting on 8 April 2015, the Board of directors, at its meeting on 4 February 2016 had approved, in accordance with section 45 of the Companies Act, the provision of financial assistance in the form of guarantees or security for the obligations of Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited not exceeding R37 billion (the facilities). Refer to note 26 on page 33 for the facilities.

The Company has satisfied the solvency and liquidity test, as contemplated in section 45 of the Companies Act and detailed in section 4 of that Act, and determined that post such assistance the Company was solvent and liquid and the terms under which this assistance was provided were fair and reasonable to the Company.

COMPLIANCE WITH ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Group 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.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Refer to significant accounting policies on pages 64 to 70.

SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2015 is:

- 413,595,651 (2014: 413,595,651) ordinary shares of 10 cents each
- 504,260 (2014: 1,008,520) 'A' ordinary shares of 10 cents each.

The issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2015 is:

- 269,681,886 (2014: 269,681,886) ordinary shares of 10 cents each
- Nil (2014: 504,260) 'A' ordinary shares of 10 cents each.

Further details of the authorised and issued share capital appear in note 25 of the Annual Financial Statements.

SHARES REPURCHASED

The Company repurchased and cancelled 504,260 'A' ordinary shares from the Anglo Platinum Kotula Trust at par value of 10 cents per share in line with the terms and conditions of the Trust Deed and using funds from operating profit. These shares were unlisted. In terms of the Trust Deed, the Company is entitled to repurchase and cancel the 'A' ordinary shares on the fifth, sixth and seventh anniversaries of the date on which the Trust subscribed for these shares. The seventh anniversary of the subscription date was on 16 May 2015.

The Company also purchased 394,581 shares in the market at an average price of R304.03 per share to satisfy requirements for the Bonus Share Plan. This constitutes 23% of total treasury shares held.

ORDINARY DIVIDENDS

The Company's dividend policy is to consider an interim and final dividend for 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 two times. The quantum of the dividend would ultimately be subject to the expected future market and capital commitments at the time of consideration by the Board.

Given the continued decline in commodity prices and difficult economic conditions, the Board believes it would be more appropriate for the Company to conserve its cash and maintain adequate debt headroom to ensure it is best placed to withstand the impact of current market conditions. Therefore the Board has resolved not to declare a dividend for the financial year ended 31 December 2015.

CORPORATE ACTIVITY DURING THE YEAR

Reorganisation of overheads

The support and service functions have been reorganised and overhead structure rightsized to support a more focused and less complex business with a reduction of 420 positions, mainly in managerial and supervisory roles. This reorganisation will deliver annual labour cost savings of R200 million from 2016. In addition, non-personnel overhead savings of R800 million will be delivered by 2017, an increase of R200 million from previous guidance of R600 million.

Optimisation plans focusing on the need to be cash positive have identified opportunities to further increase efficiencies at the operations. The revised development and project timeline and plan for

Twickenham led to 547 contractors exiting the Company. During the section 189 process involving support and services functions, voluntary severance packages (VSPs) were offered to all employees at the Company's own mines. This resulted in a further reduction in headcount of 1,000 at Rustenburg, 450 at Union and 400 at the Company's retained portfolio. In addition, restructuring plans at the Bokoni Mine, managed by our joint venture partner Atlatsa Resources Corporation (Atlatsa), to stop loss-making production, led to some 1,079 employees and contractors exiting the Bokoni Mine by 31 December 2015.

The cash outflow to the Company arising from the severance packages for the full reduction in headcount including headcount reductions at Atlatsa, is R1.1 billion (pre-tax), and has been fully charged in the period to 31 December 2015, impacting basic and headline earnings.

Disposals

Rustenburg operations

The Company announced its disposal of Rustenburg operations (the transaction) on 9 September 2015 to a subsidiary of Sibanye Gold Limited (Sibanye). Progress is being made on fulfilling the conditions precedent of the transaction, with key steps including:

- The South African Competition Commission filing being submitted on 13 November 2015
- Anglo American Platinum concluding a services agreement and a rail transportation services agreement with Aquarius on 16 November 2015 in which Aquarius consented to the agreements being ceded to Sibanye
- Sibanye obtaining consent from its lenders to implement the transaction in November 2015
- Sibanye obtaining shareholder approval on 18 January 2016 as per JSE Listings Requirements
- The application under section 11 of the MPRDA for the sale of the mining right and the prospecting right to Sibanye being submitted to the DMR on 4 February 2016.

We envisaged that the transaction will become unconditional in the latter part of 2016.

Union Mine

The Company announced its intention to dispose of Union Mine in January 2013. Amplats is refining its views on Union and assessing the most appropriate exit option in 2016.

Impairments

The Company impaired assets totalling R14.0 billion (post-tax) with R1.8 billion impacting headline earnings.

Post-tax impairments which impacted basic earnings, included Rustenburg operations (R4.5 billion), Twickenham (R2.5 billion), Tumela 5 Shaft (R0.3 billion), MIG plants (R0.1 billion), investment in BRPM (R2.7 billion), investment in RB Platinum (R0.8 billion) and equity interests in Atlatsa and Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited (Bokoni Holdco) (R1.4 billion).

In addition, the Company wrote off senior loans and other facilities loaned to Plateau Resources, a subsidiary of Atlatsa and Atlatsa Holdings Proprietary Limited (Atlatsa Resources BEE shareholder) leading to an impairment of R1.8 million (post-tax) which has impacted headline earnings.

DIRECTORATE AND SECRETARY

The following changes to the Board took place:

- Mr Bongani Nqwababa left his position as finance director on 28 February 2015
- Ms Khanyisile Kweyama resigned with effect from 29 April 2015
- Mr Ian Botha was appointed as finance director from 1 May 2015
- Mr Andile Sangqu was appointed non-executive director from 16 July 2015.

At the date of this report (4 February 2016), the Board comprised:

- Valli Moosa (chairman)
- Chris Griffith (chief executive)
- Ian Botha
- Mark Cutifani
- Richard Dunne
- Peter Mageza
- Nombulelo Moholi
- René Médori (alternate: Peter Whitcutt)
- Anthony O'Neill
- Dhanasagree Naidoo
- Andile Sangqu
- John Vice

Elizna Viljoen is the company secretary.

INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS

At 31 December 2015, the directors' direct beneficial interest in the Company's issued ordinary shares remained unchanged, as shown below:

	Number of ordinary shares held	
Name	**2015**	2014
Richard Dunne	**2,104**	2,104
Chris Griffith	**147**	147
Valli Moosa	**2,500**	2,500
Bongani Ngwababa	**1,725**	256
Total	**4,751**	4,751

In addition, executive directors in office on 31 December 2015 held 1,979 share options to acquire ordinary shares in the Company in terms of the Executive Share Option Scheme at an average price of R453.90. In terms of the long-term incentive plan, executive directors held 92,290 awards to acquire shares in the Company and 36,956 Bonus Share Plan awards.

There have been no changes to directors' beneficial interests between year end and the date of this report. There were no arrangements to which the Company was a party at the end of the financial year, or at any time during the year, that would have enabled the directors or their families to benefit from acquiring 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.

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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT continued

Dematerialisation of the Company's share certificates is now a prerequisite when dealing in its shares.

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche continued in office as auditors of the Company and its subsidiaries in 2015.

At the forthcoming annual general meeting, shareholders will be requested to reappoint Deloitte & Touche as auditors of Anglo American Platinum Limited, and to confirm that Graeme Berry will be the designated audit partner for the 2016 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.

ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES

To provide more efficient services at lower cost, Amplats has outsourced a number of its non-core activities to fellow subsidiary companies in Anglo American plc. Service level agreements ensure that services provided are of appropriate quality. These include accounting, human resources, internal audit, company secretarial, treasury, corporate finance, insurance, legal, IT, tax and certain risk management services.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Details of major subsidiary companies in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest are set out in Annexure C on pages 62 and 63.

POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Refer to note 48 on page 54 of the Annual Financial Statements.

GOING CONCERN

The Board believes the Group has adequate financial resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board is not aware of any material changes that may adversely impact the Group or any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements.

MATERIAL CHANGES TO REPORT

Other than facts and developments reported in the Integrated Report, there have been no material changes in the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries since the date of signing the audit and risk report and notice of the annual general meeting.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

DEAR SHAREHOLDER

I am pleased to present the Audit and Risk Committee report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

INTRODUCTION

This report is provided by the Audit and Risk Committee appointed for Amplats' 2015 financial year in compliance with section 94(7)(f) of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008 (the Act).

This is a committee of the Board of directors. In addition to specific statutory responsibilities to shareholders in terms of the Act, it assists the Board in discharging its duties and makes recommendations to the Board on safeguarding assets, operating adequate systems, controls and reporting processes, and preparing accurate reporting and financial statements in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements and accounting standards. The committee also provides the Social, Ethics and Transformation (SET) Committee with a written report, as required, on matters relating to internal financial controls, internal audit, and corruption and fraud risks that fall within its terms of reference for inclusion in that committee's report, and any other function that may be required by the Board.

COMPOSITION

The committee comprises four independent non-executive directors. Collectively, they have the necessary skill and knowledge to enable the committee to perform its functions. Its statutory duties and general activities are set out in its Board-approved terms of reference. During the year, the committee reviewed its terms of reference and workplan for the ensuing year and agreed that it fulfilled its statutory and regulatory obligations.

The chairman of the Board, chief executive, finance director, company secretary, head: risk and assurance, finance controller, head: financial reporting, and the external auditors attend by invitation to provide a coordinated approach to all assurance activities. The internal and external auditors have unrestricted access to the committee. Both internal and external auditors meet with committee members without management being present.

MEETINGS

The committee held five meetings during the year, with attendance shown on page 73 of the Integrated Report.

2015 IN OVERVIEW

The committee has executed its duties and responsibilities during the financial year in line with its terms of reference for the Group's accounting, financial reporting practices and finance function, external audit, internal audit and internal control, integrated reporting, risk management and IT governance.

In respect of the external audit, during the review period, the committee:

- Nominated Deloitte & Touche and J Welch as the external auditor and designated auditor respectively to shareholders for appointment as auditor for the financial year ended 31 December 2015, and ensured the appointment complied with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements for appointing an auditor
- Approved the external audit engagement letter, plan and budgeted audit fees
- Reviewed the audit plan, report back and reports
- Evaluated the effectiveness of the auditor and its independence, and evaluated the external auditor's internal quality control procedures
- Obtained the 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 pre-approved all non-audit services
- Obtained assurance that no member of the external audit team had been employed 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 had been identified and reported by the external auditors in terms of the Auditing Profession Act, 26 of 2005, and determined that there were none
- Approved the external auditor and designated independent auditor for each of the Group's South African subsidiaries, taking into consideration the Company's HDSA policies.

The committee confirms that the external auditor and designated auditor are accredited by the JSE.

For the financial statements, the committee:

- Confirmed the going concern basis for preparing 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, and all financial information disclosed to the public prior to submission and approval by the Board
- Ensured the Annual Financial Statements fairly present the position of the Company and Group 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 Group was determined to be a going concern
- Considered accounting treatment, significant or unusual transactions; and accounting estimates and judgements
- Considered the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted and any changes
- Reviewed the external auditor's audit report
- Reviewed the representation letter, signed by management, on the consolidated financial statements
- Considered any areas of concern identified, and reviewed any significant legal and tax matters that could have a material impact on the financial statements
- Met separately with management, external audit and internal audit.

For internal control and internal audit, including forensic audit, the committee:

- Reviewed and approved the annual internal audit plan, and evaluated the independence, effectiveness and performance of internal audit
- Considered the reports of internal and external auditors 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 systems safeguarded assets against unauthorised use or disposal
- Reviewed significant issues raised by internal and forensic audit processes and the adequacy of corrective action
- Assessed the performance of the internal audit function, performance of the head of this function and the adequacy of available internal audit resources, and found them satisfactory
- Based on the above, concluded there were no material breakdowns in internal control, including financial controls, business risk management and maintaining effective material control systems.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE continued

In respect of IT, the committee has:
- Reviewed IT risks and governance
- Received confirmation that information assets were managed effectively
- Reviewed the IT investment criteria and material IT investments
- Reviewed disaster recovery plans of critical applications and IT infrastructure and considered their replacement strategies
- Reviewed information security capability within the organisation.

For risk management, the committee has:

- Reviewed the Group's policies on risk assessment and risk management for financial reporting and the going concern assessment, and found them appropriate
- Considered and reviewed the findings and recommendations of the Safety and Sustainable Development (S&SD) Committee
- Received a written assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal controls and risk management from the Anglo business assurance services department of Anglo Operations Proprietary Limited.

For sustainability issues 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
- Provided input to the assessment of non-financial material issues
- Considered the PwC findings on assurance and made the appropriate enquiries from management
- Received the necessary assurances through this process that material disclosures are reliable and do not conflict with the financial information.

For legal and regulatory requirements that may affect the financial statements, the committee:

- Reviewed, with management, legal matters that could have a material financial 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
- Considered reports from management, and internal and external auditor on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

In terms of coordinating assurance activities, the committee has:

- Reviewed the plans and work outputs of the external and internal auditors and concluded these were adequate to address all significant financial risks facing the business
- Considered the expertise, resources and experience of the finance director and finance function.

On integrated reporting, the committee has:

- Considered the Integrated Report and assessed its consistency with operational, financial and other information known to committee members, and for consistency with the Annual Financial Statements. The committee is satisfied that the Integrated Report is materially accurate, complete, reliable and consistent with the Annual Financial Statements
- At its meeting on 3 February 2016, recommended the Integrated Report for the year ended 31 December 2015 for approval by the Board.

INDEPENDENCE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR

Deloitte & Touche has made the necessary representations to the committee confirming that:

- The auditor does not, except as external auditor or in rendering permitted non-audit services, receive any remuneration or other benefit from the Company or Group
- The auditor's independence was not impaired by any consultancy, advisory or other work undertaken
- The auditor's independence was not prejudiced by any previous appointment as auditor
- The criteria specified for independence by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors and international regulatory bodies have been met.

After taking these factors into account, the committee is satisfied that Deloitte & Touche is independent of the Group and has recommended to the Board that this firm should be reappointed for the 2016 financial year.

FINANCE DIRECTOR AND FINANCE FUNCTION

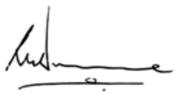
The committee has reviewed an internal assessment of the skills, expertise and experience of Ian Botha, the finance director, and is satisfied he has the appropriate expertise and experience to meet his responsibilities. The evaluation also considered the appropriateness of the expertise and adequacy of resources of the finance function.

Based on the processes and assurances obtained, we believe the Company and Group's accounting practices are effective.

CONCLUSION

The Audit and Risk Committee is satisfied that it has considered and discharged its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference during the review period.

