Audited preliminary summarised consolidated annual results
for the year ended 30 June 2022

Creating a better future

Forward looking and cautionary statement

Certain statements contained in this disclosure, other than the statements of historical fact, contain forward looking statements regarding Implats' operations, economic performance or financial condition, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the platinum industry, expectations regarding metal prices, production, cash costs and other operating results, growth prospects and the outlook of Implats' operations, including the completion and commencement of commercial operations of certain of Implats' exploration and production projects, its liquidity and capital resources and expenditure and the outcome and consequences of any pending litigation, regulatory approvals and/or legislative frameworks currently in the process of amendment, or any enforcement proceedings. Although Implats believes that the expectations reflected in such forward looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to be correct. Accordingly, results may differ materially from those set out in the forward looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in metal prices, levels of global demand and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. For a discussion on such factors, refer to the risk management section of the Company's integrated annual report. Implats is not obliged to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the dates of the integrated annual report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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1 September 2022
Johannesburg

Sponsor to Implats
Nedbank Corporate and Investment Banking, a division of Nedbank Limited

Our purpose, vision and values

Our purpose
Creating a better future

Our values
Respect, care and deliver

Our vision
To be the most valued and responsible metals producer, creating a better future for our stakeholders

Implats is a leading producer of platinum group metals (PGMs) structured around six mining operations and a toll refining business, Impala Refining Services.

Our mining operations span the Bushveld Complex in South Africa, the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe and the Canadian Shield. The metals we produce are the key to making many industrial, medical and electronic items – and they contribute to a cleaner, greener world.

Key features for the 12 months

Safety and sustainability

- Regrettably, five fatal incidents resulted in seven fatal injuries at managed operations
- 14% improvement in LTIFR* to 4.21
- R4.3bn allocated over next five years to energy security and decarbonisation
- No major environmental incidents, with a 43% reduction in limited-impact incidents (level 3) to four
- MSCI ESG rating upgraded to 'A' from 'BBB'
- Included in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2022 – and the only company, globally, awarded the Metals and Mining Industry Mover Award

* *Per million man-hours worked.*

Operational

- 4% decrease in managed 6E concentrate production to 2.27Moz
- 2% decrease in JV operations' 6E concentrate production to 548koz
- 2% decrease in third-party 6E receipts to 351koz
- 6% decrease in refined 6E production to 3.09Moz
- 4% decrease in 6E sales volumes of 3.15Moz
- Group 6E unit costs rose 17% to R17 364/oz (stock-adjusted)
- Consolidated Group capital expenditure of R9.1bn
- 4% increase in 6E Group Mineral Reserves to 55.7Moz

Financial

- Gross profit of R41.3bn and gross margin of 35%
- EBITDA of R53.4bn and EBITDA margin of 45%
- Headline earnings of R32.0bn or 3 853c per share
- Free cash flow of R28.8bn
- R26.5bn cash, net of debt (excluding leases)
- 48% of free cash flow allocated to shareholder returns
- Final dividend of 1 050c per share, bringing total FY2022 dividend to 1 575c per share

Market

- 6E dollar basket pricing down 4% to US$2 481/oz
- Rand revenue per 6E ounce sold decreased by 4% to R37 703/oz sold
- Tightening markets for Pd and Rh in 2022, with fundamental surplus expected in Pt
- Auto production recovery and investment in industrial capacity counter uncertain macro-economic outlook

Operating statistics

		FY2022	FY2021	Variance %
Gross refined production				
6E	(000oz)	**3 086.6**	3 270.6	(5.6)
Platinum	(000oz)	**1 426.1**	1 516.6	(6.0)
Palladium	(000oz)	**1 071.4**	1 121.4	(4.5)
Rhodium	(000oz)	**180.7**	193.4	(6.6)
Nickel	(tonnes)	**16 520**	15 443	7.0
IRS metal returned (toll-refined)				
6E	(000oz)	**0.8**	1.6	(50.0)
Platinum	(000oz)	**0.0**	0.1	(100.0)
Palladium	(000oz)	**0.8**	1.5	(46.7)
Rhodium	(000oz)	**–**	–	
Nickel	(tonnes)	**3 678**	3 984	(7.7)
Sales volumes				
6E	(000oz)	**3 146.8**	3 274.4	(3.9)
Platinum	(000oz)	**1 492.6**	1 396.5	6.9
Palladium	(000oz)	**1 087.6**	1 092.8	(0.5)
Rhodium	(000oz)	**177.3**	200.2	(11.4)
Nickel	(tonnes)	**13 094**	13 111	(0.1)
Prices achieved				
Platinum	(US$/oz)	**1 008**	1 043	(3.4)
Palladium	(US$/oz)	**2 211**	2 419	(8.6)
Rhodium	(US$/oz)	**16 544**	17 610	(6.1)
Nickel	(US$/t)	**21 150**	15 621	35.4
Consolidated statistics				
Average rate achieved	(R/US$)	**15.22**	15.26	(0.3)
Closing rate for the period	(R/US$)	**16.27**	14.32	13.6
Revenue per 6E ounce sold	(US$/oz)	**2 481**	2 587	(4.1)
Revenue per 6E ounce sold	(R/oz)	**37 703**	39 478	(4.5)
Tonnes milled ex-mine*	(000t)	**22 363**	23 210	(3.6)
6E in concentrate production	(000oz)	**3 170.6**	3 291.9	(3.7)
Group unit cost per 6E ounce stock-adjusted	(R/oz)	**17 364**	14 840	(17.0)
Group unit cost per 6E ounce stock-adjusted	(US$/oz)	**1 141**	964	(18.4)
Capital expenditure	(Rm)	**9 081**	6 437	(41.1)
Stay-in-business capital	(Rm)	**6 318**	4 864	(29.9)
Replacement capital	(Rm)	**1 413**	1 288	(9.7)
Expansion capital	(Rm)	**1 350**	284	(375.4)
Financial performance				
Revenue	(Rm)	**118 332**	129 575	(8.7)
Gross profit	(Rm)	**41 285**	53 455	(22.8)
EBITDA**	(Rm)	**53 375**	61 442	(13.1)
Profit for the year	(Rm)	**33 139**	47 855	(30.8)
Basic earnings	(Rm)	**32 049**	47 032	(31.9)
Headline earnings	(Rm)	**32 028**	36 359	(11.9)
Free cash flow**	(Rm)	**28 840**	38 304	(24.7)
Net cash (excluding leases)	(Rm)	**26 505**	23 473	12.9
Basic earnings per share	(cps)	**3 856**	5 996	(35.7)
Headline earnings per share	(cps)	**3 853**	4 635	(16.9)
Dividends per share	(cps)	**1 575**	2 200	(28.4)

* *Managed operations.*
** *Non-International Financial Reporting Standards metric.*

Additional statistical information is available on the company's website.

