ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

INTERIM RESULTS 2019

UNLOCKING OUR FULL POTENTIAL

AngloAmerican

Real Mining. Real People. Real Difference.

CONTENTS

Arm piece second place in the professional category.

KEY FEATURES

Fatalities – own managed operations
(H1 2018: 1)

Zero

EBITDA
(H1 2018: R6.8bn)

R12.4bn

ROCE
(H1 2018: 22%)

45%

Net cash
(H1 2018: R0.5bn)

R6.0bn

Dividend
(H1 2018: R1.0bn)

R3.0bn or R11.00 per share

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE					
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**14,151**	14,383	(2)	28,260
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.57**	3.52	1	3.48
M&C platinum production[1]	000 oz	**992.2**	1,005.7	(1)	2,484.7
Total PGM production[2]	000 oz	**2,146.9**	2,201.6	(2)	5,186.5
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**107.5**	110.1	(2)	108.1
REFINED PRODUCTION					
Total PGMs	000 oz	**2,298.2**	2,177.2	6	4,784.9
Platinum (Pt)	000 oz	**1,100.5**	1,075.3	2	2,402.4
Palladium (Pd)	000 oz	**770.9**	686.5	12	1,501.8
Rhodium (Rh)	000 oz	**139.7**	136.3	2	292.8
Other PGMs	000 oz	**239.0**	228.8	4	482.4
Gold (Au)	000 oz	**48.1**	50.3	(4)	105.5
Nickel (Ni)	000 tonnes	**9.8**	10.8	(9)	23.1
Copper (Cu)	000 tonnes	**6.7**	7.2	(7)	14.3
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE					
Total net sales revenue	R million	**42,887**	33,491	28	74,582
Net sales revenue (excluding trading)	R million	**39,193**	32,071	22	71,789
Net sales revenue trading	R million	**3,694**	1,420	160	2,793
Net sales revenue per ounce (excluding trading)	R/Pt oz sold	**38,305**	28,695	33	29,601
Cost of sales	R million	**32,126**	28,581	12	63,286
Cost of sales (excluding trading)	R/Pt oz sold	**28,210**	24,314	16	24,957
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**853**	777	10	807
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced (mined volume)	R/Pt oz	**22,027**	19,571	13	20,684
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced (mined volume)	R/PGM oz	**10,071**	8,954	12	9,458
Gross profit on metal sales	R million	**10,761**	4,910	119	11,296
Gross profit margin	%	**25.1**	14.7	10	15.1
EBITDA	R million	**12,371**	6,789	82	14,503
EBITDA (excluding trading)	R million	**12,328**	6,788	82	14,496
EBITDA margin (excluding trading)	%	**31.5**	21.2	10	20.2
Headline earnings/(loss)	R million	**7,384**	3,363	120	7,588
Headline earnings per share	cents	**2,815**	1,282	120	2,893
Net cash	R million	**5,987**	477	1,155	2,891
Capital expenditure (excluding waste stripping)	R million	**2,192**	2,247	(2)	5,478
Capital waste stripping	R million	**1,148**	635	81	1,548
Return on average capital employed (ROCE)	%	**44.8**	22.4	22	23.8
ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG)					
Fatalities	Number	**–**	1	(100)	2
Total recordable case frequency rate (TRCFR)	Rate/million hrs	**2.83**	2.93	(3)	3.00
Employees[3]	Number (at period end)	**25,263**	23,146	9	24,789
HDSAs in management[4]	%	**78**	77	1	78
GHG emissions, CO_2 equivalents[5]	1,000 tonnes	**1,661**	1,643	1	4,118
Water withdrawals or abstractions[6]	Megalitres	**12,986**	9,795	33	24,433
Energy use	Terajoules	**8,049**	7,958	1	20,011
Number of Level 4 and 5 environmental incidents[7]	Number	**–**	–	–	–
Total social investment excluding dividends[8]	R million	**185**	86	115	467

[1] *Platinum in concentrate produced and purchased. Prior period excluding 4E purchase of concentrate metal now under a tolling arrangement.*
[2] *Sum total of platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium and gold. Prior period excluding 4E purchase of concentrate metal now under a tolling arrangement.*
[3] *Amplats total own and contractor employees excluding joint venture and associate employees and contractors includes Motololo on a 100% basis from November 2019.*
[4] *Includes all levels of management.*
[5] *Excludes Scope 3 emissions.*
[6] *Water intensity (m^3 withdrawal per ton milled) is broadly in-line with previous periods. AAP is in the process of converting to the ICMM water reporting standard, under which withdrawals reported will not be directly comparable to historical numbers. A reconciliation between withdrawals under the ICMM standard and historical reporting will be presented at year end.*
[7] *Anglo American has redefined its environmental incidents scale with levels 4 and 5 incidents now classified as high and major significant incidents (previously defined as level 3 to 5).*
[8] *Total social investment includes SLP and CSI expenditure of R112 million, payments into Community relocation of R5 million and operations community expenses of R68 million.*

2019 INTERIM RESULTS

KEY MESSAGES

- **Zero fatalities** at own managed operations – commitment to elimination of fatalities and safe, responsible production
- Continued high performance in Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) credentials – achieving global recognition and placed **first in Sustainalytics ranking** of the precious metals sector (of 55 peers worldwide)
- **Industry leading returns to shareholders** – dividend pay-out ratio of 40% of headline earnings: **cash dividend of R3.0 billion** or R11.00 per share for H1 2019
- **Robust PGM fundamentals** – US Dollar and ZAR platinum basket up 16% and 33% respectively
- **EBITDA increased by 82%** to R12.4 billion
- Return on capital employed **(ROCE) increased to 45%**
- **Headline earnings per share increased by 120% to R28.15**
- **Free cash flow** from operations **increased by 126%** to R4.3 billion
- Strong balance sheet – **net cash position of R6.0 billio**n
- **Steady PGM production** – expect to increase production in H2 2019
- Continued focus and strategy for the next **phase of value delivery**
- **Project studies ongoing** for value-enhancing projects at Mogalakwena and Mototolo/Der Brochen

Chris Griffith, CEO of Anglo American Platinum commented:

"Anglo American Platinum has delivered safe, responsible and profitable production in H1 2019. We are committed to the elimination of fatalities and ensuring safe operations. We have had no fatal incidents at our own managed operations in H1 2019 and we continue to improve the overall safety performance of the business with a further reduction in the total recordable case injury frequency rate to the lowest on record.

Anglo American Platinum continues to deliver PGM industry leading returns and has increased EBITDA by 82% to R12.4 billion, resulting in an increase in the EBITDA margin to 32%, an increase in Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) to 45%, and an increase in headline earnings per share, up 120% to R28.15. The Board has declared an interim dividend based on a pay-out ratio of 40% of headline earnings of R3.0 billion, or R11.00 per share. This is a very much stronger business today because of the actions we have taken in recent years and I'm pleased to say that there are further opportunities to unlock full potential from our operations.

We've seen steady production from our operations, though certain headwinds, including Eskom power shortages and strike action at Mototolo, have impacted our first half performance but we expect to see a stronger performance in H2 2019. Mogalakwena production was slightly lower as we mined through a new cut and focused on waste removal in H1, allowing us greater access to ore tonnes in H2 2019. The turnaround plan at Amandelbult is progressing with significant improvement on the development of Dishaba seen in Q2 and the subsequent increase in immediately available ore reserves, with an expected ramp-up now that the infrastructure upgrades have been completed. Unki continues to deliver, with another record performance. Mototolo had a tough start to the year, due to the unprotected strike and difficult ground containing geological faults but is expected to step up performance going into the second half.

We made progress on refining the work-in-progress (WIP) inventory. However, Eskom power outages, the Mortimer smelter furnace rebuild in Q1 and a stock count gain in the period has led to a temporary build-up in WIP inventory which should be largely refined in H2 2019.

The fundamentals of PGM demand remain robust, with the US Dollar platinum basket price increasing 16%, particularly for palladium and rhodium, and coupled with a weakening rand led to a ZAR platinum basket price increasing by 33%. Despite the temporary increase in WIP, we generated operating free cash flow of R4.3 billion, increasing net cash to R6.0 billion.

We are focused on the next phase of value delivery and work is under way to realise value at existing operations. Our aim is to achieve and beat world best operating practices and implementing FutureSmart™ technology and sustainability to enable material efficiency improvements. Market development continues to progress, with a number of achievements made in H1 2019, including the announcement of the launch of Lion Battery Technologies Inc. partnership for the accelerated development of next-generation PGM-containing batteries, and the announcement of the Mirai Creation Fund II joining Anglo American Platinum, Mitsubishi Corporation & The Public Investment Corporation as an investor in AP Ventures. Finally, project studies continue to assess how to unlock optimal value from Mogalakwena and the Mototolo/Der Brochen ground."

SAFETY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Safety

The most urgent focus of the Company is the elimination of fatalities, and by incorporating a revised safety strategy we have achieved zero fatalities at managed operations in the first six months of the year. The Company continues to improve the overall safety performance of the business and has committed to maintain safe operations. Safety indicators highlight the significant improvements that have been made, with the total recordable injury frequency rate (TRCFR) the lowest on record in H1 2019 at 2.83 per one million hours worked, down 6% from the 2018 year end performance of 3.00 per one million hours worked (H1 2018: 2.95). The revised safety, health and environment strategy has embedded focus on elimination of fatalities, robust operational risk management which is enhanced by risk training and critical control management, as well as reporting and learning from high potential incidents.

Environment

Anglo American Platinum has had no Level 4 to 5 environmental incidents since 2013. Through applying an operational risk management process and identifying critical controls to manage priority unwanted environmental events, the Company ensures that environmental risk is appropriately managed. Minor environmental incidents are analysed and investigated to learn from, and remedial actions are implemented to prevent repeats.

Tailings storage facility management

Anglo American Platinum deploys industry-leading minerals residue facility management which are subject to Anglo American Group Technical standards. These standards include six levels of assurance and oversight (two internal, two external and two independent) over each of the nine own managed tailings storage facilities.

These standards have been in place since 2014 and exceed current ICMM (International Council on Mining and Metals) and regulatory requirements. This best-in-class standard sets minimum requirements for design criteria, monitoring, inspection and surveillance, and was peer-reviewed by international specialists.

Our approach, status and actions have been disclosed on our website at:

https://www.angloamericanplatinum.com/sustainability/managing-tailings-safely.aspx

ESG recognition

Anglo American Platinum has maintained a solid ESG performance as evidenced by the Company's commitment towards ensuring that strategic business priorities are delivered in a safe, socially-acceptable and values-driven manner. Some examples of the accolades received in the last 12 months include:

1. Received first place ranking as an ESG leader by Sustainalytics, against 55 peers worldwide in the Precious Metals Sector (June 2019)
2. Maintained ranking in the Vigeo Eiris Best Emerging Markets Performers (June 2019)
3. Maintained inclusion in the FTSE4Good Investment Index, since 2015
4. Included in the JSE Responsible Investment Index and the JSE Top 30 Index

JOURNEY TO OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

Operational performance

Production has been adjusted in the comparative periods to enable a fair comparison between each period as follows:

- exclude Sibanye-Stillwater 4E ounces (expressed as platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold) from purchase of concentrate from third parties
- include Mototolo production as own mined production on a 100% basis
- include Union production as purchase of concentrate from third parties
- include Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) production as purchase of concentrate from third parties

Total production (M&C ounces)	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
PGMs	**2,146,900**	2,201,600	(2)
Platinum	**992,200**	1,005,700	(1)
Palladium	**673,800**	698,900	(4)

Anglo American Platinum maintained relatively stable PGM production (expressed as platinum, palladium, rhodium, gold, iridium and ruthenium metal in concentrate), decreasing by 2% to 2,146,900 ounces due to Eskom power disruptions in Q1 2019, an unprotected strike at Mototolo in Q2 2019, as well as once-off production benefits at Mototolo, Modikwa and Unki in the prior period. This excludes the 382,300 ounces Sibanye-Stillwater Rustenburg mine 4E metal (H1 2018: 227,800 platinum ounces and 114,300 palladium ounces).

The 4E built-up head grade of 3.57g/tonne was up 1% largely due to the drawdown of high-grade ore stockpile at Mogalakwena, and higher grades from Amandelbult.

Mogalakwena

Total production (M&C ounces)	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
PGMs	**609,700**	641,400	(5)
Platinum	**258,300**	272,900	(5)
Palladium	**281,000**	295,500	(5)

Mogalakwena's PGM production declined marginally off the very strong performance in H1 2018 to 609,700 PGM ounces. This included production from the Baobab concentrator plant of 52,100 PGM ounces (H1 2018: 48,700 PGM ounces).

Eskom power outages impacted production by 12,000 PGM ounces in the period, and there was a decrease in concentrator throughput and recoveries due to a minor shut down for maintenance on the secondary mill at North concentrator. In addition, an increase in waste tonnes mined from the new mining cut and lower equipment availability, resulted in a decrease in ore mined from the pit over the period, which was partially offset by a drawdown from ore stockpiles.

Greater mining equipment availability, the purchase of additional trucks, as well as mining the exposed ore tonnage area will increase the total and ore tonnes mined in H2 2019, leading to higher production.

Key financials	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
EBITDA (R million)	**6,280**	3,883	62
Economic free cash flow (R million)	**3,807**	2,108	81
AISC[1] ($/Pt oz)	**(292)**	253	(215)

[1] *All-in sustaining costs (AISC) (includes operating costs, all sustaining capital expenditure, capitalised waste stripping and allocated marketing and market development costs net of all revenue excluding platinum revenue) per platinum ounce sold.*

The mine delivered an increase in EBITDA of 62% to R6,280 million, up from R3,883 million. This resulted in an increase in the EBITDA margin to 57% from 45% in H1 2018.

Economic free cash flow (defined as cash flow after all cash expenses from mining, overhead, marketing and market development, sustaining capital expenditure and capitalised waste stripping) increased 81% to R3,807 million from R2,108 million in H1 2018 and the all-in-sustaining cost improved by 215% to a negative $292 per platinum ounce sold from a positive $253 per platinum ounce sold in the prior period. The negative AISC arises as a result of revenue from all metals excluding platinum, more than offsetting the cost of production, SIB and capitalised waste stripping. Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) increased to 47% from 29% (on an annualised basis).

Cash operating costs per platinum ounce produced increased 12% to R19,210 (H1 2018: R17,224) owing to lower production volume, input cost inflation and the drawdown of ore stockpiles. This was partly offset by an increase in capitalised waste stripping.

Amandelbult

Total production (M&C ounces)	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
PGMs	**421,700**	432,700	(3)
Platinum	**215,100**	220,200	(2)
Palladium	**98,600**	102,900	(4)

Amandelbult PGM production was down 3% to 421,700 PGM ounces. The mine experienced a difficult Q1, as electrical breakdowns exacerbated by Eskom power disruptions delayed planned infrastructure upgrades. However, these infrastructure upgrades, including winder and hoisting capacity, were completed in Q1, which subsequently led to a 19% improvement in PGM production compared to Q1 2019.

Development continues to progress at Dishaba as the transition from Tumela Upper continues. The mine has built-up c.160,000 tonnes of underground UG2 ore ahead of the concentrators at the end of June 2019 which is expected to be treated in H2 2019.

Production from the chrome plant increased by 5%, yielding 424,100 tonnes of chrome concentrate on a 100% basis (H1 2018: 402,900 chrome tonnes). This is in part due to a 4% increase in plant feed and increasing the plant yield to 16.5%. (H1 2018: 16.3%). Chrome production at Amandelbult is expected to increase by 360,000 tonnes per annum as the additional chrome module is currently under construction and will be commissioned in Q3 2019.

Key financials	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
EBITDA (R million)	**1,785**	1,008	77
Economic free cash flow (R million)	**504**	159	217
AISC[1] ($/Pt oz)	**672**	891	(25)

[1] *All-in sustaining costs (AISC) (includes operating costs, all sustaining capital expenditure, capitalised waste stripping and allocated marketing and market development costs net of all revenue excluding platinum revenue) per platinum ounce sold.*

Amandelbult delivered a 77% increase in EBITDA to R1,785 million from R1,008 million in the prior period. This led to an increase in EBITDA margin to 26% from 17% in H1 2018.

Economic free cash flow increased 217% to R504 million from R159 million in H1 2018, and the all-in-sustaining cost improved 25% to $672 per platinum ounce sold from $891 per platinum ounce sold. ROCE increased to 33% from 16%.

Amandelbult's chrome operation generated attributable economic free cash flow of R198 million (H1 2018: R409 million). Sales of chrome were impacted by Transnet rail transportation issues leading to 96,000 tonnes of chrome being stockpiled, as well as a decline in the chrome price from an average achieved price of $158 per tonne compared to $200 per tonne in H1 2018.

Cash operating costs per platinum ounce was up 13% at R24,424 (H1 2018: R21,701) due to lower production volume, increased input inflation as well as higher costs incurred to support the ramp-up in stopeable reserves.

Unki

Total production (M&C ounces)	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
PGMs	**95,800**	92,600	3
Platinum	**42,400**	41,400	2
Palladium	**37,900**	36,200	5

Total PGM production increased 3% to a record production of 95,800 PGM ounces. The increase is due to improved underground mining efficiencies, as well as improved concentrator throughput, mill run-time and higher recoveries.