On behalf of the committee



Richard Dunne
Chairman

Johannesburg
3 February 2016

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The significant accounting principles applied in the presentation of the Group and Company's Annual Financial Statements are set out below. The complete set of Group and Company accounting policies adopted is detailed in Annexure D: Principal accounting policies.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) of the International Accounting Standards Board, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council, the requirements of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements and the Companies Act of South Africa.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are prepared under the supervision of the finance director, Mr Ian Botha.

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 following principal accounting policy elections in terms of IFRS have been made:

- Certain accounting standards or changes to accounting standards have been early adopted.
- Expenses are presented on a function basis.
- Items of other comprehensive income (OCI) have been disclosed before the related tax effects with the tax effects disclosed separately for each item.
- Operating cash flows are presented on the indirect method.
- Property, plant and equipment are measured on the historic cost model; and
- Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI in terms of a cash flow hedge relationship are transferred from OCI and included in the initial measurement of the non-financial asset or liability.

FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in South African rand, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group and the Company.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In preparing the financial statements in terms of IFRS, 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.

As the estimates are reviewed on a regular basis, any changes to these accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if it impacts only the current period. If the revision of the estimate impacts both the current and future periods, then the change in estimate is recognised in the current and future periods.

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 metal refinery, an annual physical count of work in progress is done, usually around February of each year. The precious metal refinery is subject to a physical count usually every five 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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES
continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS
continued

Critical accounting estimates continued

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 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 and impairment assessment

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.

The recoverable amount of the Group is the higher of: the Group's market capitalisation, adjusted for the carrying amounts of financial assets and investments in associates that are tested for impairment separately; and the value in use of the Group. The cash flow projections used in the determination of value in use are based on financial budgets and life-of-mine plans, which incorporate judgement with respect to the following key assumptions: reserves and resources; commodity prices; foreign exchange rates; discount rates; operating costs; capital expenditure; and other operating factors.

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 nor has any rights to, the variable returns of the Trust.

NEW AND AMENDED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting standards adopted having no impact on the financial statements

During the current year, the Group adopted the following new and/or amended accounting standards. The adoption of these did not have a material impact on these financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations* – provides guidance on the application of the business combination principles in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* in accounting for interests in joint operations in which the activity constitutes a business.
- Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation* – clarifies that revenue-based methods of depreciation/amortisation are not appropriate, except in limited circumstances for intangible assets.
- Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and IAS 41 *Agriculture: Bearer Plants* – requires the inclusion of bearer plants as property, plant and equipment.
- Amendments to IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements* – permits investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates to be equity-accounted in the entity's separate financial statements.
- Amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* – requires the partial recognition of gains and losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets (not comprising a business) to an associate or joint venture.
- Amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*; IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities;* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Investment Entities – Applying the Consolidation Exception* – clarifies the application of the consolidation exception.

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements: Disclosure Initiative* – clarifies the use of aggregation and non-disclosure of immaterial information, as well as note ordering.
- Annual Improvements Cycle 2012-2014 including amendments to: IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations;* IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures;* IAS 19 *Employee Benefits;* and IAS 34 *Interim Reporting.*

Impact of accounting standards not yet adopted

At the reporting date, the following new accounting standards were in issue but not yet effective:

	Effective for annual periods commencing on or after
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* – the complete finalised version IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.*	1 January 2018
IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* – provides a single, principle-based five-step approach to the recognition of revenue from all contracts with customers.	1 January 2018
IFRS 16 *Leases* – removes the classification of leases as operating or finance leases; and requires all leases to be brought onto companies' balance sheets.	1 January 2019 (with earlier application permitted if IFRS 15 is also applied)

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 9; IFRS 15 and IFRS 16.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Gross sales revenue	1	59,829	55,626
Commissions paid		(14)	(14)
Net sales revenue	2	59,815	55,612
Cost of sales	3	(54,544)	(52,968)
Gross profit on metal sales	3	5,271	2,644
Other net expenditure	7	(279)	(494)
Loss on impairment and scrapping of property, plant and equipment	9	(10,242)	(480)
Market development and promotional expenditure		(800)	(827)
Operating (loss)/profit		(6,050)	843
Net gain on the final phase of the Atlatsa Resources Corporation (Atlatsa) refinancing transaction		–	243
Impairment of investments in associates	16	(4,082)	(168)
Impairment of non-current financial assets	9	(1,792)	–
Impairment of available-for-sale investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (RB Plat)	19	(775)	–
Interest expensed	8	(1,049)	(698)
Interest received	8	98	161
Remeasurements of loans and receivables	8	40	201
Losses from associates (net of taxation)	16	(529)	(128)
(Loss)/profit before taxation	9	(14,139)	454
Taxation	10	1,934	(82)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(12,205)	372
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		1,590	173
Deferred foreign exchange translation gains		1,441	338
Share of other comprehensive gains/(losses) from associates		49	(33)
Actuarial loss on employees' service benefit obligation		(4)	(5)
Net losses on available-for-sale investments		(671)	(127)
Recycling of cumulative losses on impairment of available-for-sale investment		775	–
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified		–	–
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(10,615)	545
(Loss)/profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(12,125)	624
Non-controlling interests		(80)	(252)
		(12,205)	372
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(10,535)	797
Non-controlling interests		(80)	(252)
		(10,615)	545
Headline earnings	12	107	786
Number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)#		268.0	267.5
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)		261.4	261.1
(Loss)/earnings per ordinary share (cents)	11		
– basic		(4,638)	239
– diluted		(4,625)	238

Includes the shares issued as part of the community economic empowerment transaction, but excludes the shares held by the Group ESOP and the shares held by various share schemes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		**52,205**	66,686
Property, plant and equipment	13	**39,869**	44,297
Capital work in progress	14	**6,548**	10,736
Investment in associates	16	**3,883**	7,637
Investments held by environmental trusts	18	**882**	842
Other financial assets	19	**1,023**	3,120
Other non-current assets	20	**–**	54
Current assets		**21,755**	23,313
Inventories	21	**16,571**	17,451
Trade and other receivables	22	**2,585**	3,220
Other assets	23	**927**	1,440
Cash and cash equivalents	24	**1,672**	1,202
Total assets		**73,960**	89,999
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital	25	**27**	27
Share premium		**22,395**	21,846
Foreign currency translation reserve		**2,786**	1,345
Available-for-sale reserve		**24**	(80)
Retained earnings		**15,202**	27,598
Non-controlling interests		**(411)**	(210)
Shareholders' equity		**40,023**	50,526
Non-current liabilities		**22,776**	22,093
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	26	**12,124**	9,459
Obligations due under finance leases	27	**94**	–
Environmental obligations	28	**2,404**	2,110
Employees' service benefit obligations	29	**14**	8
Deferred taxation	30	**8,140**	10,516
Current liabilities		**11,161**	17,380
Current interest-bearing borrowings	26	**2,209**	6,361
Obligations due under finance leases within one year	27	**14**	–
Trade and other payables	31	**6,818**	7,660
Other liabilities	32	**2,075**	2,044
Other current financial liabilities	33	**2**	–
Share-based payment provision	29	**11**	19
Taxation	36	**32**	1,296
Total equity and liabilities		**73,960**	89,999

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		**60,563**	55,010
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		**(49,621)**	(47,134)
Cash generated from operations	35	**10,942**	7,876
Interest paid (net of interest capitalised)		**(857)**	(497)
Taxation paid	36	**(1,821)**	(2,734)
Net cash from operating activities		**8,264**	4,645
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (includes interest capitalised)	37	**(5,152)**	(6,863)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		**41**	34
Proceeds on sale of mineral rights and other investments		**3**	2
Funding to associates		**(739)**	(392)
Acquisition of investment in associate		**(23)**	–
Advances made to Plateau Resources Proprietary Limited		**(260)**	(61)
Advances made to Atlatsa Holdings Proprietary Limited		**–**	(25)
Subscription for RB Plat rights offer shares		**–**	(93)
Net increase in investments held by environmental trusts		**(1)**	(36)
Interest received		**76**	68
Growth in environmental trusts	18	**6**	4
Other advances		**(15)**	(36)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(6,064)**	(7,398)
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities			
Purchase of treasury shares for the Bonus Share Plan (BSP)		**(120)**	(327)
(Repayment of)/proceeds from interest-bearing borrowings		**(1,487)**	3,204
Repayment of finance lease obligation		**(21)**	–
Unpaid dividends written back		**19**	–
Cash distributions to minorities		**(121)**	(84)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		**(1,730)**	2,793
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**470**	40
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**1,202**	1,162
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	24	**1,672**	1,202
Movement in net debt			
Net debt at beginning of year		**(14,618)**	(11,456)
Net cash from operating activities		**8,264**	4,645
Net cash used in investing activities		**(6,064)**	(7,398)
Other		**(351)**	(409)
Net debt at end of year		**(12,769)**	(14,618)
Made up as follows:			
Cash and cash equivalents	24	**1,672**	1,202
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	26	**(12,124)**	(9,459)
Obligations due under finance leases	27	**(94)**	–
Current interest-bearing borrowings	26	**(2,209)**	(6,361)
Obligations due under finance leases within one year	27	**(14)**	–
		(12,769)	(14,618)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	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 2013	27	21,439	1,007	47	27,362	126	50,008
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			338	(127)	586	(252)	545
Deferred taxation charged directly to equity					(1)		(1)
Share of associates' movements directly to equity					28		28
Cash distributions to minorities						(84)	(84)
Shares acquired in terms of the BSP – treated as treasury shares	(–)*	(327)					(327)
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	–*	307			(307)		–
Shares vested in terms of the Group Employee Share Option Scheme (Kotula)	–*	427			(427)		–
Equity-settled share-based compensation					382		382
Shares purchased for employees					(25)		(25)
Balance at 31 December 2014	27	21,846	1,345	(80)	27,598	(210)	50,526
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year			**1,441**	**104**	**(12,080)**	**(80)**	**(10,615)**
Cash distributions to minorities						**(121)**	**(121)**
Shares acquired in terms of the BSP – treated as treasury shares	**(–)***	**(255)**			**135**		**(120)**
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	**–***	**353**			**(353)**		**–**
Shares vested in terms of the Group Employee Share Option Scheme (Kotula)	**–***	**451**			**(451)**		**–**
Equity-settled share-based compensation					**338**		**338**
Shares purchased for employees					**(4)**		**(4)**
Unpaid dividends written back					**19**		**19**
Balance at 31 December 2015	**27**	**22,395**	**2,786**	**24**	**15,202**	**(411)**	**40,023**

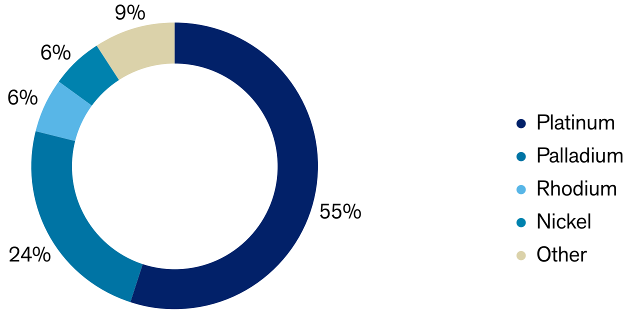
** Less than R500,000.*

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

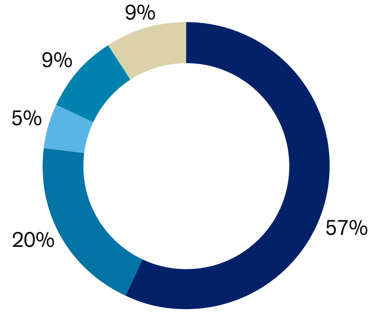
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
1. GROSS SALES REVENUE		
Sales revenue emanated from the following principal regions:		
Precious metals	**54,210**	48,581
Asia	**22,053**	18,695
Europe	**21,695**	20,590
South Africa	**4,180**	5,735
North America	**6,282**	3,561
Base metals	**4,866**	6,514
South Africa	**991**	1,548
Rest of the world	**3,875**	4,966
Other	**753**	531
South Africa	**150**	199
Rest of the world	**603**	332
	59,829	55,626
Gross sales revenue by metal:		
Platinum	**33,116**	31,762
Palladium	**14,222**	10,966
Rhodium	**3,772**	2,902
Nickel	**3,680**	5,139
Other	**5,039**	4,857
Gross sales revenue	**59,829**	55,626

Gross sales revenue by metal – 2015



Gross sales revenue by metal – 2014



	Net sales revenue 2015 Rm	Net sales revenue 2014 Rm	Operating contribution 2015 Rm	Operating contribution 2014 Rm	Depreciation 2015 Rm	Depreciation 2014 Rm
2. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION						
2.1 Segment revenue and results						
Operations						
Mogalakwena Mine	**13,864**	13,779	**5,159**	5,075	**1,600**	1,441
Amandelbult Mine	**9,032**	6,429	**826**	(712)	**755**	638
Unki Platinum Mine	**2,024**	2,107	**75**	368	**313**	293
Twickenham Project	**329**	367	**(743)**	(522)	**268**	87
Modikwa Platinum Mine[1]	**1,469**	1,517	**73**	170	**173**	142
Mototolo Platinum Mine[1]	**1,411**	1,570	**370**	510	**105**	106
Kroondal Platinum Mine[1]	**3,010**	2,990	**472**	583	**306**	250
Rustenburg Mine	**11,117**	8,940	**38**	(753)	**1,098**	1,261
Union Mine	**3,695**	3,159	**88**	(734)	**244**	381
Total – mined	**45,951**	40,858	**6,358**	3,985	**4,862**	4,599
Process tailings retreatment[2]	**61**	–	**(22)**	–	**3**	–
Purchased metals	**13,803**	14,754	**1,562**	1,464	**209**	239
	59,815	55,612	**7,898**	5,449	**5,074**	4,838
Other costs (note 6)			**(2,627)**	(2,805)		
Gross profit on metal sales			**5,271**	2,644		

[1] *Amplats' share (excluding purchase of concentrate).*
[2] *Slag tailings retreatment at Mortimer Smelter, closed September 2015.*

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

Changes to the segmental information

The following changes to the segmental reporting were made following changes to internal reporting to the Executive Committee.

- During the current year, the Group restructured its business around large mining complexes, consolidating adjacent mines with the concentrating operations. As a result, the following segments were consolidated into single reporting segments:
  - Tumela Mine and Dishaba Mine were consolidated into Amandelbult Mine; and
  - Bathopele Mine, Thembelani Mine, Siphumelele Mine and Western Limb Tailings Retreatment were consolidated into Rustenburg Mine.