Operating statistics

		FY2022	FY2021	Variance %
ESG indicators				
Fatalities	(count)	**7**	3	–
TIFR	(pmmhw)**	**9.76**	9.84	1
LTIFR	(pmmhw)**	**4.21**	4.92	14
Labour including capital*	(number)	**57 997**	56 180	(3)
Level 4 or 5 environmental incidents	(count)	**0**	0	–
Level 3 environmental incidents	(count)	**4**	7	43
Water consumption	(kl/t milled)	**2.04**	2.03	1
Water recycled/reused	%	**53**	51	4
Energy consumption	(GJ/t milled)	**0.781**	0.845	8
Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions	(tCO_2/t milled)	**0.161**	0.175	8
Local spend with indigenous community suppliers	Rbn	**3.3**	2.7	22
Sustainable development spend	Rm	**779**	399	95

* *At year-end.*
** *Per million man hours worked.*

Commentary

Implats continued to reap the benefit of elevated metal pricing. During the year, the Group advanced a suite of ambitious organic growth projects, pursued value-accretive acquisitive growth, concluded an historic wage agreement, strengthened its organisational flexibility, contributed to the socio-economic improvement of mine-host communities and shared significant value with its stakeholders.

Introduction

In a period typified by increasing global macro-economic headwinds, escalating geopolitical conflict, and several localised challenges, Implats continued to reap the benefit of elevated metal pricing, albeit off the record levels achieved in the prior comparable period. During the year, the Group advanced a suite of ambitious organic growth projects, pursued value-accretive acquisitive growth, concluded an historic wage agreement, strengthened its organisational flexibility, contributed to the socio-economic improvement of mine-host communities and shared significant value with its stakeholders. This continued strong performance is a testament to Implats' increasing strategic and operating agility and the significant capabilities of its resilient and innovative people.

Despite lower received rand PGM pricing and sales volumes, Implats delivered strong EBITDA, earnings and free cash flow in the year ended 30 June 2022. This was achieved while navigating the numerous operational challenges of FY2022, including rising input costs, constrained supply chains and labour market tightness, the impacts of which were compounded by extended safety stoppages, intermittent power supply and periods of community unrest.

The progress made on our strategic journey has resulted in a stronger Implats, able to withstand numerous headwinds. The Group ended the period with a strong and flexible balance sheet, well positioned to fund its planned capital expenditure programme, sustain shareholder returns and pursue a range of exciting strategic options to further enhance value delivery and long-term sustainability for Implats.

Implats is well positioned to fund its planned capital expenditure programme, sustain shareholder returns and pursue a range of exciting strategic options to further enhance value delivery for all stakeholders and ensure long-term sustainability for Implats.

Safety

Implats' goal is to eliminate harm to the health and safety of our employees and contractors, and safe production remains our foremost priority. It is with deep regret the Group reported eight employee fatalities in the year, seven at managed operations. **In memoriam:** Enos Ikaneng, Mkuzeni Msindo and Nyankwabe Sambo at Impala Rustenburg's 6 Shaft following a mud-rush incident in November 2021; Isaiah Molale and Castor Chabalala in separate incidents at Impala Rustenburg's 16 Shaft; Elisha Khalema at Impala Rustenburg's 20 Shaft; Dean Nyamurenje at Zimplats' Bimha Mine; and Jacob Leshaba at Two Rivers, a joint venture (JV) operated by ARM. The board of directors and the

Commentary

management team have extended their sincere condolences to the families and friends of our lost colleagues, and the Group offers ongoing support to their families.

Following investigations in each case, the Group has renewed its focus on visible leadership, mining discipline and targeted safety interventions. Heightened safety measures implemented, which were shared across the Group and industry, resulted in a fatal-free final quarter.

During the 12 months to end-June 2022, the Group's fatal injury frequency rate deteriorated to 0.056 per million man-hours worked. The lost-time injury frequency rate improved by 14% to 4.21 (FY2021: 4.92) and the all-injury frequency rate by 1% to 9.76 per million man-hours worked (FY2021: 9.84). By year-end, 12 of the Group's 17 operations had achieved millionaire or multi-millionaire status in terms of fatality-free shifts.

The Group is focused on re-establishing the excellent safety performance it demonstrated in the prior comparable period, which saw several historic records reached and earned Implats the MineSafe 2021 Best Safety Performance in the PGM Sector award.

Creating a better future

Implats' purpose is to create a better future. To achieve this, the Group creates and shares value with all stakeholders over the long term, through the metals it produces, the way it does business and through delivering a superior performance. It is pleasing to report on the excellent progress delivered in the period as the Group advances its stated, value-focused strategy.

Having a **competitive asset portfolio** is a strategic advantage Implats has sought to strengthen through increased operational exposure to shallow, mechanisable orebodies and the continued development of its integrated processing facilities.

Key projects

Implats is committed to a five-year, R50 billion capital investment programme to extend life-of-mine development at several of its operations, increase beneficiation capacity, strengthen energy security and ensure the Group meets its decarbonisation targets. Of this capital investment, R9 billion is earmarked to expand its South African and Zimbabwean smelting and refining facilities. In addition, around R8 billion will be invested across managed and joint venture (JV) South African mining operations over the next few years to extend life-of-mine at producing mines, secure meaningful employment and entrench southern Africa's status as a stable and sustainable global PGM producer, to support enduring benefits for all stakeholders.

Added to several other life-of-mine extension projects at the Impala Rustenburg operation, Implats is confident of sustaining and growing total refined 6E PGM supply from its southern African assets over the next decade. The projects under study and in implementation at our integrated processing assets will benefit the southern African region's production, reduce the Group's processing environmental footprint and directly increase local beneficiation, positioning the region more competitively as a global mine-to-market PGM producer.

In November 2021 the Group launched the proposed acquisition of Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RBPlat), a transaction with the potential to transform the outlook of its key Western Limb assets at Impala Rustenburg, ensure long-term sustainable PGM production and continued economic benefits for the greater Rustenburg area and its communities.

Energy security and decarbonisation projects

Over the next five years, R4.3 billion has been allocated to ensuring each operation has renewable energy in the mix, to meet the Group's decarbonisation targets and strengthen energy security. Impala Canada is already 95% powered by renewable hydro power (5% natural gas), and Zimplats' energy mix is 50:50 thermal to renewable hydro power.

Zimplats obtained a 185MW power generation licence, with the first phase of a solar photovoltaic (PV) project (35MW, US$37 million) in progress and completion expected in Q2 FY2024. This is the first large-scale project towards meeting the Group's short-term (2030) decarbonisation target of a 30% reduction against the 2019 baseline, and it supports Implats' stated ambition of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

In addition, several studies are underway – 33MW of solar PV generation is at feasibility stage at Marula, and pre-feasibility studies were completed at Impala Rustenburg and Impala Refineries – to establish additional renewable energy capacity of around 300MW by 2030. These studies are conducted in parallel to Implats' programme to purchase renewable energy from independent power producers.

Zimplats' mine replacement and beneficiation projects

In November 2021, the board approved the expansion of existing smelter capacity at Zimplats and the installation of SO_2 abatement to mitigate its air quality impacts, at a total capital vote of US$521 million. Together with the phased solar projects, this will result in an industry-leading environmental footprint for the Zimbabwean smelting facilities. This expansion will accommodate an additional 600 000 6E PGM ounces per annum, the matte from which will be transported to the existing South African processing facilities for further refining. First matte production from the new 36MW furnace is scheduled for Q3 FY2024, with commissioning of the acid plant expected in Q2 FY2025.