Key financials	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
EBITDA (R million)	**488**	424	15
Economic free cash flow (R million)	**229**	211[2]	9
AISC[1] ($/Pt oz)	**456**	491	(7)

[1] *All-in sustaining costs (AISC) (includes operating costs, all sustaining capital expenditure, capitalised waste stripping and allocated marketing and market development costs net of all revenue excluding platinum revenue) per platinum ounce sold*

[2] *Excluding the sale of treasury bills of R100 million in H1 2018*

Unki increased its EBITDA by 15% to R488 million from R424 million in the prior period, which led to an EBITDA margin of 27%, which was flat on the prior year when excluding the once-off benefit in H1 2018 of the sale of Treasury bills.

Unki produced economic free cash flow of R229 million, a 9% increase on the prior period of R211 million when excluding the once-off benefit of Treasury bills of R100 million in H1 2018. Return on Capital Employed increased to 12% from 8% in H1 2018.

Cash operating cost per platinum ounce increased by 9% to R25,594 from R23,477 in H1 2018. The mine, being a dollar denominated operation, was impacted by the weakening of the rand to dollar exchange rate which on average decreased 15% to R14.26 from R12.38.

Mototolo

The acquisition of the remaining 50% of the Mototolo joint venture was concluded on 1 November 2018, from which date 100% of production became "own mined" production. Mototolo has however been presented to include production as own mined production on a 100% basis for all periods:

Total production (M&C ounces)	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
PGMs	**107,300**	157,200	(32)
Platinum	**49,800**	72,600	(31)
Palladium	**30,300**	45,500	(33)

Mototolo PGM production decreased 32% to 107,300 PGM ounces, largely due to three weeks of unprotected industrial action (8,700 PGM ounces) and lower built-up head grade as the mine transitions through a difficult ground area containing geological features (3,100 PGM ounces). In addition, the prior period included a once-off benefit of 20,800 PGM ounces (9,800 platinum ounces and 6,100 palladium ounces) from stockpiled material that was toll-concentrated at Bokoni. Normalised for this benefit, PGM production decreased by 21% year on year.

Production at Mototolo is expected to normalise in H2 as the mine continues to unlock the congruent ground, as a result of the acquisition of the mine into the Anglo Platinum mining portfolio.

Key financials	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
EBITDA (R million)	**722**	486	49
Economic free cash flow (R million)	**443**	(143)	310
AISC[1] ($/Pt oz)	**237**	1,081	(78)

[1] *All-in sustaining costs (AISC) (includes operating costs, all sustaining capital expenditure, capitalised waste stripping and allocated marketing and market development costs net of all revenue excluding platinum revenue) per platinum ounce sold*

Mototolo increased its EBITDA by 49% to R722 million, from R486 million in the prior period. This led to an EBITDA margin of 40%, a slight reduction from the 43% margin in H1 2018.

Mototolo produced economic free cash flow of R443 million, an increase from the negative R143 million in the prior period. Return on Capital Employed was 40% for the period.

Cash operating cost per platinum ounce increased by 31% to R22,652 from R17,308 in H1 2018 due to lower volume and inflationary increases.

Joint ventures (own-mined and purchase of concentrate)

Total PGM production from joint ventures (Modikwa and Kroondal) are inclusive of both own-mined and purchase of concentrate production.

Total production (M&C ounces)	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
PGMs	**438,600**	450,000	(3)
Platinum	**198,200**	201,800	(2)
Palladium	**127,200**	131,600	(3)

Modikwa PGM production decreased due to the once-off benefit in the prior period of 12,300 PGM ounces in ore purchased from Mototolo, safety related stoppages post the fatality at the end of Q1 2019, and increased maintenance on the mechanised machinery fleet.

Kroondal production increased due to an improvement in underground production efficiencies as well as increased concentrator throughput, mill run-time and higher recoveries.

Purchase of concentrate from third parties

Total production (M&C ounces) – mined and purchased	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
PGMs	**473,800**	427,700	11
Platinum	**228,400**	196,900	16
Palladium	**98,800**	87,300	13

Purchase of PGM concentrate from third parties increased by 11% due to increased volumes received from BRPM and Siyanda Resources.

Sibanye-Stillwater production changed from a purchase of concentrate agreement to a toll refining arrangement with effect from 1 January 2019. Including the Sibanye-Stillwater material in the prior period, purchase of concentrate from third parties decreased by 41% to 473,800 PGM ounces (H1 2018: 809,900 PGM ounces). On this basis, platinum production decreased by 46% to 228,400 ounces and palladium production decreased by 51% to 98,800 ounces.

Under the terms of the tolling arrangement, 4E production (platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold) from Sibanye-Stillwater is tolled and all other metals remain under purchase of concentrate agreement terms.

Refined production, tolling and work-in-process inventory

Refined production including toll refining	H12018	H1 2018	%
PGMs	**2,298,200**	2,177,200	6
Platinum	**1,100,500**	1,075,300	2
Palladium	**770,900**	686,500	12

Total refined PGM production including own and toll production increased by 6%. The increased refined production was due to improved operational performances in the Converter Plant (ACP) and overall better processing stability, however only a partial rebuild of Waterval smelter and end wall maintenance at Mortimer smelter was completed in H1 2019, compared to a full rebuild of Mortimer smelter in the prior period. The increase was despite the scheduled Precious Metal Refinery (PMR) physical stock take that occurs every three years, as well as Eskom power interruptions during Q1 2019 which adversely impacted refined production in the period.

Toll refining volumes on a 4E basis in H1 2019 amounted to 153,400 ounces. Platinum production tolled was 97,900 ounces and Palladium tolled production was 49,100 ounces. Excluding toll refined production, own refined PGM production declined 1% to 2,144,800 (H1 2018: 2,177,100).

However, normalising for comparison purposes, own refined PGM production increased by 9%.

Refined production excluding 4E POC and toll refining	H12018	H1 2018	%
PGMs	**2,007,700**	1,836,900	9
Platinum	**923,100**	870,200	6
Palladium	**678,400**	585,000	16

As per normal practices, the annual stock count was completed in H1 2019, including the precious metals refinery which is scheduled every three years. This resulted in a net stock count gain, mainly positively impacting platinum and palladium. As a result, PGM refined production for 2019 is expected to be higher than metal in concentrate production.

Platinum work-in-progress inventory has risen from c.548,000 ounces at the end of 2018 to c.603,000 ounces at the end of June 2019. This includes a stock count gain of c.82,000 platinum ounces. Palladium work-in-progress inventory has decreased from c.447,000 ounces at the end of 2018 to c.433,000 ounces at the end of June 2019, including a stock count gain of c.50,000 palladium ounces.

The higher than normal work-in-progress stock levels are expected to be largely refined in H2 2019.

Sales volume

Sales volume (excluding traded volumes)	H12018	H1 2018	%
PGMs	**1,992,100**	2,147,600	(7)
Platinum	**916,000**	902,400	2
Palladium	**711,100**	623,000	14

PGM sales volume (excluding traded volume) decreased by 7% to 1,992,100 ounces (H1 2018: 2,147,600 ounces) due to a decline in minor metals sales against particularly strong sales in H1 2018, and due to the impact of trade wars on demand. Platinum sales volumes increased by 2% and palladium sales volumes increased by 14% due to the change in the concentrate mix processed in each period.

PGM sales volumes from trading was 184,700 PGM ounces (H1 2018: 120,000). Platinum trading sales volume decreased to 18,000 ounces from 65,600 ounces in H1 2018. Palladium trading sales volume increased to 139,700 ounces from 53,000 ounces in H1 2018.

As refined production is expected to increase in H2 2019, as the built-up work-in-progress inventory is processed, sales volumes are also expected to commensurately increase.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

H1 2019 overview

Anglo American Platinum delivered another strong financial performance in H1 2019, with increased earnings, returns and operating cash flows, benefitting from strong market fundamentals which saw the US Dollar platinum basket price increase 16%, and coupled with a weakening rand, led to the ZAR platinum basket price increasing by 33% year-on-year.

Key financials	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
Dollar basket price/ platinum ounce sold	**2,685**	2,318	16
Rand basket price/ platinum ounce sold	**38,305**	28,695	33
Revenue (R billion)	**42.9**	33.5	28
EBITDA (R billion)	**12.4**	6.8	82
EBITDA margin %	**32%**	21%	11pp
Headline earnings (R billion)	**7.4**	3.4	120
Headline earnings per share (R/share)	**28.15**	12.82	120
Basic earnings (R billion)	**7.3**	2.2	236
Basic earnings per share (R/share)	**27.88**	8.31	236
Operating free cash flow (R billion)	**4.3**	1.9	126
Net cash (R billion)	**6.0**	0.5	1,100
Dividend per share (R/share)	**11.00**	3.74	194
ROCE %	**45%**	22%	23pp

Headline earnings increased by 120% to R7.4 billion primarily because of a higher rand basket price, and a stock count adjustment gain of R1.0 billion in the period compared to a stock count adjustment loss of R0.4 billion in the comparative period.

The Company strengthened its balance sheet to end the period with net cash of R6.0 billion from the R2.9 billion net cash position at 31 December 2018. This reflects a R3.1 billion improvement after paying a final dividend of R2.0 billion for 2018 in March 2019.

Return on capital employed doubled to 45% due to the strong earnings.

Revenue

Net sales revenue increased by 28% to R42.9 billion from R33.5 billion in H1 2018. Revenue, excluding sales of purchased metals and tolling, increased by 21% as a result of a 33% increase in the rand basket price to R38,305 per platinum ounce sold (H1 2018: R28,695), offset by a 10% decrease in platinum sales volumes (excluding purchased metals). The 33% increase in the rand basket price was on the back of a 16% higher US dollar basket price of US$2,685 per platinum ounce sold (H1 2018: US$2,318) and a 15% weaker average rand/dollar exchange rate of R14.26 (H1 2018: R12.38). The average US dollar sales price achieved on all PGMs improved, except for platinum which was US$831 per ounce compared to US$932 in H1 2018. Base metals and chrome prices declined year-on-year.

Platinum sales volumes were 10% lower and other PGMs sales were down 17%, due to the move of Sibanye 4E metal from a POC to a toll arrangement. In addition, minor metal sales volumes were lower, against particularly strong sales in H1 2018, and due to the impact of trade wars on demand. Revenue generated from the trading of PGMs increased by R2.3 billion to R3.7 billion. Revenue from tolling was R0.5 billion for the period.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales increased by 12% from R28.6 billion in H1 2018 to R32.1 billion as a result of increased cash operating costs, higher cost for metals purchased partly offset by lower purchase of concentrate costs.

Cash operating costs (mines, concentrators and processing) increased by 8% or R1.2 billion to R15.9 billion due to input cost inflation, increased activity on maintenance, higher costs to support the ramp-up in stopeable reserves and lower ore stockpile measurement following the drawdown of ore stockpiles at Mogalakwena. The increase in cash operating costs and lower mined volume resulted in the unit cost of production per platinum ounce increasing by 13% to R22,027 from R19,571. It is anticipated that some of the increase in unit cost, driven primarily by the drawdown of ore stockpiles, will reverse in H2 2019 as Mogalakwena increases ore tonnes mined and replenishes stockpiles. Full year unit cost guidance of between R21,000-R22,000 per platinum ounce produced is maintained.

Trading cost increased to R3.7 billion from R1.4 billion due to an increase in purchased metal volume.

Costs associated with the purchase of concentrate reduced by R2.1 billion to R9.4 billion from R11.5 billion as Sibanye-Stillwater's Rustenburg mines moved to a tolling arrangement from a purchase of concentrate agreement, and the Company no longer purchasing concentrate from Mototolo as it became a 100% own managed operation. This was partially offset by an increase in purchase of concentrate costs from third parties due to increased volume, higher prices and weaker exchange rates.

The all-in sustaining cost per platinum ounce sold was US$517 (H1 2018: US$829) compared to an achieved platinum price of US$831 (H1 2018: US$932).

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

EBITDA increased by 82% to R12.4 billion from R6.8 billion in H1 2018, driven by higher US dollar metal prices and the weaker rand/US dollar exchange rate contributing R3.6 billion and R3.3 billion respectively, partially offset by CPI and higher royalties of R0.9 billion combined.

Earnings were reduced by the lower ore stockpile measurement (R0.2 billion), higher costs of R0.2 billion, due to Anglo American Group costs increasing to support the next phase of value delivery, such as P101. Lower sales of minor metals were partly offset by a stock count gain of R1.0 billion (net impact of an increase of R1.4 billion as H1 2018 recorded a loss of R0.4 billion).

The EBITDA margin achieved was 32% (H1 2018:21%), made up of own mining operations of 43% (H1 2018: 33%), JV operations of 38% (H1 2018:28%) and purchase of concentrate and toll increasing to 16% (H1 2018: 11%).

Capital expenditure

Disciplined capital expenditure remains a priority, aimed at maintaining asset integrity and focusing on value as opposed to volume.

Capital expenditure for H1 2019, excluding capitalised interest and capitalised waste stripping, increased by 17% to R2.1 billion from R1.8 billion in H1 2018.

Key financials	H1 2019	H1 2018	%
Stay-in-business (R billion)	**1.3**	1.3	4
SO_2 abatement (R billion)	**0.4**	0.1	340
Projects (R billion)	**0.3**	0.4	(30)
Total (R billion)	**2.1**	1.8	14
Capitalised waste stripping (Rbn)	**1.1**	0.6	81

Stay-in-business (SIB) capex was flat at R1.3 billion. As previously guided, the SO_2 abatement project for Polokwane smelter began in 2018 (capital spend to date of R0.5 billion) and this will continue through 2019 and 2020. The Mortimer smelter's SO_2 abatement project is expected to commence in 2021.

Our focus is to invest in low-capex, fast-payback, value-accretive projects. Project capital was R0.3 billion in H1 2019, related to the new chrome module at Amandelbult and the Tumela 15E mechanised mining section. The total capital guidance for 2019 is unchanged between R5.7 - R6.3 billion.

Waste tonnes mined increased from 32.5 million tonnes in H1 2018 to 34.5 million tonnes in H1 2019 and the cost of mining 23.0 million tonnes was capitalised as compared to 15.1 million tonnes in H1 2018. Guidance on 2019 capitalised waste stripping is unchanged at between R2.0-2.2 billion.

Working capital

Trade working capital at 30 June 2019 was R8.2 billion, equivalent to 23 days, compared to R4.9 billion at 31 December 2018 (15 days). The net increase reflects the stock count gain of R1.0 billion, the build-up of WIP of R0.4 billion, partly offset by lower refined metals, lower creditors as a result of the payment of the Sibanye Stillwater trade creditor for 4E metal as the agreement transitioned from a POC to toll arrangement, and an increase in the customer prepayment of R1.3 billion (due to a weaker closing exchange rate than December 2018 and higher prices).

Cash flow, net cash and liquidity

The Company has a strong balance sheet. It ended the half year with net cash of R6.0 billion compared to net cash of R2.9 billion at the end of 2018. This increase was a result of operations generating cash of R8.8 billion, an increase in the customer prepayment of R1.3 billion and the net proceeds from disposals of R0.2 billion. These cash flows were used to fund capital expenditure and capitalised waste stripping of R3.1 billion; pay taxation and interest of R1.4 billion; fund associates and minor investments of R0.1 billion and pay a final 2018 dividend to shareholders of R2.0 billion. Furthermore, the Company adopted IFRS 16 Leases on 1 January 2019, which resulted in financial liabilities increasing to R0.6 billion.

Excluding the current value of the customer prepayment of R7.4 billion, the Company is in a net debt position of R1.4 billion (2018: R3.2 billion). The liquidity headroom is at R26.6 billion, comprising both undrawn committed facilities of R14.7 billion and cash of R11.9 billion. The Company is comfortably within its debt covenants.

Dividend

In February 2019, the Board increased the dividend pay-out ratio policy from 30% to 40% of headline earnings, reaffirming the Board's confidence in the future of the business and commitment to disciplined and balanced capital allocation.

An interim cash dividend for the six-month period ending 30 June 2019 of R3.0 billion or R11.0 per share has been declared to shareholders. The dividend applies to all shareholders on the register on 8 August 2019 and is payable on 12 August 2019. This brings the total cash dividend paid in 2019 to R5.0 billion, or R18.51 per share.

BRPM Mining rights

On 4 July 2018 Anglo American Platinum signed a binding agreement to dispose of its 33% interest in the unincorporated Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM) joint venture to Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RB Plat) structured in two phases, which will be completed independently.

Phase 1 is for the sale of the Company's 33% interest in BRPM. Shareholder and lender approvals were obtained and the capital raise by RB Plat was completed on 26 September 2018. Phase 2 is for the transfer of the Company's 33% interest in the mining rights, which required section 11 DMR approval and was obtained on 26 June 2019.

This phase of the transaction has no accounting implications as it was an equity accounted associate with no separate mining rights recognised in the Group's accounts.

PGM MARKET REVIEW

Prices

In US Dollar terms, the achieved basket price per platinum ounce sold was up 16% year-on-year to $2,685 per platinum ounce (H1 2018: $2,318). The average US Dollar achieved platinum price in H1 2019 of $831 per ounce was decreased by 11% year-on-year (H1 2018: $932). This was more than offset by the average achieved US Dollar palladium price, which increased by 39% to $1,400 per ounce (H1 2018: $1,005) and the average achieved US Dollar rhodium price which increased by 47% to $2,840 per ounce (H1 2018: $1,938). The Rand weakened by 15%, supporting the Rand basket price per platinum ounce sold increasing 33% to R38,305 per platinum ounce (H1 2018: R28,695).