  Accordingly, the comparative figures have been aggregated to reflect this change.
- During the current year, purchased metals exclude tailings from Amplats mines treated by a third party with the concentrate being purchased by Amplats. The results for this have been included in the operation from which the tailings arose. Consequently the results for the year ended 31 December 2014 were restated in a similar manner. The resulted in the following changes to the comparative figures:

Rm	Net sales revenue as reported	Net sales revenue restated	Operating contribution as reported	Operating contribution restated	Depreciation as reported	Depreciation restated
Amandelbult Mine	6,264*	6,429	(776)*	(712)	636*	638
Rustenburg Mine	8,861*	8,940	(777)*	(753)	1,260*	1,261
Purchased metals	14,998	14,754	1,552	1,464	242	239
	30,123	30,123	(1)	(1)	2,138	2,138

**Aggregated as noted above.*

2.2 Information about customers

Included in net sales revenue is revenue from five customers that represents more than 10% of the total net sales revenue:

	2015 %	2014 %
Customer A	**9**	13
Customer B	**17**	17
Customer C	**20**	11
Customer D	**6**	13
Customer E	**5**	7

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
2.	**SEGMENTAL INFORMATION** continued		
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	**6,310**	4,811
	South Africa	**45,895**	61,875
		52,205	66,686
3.	**GROSS PROFIT ON METAL SALES**		
	Gross sales revenue	**59,829**	55,626
	Commissions paid	**(14)**	(14)
	Net sales revenue	**59,815**	55,612
	Cost of sales	**(54,544)**	(52,968)
	On-mine	**(33,772)**	(29,029)
	Cash operating costs (note 4)	**(29,918)**	(25,391)
	Depreciation (note 5)	**(3,854)**	(3,638)
	Purchase of metals and leasing activities*	**(10,247)**	(12,411)
	Smelting	**(3,403)**	(3,051)
	Cash operating costs (note 4)	**(2,886)**	(2,518)
	Depreciation (note 5)	**(517)**	(533)
	Treatment and refining	**(3,381)**	(2,969)
	Cash operating costs (note 4)	**(2,678)**	(2,302)
	Depreciation (note 5)	**(703)**	(667)
	Decrease in metal inventories	**(1,114)**	(2,703)
	Other costs (note 6)	**(2,627)**	(2,805)
	Gross profit on metal sales	**5,271**	2,644

** 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 comprise the following principal categories:			
	2015			
	Labour	**12,928**	**536**	**781**
	Stores	**7,877**	**607**	**763**
	Utilities	**2,965**	**1,262**	**311**
	Contracting	**1,900**	**20**	**71**
	Toll refining	**–**	**–**	**223**
	Sundry	**4,248**	**461**	**529**
		29,918	**2,886**	**2,678**
	2014			
	Labour	10,315	475	713
	Stores	6,834	514	634
	Utilities	2,396	1,041	271
	Contracting	1,558	36	68
	Toll refining	–	–	163
	Sundry	4,288	452	453
		25,391	2,518	2,302

+ On-mine costs comprise mining and concentrating costs.

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
5. DEPRECIATION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Depreciation of plant and equipment comprises the following categories:		
Operating assets	**5,074**	4,838
Mining	**3,854**	3,638
Smelting	**517**	533
Treatment and refining	**703**	667
Depreciation included in other costs	**66**	59
	5,140	4,897
6. OTHER COSTS		
Other costs comprise the following principal categories:		
Share-based payments – other share schemes (note 29)	**310**	254
Share-based payments – the Kotula Trust (note 29)	**31**	128
Corporate costs	**483**	556
Royalties	**321**	374
Contributions to education and community development	**490**	508
Research	**330**	329
Transport of metals	**318**	278
Exploration	**144**	129
Total exploration costs	**215**	241
Less: Capitalised (note 15)	**(71)**	(112)
Other	**200**	249
	2,627	2,805
7. OTHER NET EXPENDITURE		
Other net expenditure comprises the following principal categories:		
Realised and unrealised foreign exchange losses – non-financial items	**(2)**	(1)
Foreign exchange gains on loans and receivables	**1,028**	303
Foreign exchange losses on other financial liabilities	**(235)**	(84)
Project maintenance costs*	**(124)**	(9)
Restructuring and other related costs	**(996)**	(755)
(Loss)/profit on disposal of plant, equipment and conversion rights	**(42)**	59
Royalties received	**29**	13
Other – net	**63**	(20)
	(279)	(494)

** Project maintenance costs comprise costs incurred to maintain land held for future projects and costs to keep projects on care and maintenance. It also includes the costs of the operations put onto care and maintenance once the decision was made.*

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
8.	**INTEREST EXPENSED AND RECEIVED**		
	Interest expensed		
	Interest paid on financial liabilities classified as liabilities held at amortised cost	**(863)**	(528)
	Interest paid	**(1,269)**	(1,075)
	Less: Capitalised (note 37)*	**406**	547
	Time value of money adjustment to environmental obligations	**(186)**	(170)
	Decommissioning costs (note 28)	**(127)**	(118)
	Restoration costs (note 28)	**(59)**	(52)
		(1,049)	(698)
	Interest received		
	Interest received on financial assets classified as loans and receivables		
	Interest received	**92**	157
	Growth in environmental trusts investments (note 18)	**6**	4
		98	161
	Remeasurements of loans and receivables		
	Gains on remeasurements on other financial assets	**40**	201
	** The rate used to capitalise borrowing costs was 7.91% (2014: 7.32%).*		
9.	**(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION**		
	(Loss)/profit before taxation is arrived at after taking account of:		
	Auditors' remuneration	**17**	18
	Audit fees – current year	**15**	15
	Other services	**2**	3
	Depreciation (note 13)	**5,140**	4,897
	Deprecation included in cost of sales (note 3)	**5,074**	4,838
	Depreciation included in other costs	**66**	59
	Gains on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	**(288)**	(74)
	Operating lease charges – buildings and equipment	**16**	24
	Impairment of investments in associates (note 16)	**4,082**	168
	Impairment of non-current financial assets (note 19)	**1,792**	–
	Impairment of available-for-sale investment in RB Plat (note 19)	**775**	–
	Net loss on impairment, disposal and scrapping of property, plant and equipment	**10,267**	403
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 12)	**25**	(77)
	Loss on impairment and scrapping of property, plant and equipment (note 12)	**10,242**	480
	Rustenburg Mine	**6,216**	–
	Twickenham Project	**3,435**	–
	Union South Declines	**–**	480
	Mainstream inert grinding mills	**170**	–
	Various smaller assets scrapped	**421**	–
	Profit on sale of other mineral rights and investments (note 12)	**(3)**	(2)
	(Reversal of)/writedown of inventories to net realisable value	**(118)**	734
	Mined	**91**	221
	Purchased	**(209)**	513

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
10. TAXATION		
Current (note 36)	**553**	191
Deferred (note 30)	**(2,487)**	(109)
	(1,934)	82
Comprising:		
South African normal taxation	**(1,865)**	9
Current year	**(1,841)**	(86)
Prior year	**(24)**	95
Foreign and withholding taxation	**(69)**	73
Current year	**(50)**	73
Prior year	**(19)**	–
	(1,934)	82
	%	%
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
Disallowable items	**1.4**	10.8
Capital profits	**–**	(15.0)
Impairment of investments in associates	**13.2**	10.4
Prior year (overprovision)/underprovision	**(0.3)**	20.9
Effect of after tax share of losses from associates	**1.0**	7.9
Difference in tax rates of subsidiaries	**(0.6)**	(60.0)
Other	**(0.4)**	15.1
Effective taxation rate	**(13.7)**	18.1

11. (LOSS)/EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE

The calculation of basic (loss)/earnings and headline earnings per ordinary share is based on basic loss of R12,125 million and headline earnings of R107 million respectively (2014: earnings of R624 million and headline earnings of R786 million) and a weighted average of 261,377,956 (2014: 261,105,423) ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The calculation of diluted (loss)/earnings per ordinary share, basic and headline, is based on basic loss of R12,125 million and headline earnings of R107 million respectively (2014: earnings of R624 million and headline earnings of R786 million). Refer below for weighted average number of potential diluted ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2015	2014
Weighted average number of potential diluted ordinary shares in issue		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	**261,377,956**	261,105,423
Dilutive potential ordinary shares relating to share option schemes	**780,344**	958,444
Dilutive potential ordinary shares relating to the Group ESOP	**–**	308,234
Weighted average number of potential diluted ordinary shares in issue – basic	**262,158,300**	262,372,101

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.

These shares have had no impact on the number of potential diluted ordinary shares in issue.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
12.	**RECONCILIATION BETWEEN (LOSS)/PROFIT AND HEADLINE EARNINGS**		
	(Loss)/profit attributable to shareholders	**(12,125)**	624
	Adjustments		
	Net loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 9)	**25**	(77)
	Tax effect thereon	**(7)**	22
	Loss on impairment and scrapping of property, plant and equipment (note 9)	**10,242**	480
	Tax effect thereon	**(2,862)**	(134)
	Non-controlling interests' share	**(20)**	(52)
	Net gain on the final phase of the Atlatsa refinancing transaction	**–**	(243)
	Impairment of investments in associates (note 16)	**4,082**	168
	Tax effect thereon	**–**	–
	Impairment of available-for-sale investment in RB Plat	**775**	–
	Tax effect thereon	**–**	–
	Profit on sale of other mineral rights and investments (note 9)	**(3)**	(2)
	Tax effect thereon	**–**	–
	Headline earnings	**107**	786
	Attributable headline earnings per ordinary share (cents)		
	Headline	**41**	301
	Diluted	**41**	300

13. **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Property, plant and equipment is made up of two main categories, namely:

- Mining and process property, plant and equipment which 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 which comprise freehold land, equipment, motor vehicles and office equipment.

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Cost		
Opening balance	**82,847**	77,948
Transfer from capital work in progress (note 14)	**8,251**	5,606
Additions at cost (note 37)	**548**	378
Additions to decommissioning asset (note 28)	**(15)**	44
Disposals/scrapping of assets	**(4,450)**	(1,588)
Foreign currency translation differences	**1,787**	459
Closing balance	**88,968**	82,847
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	**38,550**	34,650
Charge for the year (note 5)	**5,140**	4,897
Impairment of assets of Rustenburg Mine (note 44)	**6,216**	–
Disposals/scrapping of assets	**(1,283)**	(1,171)
Foreign currency translation differences	**476**	174
Closing balance	**49,099**	38,550
Carrying amount (Annexure A)	**39,869**	44,297

		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
14.	**CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS**		
	Opening balance	**10,736**	9,810
	Additions at cost (note 37)	**4,779**	6,485
	Transfer to property, plant and equipment (note 13)	**(8,251)**	(5,606)
	Scrapping of capital work in progress	**(925)**	(20)
	Foreign currency translation differences	**209**	67
	Closing balance	**6,548**	10,736

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION		
The balances and movements for exploration and evaluation costs as included in notes 13 and 14 above are as follows:		
Cost		
Opening balance	**1,912**	1,800
Additions (note 6)	**71**	112
Closing balance	**1,983**	1,912
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance	**(425)**	(388)
Charge and impairments for the year	**(253)**	(37)
Closing balance	**(678)**	(425)
Carrying amount	**1,305**	1,487
16. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES		
Listed (market value: R61 million (2014: R288 million))		
Investment in Atlatsa Resources Corporation*	**–**	689
Unlisted	**3,883**	6,948
Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited (Bokoni Holdco)*		
Carrying value of investment	**–**	880
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM)†		
Carrying value of investment	**3,434**	5,637
Richtrau No. 123 Proprietary Limited		
Carrying value of investment	**5**	5
Peglerae Hospital Proprietary Limited		
Carrying value of investment	**52**	64
Unincorporated associate – Pandora		
Carrying value of investment	**366**	362
Hydrogenious Technologies GmbH		
Carrying value of investment	**26**	–
	3,883	7,637

** Equity investments in Atlatsa and Bokoni Holdco were impaired during the year. Refer to note 44.*

† The investment in BRPM was partially impaired during the year. Refer to note 44.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
16.	**INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES** continued		
	The movement for the year in the Group's investment in associates was as follows:		
	Opening balance	**7,637**	6,816
	Loss after taxation	**(529)**	(128)
	Loss from associates	**(557)**	(82)
	Taxation – deferred	**28**	(46)
	Additional funding provided to associates	**808**	392
	Share of movement in other reserves of associates	**49**	(31)
	Other movements of associates directly to equity	**1**	28
	Revaluation of loan to associate	**2**	(1)
	Deferred foreign exchange translation losses	**(26)**	(26)
	Impairment of investments in associates (note 44)	**(4,082)**	(168)
	Acquisition of equity in Atlatsa at fair value	**–**	755
	Acquisition of investment in associate – Hydrogenious Technologies GmbH	**23**	–
	Closing balance	**3,883**	7,637

All of the Group's interests in investments in associates are measured and accounted for in terms of the equity method.

The market value disclosed for the listed investment in associates is categorised as Level 1 as per the fair value hierarchy (as defined in note 40).

Listed investment: Atlatsa Resources Corporation
The Group has a 22.76% shareholding in Atlatsa. Atlatsa has a 51% controlling interest in the operations of Bokoni Platinum Mine and the Kwanda Project.

This company is incorporated in Canada and listed on the Toronto stock exchange and on the JSE Limited, but its principal place of business is in South Africa. The company has a December year end and the equity accounting includes the latest publicly available quarterly results. During the current year, the equity-accounted investment was fully impaired (refer to note 44). The Group's cumulative share of unrecognised equity-accounted losses amounted to R749 million and its cumulative share of movements in other comprehensive losses amounted to R26 million.

The information below comprises the latest publicly available quarterly results at 30 September 2015.

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Income statement		
Revenue	**2,111**	1,614
Loss before taxation	**(4,355)**	(246)
Taxation	**667**	41
Loss after taxation	**(3,688)**	(205)
Balance sheet		
Non-current assets	**3,847**	6,848
Current assets	**125**	460
	3,972	7,308
Non-current liabilities	**2,313**	2,499
Current liabilities	**841**	487
Equity	**818**	4,322
	3,972	7,308

16. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES continued

Unlisted investment: Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited (Bokoni Holdco)

The Group has a 49% shareholding in Bokoni Holdco which effectively holds 100% of Bokoni Platinum Mine and the Kwanda Project. The principal business of the company takes place in the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex. This investment has been equity-accounted. The company has a December year end and equity accounting is performed using Bokoni Platinum Mine's management accounts. During the current year, the equity-accounted investment was fully impaired (refer to note 44). The Group's cumulative share of unrecognised equity-accounted gains amounted to R28 million.

The financial information presented below is for the year ended 31 December 2015.