The US$468 million mine replacement projects, focused on upgrading Bimha Mine and developing the new Mupani Mine, progressed well and remain ahead of schedule. Full production of 3.1 million tonnes and 3.6 million tonnes per annum remains on schedule for Q1 FY2024 and Q1 FY2028, respectively. Bimha and Mupani will replace the Ngwarati, Rukodzi and Mupfuti mines, on depletion.

The construction of an initial 0.9 million tonnes per annum module at the third concentrator plant (US$104 million), together with associated additional mining fleet (US$18 million) and infrastructure, is on schedule with plant commissioning on track for Q2 FY2023.

In addition, studies are underway to refurbish and commission the base metals refinery at Zimplats, affirming our commitment to furthering in-country beneficiation.

Impala Refineries projects

The nature and quantum of ore feeds contributing to the Group's PGM production continue to evolve over time, and ounce production is set to increase in line with Implats' growth and beneficiation strategy – as such, R3.9 billion over five years has been allocated to improving the South African refining facilities. Circa R500 million was approved to de-bottleneck sections of the Base Metals Refinery in Springs and expand treatment capacity by circa 10% to provide room for future growth. In addition, the Group is completing a new precious metals facility, including three new processing sections and required utilities and ancillary areas. Feasibility studies into further capacity expansions at the South African base and precious metals refineries are also well advanced.

Marula's Phase II expansion project

The R5.1 billion Marula Phase II project was approved by the board during the year. It serves to replace production as the current Marula life-of-mine depletes and includes a concentrator plant expansion allowing for incremental production growth. The project will deliver a 17-year life-of-mine extension to FY2039, with a circa 20% increase in milling capacity to 2.4 million tonnes per annum. Capital expenditure is planned over six years, with first production scheduled for FY2023 and full capacity expected in FY2028.

Commentary

Two Rivers' Merensky Mine, UG2 plant expansion and tailings projects

After experiencing delays due to Covid-19-related supply-side challenges, the pace of project execution at Two Rivers accelerated in FY2022. In partnership with African Rainbow Minerals, Implats has committed R5.7 billion over the next five years to construct a new Merensky Mine at the Two Rivers operation. The Merensky mining project was approved in FY2021 and will expand production by circa 180 000 6E ounces, with first concentrate production scheduled in FY2024 and full production planned for FY2025. Initial mining activities to support the creation of a run-of-mine (ROM) stockpile started in February 2022 with mining project completion expected in December 2024. Implats has a 46% stake in Two Rivers, but 100% of the 180 000 ounces of 6E PGM project production will be treated through the Group's smelting and refining facilities.

The 40 000 tonne per month UG2 plant expansion was commissioned in early H2 FY2022, with mining rates ramping up to maintain higher annualised feed rates to secure increased ounce production. Expansion of the tailings storage facility (TSF), which facilitates both the UG2 expansion and Merensky project, is nearing completion.

Mimosa's North Hill project

The US$90 million North Hill project will extend Mimosa's life-of-mine by circa 10 years to FY2044. The feasibility study was completed and presented to the Mimosa board in FY2022 and a memorandum of understanding to support the project execution is under discussion with the Zimbabwean government. The project will increase life-of-mine at the current production platform and sustain 227 000 tonnes per month into the existing processing plant. Steady-state production is forecast for FY2034. A plant optimisation project underway at Mimosa is aimed at improving process recoveries.

Impala Canada mill decoupling project

A mill decoupling project at Impala Canada was approved in May 2021 and will decouple the SAG mill from the crushing section to optimise the availability of milling capacity, throughput and grind. Inclement weather compounded supply chain challenges prevalent in Ontario, necessitating scope and equipment changes. Project costing has been revised to C$29.3 million and the expected completion date has been deferred by three months to Q2 FY2023.

Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RBPlat) transaction

The Group launched the proposed acquisition of RBPlat in November 2021, with an offer of R90.00 in cash and 0.3 Implats shares per RBPlat share. At year-end, the Group held 37.83% in RBPlat, and the transaction was still subject to regulatory approval. The proposed transaction is highly compelling – creating sustainable socio-economic benefits for the Rustenburg region and its communities, securing employment, unlocking significant value from the neighbouring operations and contiguous orebodies of Impala Rustenburg and RBPlat, and securing a Western Limb production base to entrench the region's position as the most significant source of global primary PGM production. The RBPlat board's recommendation of the offer and the achieved ownership levels to date indicate the broad support received and affirm the strategic rationale and value proposition provided by the acquisition.

The considerable organic and acquisitive growth ambitions outlined above were made possible by a relentless focus in recent years on achieving an **optimal capital structure** and ensuring that windfall profits from the current PGM cycle are appropriately harnessed to secure enduring benefit through enhanced flexibility and asset integrity to entrench **operational excellence**.

Sustainability

Implats' aspiration is to become an industry leader in ESG, producing metals that sustain livelihoods beyond mining and create a better future. The Group's achievements in **sustainable development** during the year were anchored by a sound environmental and social performance, an increase in capital allocation to ESG projects, and through prioritising safe, responsible, competitive and consistent operational delivery, while applying industry-leading ESG practices.

During the year, Implats was honoured to be recognised for its outstanding ESG performance. The Group retained, and in some cases improved, several important external rankings by leading global and regional agencies. Implats' MSCI ESG rating was upgraded to 'A' from 'BBB', reflecting an improved approach to emissions and water management, and its strong governance structures. The Group was also proud to be one of only four JSE-listed metals and mining companies to be included in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2022 – and the only company, globally, awarded the prestigious Metals and Mining Industry Mover Award.

For the third consecutive year, Implats achieved an A-rating by the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) for management of water security risk, a B-rating for climate change action and disclosures, and was included in the Bloomberg 2022 Gender-Equality Index. Implats remains a constituent of the FTSE4Good Index Series and the FTSE/JSE Responsible Investment Top 30 Index. All operations, bar Impala Canada, are ISO 14001:2015 certified, with three out of the five operations also ISO 45001:2018 certified. Impala Refineries holds the London Palladium and Platinum Markets Responsible Sourcing Standard certificate.

Health and wellbeing

Implats continued its proactive approach to Covid-19 prevention and treatment – including extensive employee education, strict Covid-19 protocols, the distribution of immune-boosting packs, capacitated medical facilities and employee and community vaccination outreach – which ensured lower mortality rates relative to those in the regions in which the Group operates. In recognition of its extensive employee and community vaccination programme, Implats was delighted to be awarded the SAIMM MineSafe 2021 award – Industry-leading Covid-19 Response by a Large Company. Currently, more than 90% of employees are fully vaccinated, exceeding both industry and national vaccination rates in South Africa.

As signalled by international and local health bodies, the Omicron variant of Covid-19, which emerged during the period under review, saw a shift from the pandemic phase of the outbreak to an endemic phase, where the virus is managed seasonally. Covid-19-related restrictions have adjusted globally as a result.