Platinum

Platinum underperformed in H1 2019 compared to the other platinum group metals (PGMs) due to weak sentiment and a challenging macroeconomic environment. Support for the platinum price was underpinned by a strong gold price and a weaker US Dollar later in the period.

Global platinum supplies are forecast to rise modestly in 2019. In South Africa, pipeline releases should push supply slightly higher than in 2018, although underlying supply is stable. Secondary supply from the automotive industry is expected to rise by c.10% year-on-year in 2019, with some stockpiled material being processed, although this growth rate is expected to slow substantially thereafter.

Gross demand for platinum is expected to increase by c.8%, driven primarily by an increase in investment demand. The largest quarterly platinum Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) inflows on record occurred in 2019. Around 650,000 ounces of platinum inflows moved into ETFs in the first three months of the year as investors saw the potential for longer term gains. Demand from the automotive sector is expected to increase modestly which should be balanced by a slight decline in gross jewellery demand, while industrial demand remains firm, with strong buying from the Chinese chemicals sector in particular. This should push the supply and demand balance into a small deficit for 2019.

Palladium

Following a significant tightening of the market in late 2018, the price of palladium increased rapidly in the first three months of the current year, reaching an all-time high of $1,615 on 21 April 2019 and climbing by 40% year-on-year in H1 2019. Growing requirements for palladium from the automotive sector have driven strong and growing demand over the past couple of years and pushed palladium into a series of deficits. The market deficit is expected to increase to 800,000 ounces in 2019.

Palladium demand is strong with particularly firm growth from the autocatalyst sector, which accounts for approximately 80% of global palladium demand. Gross demand from this sector is expected to increase to more than nine million ounces in 2019, supporting higher prices for the metal, with new emissions legislation boosting loadings and offsetting weaker year-on-year vehicle sales in many countries. Industrial demand for palladium is expected to be flat year-on-year at c.1.4 million ounces in 2019. However, ETF and other investment flows were negative in 2018 and are forecast to be negative again in 2019. Primary supply of palladium is expected to be little changed from last year but secondary supply should increase by c.7% this year.

Rhodium
The rhodium price was particularly strong in the first quarter of 2019 and also performed well in the second quarter. The average market price over H1 2019 was $2,846, an increase of $859 compared to the same period in 2018. Strong automotive demand is expected to support higher prices going forward.

Minor metals
Following a significant price increase in H2 2018, the iridium market price remained flat in H1 2019 at $1,480 (H1 2018: $1,111). The ruthenium price has softened in H1 2019 with an average price for the period of $266 but remains up 25% year-on-year (H1 2018: $220). Demand for both metals should remain healthy over the medium term but has been negatively affected in the short term by trade tensions between the USA and China which have disrupted flows of these metals in particular.

Automotive
Global light duty vehicle (LDV) sales are forecast to fall by 0.8% year-on-year to below 94 million units in 2019 (source: LMC Automotive Global Light Vehicle Sales Update). Sales are expected to be flat year-on-year in Europe but decline in China and North America. Palladium and rhodium are used in the catalytic converters of gasoline vehicles, while platinum is the dominant PGM in exhaust aftertreatment for diesel vehicles.

The diesel engine's share of LDV sales in Europe has fallen from an average of nearly 38% in H1 2018 to under 34% in H1 2019. The rate of decline in diesel's market share of LDV sales has slowed considerably this year. This is in part due to the need for carmakers to maintain sales of some diesel vehicles within their fleets to meet the EU's CO2 targets in 2020. The negative sentiment around the diesel engine has also lessened among consumers as independent testing has shown the latest diesel models to be as clean as their gasoline equivalents. Demand for heavy duty vehicles (HDV) is expected to be strong in 2019. Globally, the proportion of new HDVs fitted with PGM containing catalyst systems is expected to rise to over 70% this year, up from 60% in 2019, due to tighter emissions legislation in China and India. Gross platinum demand from the automotive sector in 2019 is expected to be flat at around three million ounces.

Despite the expected decline in LDV sales in 2019, the outlook for palladium and rhodium remains positive. Tighter emissions standards globally have led to higher average loadings of palladium and rhodium per vehicle. With the palladium price having traded above that of platinum since September 2017, the question of substituting platinum for palladium in gasoline or three-way catalytic converters remains. There have been signs of research into such substitution, but no meaningful switching is currently expected within the next two years.

Fuel cell vehicles continue to make headway with several countries introducing ambitious targets for fuel cell adoption over the next decade, although platinum demand from this technology is currently limited in scale.

Industrial
Following extremely healthy industrial purchasing of platinum in 2018, demand is expected to fall slightly in 2019, although it will remain very strong by historical standards, at 2.4 million ounces. China remains a key purchaser of metal in the industrial sector but continued economic uncertainty surrounding trade with the USA negatively impacted demand in H1.

Industrial demand for palladium is forecast to be flat year-on-year in 2019 at 1.4 million ounces. Industrial demand for rhodium is expected to decline again in 2019 to 120,000 ounces (2018: 180,000). The Chinese glass industry purchased large quantities of rhodium in 2017 and 2018 due to significant increases in glass production capacity and the outlook for 2019 reflects a return to normal purchasing levels.

Jewellery
Global gross demand for platinum from the jewellery sector is expected to fall for the sixth consecutive year in 2019. This decline is driven by continued weak demand from China, where platinum jewellery manufacturing is forecast to decline by around 10%. Platinum jewellery demand in China has come under pressure from slower economic growth and a move to higher margin products at a retail level.

Performance is forecast to be more positive elsewhere. Strong growth is expected in the Indian jewellery market, and the Platinum Guild International has forecast growth of c.15% this year. Elsewhere, modest growth is expected in the European, Japanese and US platinum jewellery sectors.

Investment
Net investment demand for platinum was exceptionally strong in H1 2019. ETF holdings increased by c.650,000 ounces in H1 2019 although these flows are expected to slow over the second half of 2019. Investors took advantage of what was seen as a weak platinum price in US Dollar terms at below $800.

Net disinvestment of palladium occurred in 2018 and this is expected to occur again in 2019 despite the metal's healthy fundamentals as investors continue to sell into price strength. The price rally at the start of 2019 led to profit taking, resulting in moderate selling by ETF holders. Palladium ETF holdings have fallen by roughly 130,000 ounces year-to-date to just 580,000 ounces.

STRATEGY

Value proposition
Anglo American Platinum has a differentiated value proposition through:

- The quality of our long-life assets from which we continually strive to extract full value;
- Demonstrated capital discipline that has resulted in balance sheet strength which enables flexibility to be responsive to opportunities through the cycle
- Ensuring the long-term sustainability of the business by leading market development to grow demand for PGMs, progressing select prioritised project studies to maximise value and modernise our organisation

The Company's focus is on driving the value and earnings of the business, by taking operational performance to world best practice levels, investing in growth optionality across the portfolio, and developing the market for PGMs. Anglo American Platinum seeks to deliver these strategic priorities in a safe, values driven and socially responsible way.

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

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

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

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

To unlock this additional value through P101 and a number of FutureSmart Mining™ technologies and digitalisation, additional investment in a number of fast payback, value-enhancing projects is required. This is expected to collectively result in an EBITDA margin uplift of 5-8% on a mine-to-market basis, within a three to five-year time horizon, before the benefit of any expansion projects, using 2018 prices and exchange rates.

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

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

- Stay-in-business capital will temporarily increase by once-off spend on environmental enhancements to the smelters, through sulphur dioxide (S02) abatement;
- Project capital remains focused on low-capex, fast-payback projects, including chrome plant expansions, debottlenecking and replacement projects; and
- Project studies are progressing on expansion opportunities at Mogalakwena and Mototolo/ Der Brochen.

Mogalakwena expansion

Mogalakwena is the world's most significant PGM operation and the only major open-pit operation globally. The mine is in the lowest quartile of the primary PGM producer cash cost curve, and as a palladium-rich resource, stands to benefit given the current and medium-term structural deficits in the palladium market.

The initial project opportunity studies identified that a third concentrator expansion at Mogalakwena would significantly improve the NPV of the asset, has value-enhancing returns and would achieve optimal value. However, further opportunity studies have identified a number of alternative options, including combinations of the debottlenecking of South Concentrator, underground mining options and the deployment of technology. The expansion study has progressed to prefeasibility B, where a select number of options are being analysed further. The project parameters and capital expenditure will be quantified once the project studies have advanced further.

Mototolo/Der Brochen

The acquisition of the other 50% of the Mototolo joint venture enables significant synergies between Mototolo and the adjacent Der Brochen resource, with project studies under way to assess the most valuable options which could include both replacement and growth options, creating a major PGM hub for the Company. By combining Mototolo with the downdip and adjacent Der Brochen resource, the life-of-mine is also significantly extended from the current c.five-year life of mine, to beyond a thirty-year life of mine.

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

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

Some key developments in H1 2019 include:

- New product launches from PGI including "Baby Darling" in China to celebrate the birth of your child and transition into motherhood and "Hello Me, Platinum" in Japan for women who seek sophisticated and quality jewellery for special occasions that will last a lifetime.
- WPIC has commenced three new, strategic partnerships to increase platinum investment share in the US .
- The Mirai Creation Fund II (Mirai Creation Fund), backed by Toyota Motor Corporation, has become a Limited Partner in AP Ventures Fund II.
- AP Ventures has invested into Ergosup, a start-up company that has developed an innovative method for the storage and conversion of electricity into pressurised hydrogen. Their integrated solution produces green hydrogen at high pressure for use in drones, fork lift trucks and laboratories.
- AP Ventures has further invested into Greyrock Energy, a global leader in small scale gas-to-liquids (GTL) technology that uses a PGM-based catalyst to transform a variety of gases into premium transportation fuels.
- Sponsored research at Warwick University in the United Kingdom to develop a new cancer treatment using an organic-osmium compound.
- Continued global policy advocacy to accelerate the adoption of hydrogen and fuel cell technologies. The Hydrogen Council grew to 60-member companies this year, now representing more than €2.6 trillion in revenue and 4.2 million jobs globally. The coalition has more than quadrupled from its 13 founding member companies in 2017, which includes Anglo American.
- The Hydrogen Council was invited by Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) to participate in official G20 events to highlight the benefits of a hydrogen economy as well as the importance of industry, policy makers & investor collaboration to achieve a successful energy transition.

Post period-end, the Company announced the launch of a new venture, Lion Battery Technologies Inc ("Lion") in conjunction with Platinum Group Metals Ltd to accelerate the development of next generation battery technology using platinum and palladium. The new venture, Lion, has entered into an agreement with Florida International University to further advance a research programme that uses platinum and palladium to unlock the potential of Lithium Air and Lithium Sulfur battery chemistries to increase their discharge capacities and cyclability.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY POLICY

The Reviewed Mining Charter (MCIII)

Anglo American has consistently affirmed its support for the South Africa's transformation objectives in relation to the mining industry and has consistently acknowledged its role in promoting transformation in South Africa.

We acknowledge that MCIII is a significant improvement on the draft 2017 and 2018 Mining Charters. However, we do still have a few significant concerns that we believe may continue to affect the sustainability of the mining industry in South Africa. Furthermore, we are concerned that MCIII will, in certain respects, be difficult to implement legally and practically, and that may have unintended adverse consequences for the industry.

Anglo American Platinum believes that more work needs to be done, in consultation with all stakeholders, to create a Mining Charter that promotes both investment for the long term and transformation. We look forward to the ongoing discussions with the Minister, the Department of Mineral Resources and other industry stakeholders to work towards this.

Anglo American Platinum notes the filing by the Minerals Council South Africa on 27 March 2019 of an application for the judicial review and setting aside of certain clauses of the 2018 Mining Charter (MCIII).

Transfer of land to contribute to sustainable land reform and transformation in South Africa

In March 2019, Anglo American Platinum contributed a further 270 hectares of land to the Rustenburg Local Municipality and the Rustenburg Community Development Trust in support of sustainable land reform in South Africa. This handover of additional land, supported by the Government of South Africa, builds upon Anglo American's longstanding track record of supporting South Africa's transformation journey.

Anglo American Platinum's contribution of significant areas of land to its host communities' forms part of Anglo American's commitment to building thriving communities as part of the groupwide Sustainable Mining Plan, aligned with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals..

Zimbabwe

There have been material changes to the macro-economic environment in Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean government is attempting a comprehensive structural reform program, the Transitional Stabilisation Programme ("TSP"), that seeks to achieve macroeconomic stability, reform and privatise state-owned enterprises, address corruption and promote private-sector led investment by improving the business climate.

During the six months under review, a local currency, the RTGS dollar, was introduced; an interbank foreign exchange market was introduced with the official rate moving from 1:1 against the US Dollar to just over 6:1 by 30 June 2019; and the multi-currency system introduced in 2009 came to an end with all local payments now required to be paid in the local currency only. In response to the weakening of the local currency, hyper-inflation has returned, with the June 2019 year on year inflation reported at 175.66%.

The situation in Zimbabwe will continue to be monitored and appropriate response taken to the evolving environment.

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT CHANGES

Mr Norman Mbazima assumed the role as Chairman of the Board on 17 April 2019. Mr Peter Mageza, who has been a member of the board for the past five years, has been appointed as the Lead Independent Director.

Mr Craig Miller joined the Executive Committee as Finance Director and as an Executive Director of the Board on 1 April 2019.

Mr Prakashim Moodliar joined the Executive Committee as Executive Head of Projects on 1 March 2019.

OUTLOOK

Market outlook

Platinum is likely to be in balance or even a small deficit in 2019, however, in 2020 may return to a modest surplus if investment demand returns to more normal levels. Palladium, in contrast, will be in material deficit this year and is set to remain in deficit, driven by strong demand from the automotive sector, unless or until substitution by platinum occurs in a substantial proportion of gasoline catalytic converters.

Platinum purchasing by the automotive industry is expected to remain relatively flat, with new emissions legislation boosting heavy duty diesel demand in China and in India and the decline in the diesel engine's share of the European light duty vehicle market slowing. There is potential for substitution of palladium by platinum in gasoline catalytic converters to send platinum demand from this sector higher. Industrial demand continues to be robust, with economic growth and an ongoing focus on better environmental performance in China both supportive factors. Jewellery demand is likely to weaken in 2019 in China but growth in Indian demand means that the net change should only be a modest decline in metal purchasing. Investment demand for platinum should be strong in 2019, supported by strong buying in H1. Although we believe that investment flows may moderate in H2 and in 2020, ongoing market development efforts indicate that there is further upside for investment offtake over the medium term. Primary supply of platinum is likely to change little this year.

Palladium demand is dominated by automotive purchases of this metal. Although car sales have been weaker than a year ago in China and in North America, new emissions legislation (driving higher auto catalyst loadings) in a number of markets means that annual automotive demand for palladium should rise in 2019 and is set to rise again in 2020. Although the outlook for industrial demand remains positive, higher prices could incentivise thrifting and substitution of palladium by platinum in automotive and industrial applications over the medium term. Primary or mine supply of palladium should be similar to last year but as anticipated, recycling flows are likely to increase noticeably.

Rhodium demand is strong due to tightening automotive emissions legislation in Europe and in China and should strengthen further in 2020 as vehicle sales grow once again. Combined primary and secondary supply should climb too but rhodium should move towards a deficit over the next few years.

Operational outlook

Anglo American Platinum achieved a steady operational performance in H1 2019, despite several headwinds, and as such, maintains its production outlook for the full year. PGM production guidance (metal in concentrate) is 4.2 – 4.5 million PGM ounces. Platinum production guidance is 2.0 - 2.1 million ounces and palladium production guidance is between 1.3 – 1.4 million ounces.

PGM refined production, excluding toll treated material, will be above M&C production, in line with guidance of 4.6-4.9 million ounces as the backlog of work-in-progress inventory will be largely refined by year end. PGM sales volumes will be in line with refined production, as per guidance of 4.6-4.9 million ounces.

Financial outlook

Unit costs are is expected to be in line with previous market guidance of R21,000-R22,000 per platinum ounce produced. Capital discipline will continue, with capital expenditure guidance unchanged between R5.7 billion to R6.3 billion.