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Income statement		
Revenue	2,046	2,330
Loss before taxation	(758)	(345)
Taxation	–	(160)
Loss after taxation	(758)	(505)
Balance sheet		
Non-current assets	6,910	7,076
Current assets	(293)	230
	6,617	7,306
Interest-bearing liabilities		
Non-current liabilities	154	121
Current liabilities	433	439
Equity	6,030	6,746
	6,617	7,306

Unlisted investment: Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM)

The Group has a 33% direct interest in BRPM, an unincorporated joint arrangement. BRPM has an operating mine in the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex.

BRPM has a December year end. The equity accounting is done using its management accounts for the year ended 31 December 2015 and is adjusted for certain consolidation entries. During the current year, the equity-accounted investment was partially impaired (refer to note 44).

As BRPM is consolidated by RB Plat, and RB Plat is a listed entity, the financial information of BRPM is price-sensitive. Therefore, the Group has not disclosed the financial information of BRPM. However, the financial information of BRPM will be available on or about 1 March 2016, when RB Plat releases its annual results.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

16. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES continued

Unlisted investment: Pandora

The Group, Eastern Platinum Limited, and Mvela Resources Limited (on behalf of Northam Platinum Limited) entered into a 42.5:50:7.5 arrangement. In terms of the agreement, the Group contributed certain mineral rights to the venture, while Eastern Platinum Limited contributed certain surface infrastructure. The venture has an operating mine in the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex.

Pandora has a September year end. The equity accounting is based on its management accounts for the 12 months ended 30 November 2015.

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Income statement		
Revenue	438	309
Loss before taxation	(175)	(156)
Taxation	48	44
Loss after taxation	(127)	(112)
Balance sheet		
Non-current assets	813	829
Current assets	259	234
	1,072	1,063
Non-current liabilities	14	13
Current liabilities	65	88
Equity	993	962
	1,072	1,063

Unlisted investment: Johnson Matthey Fuel Cells Limited (JMFC)

At 31 December 2015, the Group held 17.5% of the equity and 43% of the voting rights in JMFC, which is incorporated and has its principal place of business 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. During the year ended 31 December 2014, the Group impaired the carrying value of its investment in JMFC. At 31 December 2015, the Group's cumulative share of unrecognised equity-accounted losses amounted to R27 million.

17. JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

Joint operations

The Group has classified all the joint arrangements to which it is a party as joint operations, as they are unincorporated 'joint ventures' and the Group has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the arrangements. The classification was made in line with the requirements of IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements.*

A number of these joint arrangements have additional separate legal entities, as detailed in Annexure C. The Group is of the opinion that the substance of these joint arrangements must be given prominence over the legal form. In most cases, the separate legal entities have been formed to hold legal title to mineral and surface rights as well as to legally employ employees working at the joint operation. The substance is that these companies are mere extensions of the main joint arrangement to which they relate and consequently should be accounted for in the same manner, namely as a joint operation.

Modikwa Platinum Mine

The Group and ARM Mining Consortium Limited (ARMMC) established a 50:50 joint operation, known as the Modikwa Platinum Mine Joint Venture (Modikwa). Modikwa operates a mine and a processing plant on the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex.

Mototolo Platinum Mine

The Group and Glencore Kagiso Tiso Platinum Partnership have entered into a 50:50 joint operation. The Mototolo Mine, which is managed by Xstrata SA Proprietary Limited, is located on the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex, while the processing plant is managed by the Group.

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 parties share 50:50 in the profits and losses from the jointly operated mine and processing plant located on the Western Limb of the Bushveld Complex, which is managed by Aquarius.

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
18. INVESTMENTS HELD BY ENVIRONMENTAL TRUSTS		
Investments held by the environmental trust comprise:		
Financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss	882	842
Movement in total investments held by environmental trusts		
Opening balance	932	817
Contributions	1	37
Growth in environmental trusts (note 8)	6	4
Remeasurements	40	74
Closing balance	979	932
Disclosed as:		
Investments held by environmental trusts	882	842
Cash and cash equivalents (note 24)	97	90
	979	932

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 28).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

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	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
19. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Loans carried at amortised cost		
Loans to Plateau Resources Proprietary Limited (Plateau)*	–	1,135
Loan to Atlatsa Holdings Proprietary Limited (Atlatsa Holdings)**	–	326
Loan to ARM Mining Consortium Limited***	66	66
Advance to Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community****	179	163
Other	75	75
	320	1,765
Available-for-sale investments carried at fair value		
Investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited^	597	1,181
Investment in Wesizwe Platinum Limited (Wesizwe)##	87	174
Food Freshness Technology Holdings[ø]	19	–
Total financial assets	1,023	3,120

* The Group provided Plateau (a wholly owned subsidiary of Atlatsa) with a secured facility to meet its obligations in respect of operating and capital expenditure for Bokoni Platinum Mine. The senior facility is available to Plateau from 13 December 2013 to 31 December 2020, and at 31 December 2015 there were no further amounts available for drawdown. The security for this facility includes a pledge of shares and claims in Plateau and Bokoni Platinum Mine, as well as certain assets of Plateau and Bokoni Platinum Mine.

The Group further provided Plateau with a R90 million working capital facility to meet its working capital and operational requirements. The facility is available to Plateau until 31 December 2018. This facility was increased to R122 million during the year. At 31 December 2015 there was an undrawn amount of R20 million.

During the current year, the amortised cost carrying values of all the facilities provided to Plateau were fully impaired (refer to note 44).

** The loan is interest-bearing at a rate equivalent to the effective interest rate on the senior facility provided by the Group to Plateau. It is secured by way of a pledge and cession of Atlatsa Holdings' entire shareholding in Atlatsa, which shares are subject to a lock-in arrangement until 2020. The loan is repayable in full by 30 September 2020. During the current year, the carrying value of the loan to Atlatsa Holdings was fully impaired (refer to note 44).

*** This advance is interest-free and the repayment thereof is dependent on the free cash flows from Modikwa Platinum Mine. 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 its right to payments from Modikwa Platinum Mine to the Group.

**** The Group made a R45 million interest-bearing loan to the Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community (Bakgatla). As security for this loan, the Bakgatla 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 was granted on 27 November 2013 and subsequently notarially executed. The registration of the prospecting right is pending.

In addition, the Group provided the Bakgatla with a loan of R47 million to service their debt under a hedge facility with an external bank. The loan is unsecured and bears interest at JIBAR plus 2%.

^ The Group holds approximately 11.68% in RB Plat. During the current year, the investment in RB Plat was impaired by recognising in profit or loss for the year, the cumulative losses included in other comprehensive income, attributable to this investment at the date of impairment (refer to note 44).

\## The Group holds approximately 13% in Wesizwe.

ø The Group holds approximately 10% in Food Freshness Technology Holdings.

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
20. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Non-current portion of prepaid operating lease rentals		
Prepaid operating lease rentals to Ga-Pila NPC, a not-for-profit company registered in terms of the Companies Act, 2008 in South Africa	–	54
	–	54
21. INVENTORIES		
Refined metals	4,161	4,598
At cost	2,619	2,432
At net realisable value	1,542	2,166
Work in progress	9,679	10,356
At cost	6,529	7,067
At net realisable value	3,150	3,289
Total metal inventories	13,840	14,954
Stores and materials at cost less obsolescence provision	2,731	2,497
	16,571	17,451
22. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade accounts receivable	1,334	2,083
Other receivables	1,251	1,137
	2,585	3,220
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	–	–
Between 31 and 60 days	–	–
Between 60 and 90 days	–	–
Greater than 90 days	–	–
	–	–

The average credit period on the sale of precious metals is five days and base metals is 20 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 commodity price movements which necessitates the frequent review of credit limits. Trade accounts receivable involve primarily a small group of international companies. The financial conditions 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 (refer to note 40). There are no trade receivables pledged as security to secure any borrowings of the Group.

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		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
23.	**OTHER ASSETS**		
	Prepayments	**337**	454
	VAT receivable	**584**	974
	Other	**6**	12
		927	1,440
24.	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances with banks and money-market instruments.		
	Cash on deposit and on hand	**1,575**	1,112
	Cash investments held by environmental trusts (note 18)	**97**	90
		1,672	1,202

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 28).

2014 Number of shares	2015 Number of shares		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
		25. SHARE CAPITAL		
		Authorised		
413,595,651	**413,595,651**	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each	**41**	41
1,008,520	**504,260**	'A' ordinary shares of 10 cents each convertible	**–***	–*
		Issued – Ordinary shares		
269,681,886	**269,681,886**	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each	**27**	27
		Issued – 'A' ordinary shares		
504,260	**–**	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each convertible	**–**	–*
		Treasury shares held within the Group		
356,339	**–**	Ordinary shares held by the Group ESOP	**–**	–*
504,260	**–**	'A' ordinary shares held by the Group ESOP	**–**	–*
1,829,602	**1,700,843**	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. 504,260 'A' ordinary shares were repurchased and cancelled as part of the rules of the Scheme during the year.

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.*

	2015 Facility amount Rm	2015 Utilised amount Rm	2014 Facility amount Rm	2014 Utilised amount Rm
26. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS				
Unsecured financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Committed:	**22,316**	**12,490**	22,344	9,487
ABSA Bank Limited	**2,000**	**335**	2,000	–
Anglo American SA Finance Limited	**9,100**	**9,100**	9,100	9,100
FirstRand Bank Limited	**2,857**	**1,557**	2,857	–
Nedbank Limited	**4,359**	**1,163**	4,387	387
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	**4,000**	**335**	4,000	–
Uncommitted:	**8,928**	**1,843**	8,723	6,333
Anglo American SA Finance Limited	**8,000**	**1,843**	8,000	6,333
Anglo American Capital plc	**–**	**–**	694	–
Nedbank London[#]	**928**	**–**	–	–
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	**–**	**–**	29	–
	31,244	**14,333**	31,067	15,820
Disclosed as follows:				
Current interest-bearing borrowings		**2,209**		6,361
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings		**12,124**		9,459
		14,333		15,820
Weighted average borrowing rate (%)		**7.91**		7.32

Borrowing powers
The borrowing powers in terms of the memorandum of incorporation of the holding company and its subsidiaries are unlimited.

Committed facilities are defined as the bank's obligation to provide funding until maturity of the facility, by which time the renewal of the facility is negotiated.

An amount of R18,515 million (2014: R18,544 million) of the facilities is committed for one to five years, R2,300 million (2014: R2,300 million) is committed for a rolling period of 364 days, while the rest is committed for less than 364 days. The Group has adequate committed facilities to meet its future funding requirements.

Uncommitted facilities are callable on demand.

[#] US$60 million uncommitted facility.

27. OBLIGATIONS DUE UNDER FINANCE LEASES

The Group holds, under finance lease, an energy recovery plant at the Waterval Smelter site in terms of an agreement assessed to be a lease in terms of IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*. The carrying amount of the plant amounts to R116 million (2014: Rnil) and is included in property, plant and equipment (note 13).

The lease term is for a period of 15 years, whereafter the Group has the option to purchase the plant at fair value. The interest rate implicit in the lease amounts to 17.74%.

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Finance lease obligations	**108**	–
Less: Short-term portion included in current liabilities	**(14)**	–
	94	–

Reconciliation of future minimum lease payments under finance leases

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2015 Rm	2014 Rm	**2015 Rm**	2014 Rm
Due within one year	**16**	–	**14**	–
Due within two to five years	**74**	–	**44**	–
More than five years	**271**	–	**50**	–
	361	–	**108**	–
Less: Future finance charges	**(253)**	–	**–**	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	**108**	–	**108**	–

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
28.	**ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS**		
	Provision for decommissioning cost	**1,614**	1,474
	Opening balance	**1,474**	1,305
	Discounted amount for decommissioning of expansion projects (note 13)	**(15)**	44
	Charged to interest expensed (note 8)	**127**	118
	Foreign currency translation differences	**28**	7
	Provision for restoration cost	**790**	636
	Opening balance	**636**	554
	Discounted amount for increase in restoration obligation charged to the statement of comprehensive income	**81**	27
	Charged to interest expensed (note 8)	**59**	52
	Foreign currency translation differences	**14**	3
	Environmental obligations before funding	**2,404**	2,110
	Environmental obligations before funding	**2,404**	2,110
	Less: Environmental trusts (note 18)	**(979)**	(932)
	Unfunded environmental obligations	**1,425**	1,178
	Real pre-tax risk-free discount rate (rand)	**4%**	5%
	Real pre-tax risk-free discount rate (US dollar)	**2%**	4%
	Undiscounted amount of environmental obligations in real terms	**4,007**	3,408
	Refer to note 39 with respect to details on guarantees provided to the Department of Mineral Resources in this regard.		
29.	**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**		
	Employees' service benefit obligations (non-current)		
	Provision for post-retirement medical aid benefits	**14**	8
	Share-based payments provision	**–**	–
	Total	**11**	19
	Less: Transferred to current liabilities	**(11)**	(19)
		14	8
	Aggregate earnings		
	The aggregate earnings of employees including directors were:		
	Salaries and wages and other benefits	**14,783**	12,301
	Retirement benefit costs	**1,249**	1,107
	Medical aid contributions	**630**	563
	Share-based compensation (note 6)	**341**	382
	Equity-settled	**307**	254
	Equity-settled – the Group ESOP	**31**	128
	Cash-settled	**(8)**	(21)
	Cash payments	**11**	21
		17,003	14,353

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
29. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS continued		
Termination benefits		
Voluntary separation costs (included in restructuring and other related costs)	**799**	174
Directors' emoluments		
Remuneration for executives		
– fees	**–**	–
– salaries, benefits, performance-related bonuses and other emoluments	**22**	21
Remuneration for non-executives		
– fees	**6**	6
Paid by holding company and subsidiaries	**28**	27
Paid by subsidiaries	**(22)**	(21)
Paid by holding company	**6**	6

Directors' remuneration is fully disclosed in the remuneration report (pages 84 to 99 of the Integrated Report).

Equity compensation benefits
The directors' report sets out details of the Company's share option schemes, and Annexure B provides details of share options and awards issued and exercised during the year by participants as well as the disclosures required by IFRS 2 *Share-based Payments*. The details pertaining to share options and awards issued to and exercised by directors during the year are disclosed in the remuneration report.