Further progress was made on targeted interventions to reduce the main occupational and non-occupational health risks facing employees. No new cases of noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) as defined by the South African Industry Noise Milestones of 2023 were reported. However, 31 cases reported in prior years were assessed and compensated by a third party. Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) and HIV levels were well controlled, with pulmonary TB cases among employees decreasing slightly to 109 (FY2021: 111). At the South African operations, the annualised TB incidence rate of 222 per 100 000 employees remains well below the estimated national average of 615 per 100 000 citizens. The Group's estimated HIV prevalence rate has remained level at 23%, with high adherence to HIV treatment at over 95%. Implats aims to increase the uptake of antiretroviral treatment to eliminate Aids-related deaths among in-service employees by 2025.

Commentary

Environment

The Group's achievements in responsible stewardship were anchored by a sound environmental performance during the period. Implats introduced a Group-wide environmental strategy, four new environmental policies, and will publish its first supplementary report on climate-related risks and opportunities in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The Group's decarbonisation strategy targets carbon neutrality by 2050 and R1.3 billion was invested in environment-related projects in the period.

Access to water is a vital operational resource, a basic human right, and essential to the socio-economic development of mine-host communities – sound water management is critical at Implats' water-scarce southern African sites. Implats is a member of a R50 billion long-term water infrastructure public-private-partnership project with other commercial water users on the Eastern Limb, which will supply bulk water to adjacent communities along the pipeline. Group water-use practices continue to improve and, in the period, water recycling/reuse of 53% was achieved against a target of 48% – the goal is to reach 70% by 2030.

Implats recorded no major (level 5) or significant (level 4) environmental incidents and achieved a 43% reduction in limited-impact (level 3) environmental incidents to four. Total carbon emissions intensity improved 8% year-on-year to 0.16 tonnes of CO_2 per tonne milled and the Group's renewable energy projects, outlined in 'Key projects' above, will contribute significantly to a progressive decline in carbon emissions over time.

Of the non-mineral waste generated, 62% was recycled against a target of 60%. Hazardous waste management continues to receive attention. All Group operations have appointed independent tailings review boards (ITRBs) to provide senior, independent and ongoing reviews of all aspects of their tailings facilities, as recommended by the ICMM's Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management. The annual ITRBs' reviews concluded that all facilities are being operated safely and effectively, have minimal risk to local communities and the environment, and meet the applicable local government and international standards. The construction of Marula's second tailings dam was completed during the year.

Social

Efforts to improve **organisational effectiveness** saw improved stakeholder engagement and strengthened technical capacity during the year. Successfully securing an historic five-year wage agreement at the Marula and Impala Rustenburg operations during the year was a welcome development and a testament to the Group's maturing relationships with organised labour and improved engagement processes. The agreement assures employees of increases to all major components of remuneration over the next five years and recognises the inflationary pressures they face. Importantly, the agreement secures a long period of stability as Implats progresses its growth projects. Wage agreements are also in place at the Group's Refineries, Zimplats and Canadian operations.

Stakeholder engagement was prioritised against the backdrop of high youth unemployment in many mine-host communities, union contestation and industrial action among the South African contractor workforce. High expectations lead to acrimonious competition for procurement opportunities from local business groupings and, in Canada, an ongoing critical skills shortage continues to challenge management. Implats aims to maintain constructive and beneficial relationships with its mine-host communities and prioritises sustainable socio-economic development to mitigate, where it can, challenging conditions.

Commentary

In South Africa, the Group spent R170 million on community development initiatives and a further R228 million on its industry-leading housing development. In South Africa, R14 million was invested in developing local enterprises and R2.0 billion was spent with host communities (16% of discretionary spend at Impala Rustenburg and Marula), while US$55 million (or 10% of total spend) was spent with local community enterprise development suppliers in Zimbabwe. In Canada, supplies to the value of C$40 million were procured from indigenous communities.

In South Africa, Implats contributed to mine communities' wellbeing through improved healthcare services benefiting more than 32 800 people, and directly providing sustainable food security and agriculture programmes to address household food security reaching more than 400 households. Through community education and skills development programmes, the Group supported 47 schools and more than 21 000 learners, which resulted in improvements in academic performance. Eight key school infrastructure projects, aimed at improving the quality of learning and teaching environments, were completed, while three mine-community schools were equipped with state-of-the-art science laboratory apparatus to enhance performance in science and technology-related subjects. More than 630 bursaries and learnerships were offered to community members during the year, with the intention of absorbing these candidates into scarce-skills categories.

Inclusive procurement and strengthening mine-host community SMMEs remain key priorities. During the year, the Group trained and supported more than 450 SMMEs, which facilitated ongoing employment opportunities for 3 700 community members. Implats completed 24 key infrastructure projects in mine communities – spanning education, health, water, power, roads and community infrastructure – directly benefiting more than 60 000 community members. In FY2022, a further 674 houses (218 in South Africa and 456 in Zimbabwe) were built and 231 new homeowners were created in South African mine communities. Collectively, these initiatives supported more than 5 300 employment opportunities and directly benefited more than 100 000 people with a total of R779 million spent on sustainable development in mine communities during the year.

During the period, the Group donated R10 million to NGO Gift of the Givers Foundation, to support disaster relief efforts following the devastating floods in South Africa's KwaZulu-Natal province.

Stakeholder engagement efforts continue to be prioritised and take place through established formal community engagement structures across the Group. Zimplats enjoys cordial relations with its communities and Impala Canada continues to make progress in developing strong relationships with host Indigenous communities.

Group operational review

Implats navigated several operating challenges during the year. Extended safety stoppages, intermittent industrial action and power supply interruptions at Impala Rustenburg had a notable impact on production, while a storm-related provincial power outage, ongoing supply-chain and labour availability constraints hampered operational continuity at Impala Canada. Marula delivered record production in the period and Zimplats sustained production levels despite a complex operating environment and increased project activity.

Tonnes milled from the Group's managed operations decreased by 4% to 22.36 million tonnes (FY2021: 23.21 million tonnes) with lower reported volumes at Impala Rustenburg and Impala Canada offsetting improved throughput at Marula and Zimplats. 6E concentrate production at managed operations decreased by 4% to 2.27 million ounces (FY2021: 2.37 million ounces).

Commentary

Production volumes at the JV Two Rivers operation were impacted by extended safety stoppages while the JV at Mimosa continued to grapple with a drop in process recoveries. 6E concentrate production from JV operations declined by 2% to 548 000 ounces (FY2021: 561 000 ounces). Third-party 6E concentrate receipts decreased by 2% to 351 000 ounces (FY2021: 358 000 ounces) as the ramp-up of deliveries from new contracts was slower than expected, with third-party customers facing a series of operational challenges. In aggregate, total 6E concentrate production of 3.17 million ounces was 4% lower (FY2021: 3.29 million ounces).

Group refined 6E production of 3.09 million ounces (including saleable production from Impala Canada) was 6% lower (FY2021: 3.27 million ounces), impacted by lower concentrate production and the extended maintenance required on the Number 3 furnace at Impala Rustenburg. Refined volumes in the prior comparable period benefited from increased availability of processing capacity due to the timing of annual processing maintenance.

Inflationary pressures from energy and consumables were compounded by the planned increase in headcount across the Group and the payment of the previously signalled discretionary employee bonus in recognition of the strong financial performance in FY2021. Total cash operating costs increased by 12%, with the impact of lower mined and refined volumes resulting in a 17% increase in unit costs to R17 364 per 6E ounce (FY2021: R14 840 per ounce) on a stock-adjusted basis.