Johannesburg, South Africa
18 July 2019

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2018 Rm	% change	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
Gross sales revenue	5	**42,892**	33,491	28	74,582
Commissions paid		**(5)**	–		–
Net sales revenue		**42,887**	33,491	28	74,582
Cost of sales	6	**(32,126)**	(28,581)	12	(63,286)
Gross profit on metal sales	6	**10,761**	4,910	119	11,296
Other net (expenditure)/income	9	**(187)**	524		342
Loss on impairment and scrapping of property, plant and equipment		**(109)**	(16)		(21)
Market development and promotional expenditure		**(354)**	(306)		(796)
Operating profit		**10,111**	5,112	98	10,821
Impairment of investments in associates		**–**	(1,098)		(1,133)
Impairment of non-current financial assets		**(36)**	(52)		(234)
Loss on disposal of Union Mine and Masa Chrome		**–**	(850)		(850)
Profit on disposal of associates		**–**	–		15
Impairment of Richtrau 123 Proprietary Limited		**–**	–		(5)
Impairment of Primus Power		**(22)**	–		–
Gain on step acquisition of Mototolo business		**–**	–		336
Profit on disposal of Platinum Group Metals Investment Programme (PGMIP)		**–**	–		249
Interest expensed	10	**(531)**	(364)		(738)
Interest received		**191**	431		265
Dividends received from Rand Mutual Assurance		**–**	–		42
Remeasurements of loans and receivables		**376**	3		931
(Losses)/gains from associates and joint ventures (net of taxation)		**(32)**	21		(40)
Profit before taxation		**10,057**	3,203	214	9,659
Taxation		**(2,696)**	(923)	192	(2,666)
Profit for the year		**7,361**	2,280	223	6,993
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax		**(89)**	370		650
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**(146)**	643		880
Deferred foreign exchange translation (losses)/gains		**(146)**	643		880
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**57**	(273)		(230)
Net gains/(losses) on equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		**76**	(273)		(261)
Tax effects		**(19)**	–		31
Total comprehensive income for the year		**7,272**	2,650	174	7,643
Profit attributed to:					
Owners of the Company		**7,313**	2,179		6,817
Non-controlling interests		**48**	101		176
		7,361	2,280	223	6,993
Total comprehensive income attributed to:					
Owners of the Company		**7,224**	2,549		7,467
Non-controlling interests		**48**	101		176
		7,272	2,650	174	7,643
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Earnings per ordinary share (cents)					
– Basic		**2,788**	831	236	2,599
– Diluted		**2,779**	828	236	2,589
HEADLINE EARNINGS (Rm)	12	**7,384**	3,363	120	7,588

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
ASSETS				
Non-current assets		**54,951**	49,509	54,150
Property, plant and equipment		**42,445**	37,041	40,003
Capital work-in-progress		**6,744**	6,390	7,780
Investment in associates and joint ventures	13	**426**	1,952	407
Investments held by environmental trusts		**1,252**	1,117	1,183
Other non-current assets		**—**	27	18
Other financial assets	14	**3,434**	2,982	4,109
Inventory	15	**650**	—	650
Current assets		**39,431**	33,849	35,138
Inventories	15	**22,607**	20,968	21,988
Trade and other receivables		**2,253**	1,907	1,607
Other assets		**888**	978	1,347
Other financial assets		**1,041**	88	276
Taxation		**357**	741	379
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**12,285**	9,167	9,541
Total assets		**94,382**	83,358	89,288
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Share capital and reserves				
Share capital		**27**	27	27
Share premium		**22,767**	22,743	22,746
Foreign currency translation reserve		**2,498**	2,407	2,644
Equity investments irrecoverably designated at fair value		**273**	228	216
Retained earnings		**26,590**	17,709	21,478
Non-controlling interests		**199**	259	231
Shareholders' equity		**52,354**	43,373	47,342
Non-current liabilities		**17,986**	17,757	17,062
Interest-bearing borrowings	17	**5,158**	8,356	6,038
Obligations due under finance leases	18	**543**	99	100
Environmental obligations		**1,927**	1,724	1,925
Employee benefits		**15**	17	15
Other financial liabilities	19	**670**	—	762
Deferred taxation		**9,673**	7,561	8,222
Current liabilities		**24,042**	22,228	24,884
Interest-bearing borrowings	17	**89**	218	129
Obligations due under finance leases within one year	18	**136**	17	17
Trade and other payables		**13,336**	14,497	15,647
Other liabilities	20	**9,540**	6,732	8,423
Other financial liabilities	19	**917**	752	639
Share-based payment provision		**24**	12	29
Total equity and liabilities		**94,382**	83,358	89,288

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash receipts from customers		**42,161**	33,735	75,184
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		**(31,982)**	(25,710)	(57,224)
Cash from operations		**10,179**	8,025	17,960
Interest paid (net of interest capitalised)		**(250)**	(355)	(609)
Taxation paid		**(1,184)**	(1,069)	(1,771)
Net cash from operating activities		**8,745**	6,601	15,580
Cash flows used in investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (includes interest capitalised)		**(3,231)**	(2,792)	(6,964)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		**–**	21	24
Purchase of financial asset investments		**(4)**	(54)	(39)
Net proceeds on disposal of Union Mine and Masa Chrome		**–**	414	414
Purchase of concentrate pipeline		**–**	(974)	(974)
Acquisition of Mototolo joint venture		**–**	–	(1,278)
Receipt of deferred consideration		**348**	64	101
Proceeds on sale of Royal Bafokeng Platinum shares (RBPlat)		**–**	387	510
Proceeds on the disposal of associates		**–**	–	555
Insurance proceeds for damage to assets		**8**	333	–
Shareholder funding capitalised to investment in associates		**(34)**	(552)	(869)
Acquisition of equity investment in Hydrogenious		**–**	–	(48)
Acquisition of convertible notes in United Hydrogen		**–**	–	(15)
Proceeds from disposal of PGMIP investments		**–**	–	310
Investment in joint ventures (AP Ventures)		**(43)**	–	(382)
Proceeds from disposal of Hydrogenious		**–**	–	353
Advances made to Plateau Resources Proprietary Limited		**(43)**	(63)	(133)
Interest received		**148**	93	260
(Reduction)/growth in environmental trusts		**(28)**	–	6
Other		**9**	(3)	(45)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,870)**	(3,126)	(8,214)
Cash flows used in financing activities				
Purchase of treasury shares for the Bonus Share Plan (BSP)		**(129)**	(140)	(141)
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings		**(900)**	(2,493)	(4,889)
Repayment of finance lease obligation		**(29)**	(9)	(18)
Dividends paid		**(1,996)**	(928)	(1,922)
Cash distributions to non-controlling interest		**(80)**	(95)	(198)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(3,134)**	(3,665)	(7,168)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2,741**	(190)	198
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**9,541**	9,357	9,357
Foreign exchange differences on Unki cash and cash equivalents		**3**	–	(14)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**12,285**	9,167	9,541
Movement in net cash				
Net cash/(debt) at beginning of year		**2,891**	(1,833)	(1,833)
Net cash from operating activities		**8,745**	6,601	15,580
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,870)**	(3,126)	(8,214)
Net cash used in financing activities other than debt repayment		**(2,782)**	(1,165)	(2,628)
Foreign exchange differences on Unki cash and cash equivalents		**3**	–	(14)
Net cash at end of year		**5,987**	477	2,891
Made up as follows:				
Cash and cash equivalents		**12,285**	9,167	9,541
Less: Restricted cash		**(372)**	–	(366)
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	17	**(5,158)**	(8,356)	(6,038)
Obligations due under finance leases	18	**(543)**	(99)	(100)
Current interest-bearing borrowings	17	**(89)**	(218)	(129)
Obligations due under finance leases within one year	18	**(136)**	(17)	(17)
		5,987	477	2,891

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital Rm	Share premium Rm	Foreign currency translation reserve Rm	Equity investments irrecoverably designated at FVTOCI Rm	Retained earnings Rm	Non-controlling interests Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 31 December 2017 (audited)	27	22,673	1,764	429	16,634	(526)	41,001
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period			643	(273)	2,179	101	2,650
Deferred tax charged directly to equity				20	(2)		18
Transfer of reserve upon disposal of shares in RBPlat				52	(52)		–
Cash distributions to minorities						(95)	(95)
Shares acquired in terms of BSP – treated as treasury shares	(–)*	(140)					(140)
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	– *	210			(210)		–
Equity-settled share-based compensation					99		99
Disposal of business						779	779
Shares forfeited to cover tax expense on vesting of awards					(11)		(11)
Dividends paid					(928)		(928)
Balance at 30 June 2018 (reviewed)	27	22,743	2,407	228	17,709	259	43,373
Total comprehensive income for the period			237	12	4,638	75	4,962
Deferred tax charged directly to equity				11	8		19
Transfer of reserve upon disposal of shares in RBPlat				(35)	35		–
Cash distribution to minorities						(103)	(103)
Shares acquired in terms of BSP – treated as treasury shares	(–)*	(1)					(1)
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	– *	4			(4)		–
Equity-settled share-based compensation					81		81
Retirement benefit					5		5
Dividends paid					(994)		(994)
Balance at 31 December 2018 (audited)	27	22,746	2,644	216	21,478	231	47,342
Change on adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases*					**(136)**		**(136)**
Restated total equity at 1 January 2019	**27**	**22,746**	**2,644**	**216**	**21,343**	**231**	**47,206**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year			**(146)**	**76**	**7,313**	**48**	**7,291**
Deferred taxation charged directly to equity				**(19)**	**8**		**(11)**
Cash distributions to minorities						**(80)**	**(80)**
Shares acquired in terms of the BSP – treated as treasury shares	**(–)***	**(129)**					**(129)**
Shares vested in terms of the BSP	**– ***	**150**			**(150)**		**–**
Equity-settled share-based compensation					**84**		**84**
Shares sold to cover tax expense on vesting of awards					**(11)**		**(11)**
Dividends paid[1]					**(1,996)**		**(1,996)**
Balance at 30 June 2019 (reviewed)	**27**	**22,767**	**2,498**	**273**	**26,590**	**199**	**52,354**

* *Less than R500,000.*

	Per share	*Rm*
[1] *Dividends paid*		
Final 2018	*R7.51*	*1,996*

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

1. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with and contain the information required by IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

The preparation of the Group's reviewed consolidated interim results for the six months ended 30 June 2019 was supervised by the Finance Director, Mr C Miller CA(SA).

2. The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are in terms of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and are consistent with those applied in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018, except as set out in note 3 below.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impact of new standards issued and amendments to existing standards not yet effective

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

New standards and amendments	Effective for annual periods commencing on or after:
• IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* – requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* as of 1 January 2021.	1 January 2021
• Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* – deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures.	To be determined

The above standards and amendments, are not expected to have a material impact for the Group.

Impact of standards issued, effective and adopted by the Group

The Group adopted IFRS 16 *Leases* on 1 January 2019, using a modified retrospective approach whereby comparative impact was recognised against retained earnings. This resulted in an increase in property plant and equipment (right-of-use asset) of R491 million, in financial liabilities (right-of-use liability) of R593 million and a decrease in retained earnings of R136 million.

4. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

	Net sales revenue			EBITDA		
	Reviewed Six months ended		Audited Year ended	Reviewed Six months ended		Audited Year ended
	30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	31 December 2018 Rm	**30 June 2019 Rm**	30 June 2018 Rm	31 December 2018 Rm
Operations						
Mogalakwena Mine	**11,067**	8,624	18,106	**6,280**	3,883	8,249
Amandelbult Mine	**6,890**	5,936	13,192	**1,785**	1,008	2,031
Unki Mine	**1,810**	1,270	2,884	**488**	424	835
Mototolo Mine[1]	**1,830**	–	687	**722**	–	212
Twickenham Project	**–**	–	–	**(199)**	(205)	(438)
Modikwa Mine[2]	**1,255**	922	2,138	**403**	155	566
Mototolo Platinum Mine[2]	**–**	738	1,343	**–**	318	379
Kroondal Platinum Mine[2]	**2,368**	1,637	3,833	**967**	432	1,052
Union Mine[3]	**–**	275	286	**–**	43	43
Other	**–**	–	–	**(18)**	(325)	(505)
Total – mined	**25,220**	19,402	42,469	**10,428**	5,733	12,424
Tolling and purchased metals	**13,973**	12,718	29,368	**2,256**	1,376	2,884
Inter-segmental transaction	**–**	(49)	(48)	**–**	–	–
Trading	**3,694**	1,420	2,793	**43**	1	7
Market development and promotional expenditure	**–**	–	–	**(355)**	(306)	(796)
Restructuring	**–**	–	–	**(1)**	(15)	(16)
	42,887	33,491	74,582	**12,371**	6,789	14,503
Depreciation				**(2,191)**	(1,985)	(4,168)
Loss from associates and joint ventures				**32**	(21)	40
Other income and expenses				**193**	(194)	109
Marketing development and promotional expenditure				**354**	306	796
Restructuring				**1**	15	16
Gross profit on metal sales				**10,761**	4,910	11,296

[1] *Amplats obtained control of Mototolo Mine on 1 November 2018, from which date it is consolidated*
[2] *Anglo American Platinum Limited's share (excluding purchase of concentrate)*
[3] *Effective 1 February 2018, Union mine was disposed of.*

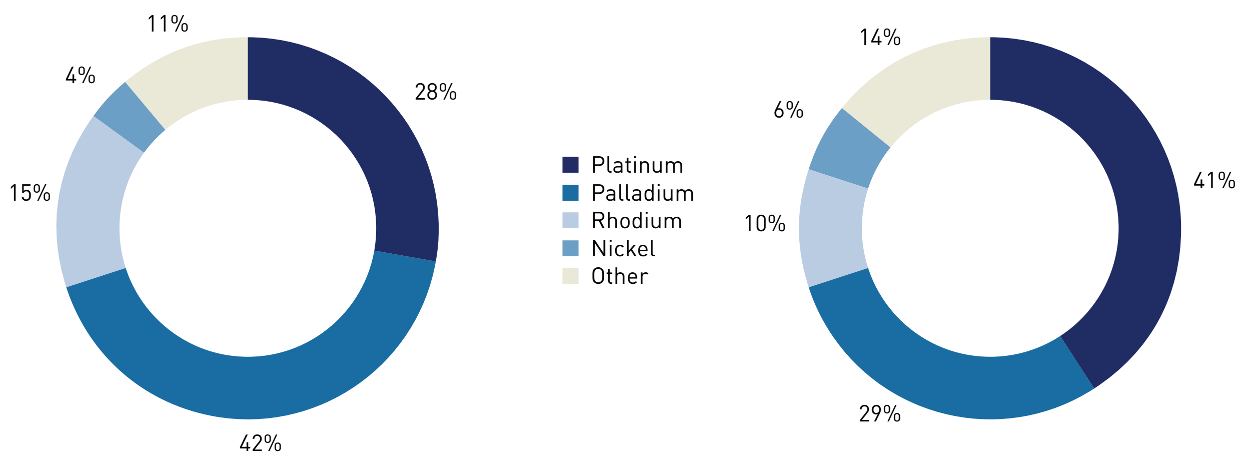
Information reported to the Executive Committee of the Group for purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance is done on a mine-by-mine basis.

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
5. GROSS SALES REVENUE			
Precious metals	**39,310**	29,675	67,063
Asia	**15,404**	10,703	23,492
Europe	**20,825**	14,994	35,676
South Africa	**978**	2,836	5,594
North America	**2,103**	1,142	2,301
Base metals	**2,397**	2,757	5,546
South Africa	**131**	426	621
Rest of the world	**2,266**	2,331	4,925
Other	**1,185**	1,059	1,973
South Africa	**707**	53	164
Rest of the world	**478**	1,006	1,809
	42,892	33,491	74,582
Gross sales revenue by metal:			
Platinum	**12,183**	13,659	29,190
Palladium	**18,138**	9,807	22,571
Rhodium	**6,301**	3,468	9,401
Nickel	**1,745**	2,020	4,172
Other	**4,525**	4,537	9,248
	42,892	33,491	74,582

Gross sales revenue by metal – June 2019 **Gross sales revenue by metal – June 2018**



	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
6. GROSS PROFIT ON METAL SALES			
Net sales revenue	**42,887**	33,491	74,582
Cost of sales	**(32,126)**	(28,581)	(63,286)
Cash operating costs	**(15,866)**	(14,662)	(30,550)
On-mine	**(11,969)**	(11,252)	(23,278)
Smelting	**(1,973)**	(1,710)	(3,695)
Treatment and refining	**(1,924)**	(1,700)	(3,577)
Purchase of metals and leasing activities[1]	**(12,828)**	(12,917)	(29,212)
Depreciation	**(2,153)**	(1,964)	(4,140)
On-mine	**(1,513)**	(1,348)	(2,871)
Smelting	**(298)**	(269)	(566)
Treatment and refining	**(342)**	(347)	(703)
Increase in metal inventories	**761**	2,470	3,591
(Decrease)/increase in ore stockpiles	**(100)**	72	466
Other costs (note 8)	**(1,940)**	(1,580)	(3,441)
Gross profit on metal sales	**10,761**	4,910	11,296
Gross profit margin (%)	**25.1%**	14.7%	15.1%

[1] *Consists of purchased metals in concentrate, secondary metals and other metals.*

7. DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Depreciation of plant and equipment comprises of the following categories:			
Operating assets	**2,153**	1,964	4,140
Mining	**1,513**	1,348	2,871
Smelting	**298**	269	566
Treatment and refining	**342**	347	703
Depreciation included in other costs	**38**	21	28
	2,191	1,985	4,168

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
8. OTHER COSTS			
Other costs comprise the following principal categories:			
Corporate related costs			
Corporate costs	**251**	206	516
Corporate costs – Anglo American[1]	**62**	53	110
Share-based payments	**54**	51	85
Research	**7**	29	111
Community social investment	**43**	5	52
Exploration	**17**	19	48
	434	363	922
Operational related costs			
Transport of metals	**319**	441	911
Technical and sustainability – Anglo American[1]	**278**	159	334
Community social investment	**89**	73	219
Share-based payments	**50**	46	110
Research – Anglo American[1]	**49**	49	90
Exploration	**22**	13	33
Studies	**35**	16	79
Other	**55**	27	58
	897	824	1,834
Royalties and carbon tax			
Royalties	**609**	393	685
Total other costs	**1,940**	1,580	3,441

[1] *Services provided by Anglo American plc and its subsidiaries*

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
9. OTHER NET (EXPENDITURE)/INCOME			
Other net expenditure comprises the following principal categories:			
Realised and unrealised foreign exchange (losses)/gains	**(164)**	70	(68)
Project maintenance costs[1]	**(60)**	(70)	(109)
Restructuring and other related costs	**(1)**	(15)	(16)
Royalties received	**42**	21	58
Profit on disposal of plant, equipment and conversion rights	**–**	33	18
Insurance proceeds	**8**	356	490
Proceeds realised on treasury bills	**–**	100	218
Other – net	**(12)**	29	(249)
	(187)	524	342