Retirement funds
Separate funds, independent of the Group, provide retirement and other benefits to all employees. These funds comprise 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
2015			
Old Mutual SuperFund	**18,418**	**603**	**9,877**
Amplats Group Provident Fund	**31,907**	**758**	**5,986**
	50,325	**1,361**	**15,863**
2014			
Amplats Retirement Fund	–*	100	2,885
Amplats Mines Retirement Fund	–*	228	6,140
Old Mutual SuperFund	19,170	357	404
Amplats Group Provident Fund	34,534	595	5,430
	53,704	1,280	14,859

** In June 2013, the Group gave notice to the Trustees of the Amplats Retirement Fund (Pension and Provident sections) and the Amplats Mines Retirement Fund (Pension and Provident sections) of its intention to cease contributing to those funds. This was due to the notice given to these funds and the Group by Old Mutual of its decision to cease offering standalone retirement fund administration services. After a lengthy tender and due diligence process, the Group resolved to participate in an umbrella retirement fund solution due to the significant cost savings to members and overall efficiencies. As a result, the employer and members ceased to contribute to the Amplats Retirement Fund (Pension and Provident sections) and the Amplats Mines Retirement Fund (Pension and Provident sections) at the end of June 2014 and began participating and contributing to the Old Mutual SuperFund (Pension and Provident sections) on 1 July 2014. The section 14 application to transfer the assets of the old funds was approved by the FSB in December 2014 and the actual assets were transferred in January 2015. Thereafter the Trustees of Amplats Retirement Fund (Pension and Provident sections) and the Amplats Mines Retirement Fund (Pension and Provident sections) will wind up the affairs of these funds and then hand over to a liquidator in terms of the rules of these funds.*

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS continued

Post-retirement medical aid benefits

The post-retirement medical aid obligation is actuarially valued annually. The obligation was last valued as at 31 December 2015 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 (2014: Rnil) to the captive cell for the 2015 year. The actual return on plan assets for the year amounted to R10 million (2014: R5 million).

	2015	2014
The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:		
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (nominal)	**8.9%**	8.4%
Healthcare cost inflation	**6.5%**	6.2%
Expected return on reimbursive rights	**8.9%**	8.4%
Membership		
In-service members	**57**	71
Continuation members	**813**	848
	Rm	Rm
Amounts recognised in profit or loss (cost of sales) in respect of the defined benefit plan:	**2**	1
Current service cost	**1**	1
Net interest expense	**1**	–*
Fund status		
Fair value of plan assets	**(169)**	(170)
Present value of obligations	**183**	178
Net unfunded liability	**14**	8
Movements in the net liability		
Opening balance	**8**	3
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	**6**	5
Current service cost	**1**	1
Net interest cost	**1**	–*
Actuarial loss	**4**	4
Closing balance	**14**	8

The history of experience adjustments is as follows:

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm	2013 Rm	2012 Rm
Present value of obligations	**183**	178	179	201
Fair value of plan assets	**(169)**	(170)	(176)	(177)
Net unfunded liability	**14**	8	3	24
Experience adjustments				
Actuarial losses/(gains) before changes in assumptions				
In respect of present value of obligations	**5**	(9)	(7)	4
In respect of present value of plan assets	**3**	9	4	–

** Less than R500,000.*

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS continued

Assumed healthcare trend rates have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. A 0.5% change in the healthcare cost trends would have the following impact:

	0.5% increase		0.5% decrease	
	2015 Rm	2014 Rm	**2015 Rm**	2014 Rm
Aggregate of current service and interest costs	**1**	1	**(1)**	(1)
Present value of obligations	**9**	9	**(9)**	(9)

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
30. DEFERRED TAXATION		
Opening balance	**10,516**	10,620
Released to the statement of comprehensive income (note 10)	**(2,487)**	(109)
Charged directly to equity	**–**	1
Other	**111**	4
Closing balance	**8,140**	10,516
Comprising:		
Deferred taxation liabilities	**9,196**	11,504
Mining property, plant and equipment	**8,487**	11,041
Other	**709**	463
Deferred taxation assets	**(1,056)**	(988)
Accrual for leave pay	**(368)**	(354)
Share-based payment provision	**(23)**	(32)
Post-retirement medical aid benefits	**(4)**	(1)
Other	**(661)**	(601)
Net position as at 31 December	**8,140**	10,516
31. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade accounts	**4,337**	4,919
Related parties (note 34)	**1,276**	1,759
Other	**3,061**	3,160
Other accounts payable	**2,481**	2,741
	6,818	7,660
The fair value of accounts payable is not materially different to the carrying values presented.		
32. OTHER LIABILITIES		
Accrual for leave pay	**1,343**	1,286
Other accruals	**732**	758
	2,075	2,044
33. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities carried at fair value		
Fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts*	**2**	–

** Consists of US$20.9 million of forward foreign exchange contracts maturing within 30 days after 31 December 2015.*

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

34. 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 arrangements and associates, as well as transactions with the Group's associates. Certain deposits and borrowings are also placed with subsidiaries of the holding company. The Group participates in the Anglo American plc insurance programme. These transactions are priced on an arm's length basis. Material related party transactions with subsidiaries and associates of Anglo American plc and the Group's associates (as set out in note 16) are as follows:

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Remeasurement gains on loans to other related parties	–	131
Compensation paid to key management personnel	95	74
Interest paid for the year	1,139	832
Interest received for the year	2	74
Insurance paid for the year	448	394
Purchase of goods and services for the year*	5,756	6,493
Associates	5,146	6,097
Other	610	396
Deposits at 31 December	803	445
Loans to other related parties at 31 December	–	1,462
Interest-bearing borrowings at 31 December (including interest accrued)	11,029	15,529
Amounts owed to related parties as at 31 December (note 31)	1,276	1,759
Associates	1,259	1,731
Other	17	28

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. Refer to pages 84 to 99 of the Integrated Report.

Key management personnel
Key management personnel comprises executive directors and prescribed officers. Details relating to key management personnel emoluments are disclosed in the remuneration report. Refer to pages 84 to 99 of the Integrated Report.

Shareholders
The principal shareholders of the Company are detailed in note 41 'Analysis of shareholders'.

** This includes purchase of concentrate from the Group's associates.*

		Notes	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
35.	**RECONCILIATION OF (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS**			
	(Loss)/profit before taxation		**(14,139)**	454
	Adjustments for:			
	Interest received	8	**(92)**	(157)
	Growth in environmental trusts	8	**(6)**	(4)
	Interest expensed	8	**863**	528
	Time value of money adjustment to environmental obligations	8	**186**	170
	Gains on remeasurements of loans and receivables	8	**(40)**	(201)
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5	**5,140**	4,897
	Loss on impairments, disposal and scrapping of property, plant and equipment	9	**10,267**	403
	Net gain on the final phase of the Atlatsa refinancing transaction		**–**	(243)
	Profit on sale of other mineral rights and investments	9	**(3)**	(2)
	Losses from associates	16	**529**	128
	Exchange (losses)/gains on revaluation of loans to associates	16	**(2)**	1
	Unrealised fair value adjustment in respect of other financial assets and liabilities		**2**	–
	Impairment of investment in associates	16	**4,082**	168
	Impairment of non-current financial assets	9	**1,792**	–
	Impairment of available-for-sale investment in RB Plat	9	**775**	–
	Net equity-settled share-based payments charge to reserves		**338**	382
	Foreign translation losses/(gains)		**5**	(6)
			9,697	6,518
	Movement in non-cash items		**87**	37
	Increase in employees' service benefit obligations		**6**	–
	Increase in provision for environmental obligations		**81**	37
	Working capital changes		**1,158**	1,321
	Decrease in metal inventories		**1,114**	2,703
	Increase in stores and materials		**(163)**	(467)
	Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		**534**	(484)
	Decrease/(increase) in other assets		**513**	(113)
	Decrease in trade and other payables		**(863)**	(184)
	Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		**31**	(113)
	Decrease in share-based payments provision		**(8)**	(21)
	Cash generated from operations		**10,942**	7,876
36.	**TAXATION PAID**			
	Amount unpaid at beginning of year		**1,296**	3,821
	Current taxation provided (note 10)		**553**	191
	Foreign exchange differences		**4**	18
	Amount unpaid at end of year		**(32)**	(1,296)
	Payments made		**1,821**	2,734

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
37.	**PURCHASE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**		
	Additions to capital work in progress (note 14)	**4,779**	6,485
	Additions to plant and equipment (note 13)	**548**	378
	Total additions	**5,327**	6,863
	Less: Non-cash transactions	**(175)**	–
		5,152	6,863
	Cash purchases are made up as follows:		
	Stay-in-business	**2,536**	3,896
	Projects	**1,211**	1,859
	Waste stripping	**999**	561
	Interest capitalised (note 8)	**406**	547
		5,152	6,863
	Total additions are made up as follows:		
	Stay-in-business	**2,662**	3,896
	Projects	**1,260**	1,859
	Waste stripping	**999**	561
	Interest capitalised (note 8)	**406**	547
		5,327	6,863
38.	**COMMITMENTS**		
	Mining and process property, plant and equipment		
	Contracted for	**1,256**	2,117
	Not yet contracted for	**8,636**	8,864
	Authorised by the directors	**9,892**	10,981
	Project capital	**4,757**	6,817
	Within one year	**802**	2,376
	Thereafter	**3,955**	4,441
	Stay-in-business capital	**5,135**	4,164
	Within one year	**2,736**	2,774
	Thereafter	**2,399**	1,390
	Capital commitments relating to the Group's share in associates		
	Contracted for	**244**	331
	Not yet contracted for	**1,697**	1,961
		1,941	2,292
	Other		
	Operating lease rentals – buildings and equipment	**60**	203
	Due within one year	**33**	103
	Due within two to five years	**27**	100
	More than five years	**–**	–

These commitments will be funded from existing cash resources, future operating cash flows, borrowings and any other funding strategies embarked on by the Group.

39. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Letters of comfort have been issued to financial institutions to cover certain banking facilities. There are no encumbrances of Group assets.

The Group is the subject of various legal 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 2015, these guarantees amounted to R3,323 million (2014: R3,347 million) (refer to note 28).

40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Capital risk management

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes interest-bearing borrowings disclosed under note 26, 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 requirements (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.
- 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 long-term business plan. These outputs are then incorporated into the budget process.

Should the Group have 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 the 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 and include:

- maximum net debt/tangible net worth ratios;
- minimum tangible net worth values; and
- an undertaking not to exceed a maximum value of guarantees, excluding guarantees provided to the Department of Mineral Resources.

The Group has complied with these requirements. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2014.

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 on accounting policies (refer Annexure D).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

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40. 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
2015					
Financial assets					
Investments held by environmental trusts	–	882	–	882	882
Other financial assets	320	–	703	1,023	1,023
Trade and other receivables	2,585	–	–	2,585	2,585
Cash and cash equivalents	1,672	–	–	1,672	1,672
	4,577	882	703	6,162	6,162
2014					
Financial assets					
Investments held by environmental trusts	–	842	–	842	842
Other financial assets	1,765	–	1,355	3,120	3,120
Trade and other receivables	3,220	–	–	3,220	3,220
Cash and cash equivalents	1,202	–	–	1,202	1,202
	6,187	842	1,355	8,384	8,384

	FVTPL Rm	Other financial liabilities Rm	Total Rm	Fair value Rm
2015				
Financial liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	–	(12,124)	(12,124)	(12,124)
Obligations due under finance leases	–	(94)	(94)	(94)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	–	(2,209)	(2,209)	(2,209)
Obligations due under finance leases within one year	–	(14)	(14)	(14)
Trade and other payables	(2,972)	(3,846)	(6,818)	(6,818)
Other current financial liabilities	(2)	–	(2)	(2)
	(2,974)	(18,287)	(21,261)	(21,261)
2014				
Financial liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	–	(9,459)	(9,459)	(9,459)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	–	(6,361)	(6,361)	(6,361)
Trade and other payables	(2,980)	(4,680)	(7,660)	(7,660)
	(2,980)	(20,500)	(23,480)	(23,480)

40. 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 2015 Rm	Fair value measurement at 31 December 2015 Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Financial assets through profit and loss				
Investments held by environmental trusts	**882**	**882**	**–**	**–**
Available-for-sale assets at fair value				
Other financial assets	**703**	**684**	**–**	**19**
	1,585	**1,566**	**–**	**19**
Financial liabilities through profit and loss				
Trade and other payables	**(2,972)**	**–**	**(2,972)**	**–**
Other current financial liabilities	**(2)**	**–**	**(2)**	**–**
	(2,974)	**–**	**(2,974)**	**–**

Description	31 December 2014 Rm	Fair value measurement at 31 December 2014 Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Financial assets through profit and loss				
Investments held by environmental trusts	842	842	–	–
Available-for-sale assets at fair value				
Other financial assets	1,355	1,355	–	–
	2,197	2,197	–	–
Financial liabilities through profit and loss				
Trade and other payables	(2,980)	–	(2,980)	–

There were no transfers between the levels during the year.

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40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

Fair value disclosures continued

Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values

The valuation of forward foreign exchange contracts is a function of the ZAR:USD exchange rate at balance sheet date and the forward exchange rate that was fixed as per the forward foreign exchange rate contract.

The fair values for trade and other payables relate specifically to purchase of concentrate trade creditors which are priced in US dollar. The settlement of the purchase of concentrate trade creditors takes place on average three to four months after the sale has taken place. The fair value is a function of the expected ZAR:USD exchange rate and metal prices at the time of settlement.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of available-for-sale financial assets

	2015 Other financial assets Rm	2014 Other financial assets Rm
Opening balance	**–**	–
Acquisition of investment	**19**	–
Total gains included in other comprehensive income	**–**	–
Closing balance	**19**	–

The other financial asset comprises an investment in unlisted company Food Freshness Technology Holdings, which is classified as available-for-sale in terms of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The fair value is based on unobservable market data, and estimated with reference to recent third-party transactions in the instruments of the Company.

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 Board of directors are responsible for risk management activities within the Group. Overall limits have been set by the Board, while 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 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 limits and constraints set by the Board.

40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

Financial risk management continued

Currency risk

The carrying amount of the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities at 31 December is as follows:

	South African rand Rm	US dollar Rm	Other Rm	Total Rm
2015				
Financial assets				
Investments held by environmental trusts	882	–	–	882
Other financial assets	1,004	19	–	1,023
Trade and other receivables	1,255	1,202	128	2,585
Cash and cash equivalents	639	972	61	1,672
	3,780	2,193	189	6,162
Financial liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	(12,124)	–	–	(12,124)
Obligations due under finance leases	(94)	–	–	(94)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	(2,209)	–	–	(2,209)
Obligations due under finance leases within one year	(14)	–	–	(14)
Trade and other payables	(4,069)	(2,686)	(63)	(6,818)
Other current financial liabilities	–	(2)	–	(2)
	(18,510)	(2,688)	(63)	(21,261)
2014				
Financial assets				
Investments held by environmental trusts	842	–	–	842
Other financial assets	3,120	–	–	3,120
Trade and other receivables	1,139	2,018	63	3,220
Cash and cash equivalents	608	532	62	1,202
	5,709	2,550	125	8,384
Financial liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	(9,459)	–	–	(9,459)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	(6,361)	–	–	(6,361)
Trade and other payables	(4,349)	(3,280)	(31)	(7,660)
	(20,169)	(3,280)	(31)	(23,480)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

40. 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.