Capital expenditure increased by 41% to R9.1 billion (FY2021: R6.4 billion) as investment accelerated across the mining and processing operations at Impala Rustenburg and several Group replacement and growth projects were initiated during the period. Spend in the previous comparable period was constrained by Covid-19-related factors.

Impala

Impala Rustenburg navigated an increasingly disrupted operating environment in FY2022. Challenges from the socio-economic pressures facing its labour force, communities and municipal, provincial and national administrations resulted in additional complexity. Production was negatively impacted by heightened community contestation, poor service delivery, unprotected industrial action among the contractor workforce and unstable power supply from Eskom. A disappointing retracement in safety performances also resulted in lengthy mine stoppages. These factors resulted in interruptions to the mining cycle and impacted grade due to changes in ore mix mined, resulting in severely impeded operational momentum. By the end of the period, performance had yet to return to optimal levels. However, sequential improvements were delivered in the final quarter of the period as a series of targeted strategies and interventions were scoped and implemented to address the underlying challenges.

Impala's strategic focus remains on transitioning to a lower-cost and sustainable operation. The team continues to focus on strengthening and optimising the business through investing in mineable face length, enhancing and de-risking critical infrastructure, and progressing a suite of life-of-mine extensions to support sustained production levels in the medium and longer term. Plans to increase capacity across its industry-leading processing assets are being advanced.

Total development declined by 8% in the period; however, mineable face length increased by 2% to 25.8km with improvements at 12, 16 and 20 shafts compensating for the closure of 9 Shaft. Tonnes milled decreased by 8% to 9.80 million tonnes (FY2021: 10.69 million tonnes) and milled grade declined to 3.86g/t (FY2021: 4.05g/t) due to operational interruptions at high-grade shafts and higher relative production in the lower-grade trackless section, which negatively impacted ore mix.

The Section 54 safety stoppage at 16 Shaft following a fatality at end-November 2021 was lifted in mid-January and full production was restored by end-February 2022. The Section 54 safety stoppage at 6 Shaft, following three fatalities in a mud inundation at the bottom of the shaft at end-November 2021, was lifted in early March 2022, with full production achieved during April 2022. Section 54 stoppages by the DMRE increased by 89% to 36 in the period, with a 9% increase in management stoppages.

Further improvements in concentrator recoveries partially offset lower mined volumes and milled grade. 6E production in concentrate decreased by 9% to 1.17 million ounces, while stock-adjusted 6E production declined by 9% to 1.20 million ounces (FY2021: 1.31 million ounces).

Refined 6E production of 1.14 million ounces was 15% lower than the prior comparable period, due to lower production volumes coupled with reduced available processing capacity flowing from the extended rebuild of Number 3 Furnace. This furnace was scheduled for a partial rebuild during Q3 FY2022. However, worse than expected refractory wear led to the decision to undertake a full rebuild – extending the maintenance period to approximately four months from the previously expected six weeks. The availability of processing capacity in the prior comparable period benefited from expedited annual maintenance, which was performed in the final weeks of FY2020 to coincide with the slower-than-usual rate of mining production given Covid-19 lockdowns.

Sales volumes declined by 5% to 1.16 million 6E ounces (FY2021: 1.23 million 6E ounces) as higher platinum sales were offset by lower sales of palladium, rhodium and the minor PGMs.

Total cash costs, including corporate and marketing costs, increased by 11% to R24.4 billion (FY2021: R21.9 billion). Above-CPI increases on consumables, including steel, fuel and chemicals, utilities and labour, resulted in mining inflation of 8.9%, which was compounded by the increase in average working cost headcount, contractor expenditure and the discretionary employee bonus payment of R544 million. On a stock-adjusted basis, unit costs increased by 22% to R20 340 per 6E ounce (FY2021: R16 729 per ounce), with inflationary pressures exacerbated by lower production volumes.

Capital expenditure increased by 35% to R3.4 billion (FY2021: R2.5 billion). Stay-in-business spend increased by 38% to R3.1 billion as investment in several mining and processing projects to improve asset and infrastructure integrity was accelerated. Replacement capital declined by 24% to R186 million as the 16 Shaft project neared completion and spend on the 11C Shaft UG2 and 12 Shaft decline projects was approved and initiated during the period. R796 million (FY2021: R224 million) of total spend was invested in the Rustenburg smelters and the base and precious metal refineries.

Impala delivered R10.6 billion in free cash flow, a 37% decrease from the prior comparable period, due to lower sales revenue, a higher cost base and increased capital investment in the period. Impala made a gross profit of R15.6 billion (FY2021: R25.2 billion) and contributed R11.5 billion to Group headline earnings (FY2021: R17.3 billion).

Impala Refining Services (IRS)

Receipts of 6E matte and concentrate from mine-to-market operations increased by 2% to 1.41 million ounces (FY2021: 1.38 million ounces). Receipts from managed operations at Marula and Zimplats increased by 11% to 878 000 6E ounces (FY2021: 788 000 ounces), while receipts from Two Rivers and Mimosa declined by 10% to 534 000 ounces (FY2021: 591 000 ounces). Third-party 6E receipts decreased by 2% to 351 000 ounces (FY2021: 358 000 ounces) as the ramp-up of deliveries from new contracts was slower than expected and certain third-party customers faced operational challenges. Receipts in the prior comparable period benefited from the deferred receipt of concentrates accumulated during the South African Covid-19 lockdown at IRS in FY2020. In aggregate, gross 6E receipts of 1.76 million ounces were 2% higher than the prior comparable period (FY2021: 1.74 million ounces).

Refined 6E volumes increased by 1% to 1.72 million ounces (FY2021: 1.69 million ounces), benefiting from a consistent processing performance in H1 FY2022 and the reduction in previously accumulated excess inventory. Sales volumes of 1.75 million 6E ounces decreased by 3% (FY2021: 1.81 million 6E ounces) as sales of minor PGMs decreased period-on-period, following the opportunistic destocking of refined inventory into higher pricing in the prior comparable period.

The cash operating costs associated with smelting, refining and marketing IRS production increased 6% to R2.0 billion (FY2021: R1.8 billion). Provisional pricing adjustments for material in the contractual pipeline at a lower closing price resulted in the cost of metals purchased declining by 14% to R54.6 billion (FY2021: R63.3 billion). IRS reported a gross profit of R8.0 billion (FY2021: R9.5 billion) and contributed R5.7 billion to headline earnings (FY2021: R7.1 billion). Free cash flow generated declined by 7% to R8.4 billion (FY2021: R9.0 billion).

Zimplats

Zimplats continued to deliver consistent results with sustained operating momentum. During the year, capital project activity increased significantly as the operation focuses on harnessing the inherent mining flexibility and optionality offered by the asset. Project development is concentrated on optimising processing capacity and infrastructure, while simultaneously delivering a step-change in the mine's carbon footprint and environmental performance. This will position Zimplats as a low-carbon producer of PGMs, entrenching its position as a premier low-cost, capital-efficient, shallow and mechanised asset.