[1] *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.*

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
10. INTEREST EXPENSED			
Interest expensed	**(505)**	(363)	(615)
Interest paid on financial liabilities[1]	**(644)**	(479)	(922)
Less: capitalised	**139**	116	307
Time value of money adjustment to environmental obligations	**(26)**	(1)	(123)
Decommissioning	**(35)**	–	(29)
Restoration	**9**	(1)	(94)
	(531)	(364)	(738)

[1] *Includes interest paid to Anglo American SA Finance Limited of R299 million at 30 June 2019 (30 June 2018: R423 million; 31 December 2018: R757 million).*

	%	%	%
11. TAXATION			
A reconciliation of the standard rate of South African normal taxation compared with that charged in the statement of comprehensive income is set out in the following table:			
South African normal tax rate	**28.0**	28.0	28.0
Disallowable items that are individually immaterial	**(0.4)**	(0.5)	1.1
Disallowable provisions	**–**	–	0.8
Deferred consideration unwinding	**(0.4)**	–	(1.2)
Impairment of investments in associates	**(0.2)**	(5.1)	0.1
Impairment of non-current financial assets	**0.1**	0.5	0.7
Loss on disposal/impairment of Union Mine and Masa Chrome	**–**	6.4	2.1
Prior year over provision	**(0.1)**	–	(0.9)
Effect of after-tax share of losses/(income) from associates	**0.1**	(0.2)	0.3
Interim effective tax rate adjustment	**–**	(0.6)	–
Difference in tax rates of subsidiaries	**(0.1)**	1.0	(1.9)
Zimbabwean AIDS levy	**–**	(0.1)	–
Impact on acquisition of Mototolo Mine	**–**	–	(1.0)
Other	**(0.2)**	(0.6)	(0.5)
Effective taxation rate	**26.8**	28.8	27.6

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
12. RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PROFIT AND HEADLINE EARNINGS			
Profit attributable to shareholders	**7,313**	2,179	6,817
Adjustments			
Net profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(3)**	(21)	(8)
Tax effect thereon	**1**	6	2
Asset scrappings	**109**	16	21
Non-controlling interest share	**–**	(1)	(1)
Tax effect thereon	**(30)**	(4)	(6)
Fair value gain on existing interest in Mototolo Mine	**–**	–	(336)
Tax effects thereon	**–**	–	–
Profit on disposal of PGMIP investments	**–**	–	(249)
Tax effects thereon	**–**	–	–
Impairment of investments in BRPM	**–**	1,098	1,138
Tax effect thereon	**–**	(470)	(253)
Loss on disposal/Impairment of Union Mine and Masa chrome	**–**	850	850
Tax effect thereon	**–**	(32)	(32)
Non-controlling interest share	**–**	(3)	(3)
Insurance proceeds on loss of assets	**(8)**	(333)	(468)
Tax effect thereon	**2**	93	131
Profit on disposal of associates	**–**	(15)	(15)
Tax effect thereon	**–**	–	–
Headline earnings	**7,384**	3,363	7,588
Shares			
Number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)	**269.7**	268.7	269.7
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (millions)	**262.3**	262.3	262.3
Weighted average number of diluted ordinary shares in issue (millions)	**263.1**	263.0	263.3
Attributable headline earnings per ordinary share (cents)			
Headline	**2,815**	1,282	2,893
Diluted	**2,806**	1,279	2,822
13. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES			
Unlisted	**426**	1,952	407
Bafokeng-Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM)	**–**	1,762	–
Richtrau No. 123 Proprietary Limited	**–**	5	–
Primus Power (refer to note 26)	**–**	29	5
Peglerae Hospital Proprietary Limited	**59**	57	59
AP ventures	**367**	–	343
Hydrogenious Technologies GmbH	**–**	99	–
	426	1,952	407

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
14. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Loans carried at amortised cost			
Loans to Plateau Resources Proprietary Limited	**231**	211	224
Loan to ARM Mining Consortium Limited	**44**	52	44
Advance to Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community	**–**	149	–
Other	**100**	100	100
	375	512	368
Equity instruments irrecoverably designated at FVTOCI			
Investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	**–**	101	–
Investment in Wesizwe Platinum Limited	**83**	93	89
Investment in Altergy Systems	**–**	21	–
Investment in Ballard Power Systems Inc.	**270**	186	175
Investment in Greyrock Energy Inc.	**–**	104	–
Investment in Hyet Holdings Inc.	**–**	36	–
Investment in Food Freshness Technology Holdings	**–**	86	–
Investment in Primus Power (refer to note 26)	**–**	–	22
Investment in Anglo Plc shares	**17**	–	30
Convertible notes in United Hydrogen Group Inc	**–**	51	–
Convertible notes in Primus Power Corporation	**–**	6	–
	370	684	316
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Deferred consideration on sale of BRPM	**1,096**	–	1,546
Deferred consideration on sale of Rustenburg Mine	**1,429**	1,653	1,730
Deferred consideration on sale of Pandora Joint Venture	**164**	133	149
	2,689	1,786	3,425
Total other financial assets	**3,434**	2,982	4,109
15. INVENTORIES			
Refined metals	**3,367**	3,244	3,972
At cost	**2,726**	2,539	2,990
At net realisable values	**641**	705	982
Work-in-process	**15,260**	13,490	13,893
At cost	**12,972**	9,537	9,851
At net realisable values	**2,288**	3,953	4,042
Ore stockpiles	**2,156**	1,832	2,256
Total metal inventories	**20,783**	18,566	20,121
Stores and materials at cost less obsolescence provision	**2,474**	2,402	2,517
	23,257	20,968	22,638
Less: non-current inventories	**(650)**	–	(650)
	22,607	20,968	21,988

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

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash on deposits and on hand	**11,913**	9,167	9,175
Restricted cash[1]	**372**	–	366
	12,285	9,167	9,541

[1] *Cash held in trust comprises funds which may only be utilised for purposes of community development activities and villages resettlements. All income earned on these funds is reinvested or spent to meet these obligations.*

	30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	31 December 2018 Rm
17. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS			
The Group has the following borrowing facilities:			
Committed facilities	**20,559**	22,597	20,499
Uncommitted facilities	**6,417**	6,373	6,438
Total facilities	**26,976**	28,970	26,937
Less: facilities utilised[1]	**(5,247)**	(8,454)	(6,167)
Non-current interest bearing borrowings	**(5,158)**	(8,356)	(6,038)
Current interest bearing borrowings	**(89)**	(98)	(129)
Available facilities	**21,729**	20,516	20,770
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	**5,158**	8,356	6,038
Current borrowings	**89**	218	129
Interest bearing borrowings	**89**	98	129
Contract liability top-up	**–**	120	–
Total interest-bearing borrowings	**5,247**	8,574	6,167
Weighted average borrowing rate (%)	**8.46**	8.44	8.69

[1] *Includes R4,851 million (30 June 2018: R7,928 million; 31 December 2018: R5,536 million) owing to Anglo American SA Finance Limited on the committed and uncommitted facilities.*

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

An amount of R16,517 million (30 June 2018: R18,517 million; 31 December 2018: R16,937 million) of the facilities is committed for one to five years; R242 million (30 June 2018: R280 million; 31 December 2018: R297 million) is committed for more than five years; R2 300 million (30 June 2018: R2,300 million; 31 December 2018: R2,300 million) is committed for a rolling period of 18 months, R1,000 million (30 June 2018: R1,000 million; 31 December 2018: R1,000) is committed for a rolling period of 364 days; while the rest is committed for less than 364 days. The Company has adequate committed facilities to meet its future funding requirements.

	30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	31 December 2018 Rm
18. OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE LEASES			
The Group holds leases, under IFRS 16, at its various operations with various lease terms. These are disclosed as follows, with the increase due to the adoption of IFRS 16.			
Finance lease obligations	**679**	116	117
Less: Short-term portion included in current liabilities	**(136)**	(17)	(17)
Long-term portion included in non-current liabilities	**543**	99	100

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
19. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities carried at fair value			
Deferred consideration payable on sale of Mototolo JV	**670**	–	762
Non-current	**670**	–	762
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost			
Platinum Producers' Environmental Trust payable to Sibanye and Siyanda[1]	**489**	450	461
Financial liabilities carried at fair value			
Fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts	**1**	6	2
Fair value of commodity contracts	**25**	2	–
Deferred consideration payable on acquisition of Mototolo JV	**402**	–	176
Deferred consideration payable on sale of Rustenburg Mine	**–**	294	–
Current	**917**	752	639
Total other financial liabilities	**1,587**	752	1,401

[1] *Investments held in the Platinum Producers' Environmental trust attributable to Rustenburg Mine, and Union Mine awaiting transfer to Sibanye and Siyanda as a result of their respective purchases of the intended mines.*

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
20. OTHER LIABILITIES			
Accrual for leave pay	**971**	841	921
Liabilities for the return of metal	**–**	145	211
Contract liabilities[1]	**7,427**	5,727	6,127
Other accruals	**1,142**	19	1,164
	9,540	6,732	8,423

[1] *The contract liability represents a payment in advance for metal to be delivered in six months time. An amount is received monthly on a rolling six-month basis over five years of the contract ending in March 2022. Cash and cash equivalents are held as a hedging instrument in respect of the foreign exchange risk of this liability.*

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
21. COMMITMENTS			
Mining and process property, plant and equipment			
Contracted for	**2,387**	1,899	1,580
Not yet contracted for	**3,501**	3,562	3,123
Authorised by the directors	**5,888**	5,461	4,703
Project capital	**1,291**	1,910	1,325
– Within one year	**685**	1,223	875
– Thereafter	**606**	687	450
Stay-in-business capital	**4,597**	3,551	3,378
– Within one year	**3,441**	3,339	3,138
– Thereafter	**1,156**	212	240
Capital commitments relating to the Group's share in associates			
Contracted for	**–**	508	–
Not yet contracted for	**–**	1,962	–
	–	2,470	–

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

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

22. 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 and not disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements are as follows:

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
Compensation paid to key management personnel	**69**	99	79
Interest paid for the year[1]	**299**	423	757
Interest received for the year[1]	**109**	66	158
Insurance paid for the year[1]	**226**	223	449
Insurance received for the year[1]	**–**	356	490
Purchase of goods and services for the year from associates	**–**	2,160	4,660
Purchase of goods and services from Anglo American plc[1]	**611**	446	899
Corporate costs	**62**	53	110
Technical and sustainability	**278**	159	334
Research	**49**	49	90
Information management	**65**	64	138
Shared services	**48**	50	91
Supply chain	**55**	30	60
Office costs	**18**	17	35
Enterprise development	**8**	—	—
Routine analysis (sample testing)	**28**	24	41
Deposits[1]	**10,372**	8,060	7,969
Interest-bearing borrowings (including interest accrued)[1]	**4,882**	7,989	5,587
Amounts owed to related parties	**32**	1,656	23
Associates	**–**	1,633	–
Anglo American plc and other subsidiaries	**32**	23	23

[1] *Anglo American plc and other subsidiaries.*

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.

23. 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	30 June 2019 Rm	Fair value measurement at 30 June 2019 Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Investments held by environmental trusts	**1,252**	**1,252**	**–**	**–**
Other financial assets	**3,730**	**–**	**11**	**3,719**
Equity instruments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI				
Other financial assets	**370**	**100**	**–**	**270**
Total	**5,352**	**1,352**	**11**	**3,989**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Trade and other payables[1]	**(6,684)**	**–**	**(6,684)**	**–**
Other financial liabilities	**(1,098)**	**–**	**(26)**	**(1,072)**
Total	**(7,782)**	**–**	**(6,710)**	**(1,072)**

Description	30 June 2018 Rm	Fair value measurement at 30 June 2018 Level 1 Rm	Level 2 Rm	Level 3 Rm
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Investments held by environmental trusts	1,117	1,117	–	–
Other financial assets	1,874	–	7	1,867
Equity instruments irrevocably designated at FVTOCI				
Other financial assets	684	194	–	490
Total	3,675	1,311	7	2,357
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Trade and other payables[1]	(8,538)	–	(8,538)	–
Other financial liabilities	(302)	–	(8)	(294)
Non financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Liabilities for return of metal	(145)	–	(145)	–
Total	(8,985)	–	(8,691)	(294)

[1] *Represents payables under purchase of concentrate agreements.*

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

23. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES continued

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

[1] *Represents payables under purchase of concentrate agreements.*

There were no transfers between the levels during the period.

Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values

Level 2 fair values for other financial liabilities relate specifically to forward foreign exchange contracts and fixed price commodity contracts.

The valuation of forward foreign exchange contracts is a function of the ZAR:USD exchange rate at balance sheet date and the forward exchange rate that was fixed as per the forward foreign exchange rate contract. Fixed price commodity contracts are valued with reference to relevant quoted commodity prices at period end.

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

Level 3 fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value

The Level 3 fair value of other financial assets comprises investment in unlisted company: Ballard Power Systems. The investment is classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income per IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. Also included are the deferred consideration on the disposals of the Rustenburg Mine and Pandora Joint Venture which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. The fair values are based on unobservable market data, and estimated with reference to recent third party transactions in the instruments of the company, or based on the underlying discounted cash flows expected.

The Level 3 fair value of other financial liabilities comprises the components of the deferred consideration on the acquisition of control in Mototolo business, which is classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. The fair value is based on the underlying discounted cash flows expected.

23. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES continued

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

	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2019 Rm	Reviewed six months ended 30 June 2018 Rm	Audited Year ended 31 December 2018 Rm
Reconciliation of level 3 fair value assets			
Opening balance	**3,887**	2,330	2,330
BRPM deferred consideration	**–**	–	1,529
Investment in Primus Power	**4**	6	6
Investment in Hyet Holdings B.V	**–**	33	33
Impairment of Primus Power	**(22)**	–	–
Reclassification of United Hydrogen Group	**–**	15	15
Payment of deferred consideration received	**(348)**	(64)	(101)
Remeasurement of deferred consideration to profit or loss	**377**	89	421
Disposal of PGMIP investment	**–**	–	(338)
Transfer to retained earning on disposal of investment in FVTOCI	**–**	(115)	57
Fair value gains/(losses) included in OCI	**100**	–	(150)
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains	**(9)**	63	85
Closing balance	**3,989**	2,357	3,887
Reconciliation of level 3 fair value liabilities			
Opening balance	**(938)**	(543)	(543)
Acquisition of control in Mototolo Joint Operations	**–**	–	(925)
Repayments	**108**	–	56
Remeasurement of deferred consideration to profit or loss	**(242)**	249	474
Closing balance	**(1,072)**	(294)	(938)

Level 3 fair value sensitivities

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

Financial assets			
10% change in expected cash flows			
Reduction to profit or loss	**51**	17	39
Increase to profit or loss	**51**	17	39
0.5% change in discount rates			
Reduction to profit or loss	**32**	52	40
Increase to profit or loss	**31**	53	41
10% change in market price of peer groups			
Reduction to profit or loss	**27**	49	23
Increase to profit or loss	**27**	49	23
Financial liabilities			
10% change in expected cash flows			
Reduction to profit or loss	**13**	29	8
Increase to profit or loss	**13**	29	8
0.5% change in the discount rate			
Reduction to profit or loss	**10**	1	12
Increase to profit or loss	**10**	1	12

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

24. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

The Group is the subject of various claims, which are individually immaterial and are not expected, in aggregate, to result in material losses.

The Group has provided guarantees to certain financial institutions to cover various metal borrowing facilities. At 30 June 2019 these guarantees amounted to R1,950 million (30 June 2018: R1,235 million; 31 December 2018 R1,816 million).

The Group has, in the case of some of its mines, provided the Department of Minerals Resources with guarantees that cover the difference between the closure costs and amounts held in the environmental trusts. At 30 June 2019, these guarantees amounted to R3,270 million (30 June 2018: R2,450 million; 31 December 2018: R2,598 million).

The Group has a contingent liability to fund the care and maintenance costs of its associate, Bokoni Mine, in 2019 for an amount of R89 million. This funding is contingent on the Group's financial director reviewing the costs to ensure they are for approved care and maintenance costs before they are paid over to Bokoni. 51% of the committed funding is accounted for as a loan to Plateau when the funds are paid to Bokoni.

25. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Change in estimate of quantities of inventory

During the current period, the Group changed its estimate of the quantities of inventory based on the outcome of a physical count of in-process metals. The Group runs a theoretical metal inventory system based on inputs, the results of previous counts and outputs. Due to the nature of in-process inventories being contained in weirs, pipes and other vessels, physical counts only take place once per annum, except in the Precious Metal Refinery, where the physical count is usually conducted every three years. The Precious Metals Refinery physical count was conducted in 2019.

This change in estimate has had the effect of increasing the value of inventory disclosed in the financial statements by R961 million (31 December 2018: decrease of R485 million). This results in the recognition of an after-tax-gain of R692 million (31 December 2018: after-tax-loss of R349 million).

Rustenburg deferred consideration

The Group's sale of the Rustenburg Mine completed on 1 November 2016. The present value of the deferred consideration was recognised as a level 3 financial asset at fair value through profit or loss. Remeasurements arising from changes in estimates of cash flows as well as the unwinding of the discount are included in interest income and expense. The estimated cash flows were revised in December 2018 after the finalisation of relevant financial information by the purchaser, Sibanye Stillwater. This has given rise to a post-tax increase of R220 million (30 June 2018: R268 million; 31 December 2018: R729 million) in the present value of the deferred consideration, and the recognition of a gain in profit or loss which is included in headline earnings.

26. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS

Equity investments in Atlatsa Resources and Bokoni Holdco and associated loans

The Group has a 22.76% shareholding in Atlatsa as well as a 49% shareholding in Bokoni Holdco (which is equity accounted as an associate).

On 21 July 2017 Atlatsa Resources announced the placement of Bokoni Platinum Mine on care and maintenance, which was effected on 1 October 2017. AAP committed to support Bokoni while on care and maintenance until the end of December 2019. A total of R70 million was advanced during the six months ended 30 June 2019 .

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

Bokoni

R34 million (49%) of the care and maintenance funding was capitalised to the investment in Bokoni and equity-accounted losses to the same value were applied against this amount. The equity-accounted losses impact headline earnings.

Atlatsa

R36 million (51%) of the care and maintenance funding was capitalised as a loan to Atlatsa. The full value hereof was impaired leaving a carrying value of R231 million which is expected to be recovered through the acquisition of Kwanda North and Central Block prospecting rights of R350 million.

Investments in Primus Power

Primus has entered liquidation and therefore the associate interest and the loan receivable of R22 million were tested for impairment at 30 June 2019. The associate interest was already at a nil balance due to equity accounting losses and no impairment loss was recognised. The loan receivable was impaired and an impairment loss recognised in basic and headline earnings.

27. DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITION TRANSACTIONS

Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine (BRPM)

On 4 July 2018 AAP signed a binding agreement to dispose of its 33% interest in the unincorporated BRPM joint venture to Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RB Plat) structured in two phases, which will be completed independently. Phase 1 is for the sale of AAP's 33% interest in BRPM. Shareholder and lender approvals were obtained and the capital raise by RB Plat was completed on 26 September 2018. Phase 2 is for the transfer of AAP's 33% interest in the mining rights, which required section 11 DMR approval and was obtained on 26 June 2019.

This phase of the transaction has no accounting implications as it was an equity accounted associate with no separate mining rights recognised in the Group's accounts.

Mototolo business combination

As reported at 31 December 2018, the valuation update for the acquisition of 50% interest in the Mototolo business is still continuing and therefore the business combination accounting remains provisional. The valuation will be completed by 31 October 2019.

28. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There are no post-balance sheet events other than disclosed below.

Dividends declared

An interim dividend of R3.0 billion (R11.00 per share) for the period ended 30 June 2019 was declared after the reporting period, payable on 12 August 2019 to shareholders recorded in the register at the close of business on 8 August 2019.

29. AUDITOR'S REVIEW

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been reviewed by the Group's auditors, Deloitte & Touche. The review of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements was performed in accordance with ISRE 2410, Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity. The auditor's review report does not necessarily report on all the information contained in these interim results. Shareholders are advised that in order to obtain a full understanding of the nature of the auditors engagement they should read the auditor's review report and obtain the accompanying financial information from the registered office.

Any reference to future financial performance, included in these interim results, has not been reviewed or reported on by the Group's auditors.

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT ON INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated financial statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited, contained in the accompanying interim report set out on pages 12 to 31, which comprise the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019 and the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six months then ended, and selected explanatory notes.

Directors' Responsibility for the Interim Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides, as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council 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 interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2410, *Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*. ISRE 2410 requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim financial statements are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This standard also requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of interim financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2410 is a limited assurance engagement. We perform procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluate the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than and differ in nature from those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of Anglo American Platinum Limited for the six months ended 30 June 2019 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by Financial Reporting Standards Council and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Deloitte & Touche

Deloitte & Touche
Registered Auditor
Per: Graeme Berry
Partner
19 July 2019

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENTS

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

Objective areas	2019 target	2019 half-year performance	
Safety and health	Zero fatalities	Zero fatalities YTD	☑
	TRCFR (per million hours worked) Excluding Mototolo[1]: lower than 2.88 Including Mototolo[2]: lower than 3.73 (15% Improvement on prior 3-year average Anglo American Platinum Managed Operations – including divested operations.)	TRCFR Excluding Mototolo: 2.86 Including Mototolo: 2.83	☑
	LTIFR (per million hours) Excluding Mototolo[1]: lower than 2.61 Including Mototolo[2]: lower than 2.60 (15% Improvement on prior 3-year average Anglo American Platinum Managed Operations – including divested operations.) **Note: No longer a targeted metric**	LTIFR Excluding Mototolo: 2.36 Including Mototolo: 2.28	☑
	HIV management: 90% of at risk population knowing their status	YTD, 72% of employees know their HIV status	⊘
	HIV management: 90% of HIV-positive undergoing treatment (on ART)	YTD, 87% of known HIV-positive employees are on ART	⊘
	TB incidence rate of below 600 per 100,000 Note: Not a 2019 targeted metric	Average annualised TB incidence rate of 352 per 100,000 employees	⊘
	Medical Surveillance: 100% annual medical surveillance of persons potentially at risk of exposure to airborne pollutants (Cat A)	Excluding Unki (100% surveillance), 84% of 2019 workers at risk of exposure to inhalable hazards in the A Category have undergone medical surveillance to date.	⊘
Mineral policy and legislative compliance	26% ownership of Reserves and Resources by historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs)	48% of the business transferred to HDSAs, inclusive of 10% held by HDSAs through mandated investments as at December 2018.[3]	☑
	HDSA procurement expenditure: Capital Goods (55%) Services (70%) Consumables (70%)	 73% 79% 72%	☑
	HDP - Historically Disadvantaged Persons:		

2019 target:

Occupational Level	HDPs	Women
Board	50%	20%
Executive Management	50%	20%
Senior Management	60%	25%
Middle Management	60%	25%
Junior Management	70%	30%

Core and Critical Skills: 60%
People with Disabilities: 1.5%

2019 half-year performance: ⊘

Occupational Level	HDPs	Women
Board	33%	17%
Executive Management	50%	33%
Senior Management	50%	15%
Middle Management	70%	27%
Junior Management	82%	24%

Core and Critical Skills: 88%
People with Disabilities: 0.2%

Objective areas	2019 target	2019 half-year performance	
	Maintain ISO 14001 certification: 100% renewal of certificates for RBMR and PMR	• RBMR recommended for continuation of certification on 24-28 June 2019 against ISO14001:2015;	☑
		• PMR audit planned for H2-2019	⊘
	Zero Environmental legal non-compliance directives	• On target - No directives received	☑

SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENTS

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

Objective areas	2019 target	2019 half-year performance	
Labour relations and our performance	Target of 111 PGM ounces produced per employee	• Achieved 107 PGM ounces produced per employee	☒
	Labour unavailability to be below 17.43% Benchmark	• Not achieved - 19.54% Labour unavailability	☒
Community development	Implementation of second generation SLP	• In progress – 39 of the 74 SLP2 projects are completed and 28 are on-going. R345m has been spent to-date towards SLP2 since its inception vs an overall commitment of R365 until 2021.	⊘
	1% pre-tax profit to be spent on community development	• In progress – Total CSI spend is currently R112m.	⊘
Access to and allocation of natural resources	10% reduction on energy by 2020 • 2019 absolute consumption target of 20.5 million GJ • 2019 energy intensity target of 0.81 GJ per tonne milled	• On target (YTD energy consumption of 8.05 million GJ recorded against the YTD target of 8.55 million GJ) • On target YTD energy intensity of 0.78 GJ per tonne milled.	☑ ☑
	15% reduction on GHG emissions (CO_2 equivalent) from business as usual (BAU) by 2020 **Note: Not a 2019 targeted metric**	• YTD CO_2 equivalent emissions of 1.66 Mt CO_2e (Jan-May 2019 reported data) • Not on track to meet 2020 targets	⊘
	A 9.5% reduction in water consumption (2.7 Mm^3) against the 2020 BAU projected demand (28.5 Mm^3). • 2019 total new water abstraction or withdrawal target of 29.6 Mm^3 • 2019 total withdrawal intensity target of 1.17 m^3 per tonne milled • 2019 potable water intensity target of 0.29 m^3 per tonne milled	• On target (YTD new water withdrawal of 11.4 Mm^3 recorded against the YTD target of 12.1 Mm^3) • On target YTD total new water withdrawal intensity of 1.11 m^3 per tonne milled. • On target YTD potable water withdrawal intensity of 0.28 m^3 per tonne milled.	☑ ☑ ☑

[1] *Target excluding Mototolo Concentrator, Mareesburg Tailings Facilities and Mototolo Mine (Acquired 1 November 2018).*
[2] *Target including Mototolo Concentrator, Mareesburg Tailings Facilities and Mototolo Mine.*
[3] *The ownership % has been calculated using a methodology standardised across the Anglo American plc Group and aligned to both the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice and the Mining Charter*

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

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

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

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

SALIENT FEATURES

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	Six months ended 30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Average market prices achieved					
Platinum	US$/oz	**831**	932	(11)	871
Palladium	US$/oz	**1,400**	1,005	39	1,029
Rhodium	US$/oz	**2,840**	1,938	47	2,204
Iridium	US$/oz	**1,457**	1,054	38	1,207
Ruthenium	US$/oz	**256**	221	16	238
Gold	US$/oz	**1,317**	1,312	0.3	1,260
Nickel	US$/tonne	**12,356**	13,633	(9)	12,972
Copper	US$/tonne	**6,145**	6,776	(9)	6,424
Chrome	US$/tonne	**129**	196	(34)	178
% contribution of net revenue					
PGMs	%	**92.7**	88.6	4	89.9
Platinum	%	**28.8**	40.8	(12)	39.2
Palladium	%	**42.8**	29.3	14	30.3
Rhodium	%	**14.9**	10.4	5	12.6
Iridium	%	**2.3**	2.2	0.1	2.0
Ruthenium	%	**1.3**	3.4	(2)	3.3
Gold	%	**2.6**	2.5	0.2	2.5
Nickel	%	**4.1**	6.0	(2)	5.6
Copper	%	**1.4**	2.0	(1)	1.7
Chrome	%	**1.4**	3.0	(2)	2.5
Other metals	%	**0.4**	0.4	—	0.3
Exchange rates					
Average achieved on sales	ZAR/US$	**14.26**	12.38	15	13.33
Closing exchage rate at end of period	ZAR/US$	**14.17**	13.73	3	14.38
Basket prices achieved – excluding trading					
Platinum – Dollar basket price	US$/Pt oz	**2,685**	2,318	16	2,219
PGM – Dollar basket price	US$/PGM oz	**1,255**	1,032	22	1,030
PGM – Dollar basket price – Mined volume	US$/PGM oz	**1,300**	1,111	17	1,097
PGM – Dollar basket price – Purchased volume	US$/PGM oz	**1,181**	932	27	948
Platinum – Rand basket price	Rand/Pt oz	**38,305**	28,695	33	29,601
PGM – Rand basket price	Rand/PGM oz	**17,901**	12,777	40	13,734
PGM – Rand basket price – Mined volume	Rand/PGM oz	**18,544**	13,753	35	14,622
PGM – Rand basket price – Purchased volume	Rand/PGM oz	**16,839**	11,543	46	12,639
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**2,160.0**	2,508.8	(14)	5,224.9
Platinum	000 ounces	**1,009.4**	1,117.1	(10)	2,424.2
Palladium	000 ounces	**768.0**	733.5	5	1,513.1
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**382.6**	658.2	(42)	1,287.6
Total PGM ounces sold – trading		**184.7**	120.1	54	223.1
Platinum	000 ounces	**18.0**	65.6	(73)	94.0
Palladium	000 ounces	**139.8**	53.0	164	124.5
Rhodium	000 ounces	**6.4**	—	—	—
Gold	000 ounces	**20.5**	1.5	1,267	4.6

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Financials – excluding trading					
Net sales revenue	R million	**39,193**	32,071	22	71,789
from platinum	R million	**11,976**	12,901	(7)	28,108
from palladium	R million	**15,305**	9,168	67	20,934
from rhodium	R million	**6,038**	3,468	74	9,401
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**2,246**	2,685	(16)	5,757
from base and other metals	R million	**3,025**	2,851	6	5,734
from chrome	R million	**603**	998	(40)	1,855
Total operating costs	R million	**(26,865)**	(25,283)	6	(57,293)
EBITDA	R million	**12,328**	6,788	82	14,496
EBITDA Margin	%	**31.5**	21.2	10	20.2
EBIT	R million	**10,137**	4,802	111	10,327
ROCE	%	**44.6**	22.4	22	23.6
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**4,883**	1,820	168	4,736
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**4,657**	1,480	215	3,856
Costs and unit costs					
Cash operating costs	R million	**14,641**	13,371	9	27,377
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**853**	777	10	807
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced (mined volume)	R/PGM oz	**10,071**	8,954	12	9,458
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced (mined volume)	$/PGM oz	**709**	728	(3)	714
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**1,799**	1,772	2	4,189
Capitalised waste stripping	R million	**1,148**	635	81	1,548
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**522**	901	(42)	1,768
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**517**	829	(38)	756
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced (mined volume)	R/Pt oz	**22,027**	19,571	13	20,684
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced (mined volume)	$/Pt oz	**1,551**	1,591	(3)	1,561
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow					
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**24**	21	14	24
Abnormal income/(expense) included in operating and net cash flow					
– Disposal of treasury bills	R million	**–**	100	(100)	218

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

SALIENT FEATURES

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Financial statistics					
Gross profit margin	%	**25.1**	14.7	10	15.1
Operating profit as a % of average operating assets	%	**30.2**	15.9	14	16.6
EBITDA excluding trading[1]	Rmillion	**12,328**	6,788	82	14,496
Return on average capital employed[1] (ROCE)	%	**44.8**	22.4	22	23.8
Return on average attributable capital employed[2]	%	**50.0**	24.9	25	26.7
Current ratio		**1.6:1**	1.5:1	7	1.4:1
Interest cover – EBITDA	times	**19.1**	14.2	35	15.7
Debt cover ratio	times	**1.7**	0.9	89	2.9
Dividend cover	times	**2.6**	3.3	(21)	2.6
Interest-bearing debt to shareholders' equity	%	**11.3**	20.0	(9)	13.3
Net asset value as a % of market capitalisation	%	**23.3**	45.0	(22)	32.8
Effective cash tax paid rate	%	**11.8**	33.4	(22)	18.3
Market information and share statistics					
Total shares in issue (net of treasury shares)	millions	**268.9**	268.7	–	268.7
Weighted average number of shares in issue	millions	**262.3**	262.3	–	262.3
Treasury shares held	millions	**0.8**	1.0	(20)	1.0
Market capitalisation	billions	**225.1**	96.5	133	144.5
Closing share price	cents	**83,693**	35,900	133	53,793
Head count (as at period ended)					
Total employees (AAP own and contractors excluding JVs)		**25,263**	23,146	9	24,789
Own enrolled		**22,804**	21,613	6	22,845
Contractors		**2,459**	1,533	60	1,944
Productivity					
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**107.5**	110.1	(2)	108.1

[1] *Earnings adjusted for asset scrapping, Union impairment and insurance receipt for damage to assets.*
[2] *Basis of calculation amended for current and prior period to fully exclude capital and earnings attributable to non controlling interest.*

GROSS PROFIT ON METAL SALES AND EBITDA

	Mined	POC	Trading	Total
Six months ended 30 June 2019				
Net sales revenue	25,220	13,973	3,694	42,887
Cost of sales	(16,587)	(11,888)	(3,651)	(32,126)
Cash operating costs	(14,671)	(1,194)	(1)	(15,866)
On-mine	(11,969)	–	–	(11,969)
Smelting	(1,397)	(576)	–	(1,973)
Treatment and refining	(1,305)	(618)	(1)	(1,924)
Depreciation	(2,000)	(191)	–	(2,191)
On-mine	(1,513)	–	–	(1,513)
Smelting	(218)	(80)	–	(298)
Treatment and refining	(245)	(97)	–	(342)
Other costs	(24)	(14)	–	(38)
Purchase of metals and leasing activities	137	(9,315)	(3,650)	(12,828)
Increase in metal inventories	1,863	(1,102)	–	761
Decrease in ore stockpiles	(100)	–	–	(100)
Other costs	(1,816)	(86)	–	(1,902)
Gross profit on metal sales	8,633	2,085	43	10,761
Gross profit margin %	34	15	1	25
Add back depreciation	2,000	191	–	2,191
Other income and expenses	(173)	(20)	–	(193)
Profit and loss on associates	(32)	–	–	(32)
Operating EBITDA	10,428	2,256	43	12,727
Operating EBITDA margin %	41	16	1	30
Market development and promotional expenditure	(226)	(128)	–	(354)
Restructuring	(1)	–	–	(1)
EBITDA	10,200	2,128	43	12,371
EBITDA margin %	40	15	1	29