	US dollar	
	Rm 10% increase	Rm 10% decrease
2015		
(Loss)/profit	**(82)**	**82**
Financial assets	**219**	**(219)**
Financial liabilities	**(301)**	**301**
2014		
(Loss)/profit	(73)	73
Financial assets	255	(255)
Financial liabilities	(328)	328

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.

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 Executive 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.

40. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

Financial risk management continued

Metal price risk continued

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
2015			
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**(2,972)**	**(3,846)**	**(6,818)**
2014			
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(2,980)	(4,680)	(7,660)

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:

	2015		2014	
	Rm 10% increase	**Rm 10% decrease**	Rm 10% increase	Rm 10% decrease
Platinum				
(Loss)/profit	**(136)**	**136**	(161)	161
Financial liabilities	**(136)**	**136**	(161)	161
Palladium				
(Loss)/profit	**(48)**	**48**	(55)	55
Financial liabilities	**(48)**	**48**	(55)	55
Rhodium				
(Loss)/profit	**(15)**	**15**	(22)	22
Financial liabilities	**(15)**	**15**	(22)	22
Nickel				
(Loss)/profit	**(8)**	**8**	(12)	12
Financial liabilities	**(8)**	**8**	(12)	12

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

40. 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 31 December 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
2015				
Financial assets				
Investment held by environmental trusts	–	–	882	882
Other financial assets	–	179	844	1,023
Trade and other receivables	–	–	2,585	2,585
Cash and cash equivalents	–	1,672	–	1,672
	–	1,851	4,311	6,162
Financial liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	–	(12,124)	–	(12,124)
Obligations due under finance leases	(94)	–	–	(94)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	–	(2,209)	–	(2,209)
Obligations due under finance leases within one year	(14)	–	–	(14)
Trade and other payables	–	–	(6,818)	(6,818)
Other current financial liabilities	–	–	(2)	(2)
	(108)	(14,333)	(6,820)	(21,261)
2014				
Financial assets				
Investment held by environmental trusts	–	–	842	842
Other financial assets	–	1,624	1,496	3,120
Trade and other receivables	–	–	3,220	3,220
Cash and cash equivalents	–	1,202	–	1,202
	–	2,826	5,558	8,384
Financial liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	–	(9,459)	–	(9,459)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	–	(6,361)	–	(6,361)
Trade and other payables	–	–	(7,660)	(7,660)
	–	(15,820)	(7,660)	(23,480)

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 (2014: 50 basis points) and the USD interest rate decreased by 50 basis points (2014: 50 basis points) at year end, then income for the year would have increased by R67 million (2014: R68 million) and decreased by R5 million (2014: R3 million) respectively.

40. 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 26). In addition, detailed cash flow forecasts are regularly prepared and reviewed by Group 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	One to two years Rm	Two to five years Rm	Greater than five years Rm	Adjust-ment* Rm	Total Rm
Non-derivative financial instruments							
2015							
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	**7.91**	**–**	**(10,006)**	**(2,986)**	**(208)**	**1,076**	**(12,124)**
Obligations due under finance leases	**17.74**	**–**	**(17)**	**(57)**	**(271)**	**251**	**(94)**
Current interest-bearing borrowings	**7.91**	**(3,219)**				**1,010**	**(2,209)**
Obligations due under finance leases within one year	**17.74**	**(16)**				**2**	**(14)**
Trade and other payables	**n/a**	**(6,818)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(6,818)**
		(10,053)	**(10,023)**	**(3,043)**	**(479)**	**2,339**	**(21,259)**
2014							
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	7.32	(644)	(702)	(9,841)	(263)	1,991	(9,459)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	7.32	(6,432)	–	–	–	71	(6,361)
Trade and other payables	n/a	(7,660)	–	–	–	–	(7,660)
		(14,736)	(702)	(9,841)	(263)	2,062	(23,480)
Derivative financial instruments							
2015							
Other current financial liabilities	**n/a**	**(2)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(2)**

** Represents unearned finance charges.*

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

40. 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 primarily 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 Executive Committee.

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	
	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Financial assets and other credit exposures		
Investments held by environmental trusts	**882**	842
Other financial assets	**1,023**	3,120
Trade and other receivables	**2,585**	3,220
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,672**	1,202
	6,162	8,384

In addition, the Group has provided facilities/guarantees to certain third parties. Refer to note 19 for details.

The Group has the following amounts due from major customers:

	2015			2014		
	Number of customers	**Value Rm**	**Percentage**	Number of customers	Value Rm	Percentage
Greater than R200 million	**2**	**597**	**45**	2	940	45
Greater than R100 million but less than R200 million	**2**	**267**	**20**	4	553	27
Less than R100 million	**51**	**470**	**35**	46	590	28
	55	**1,334**	**100**	52	2,083	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.

	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Financial assets		
Investment held by environmental trusts	**882**	842
Other financial assets	**703**	1,355
	1,585	2,197

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 R35 million (2014: R30 million) and other comprehensive income would have increased by R68 million (2014: R135 million). If the equity prices had been 10% lower at year end, then income for the year would have increased by R2 million (2014: increased by R1 million) and other comprehensive income would have decreased by R68 million (2014: R135 million).

41. ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDERS

An analysis of the share register at year end showed the following:

Ordinary shares	2015 Number of shareholders	2015 Percentage of issued capital	2014 Number of shareholders	2014 Percentage of issued capital
Size of shareholding				
1 – 1,000	**11,726**	**0.65**	11,979	0.66
1,001 – 10,000	**1,102**	**1.26**	1,035	1.12
10,001 – 100,000	**289**	**3.39**	288	3.75
100,001 – 1,000,000	**83**	**9.67**	75	8.81
1,000,001 and over	**6**	**85.03**	8	85.66
	13,206	**100.00**	13,385	100.00
Category of shareholder				
Companies	**206**	**77.95**	224	78.17
Individuals	**10,599**	**1.12**	10,676	1.09
Pension and provident funds	**257**	**5.79**	193	6.71
Insurance companies	**44**	**0.48**	20	0.73
Bank, nominee and finance companies	**266**	**8.26**	302	6.29
Trust funds and investment companies	**1,558**	**6.14**	1,680	6.71
Other corporate bodies	**276**	**0.26**	290	0.30
	13,206	**100.00**	13,385	100.00
Shareholder spread				
Public shareholders	**13,201**	**22.23**	13,379	22.09
Non-public shareholders				
– directors and associates	**4**	**–***	5	–*
– persons interested, directly or indirectly, in 10% or more	**1**	**77.77**	1	77.91
	13,206	**100.00**	13,385	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:

	2015 Number of shares	2015 Percentage	2014 Number of shares	2014 Percentage
Anglo South Africa Capital Proprietary Limited	**208,417,151**	**77.77**	208,417,151	77.91

Geographical analysis of shareholders

Resident shareholders held 244,578,429 shares (91.27%) (2014: 248,674,521; 92.96%) and non-resident shareholders held 23,402,614 shares (8.73%) (2014: 18,821,424; 7.04%) of the Company's issued ordinary share capital of 267,981,043 shares at 31 December 2015 (2014: 267,495,945).

The treasury shares held by the Kotula Trust (the Group ESOP) of nil (2014: 356,339) and the 1,700,843 (2014: 1,829,602) shares held in terms of the Bonus Share Plan and other 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.

42. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES FOR INVENTORY

During the current year, the Group updated 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 take place once per annum, except in the Precious Metal Refinery, which takes place usually once every five years.

This change in estimate has had the effect of increasing the value of inventory disclosed in the financial statements by R2,175 million (2014: decrease of R116 million). This results in the recognition of an after tax gain of R1,566 million (2014: after tax loss: R84 million).

** Less than 0.01%.*

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

43. ANNOUNCEMENT OF TRANSACTION TO DISPOSE OF RUSTENBURG MINE

On 9 September 2015, Amplats entered into a sale and purchase agreement (SPA) with Sibanye Rustenburg Platinum Mines Proprietary Limited (a subsidiary of Sibanye Gold Limited) (Sibanye) for the disposal of Rustenburg Mine.

Rustenburg Mine will be sold as a going concern, for an upfront consideration of R1,500 million and deferred consideration amounting to 35% of the business's distributable free cash flow for six to eight years subject to a minimum of R3,000 million. These proceeds will be offset by funding to be provided by Amplats in the event of the business having a negative free cash flow between the closing of the transaction and 31 December 2018. This funding is limited to R267 million per annum and is pro-rated. Taking into account the most recent cash flow estimates for the business, the estimated fair value of the total consideration amounts to R2,798 million. This excludes any economic value generated from the future purchase of concentrate and toll treatment arrangements which will be recognised for accounting purpose at the time when the benefit is received. The transaction requires various regulatory approvals, including approval by the South African competition authorities and the Department of Mineral Resources. Since the transaction remains subject to these significant approvals, Rustenburg Mine cannot be reclassified as held-for-sale at this stage. It is expected that it will take approximately six to 12 months to implement and complete the transaction.

44. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS

Rustenburg Mine

Amplats considers its mining, smelting and refining operations as a single cash-generating unit. Following the announcement of the signing of the SPA with Sibanye, the assets attributable to Rustenburg Mine were assessed separately within the cash-generating unit for impairment. As such, the recoverable value of Rustenburg Mine is calculated as the fair value of the estimated proceeds less transaction costs, and amounts to R2,798 million. It excludes any economic value generated from the future purchase of concentrate and toll treatment arrangements which will be recognised for accounting purposes at the time when the benefit is received. The recoverable amount comprises a Level 3 fair value in terms of the fair value hierarchy (as defined in note 40). The fair value of the deferred consideration payable by Sibanye, and negative free cash flow funding payable by Amplats were determined based on the projected cash flows for Rustenburg Mine. The relevant amounts were discounted at the cost of borrowing of Sibanye and Amplats respectively.

The net carrying value of Rustenburg Mine at 1 September 2015 was R7,274 million. The excess of the carrying value above the recoverable amount gave rise to an impairment of R6,216 million (R4,476 million net of tax). The entire impairment is attributable to property, plant and equipment. A resulting impairment loss has been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and is separately presented. This impairment loss is included in basic earnings but excluded from headline earnings.

Equity investments in Atlatsa and Bokoni Holdco and associated loans

Amplats has a 22.76% shareholding in Atlatsa as well as a 49% shareholding in Bokoni Holdco. The Group, together with Atlatsa, has completed a technical review of the Bokoni Platinum Mine to develop a new optimised mine plan. On 16 September 2015, Atlatsa announced the implementation of its restructuring plan for Bokoni Platinum Mine. Bokoni Platinum Mine is likely to remain cash negative for some time as it funds development at Brakfontein and Middelpunt Hill.

In light of the difficult market conditions and negative cash flows incurred by Bokoni Platinum Mine, Amplats has fully impaired its equity interests in Atlatsa and Bokoni Holdco with a carrying value of R1,406 million. These write-offs are included in basic earnings but excluded from headline earnings.

Atlatsa's ability to service its debt obligations in the context of the current market conditions, where Bokoni Platinum Mine is its main source of funding, is doubtful at current PGM price levels. Amplats has, therefore, for accounting purposes fully impaired the various loans it has extended to Atlatsa and Atlatsa Holdings with an accounting carrying value of R1,792 million in aggregate. The impairment losses arising from these loan write-offs are included in basic and headline earnings.

Equity investments in BRPM and available-for-sale investments in RB Plat

Amplats has an 11.68% shareholding in RB Plat and a 33% direct interest in BRPM. In November 2010, when RB Plat listed, the investments in both RB Plat and BRPM were required to be revalued for accounting purposes to the fair value at that date, which resulted in fair value gains of R690 million (after tax) and R2,938 million (after tax) respectively. Subsequent to this, the Group continued to equity account 33% of the earnings of BRPM. This resulted in the carrying value of the investment in BRPM increasing from R4,394 million to R6,125 million. In addition, the 11.68% holding in RB Plat was marked to market with the gains and losses being reflected in other comprehensive income.

44. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS continued

Given the decrease in PGM prices and the reduction in the market value of RB Plat shares, the Group has assessed the carrying value of both investments for impairment. The recoverable amount of the investment in RB Plat was the quoted market price at the date of impairment, which comprises a Level 1 fair value in terms of the fair value hierarchy (as defined in note 40). The recoverable amount of the investment in BRPM was its value in use and amounted to R3,449 million at the date of impairment. This comprises a Level 3 fair value in terms of the fair value hierarchy. The value in use was determined based on the in-situ value for 4E ounces outside the life-of-mine plan and the net present value of the current life-of-mine plan using the following assumptions, which were based on analyst consensus prices in August 2015:

- Platinum USD1,269 per ounce (real long term)
- Palladium USD809 per ounce (real long term)
- A long-term real rand/US dollar exchange rate of R11.57: USD1
- A real discount rate of 7.5%
- A life of mine of 30 years.

Consequently, the investment in RB Plat has been written down by R775 million (after tax) by recycling previously recognised, losses in other comprehensive income through profit or loss for the period, and the investment in BRPM has been written down by R2,676 million (after tax). These impairments are included in basic earnings but excluded from headline earnings.

45. SCRAPPING OF ASSETS

Development on the Twickenham Project has been suspended and the operation restructured to reduce cash losses, including placing the Twickenham Shaft on care and maintenance. Production continues at the Hackney Shaft. The mine is being redeveloped from a conventional mine to become a largely mechanised operation, which seeks to increase productivity and the profitability of the mine. Previous development on a conventional mine and some of the related infrastructure and assets will not be utilised in the new mechanised mine layout. These assets of R3,435 million, including capitalised interest and study costs, have been written off. The resulting loss of R2,473 million (after tax) is excluded from headline earnings.

Furthermore, the Group reviewed alternative business cases for the life extension at Tumela and concluded that a lower capital, higher returning option than the Tumela 5 Shaft is the preferred replacement project. Accordingly, development of the Tumela 5 Shaft has been stopped and the feasibility study and early development expenditure amounting to R388 million (R279 million after tax) has been written off. This write-off is included in basic earnings but excluded from headline earnings.

46. UNKI PLATINUM MINE INDIGENISATION PLAN

Following approval of its indigenisation plan by the government of Zimbabwe, Amplats signed a Heads of Agreement with the government of Zimbabwe in November 2012. That agreement set out the key terms of the approved indigenisation plan for the Group's Unki Mine investment. The plan envisaged the sale of 51% of the investment through a notional vendor funded 10-year transaction. The plan has not been implemented.