Milled volumes increased by 1% to 6.88 million tonnes (FY2021: 6.82 million tonnes) as increased milling from the ROM stockpile compensated for lower volumes from Ngwarati (following repairs to the decline access necessitated by the high-wall subsidence in FY2021) and Mupfuti (where equipment availability was negatively affected by a changeover in its maintenance contractor). 6E concentrate production of 589 000 ounces was flat year-on-year, while matte production increased 1% to 583 000 ounces. Sales volumes increased by 15% to 625 000 6E ounces (FY2021: 543 000 ounces) and benefited from the deferred deliveries of production in the current period following export administrative delays in late FY2021.

Total cash costs increased by 8% to US$423 million (FY2021: US$387 million), with mining inflation of circa 5% compounded by a higher average headcount and the payment of a discretionary employee bonus. Unit costs per tonne milled increased by 7% to US$61 per tonne, while stock-adjusted unit costs of US$724 per 6E ounce increased by 10% (FY2021: US$661 per ounce).

Capital expenditure increased by 70% to US$270 million (FY2021: US$159 million) and was 68% higher in rand terms as the Mupfuti Mine replacement project increased, and housing development and spend on both the third concentrator plant and the new smelter accelerated in the period.

The benefit of higher achieved nickel pricing and improved sales helped offset the impact of negative provisional pricing adjustments of R1.5 billion. Sales revenue declined by 4% to R19.3 billion (FY2021: R20.1 billion). Gross profit was R10.2 billion (FY2021: R11.6 billion). Zimplats generated R3.8 billion in free cash flow (FY2021: R4.8 billion) and contributed R6.8 billion in headline earnings to the Group (FY2021: R4.5 billion).

Commentary

Marula

Marula delivered a stellar operating performance during the year. The mine achieved record production as ongoing stakeholder interventions limited community disruptions and the safety performance improved, allowing the operation to reap the full benefit of an improved mining performance.

Milled tonnage improved by 11% to 2.00 million tonnes (FY2021: 1.80 million), while a strong mining performance advanced the ratio of stoping-to-development tonnes, resulting in a 4% increase in the 6E milled head grade to 4.53g/t (FY2021: 4.37g/t). Concentrate production increased by 12% to 259 000 6E ounces from 231 000 ounces in FY2021, which had benefited from yield gains from surface sources.

Mining inflation of 8.8%, higher variable costs, additional headcount and the discretionary employee bonus payment weighed on cash costs, which rose 22% to R3.4 billion (FY2021: R2.8 billion). Cost inflation was partially offset by higher volumes and unit costs increased by 9% to R13 200 per 6E ounce (FY2021: R12 157 per ounce). The bonus contributed R241 per ounce or 2% of the reported unit cost increase. Capital expenditure decreased by 6% to R321 million as spend on fleet replacement slowed and the TSF facility was completed in the period. This was partially offset by the initiation of spend on the Marula Phase II replacement project.

The 14% increase in 6E sales volumes to 261 000 ounces (FY2021: 229 000 ounces) was more than offset by the 7% decline in revenue per 6E ounce sold to R35 423 (FY2021: R38 260) and the impact of negative provisional pricing adjustments. Sales revenue declined by 10% to R8.4 billion (FY2021: R9.3 billion). Gross profit declined by 26% to R4.3 billion (FY2021: R5.9 billion), while headline earnings increased to R3.0 billion from R1.7 billion in the prior comparable period when reported profitability was impacted by the R1.5 billion IFRS 2 BEE charge. Marula generated R3.1 billion in free cash flow, an 8% increase from the prior comparable period when cash flow generation reflected the lagged impact of delayed contractual payments resulting from the South African Covid-19 lockdown in FY2020.

Impala Canada

Impala Canada continued to struggle with a challenging and complex operating environment. During an extreme winter storm in April 2022, significant damage to the Ontario power grid infrastructure resulted in an eight-day power outage at the mining operation. The impact of a shortage of critical skills and logistical constraints related to supply chain issues were compounded by the Omicron wave of the pandemic, which saw the reintroduction and tightening of certain lockdown measures. Several interventions to address staffing constraints and increase operational flexibility and consistency are being implemented.

The operation delivered mill throughput of 3.69 million tonnes, a 6% decline from the prior comparable period (FY2021: 3.90 million tonnes). The 4% improvement in head grade to 2.68g/t (FY2021: 2.59g/t) partially offset lower milled production and yielded 249 000 6E ounces in concentrate (FY2021: 260 000 ounces). Cash costs were impacted by mining inflation of 8.5%, compounded by retention and recruitment initiatives and additional maintenance spend on equipment and the mill, and increased by 19% to C$316 million (FY2021: C$266 million). Unit costs increased by 25% per 6E ounce in concentrate to C$1 272 (FY2021: C$1 021 per ounce).

Capital expenditure of C$107 million (FY2021: C$94 million) was incurred on developing the underground expansion project, the TSF, the mill decoupling project and strengthening critical infrastructure at Lac des Iles.

Commentary

Average palladium pricing softened from the prior comparable period. Sales volumes decreased by 4% to 250 000 6E ounces and revenue of R6.9 billion (FY2021: R9.0 billion) was impacted by the negative effect of provisional pricing and declined by 23%. Gross profit was R1.7 billion (FY2021: R4.1 billion) and Impala Canada contributed R965 million in headline earnings to the Group (FY2021: R2.8 billion). Free cash flow of R1.0 billion (FY2021: R3.1 billion) was negatively impacted by the timing of final tax payments relating to FY2021.

Two Rivers

Two Rivers faced several operational challenges in a period marked by extended safety stoppages, community interruptions and intermittent power instability.

The secondary mill expansion project was commissioned in February 2022 and facilitated higher milled throughput, partially offsetting the impact of operational challenges. Milled volumes improved by 5% to 3.46 million tonnes (FY2021: 3.28 million tonnes), despite the impact of an extended safety stoppage early in the period. These volume gains were offset by a 6% lower milled grade of 3.22g/t 6E (FY2021: 3.43g/t), impacted by both the split reef and the milling of ore stockpiles to offset the production impact of safety stoppages. As a result, 6E concentrate volumes increased by 1% to 302 000 6E ounces.

Total cash costs increased by 8% to R3.4 billion, with inflationary pressures somewhat offset by lower mined volumes. Unit costs per tonne milled benefited from the drawdown of ore stockpile and increased 3% to R973 per tonne (FY2021: R949 per tonne). Costs per 6E ounce in concentrate increased by 14% to R11 491 per ounce on a stock-adjusted basis (FY2021: R10 074 per ounce).

Capital expenditure increased by 48% to R1.8 billion (FY2021: R1.2 billion) as spend on the new Merensky Mine expansion project accelerated.

Lower pricing for platinum, palladium and rhodium saw sales revenue decline by 8% to R33 968 per 6E ounce. Sales revenue was further impacted by lower sales volumes and negative swings in provisional pricing adjustments and declined by 21% to R9.4 billion (FY2021: R12.0 billion). Gross profit of R4.9 billion (FY2021: R7.5 billion) was 35% lower than the prior comparable period. The 46% attributable share of profit from associates to the Group increased by 17% to R2.0 billion (FY2021: R1.7 billion) and Implats received R1.1 billion (FY2021: R1.2 billion) in dividends from Two Rivers.