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

GROSS PROFIT ON METAL SALES AND EBITDA

	Mined	POC	Trading	Total
Six months ended 30 June 2018				
Net sales revenue	19,353	12,718	1,420	33,491
Cost of sales	(15,614)	(11,548)	(1,419)	(28,581)
Cash operating costs	(13,594)	(1,068)	–	(14,662)
On-mine	(11,252)	–	–	(11,252)
Smelting	(1,150)	(560)	–	(1,710)
Treatment and refining	(1,192)	(508)	–	(1,700)
Depreciation	(1,790)	(195)	–	(1,985)
On-mine	(1,348)	–	–	(1,348)
Smelting	(181)	(88)	–	(269)
Treatment and refining	(249)	(98)	–	(347)
Other costs	(12)	(9)	–	(21)
Purchase of metals and leasing activities	26	(11,524)	(1,419)	(12,917)
Increase in metal inventories	1,150	1,320	–	2,470
Increase in ore stockpiles	72	–	–	72
Other costs	(1,478)	(81)	–	(1,559)
Gross profit on metal sales	3,739	1,170	1	4,910
Gross profit margin %	19	9	–	15
Add back depreciation	1,790	195	–	1,985
Other income and expenses	183	11	–	194
Profit and loss on associates	21	–	–	21
Operating EBITDA	5,733	1,376	1	7,110
Operating EBITDA margin %	30	11	–	21
Market development and promotional expenditure	(184)	(122)	–	(306)
Restructuring	(15)	–	–	(15)
EBITDA	5,534	1,254	1	6,789
EBITDA margin %	29	10	–	20

	Mined	POC	Trading	Total
For the year ended 31 December 2018				
Net sales revenue	42,421	29,368	2,793	74,582
Cost of sales	(33,577)	(26,923)	(2,786)	(63,286)
Cash operating costs	(28,165)	(2,385)	–	(30,550)
On-mine	(23,278)	–	–	(23,278)
Smelting	(2,417)	(1,278)	–	(3,695)
Treatment and refining	2,470)	(1,107)	–	(3,577)
Depreciation	(3,751)	(417)	–	(4,168)
On-mine	(2,871)	–	–	(2,871)
Smelting	(368)	(198)	–	(566)
Treatment and refining	(496)	(207)	–	(703)
Other costs	(16)	(12)	–	(28)
Purchase of metals and leasing activities	(36)	(26,390)	(2,786)	(29,212)
Increase in metal inventories	1,145	2,446	–	3,591
Increase in ore stockpiles	466	–	–	466
Other costs	(3,236)	(177)	–	(3,413)
Gross profit on metal sales	8,844	2,445	7	11,296
Gross profit margin %	21	8	–	15
Add back depreciation	3,751	417	–	4,168
Other income and expenses	(132)	22	–	(110)
Profit and loss on associates	(40)	–	–	(40)
Operating EBITDA	12,424	2,884	7	15,315
Operating EBITDA margin %	29	10	–	21
Market development and promotional expenditure	(471)	(325)	–	(796)
Restructuring	(16)	–	–	(16)
EBITDA	11,937	2,559	7	14,503
EBITDA margin %	28	9	–	19

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

REFINED PRODUCTION

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Total operations					
Refined production from mining operations					
Total PGMs	000 oz	**1,363.2**	1,251.0	9	2,696.1
Platinum	000 oz	**616.6**	589.9	5	1,292.4
Palladium	000 oz	**511.4**	441.7	16	950.9
Rhodium	000 oz	**79.5**	71.5	11	151.9
Other PGMs	000 oz	**118.2**	111.7	6	227.7
Gold	000 oz	**37.5**	36.2	4	73.2
Nickel	000 tonnes	**7.3**	8.0	(9)	16.7
Copper	000 tonnes	**5.0**	5.8	(14)	11.1
Chrome tonnes (100%)	000 tonnes	**424.1**	430.0	(1)	859.0
Refined production from purchases (including toll refined metal)					
Total PGMs	000 oz	**935.0**	926.2	1	2,088.8
Platinum	000 oz	**483.9**	485.4	(0.3)	1,110.0
Palladium	000 oz	**259.5**	244.8	6	550.9
Rhodium	000 oz	**60.2**	64.8	(7)	140.9
Other PGMs	000 oz	**120.8**	117.1	3	254.7
Gold	000 oz	**10.6**	14.1	(25)	32.3
Nickel	000 tonnes	**2.5**	2.8	(11)	6.4
Copper	000 tonnes	**1.7**	1.4	21	3.2
Total refined production (including toll refined metal)					
Total PGMs	000 oz	**2,298.2**	2,177.2	6	4,784.9
Platinum	000 oz	**1,100.5**	1,075.3	2	2,402.4
Palladium	000 oz	**770.9**	686.5	12	1,501.8
Rhodium	000 oz	**139.7**	136.3	2	292.8
Other PGMs	000 oz	**239.0**	228.8	4	482.4
Gold	000 oz	**48.1**	50.3	(4)	105.5
Nickel	000 tonnes	**9.8**	10.8	(9)	23.1
Copper	000 tonnes	**6.7**	7.2	(7)	14.3
Chrome tonnes (100%)	000 tonnes	**424.1**	430.0	(1)	859.0
SPLIT OF TOTAL REFINED PRODUCTION					
Platinum	%	**48**	49	(1)	50
Palladium	%	**34**	32	2	31
Rhodium	%	**6**	6	–	6
Other PGMs	%	**10**	11	(1)	11
Gold	%	**2**	2	–	2
Base Metals					
Nickel	%	**58**	59	(1)	61
Copper	%	**40**	40	–	38
Other Base Metals	%	**2**	1	1	1
PLATINUM PIPELINE CALCULATION					
Own mined volume	000 oz	**565.6**	546.0	4	1,035.3
JV mined volume	000 oz	**99.1**	137.2	(28)	288.3
Purchase of concentrate	000 oz	**327.5**	550.2	(40)	1,161.1
M&C platinum production	000 oz	**992.2**	1,233.4	(20)	2,484.7
Pipeline stock adjustment	000 oz	**83.3**	26.3	217	26.3
Pipeline movement	000 oz	**(72.8)**	(184.4)	(61)	(108.6)
Refined platinum production (excluding toll refined metal)	000 oz	**1,002.7**	1,075.3	(7)	2,402.4

TOTAL MINED VOLUME

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

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Production					
Total development	km	**24.5**	25.6	(4)	51.2
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**39.2**	37.7	4	39.8
Square metres	000 m^2	**991**	981	1	1,992
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**14,151**	14,383	(2)	28,260
Surface tonnes	000 tonnes	**7,568**	8,004	(5)	15,305
Underground tonnes	000 tonnes	**6,583**	6,379	3	12,955
UG2 tonnes milled to total Merensky and UG2	%	**96.8**	95.2	2	96.5
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.57**	3.52	1	3.48
Surface tonnes	4E g/tonne	**3.31**	3.23	2	3.09
Merensky Underground tonnes	4E g/tonne	**5.24**	5.75	(9)	5.56
UG2 Underground tonnes	4E g/tonne	**3.92**	3.87	1	3.97
Total production (M&C)					
PGMs	000 ounces	**1,453.8**	1,493.3	(3)	2,894.6
Platinum	000 ounces	**664.7**	683.2	(3)	1,323.6
Palladium	000 ounces	**511.4**	528.3	(3)	1,013.5
Rhodium	000 ounces	**88.1**	89.6	(2)	177.9
Iridium	000 ounces	**29.6**	29.7	(0.3)	59.6
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**119.3**	121.3	(2)	241.5
Gold	000 ounces	**40.7**	41.2	(1)	78.5
Nickel	000 tonnes	**9.9**	10.6	(7)	20.5
Copper	000 tonnes	**6.4**	6.9	(7)	13.3
Chrome	000 tonnes	**424.1**	430.0	(1)	859.0
Total PGM ounces refined		**1,363.2**	1,251.0	9	2,696.1
Platinum	000 ounces	**616.6**	589.9	5	1,292.4
Palladium	000 ounces	**511.4**	441.7	16	950.9
Other PGMS+Gold	000 ounces	**235.2**	219.4	7	452.8
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**1,360.0**	1,407.0	(3)	2,901.2
Platinum	000 ounces	**611.5**	610.8	0.1	1,304.6
Palladium	000 ounces	**534.8**	470.3	14	959.7
Other PGMS+Gold	000 ounces	**213.7**	325.9	(34)	636.9
Employees and efficiencies					
Own employees	average	**23,598**	23,893	(1)	23,568
Contractor employees	average	**3,457**	3,235	7	3,204
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**107.5**	110.1	(2)	108.1

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

TOTAL MINED VOLUME

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

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Financials – excluding trading					
Rand Basket Price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**18,544**	13,753	35	14,622
Dollar Basket Price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,300**	1,111	17	1,097
Rand Basket Price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**41,241**	31,686	30	32,516
Dollar Basket Price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,891**	2,559	13	2,439
Net sales revenue	R million	**25,220**	19,353	30	42,421
from platinum	R million	**7,262**	7,061	3	15,128
from palladium	R million	**10,674**	5,888	81	13,267
from rhodium	R million	**3,479**	1,809	92	4,860
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**1,369**	1,469	(7)	3,110
from base and other metals	R million	**1,833**	2,128	14	4,202
from chrome	R million	**603**	998	(40)	1,854
Total operating costs	R million	**(14,792)**	(13,621)	9	(29,997)
EBITDA	R million	**10,428**	5,733	82	12,424
EBITDA Margin	%	**41.4**	29.6	12	29.3
EBIT	R million	**8,427**	3,942	114	8,672
ROCE	%	**39.2**	20.6	19	21.5
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**5,747**	2,156	167	5,474
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**5,521**	1,816	204	4,594
Costs and unit costs					
Cash operating costs	R million	**14,641**	13,371	9	27,377
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**853**	781	9	809
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced (mined volume)	R/PGM oz	**10,071**	8,954	12	9,458
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced (mined volume)	$/PGM oz	**709**	728	(3)	714
Stay-in business capital	R million	**1,579**	1,515	4	3,611
Capitalised waste stripping	R million	**1,148**	635	81	1,548
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**122**	418	(71)	776
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**199**	684	(71)	596
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced (mined volume)	R/Pt oz	**22,027**	19,571	13	20,684
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced (mined volume)	$/Pt oz	**1,551**	1,591	(3)	1,561
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow					
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**26**	23	13	27
Abnormal income/(expense) included in operating and net cash flow					
– Disposal of treasury bills	R million	**–**	100	(100)	218

TOTAL PURCHASED AND TOLLED VOLUME

(All statistics represent attributable contribution for purchased and tolled production)

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Total production (M&C)					
PGMs	000 ounces	**693.1**	1,090.5	(36)	2,291.9
Platinum	000 ounces	**327.5**	550.2	(40)	1,161.1
Palladium	000 ounces	**162.4**	284.9	(43)	597.3
Rhodium	000 ounces	**47.1**	80.7	(42)	168.6
Iridium	000 ounces	**27.1**	28.8	(6)	60.4
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**120.6**	129.6	(7)	269.9
Gold	000 ounces	**8.4**	16.3	(48)	34.6
Nickel	000 tonnes	**2.5**	3.5	(29)	8.1
Copper	000 tonnes	**2.2**	1.8	22	3.8
Total PGM ounces refined		**935.0**	924.0	1	2,080.5
Platinum	000 ounces	**483.9**	485.4	(0.3)	1,109.9
Palladium	000 ounces	**259.5**	244.8	6	550.9
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**191.6**	193.8	(1)	419.7
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**800.0**	1,101.8	(27)	2,323.7
Platinum	000 ounces	**397.9**	506.4	(21)	1,119.6
Palladium	000 ounces	**233.2**	263.2	(11)	553.4
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**168.9**	332.2	(49)	650.7
Financials – excluding trading					
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**16,839**	11,543	46	12,639
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,181**	932	27	948
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**33,859**	25,115	35	26,232
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,374**	2,028	17	1,967
Net sales revenue	R million	**13,973**	12,718	10	29,368
from platinum	R million	**4,714**	5,840	(19)	12,981
from palladium	R million	**4,631**	3,280	41	7,668
from rhodium	R million	**2,559**	1,659	54	4,541
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**877**	1,215	(28)	2,647
from base and other metals	R million	**1,192**	724	65	1,531
Total operating costs	R million	**(11,717)**	(11,342)	3	(26,484)
EBITDA	R million	**2,256**	1,376	64	2,884
EBITDA margin	%	**16.1**	10.8	5	9.8
EBIT	R million	**2,065**	1,182	75	2,467
ROCE	%	**129.5**	51.7	78	70.9
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**(757)**	(14)	5,307	75
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**(757)**	(14)	5,307	75
Costs and unit costs					
Cash operating costs	R million	**10,261**	12,573	(18)	28,747
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**14,804**	11,529	28	12,543
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**1,043**	937	11	947
Stay-in business capital	R million	**221**	257	(14)	579
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**375**	482	(22)	992
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**943**	953	(1)	888
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**31,329**	22,850	37	24,760
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**2,206**	1,858	19	1,869
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow					
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**23**	19	21	22

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

MOGALAKWENA PLATINUM MINE
(100% owned)

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	Six months ended 30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Production					
Metres drilled	000 m	**665**	746	(11)	1,618
In-pit ore reserves	months	**27.7**	28.7	(3)	30.6
Total tonnes mined	000 tonnes	**38,635**	42,435	(9)	89,062
Waste tonnes mined	000 tonnes	**34,455**	32,533	6	71,002
Stripping ratio		**8.2**	3.3	148	3.9
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**6,891**	7,110	(3)	13,775
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.42**	3.39	1	3.20
Total mined production (M&C)					
PGMs	000 ounces	**609.7**	641.4	(5)	1,170.0
Platinum	000 ounces	**258.3**	272.9	(5)	495.1
Palladium	000 ounces	**281.0**	295.5	(5)	540.9
Rhodium	000 ounces	**18.5**	19.6	(6)	35.6
Iridium	000 ounces	**4.2**	4.2	-	7.9
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**16.8**	17.7	(5)	32.1
Gold	000 ounces	**30.9**	31.5	(2)	58.4
Nickel	000 tonnes	**7.5**	8.3	(10)	15.7
Copper	000 tonnes	**4.9**	5.3	(8)	10.1
Total PGM ounces refined		**571.6**	537.0	6	1,109.6
Platinum	000 ounces	**234.7**	233.7	0.4	486.4
Palladium	000 ounces	**275.9**	244.5	13	508.5
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**61.0**	58.8	4	114.7
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**571.1**	571.5	(0.1)	1,146.5
Platinum	000 ounces	**231.3**	241.2	(4)	492.2
Palladium	000 ounces	**286.0**	258.8	11	514.0
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**53.8**	71.5	(25)	140.3
Employees and efficiencies					
Own employees	average	**1,916**	1,878	2	1,886
Contractor employees	average	**274**	259	6	282
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**556.8**	600.3	(7)	539.7

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Financials – excluding trading					
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**19,376**	15,089	28	15,792
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,358**	1,218	11	1,184
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**47,841**	35,758	34	36,788
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**3,354**	2,887	16	2,759
Net sales revenue	R million	**11,067**	8,624	28	18,106
from platinum	R million	**2,749**	2,798	(2)	5,704
from palladium	R million	**5,712**	3,250	76	7,075
from rhodium	R million	**691**	375	84	970
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**554**	567	(2)	1,162
from base and other metals	R million	**1,361**	1,634	(17)	3,195
Total operating costs	R million	**(4,787)**	(4,741)	1	(9,857)
EBITDA	R million	**6,280**	3,883	62	8,249
EBITDA margin	%	**56.7**	45.0	12	45.6
EBIT	R million	**5,302**	2,948	80	6,325
ROCE	%	**47.3**	29.3	18	30.8
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**3,807**	2,108	81	4,039
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**3,788**	2,040	86	3,916
Costs and unit costs					
Cash operating costs	R million	**4,963**	4,700	6	9,171
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**489**	461	6	456
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**8,139**	7,328	11	7,838
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**573**	596	(4)	592
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**843**	814	4	1,765
Capitalised waste stripping	R million	**1,148**	635	81	1,548
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**(68)**	62	(210)	140
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**(292)**	253	(215)	286
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**19,210**	17,224	12	18,522
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,353**	1,400	(3)	1,398
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow					
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**31**	26	19	31

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

AMANDELBULT PLATINUM MINE
(100% owned)

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	Six months ended 30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Production					
Total development	km	**17.3**	17.1	1	35.4
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**26.2**	24.0	9	25.0
Square metres	000 m^2	**379**	392	(3)	785
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**3,430**	3,513	(2)	6,961
Surface tonnes	000 tonnes	**616**	859	(28)	1,494
Underground tonnes	000 tonnes	**2,814**	2,654	6	5,467
UG2 tonnes milled to total Mer and UG2	%	**93.8**	90.6	3	93.2
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.93**	3.91	1	3.98
Surface tonnes	4E g/tonne	**2.14**	2.02	6	2.15
Merensky Underground tonnes	4E g/tonne	**5.24**	5.75	(9)	5.56
UG2 Underground tonnes	4E g/tonne	**4.32**	4.33	(0.2)	4.38
Total mined production (M&C)					
PGMs	000 ounces	**421.7**	432.7	(3)	868.8
Platinum	000 ounces	**215.1**	220.2	(2)	442.7
Palladium	000 ounces	**98.6**	102.9	(4)	205.1
Rhodium	000 ounces	**37.8**	38.2	(1)	77.3
Iridium	000 ounces	**13.6**	13.6	–	27.5
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**54.4**	55.1	(1)	111.0
Gold	000 ounces	**2.2**	2.7	(18)	5.2
Nickel	000 tonnes	**0.6**	0.6	–	1.3
Copper	000 tonnes	**0.3**	0.3	–	0.6
Chrome (100%)	000 tonnes	**424.1**	402.9	5	831.9
Total PGM ounces refined		**382.6**	369.6	4	811.5
Platinum	000 ounces	**196.0**	195.4	0.3	439.0
Palladium	000 ounces	**96.9**	90.1	8	197.3
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**89.7**	84.1	7	175.2
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**376.4**	440.3	(15)	915.6
Platinum	000 ounces	**194.4**	204.4	(5)	445.3
Palladium	000 ounces	**101.8**	97.7	4	200.8
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**80.2**	138.2	(42)	269.5
Employees and efficiencies					
Own employees	average	**14,196**	14,543	(2)	14,490
Contractor employees	average	**1,420**	1,334	6	1,300
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**54.0**	54.5	(1)	55.0