On 8 January 2016, the Minister of Youth, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment in Zimbabwe published a general notice which sought to simplify and clarify the framework, procedures and guidelines for complying with the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act. A concerning provision within the general notice is a requirement that, for the resource sector, the 51% shareholding will be acquired in exchange for the mineral resource being exploited and at no monetary cost to the government. The company is still studying the full implication on its indigenisation compliance plan should the provision contained in the general notice become law. Engagements with the Zimbabwean government are ongoing, and the Company is not yet certain of the impact of the general notice on the proposed Unki indigenisation transaction.

47. INTEREST IN AN UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITY

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 subsequently issued 6,290,365 Amplats ordinary shares on 14 December 2011 to Lefa La Rona Trust. The shares have been issued subject to a notional vendor finance (NVF) mechanism. The transaction was valued at R3.5 billion at the effective date and equated to a 2.33% ownership interest in Amplats at the date of announcement.

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 nor has any rights to the variable returns of the Trust. Consequently this Trust has not been consolidated into the financial results of the Group at balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

48. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Amplats' strategy is to continue to reposition its assets into a value optimising portfolio, with its assets positioned in the first half of the primary PGM production cost curve. Given the industry headwinds, the Amplats Board on 4 February 2016 considered the progress made with respect to the strategic repositioning of the portfolio and approved the following refinements to the portfolio:

- Commence the process of placing Twickenham Project on care and maintenance; and
- Consider exiting Amplats' 50% interest in the Kroondal PSA at the right time for value, while ensuring the value generated from the purchase of concentrate agreement is maintained.

The carrying value of Twickenham Project assets is R2.3 billion (post the write-off of assets of R3.2 billion). As Twickenham remains a key part of the Amplats portfolio and development will resume once the market demands the additional PGMs and the Group's balance sheet allows, the remaining assets that will be used in developing a mechanised mine, have not been written off.

Furthermore, the Group will continue to account for the Kroondal Mine as a joint operation until the Group has entered into a binding contract to exit from its interests in the mine.

	2015	2014
49. EXCHANGE RATES TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN RAND		
Year-end rates		
US dollar	**15.4672**	11.5710
British pound	**22.8910**	18.0267
Average rates for the year		
US dollar	**12.7798**	10.8500
British pound	**19.5345**	17.8760

ANNEXURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

ANNEXURE A

Property, plant and equipment

	31 December 2015 Cost Rm	31 December 2015 Accumulated depreciation Rm	31 December 2015 Carrying amount Rm	31 December 2014 Cost Rm	31 December 2014 Accumulated depreciation Rm	31 December 2014 Carrying amount Rm
Owned and leased assets						
Mining development and infrastructure	**31,563**	**12,806**	**18,757**	29,887	8,669	21,218
Plant and equipment*	**47,672**	**31,761**	**15,911**	43,897	26,491	17,406
Land and buildings	**7,577**	**3,017**	**4,560**	6,989	2,175	4,814
Motor vehicles	**1,276**	**1,020**	**256**	1,226	846	380
Furniture, fittings and equipment	**184**	**161**	**23**	169	148	21
	88,272	**48,765**	**39,507**	82,168	38,329	43,839
Decommissioning asset	**696**	**334**	**362**	679	221	458
Note 13	**88,968**	**49,099**	**39,869**	82,847	38,550	44,297

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment can be reconciled as follows:

	Carrying amount at beginning of year Rm	Additions Rm	Reclassifications/ transfers Rm	Impairments, disposals and scrapping Rm	Depreciation Rm	Foreign currency translation differences Rm	Carrying amount at end of year Rm
2015							
Owned and leased assets							
Mining development and infrastructure	**21,218**	**3,981**	**8**	**(5,630)**	**(1,497)**	**677**	**18,757**
Plant and equipment	**17,406**	**4,137**	**(21)**	**(2,971)**	**(3,107)**	**467**	**15,911**
Land and buildings	**4,814**	**526**	**13**	**(638)**	**(297)**	**142**	**4,560**
Motor vehicles	**380**	**138**	**1**	**(63)**	**(203)**	**3**	**256**
Furniture, fittings and equipment	**21**	**17**	**(1)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**3**	**23**
	43,839	**8,799**	**–**	**(9,310)**	**(5,113)**	**1,292**	**39,507**
Decommissioning asset	**458**	**(15)**	**–**	**(73)**	**(27)**	**19**	**362**
Note 13	**44,297**	**8,784**	**–**	**(9,383)**	**(5,140)**	**1,311**	**39,869**
					Note 5		
2014							
Owned and leased assets							
Mining development and infrastructure	19,198	3,521	13	(247)	(1,407)	140	21,218
Plant and equipment	18,350	2,122	(2)	(152)	(3,021)	109	17,406
Land and buildings	4,916	191	(5)	(24)	(295)	31	4,814
Motor vehicles	391	143	–	(26)	(127)	(1)	380
Furniture, fittings and equipment	30	7	(6)	–	(10)	–	21
	42,885	5,984	–	(449)	(4,860)	279	43,839
Decommissioning asset	413	44	–	32	(37)	6	458
Note 13	43,298	6,028	–	(417)	(4,897)	285	44,297
					Note 5		

**Included in plant and equipment is an energy recovery plant held by the Group under finance lease (refer to note 27). The carrying amount of the plant at 31 December 2015 was R116 million (2014: Rnil).*

Useful lives of assets

Mining development and infrastructure	5 to 20 years
Plant and equipment	2 to 20 years
Buildings	10 to 20 years
Motor vehicles	4 to 5 years
Furniture, fittings and equipment	2 to 10 years
Decommissioning asset	30 years

ANNEXURES continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

ANNEXURE B

Equity compensation benefits

1. Anglo American Platinum Employee Share Appreciation Scheme (cash-settled)

	2015 Directors	2015 Employees and others	2015 Total	2014 Directors	2014 Employees and others	2014 Total
Outstanding at 1 January	8	67,813	67,821	8	90,053	90,061
Exercised during the year	(8)	(31,984)	(31,992)	–	(22,075)	(22,075)
Lapsed during the year	–	(35,829)	(35,829)	–	(165)	(165)
Outstanding at 31 December	–	–	–	8	67,813	67,821
Exercisable at end of year	–	–	–	8	67,813	67,821
Number of share options exercised	8	31,984	31,992	–	22,075	22,075
Allocation price per share (R)	211	211	211		211 – 345	220 – 257
Weighted average share price at date of exercise (R)	388	381	381	–	475	475

Terms of the options outstanding at 31 December

Expiry date	Allocation price R	2015 Number	2014 Number
31 December 2015	211 – 345	–	67,821

No awards were granted under this plan during the course of the year.

2. Anglo American Platinum Employee Share Ownership Scheme (equity-settled)

	2015 Directors	2015 Employees and others	2015 Total	2014 Directors	2014 Employees and others	2014 Total
Outstanding at 1 January	**1,979**	**109,999**	**111,978**	1,979	120,270	122,249
Exercised during the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	(2,993)	(2,993)
Lapsed and forfeited during the year	**–**	**(426)**	**(426)**	–	(7,278)	(7,278)
Outstanding at 31 December	**1,979**	**109,573**	**111,552**	1,979	109,999	111,978
Exercisable at end of year	**1,979**	**109,573**	**111,552**	1,979	109,999	111,978
Number of share options exercised	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	2,993	2,993
Allocation price per share (R)	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	454	454
Weighted average share price at date of exercise (R)	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	501	501

Terms of the options outstanding at 31 December

Expiry date	Allocation price R	2015 Number	2014 Number
31 December 2016	454 – 763	**111,552**	111,978

No awards were granted under this plan during the year.

ANNEXURES continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

ANNEXURE B continued

Equity compensation benefits continued

3. Anglo American Platinum Long-term Incentive Plan (equity-settled)

	2015 Directors	2015 Employees and others	2015 Total	2014 Directors	2014 Employees and others	2014 Total
Outstanding at 1 January	85,319	201,765	287,084	58,003	172,325	230,328
Granted during the year	40,529	112,400	152,929	34,288	69,358	103,646
Exercised during the year	–	(18,189)	(18,189)	(1,760)	(7,709)	(9,469)
Conditional forfeiture during the year[1]	–	(17,702)	(17,702)	(5,212)	(14,094)	(19,306)
Reclassified	(33,558)	33,558	–	–	–	–
Lapsed	–	(42,984)	(42,984)	–	(18,115)	(18,115)
Outstanding at 31 December	92,290	268,848	361,138	85,319	201,765	287,084
Exercisable at end of year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of awards allocated during the year:	40,529	112,400	152,929	34,288	69,358	103,646
Expiry date	2018	2018	2018	2017	2017	2017
Allocation price per share (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[1] *The performance criteria were partially met.*

Terms of the awards outstanding at 31 December

Vesting date	2015 Number	2014 Number
10 May 2015	–	51,459
26 May 2016	116,251	131,979
16 April 2017	91,958	103,646
16 April 2018	152,929	–
	361,138	287,084

Options are exercisable as follows:

100% – three years after allocation. 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. From 2014, 50% of the grant is subject to the total shareholders' return target and 50% of the grant is subject to a return on capital employed 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 achieving the asset optimisation and supply chain target and the return on capital employed target. The fair value of the market condition (total shareholders' return) is measured using a Monte Carlo simulation. Expected volatility is based on historic volatility of 40.17% on average for 2015 (2014: 29.96%). The weighted average fair value of Long-term Incentive Plan rights granted during the year is R204.88 (2014: R293.31). A risk-free rate of 6.8% (2014: 7.24%) and a dividend yield of 0% (2014: 0%) was applied.

4. Anglo American Platinum Long-term Incentive Plan – non-conditional (equity-settled)

	2015 Directors	2015 Employees and others	2015 Total	2014 Directors	2014 Employees and others	2014 Total
Outstanding at 1 January	–	146,159	146,159	–	89,890	89,890
Granted during the year	–	119,835	119,835	–	67,455	67,455
Exercised during the year	–	(37,644)	(37,644)	–	(5,476)	(5,476)
Lapsed	–	(8,402)	(8,402)	–	(5,710)	(5,710)
Outstanding at 31 December	–	219,948	219,948	–	146,159	146,159
Exercisable at end of year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of awards allocated during the year:	–	119,835	119,835	–	67,455	67,455
Expiry date	–	2018	2018	–	2017	2017
Allocation price per share (R)	–	n/a	n/a	–	n/a	n/a

Terms of the awards outstanding at 31 December

Expiry date	2015 Number	2014 Number
26 May 2016	66,775	81,603
16 April 2017	53,320	64,556
18 April 2018	99,853	–
	219,948	146,159

For purposes of IFRS 2, the grant price is discounted with the dividend yield.

5. Anglo American Platinum Bonus Share Plan (equity-settled)

	2015 Directors	2015 Employees and others	2015 Total	2014 Directors	2014 Employees and others	2014 Total
Outstanding at 1 January	35,740	1,500,616	1,536,356	31,289	1,389,861	1,421,150
Granted during the year	17,531	667,059	684,590	13,062	632,323	645,385
Released during the year	(2,577)	(533,279)	(535,856)	(8,611)	(450,500)	(459,111)
Lapsed	(13,738)	(58,655)	(72,393)	–	(71,068)	(71,068)
Outstanding at 31 December	36,956	1,575,741	1,612,697	35,740	1,500,616	1,536,356
Exercisable at end of year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of awards allocated during the year:	17,531	667,059	684,590	13,062	632,323	645,385
Expiry date	2018	2018	2018	2017	2017	2017
Allocation price per share (R)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Terms of the awards outstanding at 31 December

Vesting date	2015 Number	2014 Number
10 May 2015	–	334,986
26 May 2016	490,357	581,894
16 April 2017	526,838	619,476
16 April 2018	595,502	–
	1,612,697	1,536,356

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 at grant date using the grant date fair market value.

ANNEXURES continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

ANNEXURE B continued

Equity compensation benefits continued

6. Unki Notional Bonus Share Plan (cash-settled)

	2015 Directors	2015 Employees and others	2015 Total	2014 Directors	2014 Employees and others	2014 Total
Outstanding at 1 January	–	87,136	87,136	–	66,765	66,765
Granted during the year	–	37,235	37,235	–	33,898	33,898
Exercised	–	(16,321)	(16,321)	–	(11,680)	(11,680)
Lapsed	–	(2,040)	(2,040)	–	(1,847)	(1,847)
Outstanding at 31 December	–	106,010	106,010	–	87,136	87,136
Exercisable at end of year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of awards allocated during the year:	–	37,235	37,235	–	33,898	33,898
Expiry date	–	2018	2018	–	2017	2017
Allocation price per share (R)	–	n/a	n/a	–	n/a	n/a

Terms of the awards outstanding at 31 December

Vesting date	2015 Number	2014 Number
10 May 2015	–	16,239
26 May 2016	36,071	37,596
16 April 2017	32,704	33,301
16 April 2018	37,235	–
	106,010	87,136

The Unki Notional Bonus Share Plan consists of a forfeitable award of notional 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 at grant date using the fair market value and subsequently revalued to its latest fair value.

7. The Group Employee Share Participation Scheme (equity-settled)

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 (the 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 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 five		R429.25
Loan shares – tranche vesting in year six		R415.52
Loan shares – tranche vesting in year seven		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 2013, May 2014, May 2015

ANNEXURES continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

ANNEXURE C
Investments in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates

	Nature of business	Number of shares held 2015	2014
Direct investments			
Anglo Platinum Development Limited	J	**180,709,809**	180,709,809
Anglo Platinum Management Services Proprietary Limited	J	**23,250**	23,250
Mogalakwena Platinum Limited	J	**129,762,372**	129,762,372
Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited	A, B, C, D	**426,230**	426,230
Kaymin Resources Limited[10]	F	**1,000**	1,000
Indirect investments			
Anglo Platinum International S.a.r.l.[8]	E	**–**	400
Anglo Platinum International Brazil S.a.r.l.[8]	E	**–**	400
Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited[4]	I	**4,000,350**	4,000,350
Blinkwater Farms 244 KR Proprietary Limited	C	**100**	100
Erabas B.V.[2]	E	**17,500**	17,500
Lexshell 688 Investments Proprietary Limited*	C	**578**	578
Masa Chrome Company Proprietary Limited*	D	**501**	501
Matthey Rustenburg Refiners Proprietary Limited	J	**1,360,000**	1,360,000
Micawber 146 Proprietary Limited	J	**1**	1
Norsand Holdings Proprietary Limited	C	**9**	9
PGI SA[1]	I	**100**	100
PGI KK[3]	I	**40,000**	40,000
PGI (Shanghai) Co. Limited[9]	I	**100**	100
PGI (United Kingdom) Limited[4]	I	**2**	2
PGI (United States of America) Jewelry Inc.[7]	I	**100**	100
PGI (Hong Kong)[6]	I	**100**	–
PGM Investment Company Proprietary Limited	F	**100**	100
Platinum Guild India PVT Limited[5]	I	**10,005**	10,005
Platmed Properties Proprietary Limited	C	**100**	100
Platmed Proprietary Limited	H	**100**	100
RA Gilbert Proprietary Limited	H	**100**	100
Whiskey Creek Management Services Proprietary Limited	G	**1,000**	1,000

** Indicates a shareholding of less than 100%.*

Joint operations	
Kroondal Platinum Mine (note 17)	A
Modikwa Platinum Mine (note 17)	A
Mototolo Platinum Mine (note 17)	A
Micawber 469 Proprietary Limited#	J
Modikwa Mining Personnel Services Proprietary Limited#	G
Modikwa Platinum Mine Proprietary Limited#	C
Mototolo Holdings Proprietary Limited#	C

 # Refer to note 17 for details as to why these entities are assessed as joint operations.

	Carrying amount		Holding company current account	
	2015 Rm	2014 Rm	**2015 Rm**	2014 Rm
	–	–	**–**	–
	1,214	2,491	**(1,255)**	(1,278)
	598	598	**–**	–
	15,316	13,737	**43,025**	69,901
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
	17,128	16,826	**41,770**	68,623
	Note 4	Note 4	Note 5	Note 5

	Nature of business
Associates	
Atlatsa Resources Corporation (note 16)[10]	A, C
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (note 16)	A
Bokoni Platinum Holdings Proprietary Limited (note 16)	E
Johnson Matthey Fuel Cells Limited[4] (note 16)	F
Lexshell 49 General Trading Proprietary Limited	A, C
Pandora (note 16)	A
Sheba's Ridge Proprietary Limited	A, C
Hydrogenious Technologies GmbH[11] (note 16)	K

Nature of business

A – Mining
B – Treatment and refining
C – Minerals and surface rights holding
D – Metals trading
E – Intermediate holding
F – Investment
G – Management/service
H – Medical facilities
I – Marketing
J – Dormant
K – Other

All companies are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa except where otherwise indicated.