Mimosa

Mimosa operated well in the period. However, the operation was hampered by processing instability due to a change in reagent suppliers because of global supply chain constraints, intermittent power interruptions and poor water quality, which together led to lower process recoveries and negatively impacted reported metal production.

Milled volumes declined by 2% to 2.82 million tonnes (FY2021: 2.86 million tonnes), while milled grade was marginally lower at 3.82g/t (FY2021: 3.87g/t). Process recoveries were negatively impacted by constrained capacity, changes in the reagent suite and poor water quality issues. As a result, 6E concentrate volumes decreased 6% to 246 000 ounces (FY2021: 261 000 ounces). Ongoing work to improve plant performance yielded some recovery benefits towards period end. Sales were impacted by transport constraints and administrative delays and declined by a pronounced 17% to 235 000 6E ounces (FY2021: 283 000 ounces). Volumes in the prior comparable period benefited from the deferred delivery of concentrate inventory accumulated during the South African Covid-19 lockdown in late FY2020.

Cash costs at Mimosa increased by 4% to US$226 million (FY2021: US$217 million) with inflationary pressures partially offset by lower transport and selling expenses because of lower sales volumes. Unit costs per tonne milled rose by 5% to US$80 per tonne (FY2021: US$76 per tonne), while unit costs per 6E ounce of US$915 were skewed by poor yields and increased by 10% (FY2021: US$832 per ounce).

Capital expenditure increased by 32% to US$78 million (FY2021: US$59 million) as spend on the plant optimisation project accelerated and studies on the North Hill life-of-mine extension was completed.

Lower sales volumes and negative swings in provisional pricing caused revenue to decline by 25% to R8.0 billion (FY2021: R10.8 billion). Gross profit was lower at R3.7 billion (FY2021: R6.2 billion). The 50% attributable share of profit from associates to the Group decreased by 18% to R1.3 billion (FY2021: R1.6 billion) and R438 million (FY2021: R561 million) in dividends was received from Mimosa.

Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

The attributable Mineral Resource estimate decreased to 268.6 million 6E ounces, due to the exclusion of 4.0 million 6E ounces at Afplats from the expired prospecting rights on the farms Kareepoort 407-JQ and Wolvekraal 408-JQ. Overall production depletion was slightly offset by the addition of 0.37 million 6E ounces Mineral Resource from 12 Shaft decline at Impala Rustenburg.

The attributable Mineral Reserves increased by 4.3% to 55.7 million 6E ounces. This increase relates to the following changes at Group operations:

- Impala Rustenburg's inclusion of the 12 Shaft decline and 11C Shaft UG2 projects as Mineral Reserves
- The approval of the Marula Phase II UG2 Mineral Reserves of 3.6 million 6E ounces
- Mimosa's 1.6 million 6E ounce increase relates to the approval of North Hill Mineral Reserves
- Lac des Iles' inclusion of converted Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves in the Offset C-zone.

Financial review

Implats continued to deliver robust EBITDA, earnings and free cash flow in FY2022 despite lower rand PGM pricing and the need to navigate several operational challenges. Implats' strong and flexible balance sheet allowed the Group to pursue value-accretive organic and acquisitive growth, while maintaining its stated commitment to sustainable shareholder returns.

Revenue of R118.3 billion was 9% or R11.2 billion lower than the prior comparable period:

- Lower sales volumes resulted in a 5% or R6.6 billion reduction in revenue. 6E sales declined by 4% to 3.15 million ounces. Sales were impacted by lower production volumes, compounded by extended furnace maintenance, but benefited from the release of refined stocks of platinum and palladium. Platinum sales increased by 7% to 1.49 million ounces, palladium sales at 1.07 million ounces were similar to the prior comparable period, while rhodium sales were 11% lower at 177 300 ounces. Sales volumes in the prior comparable period benefited from destocking of minor PGMs
- Lower dollar metal prices resulted in a 3% or R3.6 billion reduction in revenue. Weaker achieved palladium, rhodium and platinum prices accounted for a R3.5 billion, R2.9 billion and R800 million decline in revenue, respectively. Stronger pricing for the minor PGMs and base metals helped offset these declines. Total dollar revenue per 6E ounce sold benefited from changes in the sales mix, with higher platinum sales and lower ruthenium sales in the period, and declined by 4% to US$2 481 per ounce (FY2021: US$2 587 per ounce)

Commentary

- The achieved rand exchange rate strengthened slightly to R15.22/US$ (FY2021: R15.26/US$) resulting in a further R0.5 billion decrease in revenue. Consequently, the rand revenue per 6E ounce sold decreased by 4% to R37 703 (FY2021: R39 478).

Cost of sales of R77.0 billion increased 1% or R927 million:

- The combination of lower volumes purchased from JVs and third parties and softer rand metal pricing resulted in a 21% or R7.0 billion decrease in the cost of metals purchased. Volumes in the prior comparable period were elevated by the deferred receipt of concentrates accumulated during the South African national Covid-19 lockdown in FY2020
- Cash costs increased by 12% or R4.2 billion due to the impact of 8.3% mining inflation, the payment of a once-off discretionary employee bonus and a higher average labour complement
- Depreciation increased by 6% to R5.8 billion, with the impact of lower production offset by the higher carrying value of Impala Rustenburg's assets following the impairment reversal in FY2021
- Royalties declined by 27% or R1.3 billion, with the impact of lower profitability partially offset by the unwinding of the Royal Bafokeng Nation royalty
- The credit to the cost of sales arising from movement in inventory decreased to R21 million from R5.3 billion. Lower levels of refined stock were offset by the higher cost of mined production and higher Impala in-process stock levels at the smelter due to extended maintenance.

Stock-adjusted unit costs increased by 17% or R2 524 per 6E ounce to R17 364:

- Group mining inflation of 8.3% at managed operations contributed R1 223 per 6E ounce to the increase, with inflation of 8.9% at South African operations increasing from 6.4% in FY2021. The Group recorded US dollar inflation of 5.4% at Zimplats. Inflation at Impala Canada was exacerbated by retention and recruitment initiatives and exposure to energy pricing, which resulted in inflation increasing to 8.5%
- A 5% increase in average working cost employee numbers at managed operations accounted for R164 per 6E ounce, or 1% of the increase, while the discretionary employee bonus contributed R290 per 6E ounce, or 2%, to the recorded increase
- Tonnes milled at managed operations declined by 4% while gross refined 6E PGM volumes declined by 6%. These lower production volumes accounted for R733 per 6E ounce, or 5% of the recorded unit cost increase.

The combination of lower revenue and higher cost of sales reduced gross profit by 23% to R41.3 billion from R53.5 billion in FY2021.

Implats accounted for two significant once-off, non-cash items in FY2021: an impairment reversal of R14.7 billion; and a R1.5 billion IFRS BEE charge relating to the restructuring of Marula's BEE debt, which was included in other expenses. Income also benefited from reduced foreign exchange losses of R161 million (FY2021: losses of R1.3 billion), with the rand closing the period at R16.27/US$ (FY2021: R14.32/US$).

Income from associates increased by 34% or R1.1 billion to R4.3 billion, bolstered by the reversal of unrealised profits in inventory at both Mimosa and Two Rivers, mostly due to lower closing 6E rand prices. Implats accounted for a maiden earnings contribution of R825 million, associated with its 37.83% stake in RBPlat at year-end.