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Financials – excluding trading					
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**18,303**	13,479	36	14,409
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,283**	1,088	18	1,081
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**35,450**	29,042	22	29,626
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,485**	2,345	6	2,222
Net sales revenue	R million	**6,890**	5,936	16	13,192
from platinum	R million	**2,307**	2,354	(2)	5,165
from palladium	R million	**2,031**	1,216	67	2,775
from rhodium	R million	**1,458**	806	81	2,176
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**373**	459	(19)	980
from base and other metals	R million	**120**	149	(19)	293
from chrome	R million	**601**	952	(37)	1,803
Total operating costs	R million	**(5,105)**	(4,928)	4	(11,161)
EBITDA	R million	**1,785**	1,008	77	2,031
EBITDA margin	%	**25.9**	17.0	9	15.4
EBIT	R million	**1,413**	626	126	1,269
ROCE	%	**32.6**	16.4	16	16.6
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**504**	159	217	603
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**339**	93	265	254
Costs and unit costs					
Cash operating costs	R million	**5,253**	4,778	10	10,070
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**1,369**	1,223	12	1,300
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**12,456**	11,041	13	11,592
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**877**	898	(2)	875
Stay-in business capital	R million	**274**	271	1	750
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**131**	182	(28)	353
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**672**	891	(25)	794
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**24,424**	21,701	13	22,752
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,720**	1,764	(3)	1,717
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow					
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**23**	21	10	25

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

UNKI PLATINUM MINE (ZIMBABWE)

(100% owned)

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Production					
Total development	km	**1.0**	0.9	11	1.8
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**230.2**	253.2	(9)	235.6
Square metres	000 m^2	**155**	155	–	306
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**992**	938	6	1,925
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.47**	3.47	–	3.51
Total mined production (M&C)					
PGMs	000 ounces	**95.8**	92.6	3	192.8
Platinum	000 ounces	**42.4**	41.4	2	85.9
Palladium	000 ounces	**37.9**	36.2	5	75.5
Rhodium	000 ounces	**4.3**	4.2	2	8.7
Iridium	000 ounces	**1.8**	1.7	6	3.6
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**4.1**	4.1	–	8.5
Gold	000 ounces	**5.3**	5.0	6	10.6
Nickel	000 tonnes	**1.3**	1.2	8	2.6
Copper	000 tonnes	**1.1**	1.1	–	2.2
Total PGM ounces refined		**91.4**	77.2	18	174.9
Platinum	000 ounces	**39.9**	35.4	13	80.6
Palladium	000 ounces	**38.0**	29.8	28	67.8
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**13.5**	12.0	13	26.5
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**92.1**	86.5	6	181.1
Platinum	000 ounces	**39.7**	36.6	8	80.9
Palladium	000 ounces	**39.9**	31.7	26	67.6
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**12.5**	18.2	(32)	32.6
Employees and efficiencies					
Own employees	average	**1,113**	1,096	2	1,098
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**172.2**	168.9	2	175.5

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Financials – excluding trading					
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**19,646**	15,094	30	15,922
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,377**	1,219	13	1,194
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**45,646**	34,677	32	35,635
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**3,200**	2,800	14	2,673
Net sales revenue	R million	**1,810**	1,270	43	2,884
from platinum	R million	**471**	424	11	938
from palladium	R million	**796**	398	100	940
from rhodium	R million	**169**	83	104	226
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**123**	110	12	253
from base and other metals	R million	**251**	255	(2)	527
Total operating costs	R million	**(1,322)**	(846)	56	(2,049)
EBITDA	R million	**488**	424	15	835
EBITDA margin	%	**26.9**	33.4	(7)	28.9
EBIT	R million	**285**	258	10	491
ROCE	%	**12.4**	10.5	2	9.3
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**229**	311	(26)	525
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**210**	120	75	155
Costs and unit costs					
Cash operating costs	R million	**1,086**	973	12	2,078
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**872**	839	4	863
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**11,327**	10,511	8	10,784
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**798**	855	(7)	814
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**103**	93	11	228
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**18**	18	–	50
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**456**	491	(7)	616
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**25,594**	23,477	9	24,180
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,802**	1,909	(6)	1,825
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow					
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**29**	26	12	30
Abnormal income/(expense) included in operating and net cash flow					
– Disposal of treasury bills	R million	**–**	100	(100)	218

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

MOTOTOLO PLATINUM MINE

(50:50 joint venture with Glencore Kagiso Platinum Venture, up until 31 October 2018 after which it is wholly owned)
(All statistics represent attributable contribution for mined production i.e. excluding POC)

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Production					
Total development	km	**0.71**	0.02	3,450	0.4
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**26.7**	29.8	(10)	25.1
Square metres	000 m^2	**139**	79	76	184
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**1,045**	754	39	1,554
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.19**	3.33	(4)	3.32
Total mined production (M&C)					
PGMs	000 ounces	**107.3**	78.6	37	163.0
Platinum	000 ounces	**49.8**	36.3	37	75.0
Palladium	000 ounces	**30.3**	22.7	33	46.9
Rhodium	000 ounces	**8.6**	6.2	39	13.0
Iridium	000 ounces	**3.3**	2.3	43	4.9
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**14.5**	10.5	38	21.9
Gold	000 ounces	**0.8**	0.6	33	1.3
Nickel	000 tonnes	**0.2**	0.1	100	0.3
Copper	000 tonnes	**0.1**	0.1	–	0.1
Total PGM ounces refined		**106.2**	57.2	86	149.2
Platinum	000 ounces	**50.0**	27.0	85	72.8
Palladium	000 ounces	**33.1**	16.3	103	43.6
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**23.1**	13.9	66	32.8
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**108.2**	62.0	75	156.5
Platinum	000 ounces	**50.3**	26.8	88	71.4
Palladium	000 ounces	**35.5**	16.2	119	42.1
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**22.4**	19.0	18	43.0
Employees and efficiencies					
Own employees	average	**1,482**	739	101	870
Contractor employees	average	**463**	151	207	170
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**110.3**	176.6	(38)	156.6

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Financials – excluding trading					
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**16,907**	11,912	42	12,973
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,185**	962	23	973
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**36,403**	27,574	32	28,443
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,552**	2,227	15	2,133
Net sales revenue	R million	**1,830**	738	148	2,030
from platinum	R million	**597**	309	93	827
from palladium	R million	**706**	201	251	603
from rhodium	R million	**374**	88	325	326
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**109**	70	56	169
from base and other metals	R million	**44**	70	(37)	105
Total operating costs	R million	**(1,108)**	(420)	164	(1,439)
EBITDA	R million	**722**	318	127	591
EBITDA margin	%	**39.5**	43.0	(4)	29.1
EBIT	R million	**516**	254	103	399
ROCE	%	**39.5**	98.5	(59)	23.5
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**443**	(42)	(1,154)	200
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**443**	(42)	(1,154)	200
Costs and unit costs					
Cash operating costs	R million	**1,127**	628	79	1,463
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**940**	727	29	815
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**10,511**	7,989	32	8,979
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**740**	649	14	678
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**155**	182	(15)	458
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**12**	29	(59)	49
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**237**	1,081	(78)	684
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**22,652**	17,308	31	19,518
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,595**	1,407	13	1,473
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow					
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**23**	20	15	24

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

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

MODIKWA PLATINUM MINE
(50:50 joint venture with ARM Mining Consortium Limited)
(All statistics represent attributable contribution for mined production i.e. excluding POC)

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Production					
Total development	km	**2.6**	3.1	(16)	5.9
Immediately available ore reserves	months	**13.4**	19.1	(30)	17.4
Square metres	000 m^2	**77**	95	(19)	200
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**526**	596	(12)	1,214
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**4.02**	4.07	(1)	4.19
Total mined production (M&C)					
PGMs	000 ounces	**67.6**	79.0	(14)	164.7
Platinum	000 ounces	**26.9**	31.4	(14)	65.0
Palladium	000 ounces	**25.2**	29.0	(13)	61.3
Rhodium	000 ounces	**5.4**	6.3	(14)	13.1
Iridium	000 ounces	**1.8**	2.2	(18)	4.5
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**7.7**	9.3	(17)	19.2
Gold	000 ounces	**0.6**	0.8	(25)	1.6
Nickel	000 tonnes	**0.1**	0.1	–	0.3
Copper	000 tonnes	**0.1**	0.1	–	0.2
Total PGM ounces refined		**68.5**	67.3	2	150.8
Platinum	000 ounces	**27.2**	28.0	(3)	63.0
Palladium	000 ounces	**27.9**	25.2	11	57.2
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**13.4**	14.1	(5)	30.6
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**70.8**	79.4	(11)	166.3
Platinum	000 ounces	**27.4**	29.2	(6)	63.7
Palladium	000 ounces	**30.0**	27.3	10	57.7
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**13.4**	22.9	(41)	44.9
Employees and efficiencies					
Own employees	average	**2,046**	2,014	2	2,009
Contractor employees	average	**193**	319	(39)	306
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**60.4**	67.7	(11)	71.2

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Financials – excluding trading					
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**17,722**	11,614	53	12,857
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,242**	938	32	964
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**45,755**	31,561	45	33,572
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**3,208**	2,549	26	2,518
Net sales revenue	R million	**1,255**	922	36	2,138
from platinum	R million	**326**	337	(3)	738
from palladium	R million	**597**	340	76	801
from rhodium	R million	**239**	134	78	360
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**65**	79	(18)	171
from base and other metals	R million	**28**	32	(13)	68
Total operating costs	R million	**(852)**	(767)	11	(1,572)
EBITDA	R million	**403**	155	160	566
EBITDA margin	%	**32.1**	16.8	15	26.4
EBIT	R million	**320**	67	377	390
ROCE	%	**39.5**	8.0	31	23.2
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**321**	50	542	381
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**309**	35	783	343
Costs and unit costs					
Cash operating costs	R million	**817**	813	0.5	1,618
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**1,409**	1,263	12	1,220
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**12,085**	10,296	17	9,814
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**851**	837	2	741
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**47**	27	74	96
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**1**	24	(96)	29
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**39**	817	(95)	450
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**30,367**	25,893	17	24,883
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**2,139**	2,105	2	1,878
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow					
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**29**	23	26	28

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

KROONDAL PLATINUM MINE

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

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

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Production					
Total development	km	**2.9**	2.9	–	6.0
Square metres	000 m^2	**241**	227	6	478
Tonnes milled	000 tonnes	**1,267**	1,268	(0.1)	2,625
Built-up head grade	4E g/tonne	**3.59**	3.67	(2)	3.66
Total mined production (M&C)					
PGMs	000 ounces	**151.7**	146.0	4	312.2
Platinum	000 ounces	**72.2**	69.5	4	148.3
Palladium	000 ounces	**38.4**	36.7	5	78.6
Rhodium	000 ounces	**13.6**	13.1	4	28.1
Iridium	000 ounces	**5.0**	4.9	2	10.4
Ruthenium	000 ounces	**21.9**	21.2	3	45.5
Gold	000 ounces	**0.6**	0.6	–	1.3
Nickel	000 tonnes	**0.1**	0.1	–	0.3
Copper	000 tonnes	**0.1**	0.1	–	0.1
Total PGM ounces refined		**142.7**	123.8	15	281.3
Platinum	000 ounces	**68.8**	61.7	12	141.7
Palladium	000 ounces	**39.5**	31.8	24	72.4
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**34.4**	30.3	14	67.2
Total PGM ounces sold – excluding trading		**141.2**	149.1	(5)	314.1
Platinum	000 ounces	**68.5**	64.4	6	142.8
Palladium	000 ounces	**41.6**	34.3	21	72.7
Other PGMs+Gold	000 ounces	**31.1**	50.4	(38)	98.6
Employees and efficiencies					
Own employees	average	**2,760**	2,705	2	2,712
Contractor employees	average	**1,107**	1,145	(3)	1,131
PGM ounces produced per employee	per annum	**78.5**	75.9	3	81.2

		Six months ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018	% change	Year ended 31 December 2018
Financials – excluding trading					
Rand basket price per PGM oz sold	R/PGM oz	**16,771**	10,980	53	12,206
Dollar basket price per PGM oz sold	$/PGM oz	**1,176**	887	33	915
Rand basket price per Pt oz sold	R/Pt oz	**34,573**	25,415	36	26,843
Dollar basket price per Pt oz sold	$/Pt oz	**2,424**	2,052	18	2,013
Net sales revenue	R million	**2,368**	1,637	45	3,833
from platinum	R million	**813**	741	10	1,656
from palladium	R million	**831**	426	95	1,010
from rhodium	R million	**548**	275	99	752
from other PGMs and gold	R million	**146**	165	(12)	355
from base and other metals	R million	**30**	29	3	60
Total operating costs	R million	**(1,401)**	(1,205)	16	(2,781)
EBITDA	R million	**967**	432	124	1,052
EBITDA margin	%	**40.8**	26.4	14	27.4
EBIT	R million	**825**	296	179	741
ROCE	%	**108.4**	42.7	66	54.4
Attributable economic free cash flow	R million	**690**	172	301	757
Attributable net cash flow	R million	**690**	172	301	757
Costs and unit costs					
Cash operating costs	R million	**1,394**	1,276	9	2,772
Cash on-mine cost per tonne milled	R/tonne	**1,016**	934	9	979
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	R/PGM oz	**9,187**	8,737	5	8,878
Cash operating cost per PGM oz produced	$/PGM oz	**647**	710	(9)	670
Stay-in-business capital	R million	**96**	84	14	186
All-in sustaining costs net of metal revenue credits other than Pt	$ million	**10**	47	(79)	71
All-in sustaining costs per platinum ounce sold	$/Pt oz	**147**	736	(80)	495
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	R/Pt oz	**19,310**	18,368	5	18,696
Cash operating cost per platinum ounce produced	$/Pt oz	**1,360**	1,493	(9)	1,411
Reconciling items for AISC and free cash flow					
Allocated marketing and market development costs	$/Pt oz sold	**22**	19	16	22

GROUP PERFORMANCE DATA CONTINUED

for the six months ended 30 June 2019

ANALYSIS OF GROUP CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

R millions	Six months ended 30 June 2019 Stay-in-business	Projects	Total	Six months ended 30 June 2018 Stay-in-business	Projects	Total	Year ended 31 December 2018 Stay-in-business	Projects	Total
Mogalakwena Mine	**1,677**	**19**	**1,696**	1,133	68	1,201	2,664	123	2,787
Amandebult Mine	**173**	**193**	**366**	167	84	251	530	450	980
Unki Mine	**71**	**7**	**78**	56	–	56	148	4	152
Twickenham Project	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Modikwa Mine	**33**	**23**	**56**	12	15	27	65	38	103
Mototolo Mine	**124**	**–**	**124**	160	–	160	407	–	407
Kroondal Mine	**78**	**–**	**78**	65	–	65	144	–	144
Union Mine	**–**	**–**	**–**	5	–	5	5	–	5
Mining and retreatment	**2,156**	**242**	**2,398**	1,598	167	1,765	3,963	615	4,578
Polokwane Smelter	**407**	**–**	**407**	126	–	126	542	–	542
Waterval Smelter	**154**	**–**	**154**	29	–	29	126	–	126
Acid Converting Plant (ACP)	**25**	**–**	**25**	295	–	295	407	–	407
Mortimer Smelter	**11**	**–**	**11**	172	–	172	237	–	237
Unki Smelter	**–**	**11**	**11**	–	192	192	–	366	366
Rustenburg Base Metals Refiners	**97**	**–**	**97**	94	–	94	213	–	213
Precious Metals Refiners	**37**	**–**	**37**	59	–	59	130	–	130
Total smelting and refining	**731**	**11**	**742**	775	192	967	1,655	366	2,021
Other	**61**	**–**	**61**	33	–	33	119	1	120
Total capital expenditure	**2,948**	**253**	**3,201**	2,407	359	2,766	5,737	982	6,719
Capitalised interest	**–**	**–**	**139**	–	–	116	–	–	307
Total capitalised costs	**2,948**	**253**	**3,340**	2,407	359	2,882	5,737	982	7,026

Stay-in-business capital for Mogalakwena includes R1.1 billion for waste stripping for the six months to June 2019 (R635 million for the six months to 30 June 2018 and R1.5 billion for the year ended 31 December 2018).

DIRECTORS

Executive directors

CI Griffith (Chief executive officer)
C Miller (Finance director)

Independent non-executive directors

RMW Dunne (British)
NP Mageza (Lead independent director)
NT Moholi
D Naidoo
JM Vice

Non-executive directors

N Mbazima (Non-executive chairman)
M Cutifani (Australian)
S Pearce (Australian)
AM O'Neill (British)

Alternate directors

PG Whitcutt (Alternate to S Pearce)

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FRAUD LINE – SPEAKUP

Anonymous whistleblower facility
0800 230 570 (South Africa)
www.yourvoice.angloamerican.com

HR-RELATED QUERIES

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

Bursaries, email: bursaries@angloplat.com

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

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

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