1. Incorporated in Switzerland
2. Incorporated in the Netherlands
3. Incorporated in Japan
4. Incorporated in the United Kingdom
5. Incorporated in India
6. Incorporated in Hong Kong
7. Incorporated in the United States of America
8. Incorporated in Luxembourg
9. Incorporated in China
10. Incorporated in Canada
11. Incorporated in Germany

ANNEXURES continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

ANNEXURE D
PRINCIPAL 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 power over and is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with these entities and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over those entities. 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 and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group exercises significant influence, but which it does not control or jointly control through participation in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control over the strategic, financial and operating decisions with one or more other venturers under a contractual agreement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement.

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 or joint venture 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 or joint venture. Where the Group's share of losses in the associates or joint venture is in excess of its interest in that associate or joint venture, these losses are not recognised unless the Group has an obligation to fund such losses. The total carrying amount of the associate or joint venture 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 or joint venture, any profits or losses arising on the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of the interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

When the Group loses significant influence over an associate or joint venture, 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 or joint venture 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. Investments in joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement 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 and has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, of the arrangement. The Group's interest in joint operations, except when the investment is classified as held for sale and treated in accordance with IFRS 5, is accounted for as mentioned below.

Under this method, the Group recognises its share of the joint operations' individual income and expenses, assets and liabilities in the relevant components of its financial statements on a line-by-line basis. The Group accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditure relating to its interests in the joint operation in terms of IFRS.

When a Group entity transacts with its joint operation, any profits or losses arising on the transactions with the joint operation are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of the interests in the joint operation that are not related to the Group.

When the Group loses joint control over a joint operation, it derecognises its share of the assets and liabilities of the joint operation 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 joint operation 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 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 is 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 joint operation, a joint venture 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, joint operation, joint venture or associate and is recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill in respect of subsidiaries and joint operations is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill relating to associates and joint ventures is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the associate or joint venture. 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 joint operation, 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, joint operation, joint venture 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, waste removal costs that are incurred in the open-pit operations during the production phase of these mines, which provide improved access to the ore, are recognised as stripping assets in non-current assets in either property, plant and equipment or capital work in progress. The costs of normal ongoing operational stripping activities are expensed as incurred or accrued. The stripping asset is depreciated on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the orebody to which it improves access.

Non-mining

Non-mining assets are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged on a 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 is the higher of: the Group's market capitalisation, adjusted for the carrying amounts of financial assets and investments in associates that are tested for impairment separately; and the value in use of the Group determined with reference to a discounted cash flow valuation. In performing the discounted cash flow valuation, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the Group for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

ANNEXURES continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

ANNEXURE D continued

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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.

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 directly to other comprehensive income or 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 sold, or an amount paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date under current market conditions regardless of whether this price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. 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 (i.e. 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 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.

ANNEXURES continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

ANNEXURE D continued
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued
17. Financial instruments continued

Impairments
Financial assets that are not held for trading or designated at FVTPL, are assessed for objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date (e.g. 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 (i.e. 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 mostly 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 or liability, 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.

18. Foreign currencies
The South African rand is the functional currency of all the operations of the Group, except Unki Platinum Mine and Anglo Platinum Marketing Limited which have 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 pre-tax 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 or loss during the period in which such changes occur.

Estimated restoration costs are reviewed annually and discounted using a pre-tax 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 Platinum Producers' Environmental 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. The Group funds its environmental obligations through a combination of funding the Platinum Producers' Environmental Trust and providing guarantees to the Department of Mineral Resources. 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.

ANNEXURES continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

ANNEXURE D continued
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses arising as a result of experience adjustments and/or the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions, the effect of changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income 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. Net interest is determined by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the year to the net defined liability or asset.

Past-service cost is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period 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 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 payment 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.

The cost of purchasing shares to settle the Group's obligation in respect of equity-settled share schemes is deducted from equity when the shares vest.

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 SAICA's financial reporting guide 2. 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 are reflected as treasury shares and shown as a reduction in shareholders' equity.

ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December

	Notes	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Operating loss		**(12)**	(7)
Net investment income	1	**2**	1,340
Impairment of loan to Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited (RPM)	2	**(26,629)**	–
(Loss)/profit before taxation	2	**(26,639)**	1,333
Taxation	3	**2**	2
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(26,637)**	1,335
Other comprehensive income		**–**	–
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		**(26,637)**	1,335

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December

	Notes	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments (Annexure C)	4	**17,128**	16,826
Loans to subsidiaries (Annexure C)	5	**43,025**	69,901
Deferred taxation		**9**	7
Current assets		**–**	23
Trade and other receivables	6	**–**	20
Taxation	10	**–**	3
Total assets		**60 162**	86,757
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserves			
Share capital	7	**27**	27
Share premium		**23,112**	23,318
Retained earnings		**35,761**	62,108
Shareholders' equity		**58,900**	85,453
Non-current liabilities			
Loans from subsidiaries (Annexure C)		**1,255**	1,278
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	**7**	26
Total equity and liabilities		**60,162**	86,757

ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED
continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December

	Notes	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Cash flows used in operating activities			
Cash used in operations	9	**(248)**	(325)
Taxation refunded	10	**3**	–
Net cash used in operating activities		**(245)**	(325)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loans from subsidiaries		**224**	199
Interest received		**2**	
Investment in subsidiaries		**–**	126
Net cash from investing activities		**226**	325
Cash flows from financing activities			
Unpaid dividends written back		**19**	–
Net cash from financing activities		**19**	–
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**–**	–

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 2013	27	23,528	60,627	84,182
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,335	1,335
Shares vested in terms of the Group Employee Share Option Scheme (Kotula)	(–)*	(210)	210	–
Share-based payments			253	253
Shares issued to employees			(317)	(317)
Balance as at 31 December 2014	27	23,318	62,108	85,453
Total comprehensive loss for the year			**(26,637)**	**(26,637)**
Shares vested in terms of the Group Employee Share Option Scheme (Kotula)	**(–)***	**(206)**	**206**	**–**
Share-based payments			**302**	**302**
Shares issued to employees			**(237)**	**(237)**
Unpaid dividends written back			**19**	**19**
Balance as at 31 December 2015	**27**	**23,112**	**35,761**	**58,900**

** Less than R500,000.*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December

		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
1.	**NET INVESTMENT INCOME**		
	Interest received	**2**	–
	Dividends received	**–**	1,340
		2	1,340
2.	**(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION**		
	(Loss)/profit before taxation is arrived at after taking account of:		
	Impairment of loan to RPM (note 5)	**26,629**	–
	Directors' emoluments – remuneration as non-executives	**6**	6
3.	**TAXATION**		
	Deferred taxation – current year	**2**	2
	Deferred taxation – prior year	**(–)***	–
		2	2
4.	**INVESTMENTS**		
	Investment in wholly owned subsidiaries at cost (Annexure C)	**17,128**	16,826
5.	**LOANS TO SUBSIDIARIES**		
	Loans to subsidiaries at amortised cost prior to impairment	**69,654**	69,901
	Impairment of loan to RPM	**(26,629)**	–
	Loan to subsidiaries (Annexure C)	**43,025**	69,901
	During the current year the amortised cost carrying value of the loan to RPM was partially impaired. The impairment was measured by comparing the carrying amount of the loan to the higher of the Company's market capitalisation and the value in use of RPM determined on a discounted cash flow basis.		
6.	**TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**		
	Other receivables and prepaid expenses	**–**	20

2014 Number of shares	2015 Number of shares		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
		7. SHARE CAPITAL		
		Authorised		
413,595,651	**413,595,651**	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each	**41**	41
1,008,520	**504,260**	'A' ordinary shares of 10 cents each convertible	**–***	–*
		Issued ordinary shares		
269,681,886	**269,681,886**	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each	**27**	27
		Issued – 'A' ordinary shares		
504,260	**–**	Ordinary shares of 10 cents each convertible	**–**	–*

The unissued ordinary shares are under the control of the directors until the forthcoming annual general meeting.

** Less than R500,000.*

ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED
continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

for the year ended 31 December

		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
8.	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**		
	Other payables and accrued expenses	7	26
9.	**RECONCILIATION OF (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH USED IN OPERATIONS**		
	(Loss)/profit before taxation	(26,639)	1,333
	Adjustments for:		
	Dividends received (note 1)	–	(1,340)
	Interest received (note 1)	(2)	–
	Impairment of loan to RPM (note 5)	26,629	–
	Shares issued to employees	(237)	(317)
		(249)	(324)
	Working capital changes	1	(1)
	Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	20	(1)
	Decrease in trade and other payables	(19)	–
	Cash used in operations	(248)	(325)
10.	**TAXATION**		
	Amount overpaid at beginning of year	(3)	(3)
	Current taxation provided	–	–
	Amount overpaid at end of year	–	3
	Taxation refunded	(3)	–
	**Less than R500,000.*		

		2015 Rm	2014 Rm
11.	**RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**		
	During the year the Company, in the ordinary course of business, entered into various transactions with its direct subsidiaries. The effect of these transactions is included in the financial performance and results of the Company.		
	Material related party transactions were as follows:		
	Dividends from subsidiaries		
	Anglo Platinum Development Limited	–	1 340
	Impairment of loan to RPM	(26 629)	–

Directors

Details relating to directors' emoluments and shareholding in the Company are disclosed in the remuneration report. Refer to pages 84 to 99 of the Integrated Report.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise executive directors and prescribed officers. Details relating to key management personnel emoluments are disclosed in the remuneration report. Refer to pages 84 to 99 of the Integrated Report.

Investments in and loans to and from subsidiaries

For details of investments in subsidiaries, as well as loans to and from subsidiaries, refer to Annexure C of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements.

ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTORS

Executive directors
C Griffith (chief executive officer)
I Botha (finance director)

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

Non-executive directors
M Cutifani (Australian)
R Médori (French)
AM O'Neill (British)
AH Sangqu

Alternate directors
PG Whitcutt (alternate director to R Médori)

COMPANY SECRETARY
Elizna Viljoen
elizna.viljoen@angloamerican.com

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Facsimile +27 (0) 11 373 5111

FINANCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL ADVISERS
Anglo Operations Proprietary Limited

CORPORATE AND DIVISIONAL OFFICE, REGISTERED OFFICE AND BUSINESS AND POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE COMPANY SECRETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISERS
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Facsimile +27 (0) 11 373 5111
+27 (0) 11 834 2379

SPONSOR
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a division of FirstRand Bank Limited

REGISTRARS
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Marshalltown, 2107

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

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Woodmead
Sandton, 2196

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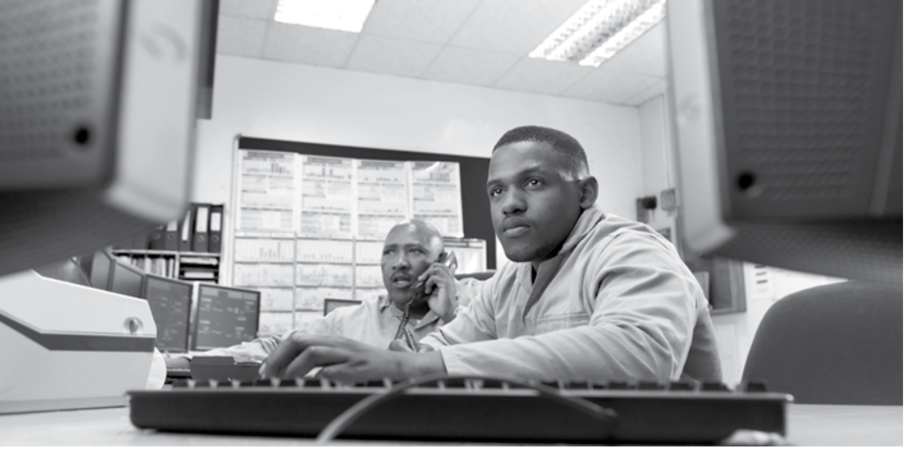
Anonymous whistleblower facility
0800 230 570 (South Africa)
angloplat@anglospeakup.com

DISCLAIMER

Certain elements made in this annual report constitute forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are typically identified by the use of forward looking terminology such as 'believes', 'expects', 'may', 'will', 'could', 'should', 'intends', 'estimates', 'plans', 'assumes', or 'anticipates' or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of, e.g. future plans, present or future events, or strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. Such forward looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the company's control and all of which are based on the Company's current beliefs and expectations about future events. Such statements are based on current expectations and, by their current nature, are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and performance to differ materially from any expected future results or performance, expressed or implied, by the forward looking statement. No assurance can be given that such future results will be achieved; actual events or results may differ materially as a result of risks and uncertainties facing the Company and its subsidiaries.






Anglo American Platinum Limited
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa
Date of incorporation: 13 July 1946
Registration number: 1946/022452/06
JSE code: AMS – ISIN: ZAE000013181

www.angloamericanplatinum.com

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