The Group recorded EBITDA of R53.4 billion (FY2021: R61.4 billion) at an EBITDA margin of 45% (FY2021: 47%).

The tax charge for the year amounted to R12.1 billion resulting in an effective tax rate of 26.7% (FY2021: R20.1 billion and 29.5%).The tax charge in the prior comparable period was elevated by the deferred tax charge of R4.1 billion raised on the impairment reversal, while in the current period it benefited from a credit of R0.2 billion following the change in the South African tax rate.

Commentary

Basic earnings declined to R32.0 billion or 3 856 cents per share, from R47.0 billion or 5 996 cents per share. Headline earnings of R32.0 billion or 3 853 cents per share were 12% and 17% lower, respectively. The weighted average number of shares in issue increased to 831.25 million from 784.43 million, with total issued capital at 30 June 2022 increasing to 850.22 million shares, including treasury shares. Implats issued 32.95 million shares, with a fair value of R6.5 billion, in part consideration for the 37.83% stake acquired in RBPlat.

The Implats board approved the declaration of a final dividend of R8.9 billion or 1 050 cents per ordinary share, in terms of the Group's dividend policy, which is aligned to its capital allocation framework, and after considering the Group's forecast cash requirements and obligations under the guarantees provided to the Takeover Regulation Panel (TRP) in respect of the RBPlat mandatory offer of R16.2 billion. This brings the total dividend for FY2022 to R15.75 per share (FY2021: R22.00 per share). The dividend was declared from retained earnings and will be paid on Monday, 26 September 2022.

Net cash from operating activities of R34.9 billion declined by 16% or R6.9 billion due to lower sales volumes delivered into weaker average rand pricing. Capital cash outflows increased by 43% to R9.0 billion (FY2021: R6.3 billion). Investment in stay-in-business and replacement spend in the prior comparable period was limited by Covid-19 constraints. In the current period, investment spend increased by 26% to R7.6 billion (FY2021: R6.3 billion) across Group operations. The increased investment in Zimplats' processing assets resulted in expansion capital increasing to R1.4 billion.

The cash consideration associated with the RBPlat acquisition resulted in a R9.9 billion outflow during the period. Implats received R2.1 billion in dividends from its JV associates, while dividend payments totalling R14.8 billion (FY2021: R11.2 billion) were made to shareholders and non-controlling interests.

The Group balance sheet remained debt free, with closing net cash (excluding finance leases of R1.2 billion) increasing to R26.5 billion (FY2021: R23.5 billion). At the end of the period, the Group had undrawn, dual-tranche revolving credit facilities of R6 billion and US$125 million in place, resulting in liquidity headroom of R34.5 billion.

The Group has provided guarantees of R16.8 billion to the TRP in terms of the mandatory offer for the remaining circa 62% in RBPlat, with a liquidity covenant requiring cash holdings to fully cover the quantum of the guarantee. Subsequent to year-end, the guarantees were reduced to R16.2 billion in line with outstanding shares in RBPlat subject to the offer.

Implats' capital allocation framework aims to sustain and grow meaningful value for all stakeholders and provide attractive returns to shareholders, while retaining financial flexibility for the Group.

During the period, Implats incurred R7.6 billion spend on stay-in-business capital, with a further R867 million spent on acquiring shares for the Implats share incentive schemes. After adjusting for R559 million in foreign exchange translation gains, the Group generated R29.9 billion in adjusted free cash flow (FY2021: R36.0 billion).

Of this adjusted free cash flow, 38% was allocated to growth and investment through funding the cash consideration for the Group's 37.83% investment in RBPlat, investment in brownfield expansion projects at our processing operations, and contributions to AP Ventures (PGM venture capital). Free cash flow allocation to shareholder returns, through the interim and final dividends and payments to Zimplats minority shareholders, accounted for circa 47% of adjusted free cash flow in the period.

Commentary

The interim dividend of R4.6 billion accounted for 30% of H1 FY2022 adjusted free cash flow, in line with the Group's previously signalled minimum dividend policy, while this allocation increased to circa 65% of H2 FY2022 adjusted free cash flow for the final dividend declared. As a result, total dividends declared for the financial year amount to circa 47% of adjusted free cash flow, which is above the minimum of 30% and reflects the robust cash generation during the period – after considering the Group's cash and liquidity obligations under the RBPlat mandatory offer. R4.5 billion, or 15% of adjusted free cash flow generated, was allocated to the balance sheet, R306 million was invested for future rehabilitation obligations, and R4.2 billion was retained to meet the Group's liquidity requirements in terms of the TRP guarantees and fund the Group's potential obligations under the RBPlat mandatory offer.

Market outlook (calendar years unless otherwise stated)

All three major PGM markets – platinum, palladium, and rhodium – recorded fundamental surpluses in 2021. The combination of accelerated destocking of producer inventories, coupled with the shortfall in expected auto demand due to the worsening semi-conductor chip shortage, resulted in a year characterised by extreme volatility with tight physical markets and price support in the first half of the year countered by increased primary and secondary refined supplies and erratic auto purchasing in the latter months.

2022 has seen several revisions to forecast PGM demand and supply: supplies will be impacted by operational challenges at South African and North American operations, refined volumes will be affected by required maintenance at several major processing complexes, and the pattern of Russian sales is complicated by the potential impact of restrictions on routes to market. From a demand perspective, auto volumes have been downgraded by the lingering impact of supply chain challenges, the lockdown in China in the first six months of the year and the deteriorating outlook for global growth, in Europe in particular. Industrial demand is expected to soften off the high base of 2021 and a weaker Chinese jewellery market will offset growth elsewhere.

Implats' supply and demand models reflect updated supply guidance provided with the release of peer group reporting and rolling auto demand revisions. The Group has lowered its estimates of recycling flows in the medium term and adjusted for lower growth expectations on industrial demand. Group forecasts indicate tight rhodium and palladium markets and continued surpluses in the platinum market in 2022.

The pandemic-battered global economy showed an initially strong recovery in 2021. Activity was at times uneven, the pace of the recovery saw inflation rising across the globe and, with this, came expectations for less accommodative monetary and fiscal policy. The economic damage triggered by Russia's invasion of neighbouring Ukraine will compound these pre-existing headwinds and cause a significant slowdown in global growth in 2022 and beyond, through its spill-over effects on trade, commodity markets and financial channels.

The July 2022 update to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) World Economic Outlook projected global economic growth of 3.2% in 2022 and 2.9% in 2023, reflecting negative revisions to the outlook for the major economies of the US, China and Europe. The risks to the outlook remain tilted to the downside – the potential for reduced gas supplies to Europe could materially alter both the inflation and growth outlook in the region, while an ongoing zero-Covid policy in China is likely to further suppress economic momentum.

Commentary

The platinum price closed the financial year 28% weaker at US$907 per ounce, with average pricing declining by 4% to US$1 003 per ounce. The platinum market remains in a 'pre-investment' surplus, with underlying auto, industrial and jewellery demand insufficient to absorb primary and secondary refined supply. Pricing is therefore heavily dependent on macro-economic news flow in general and the trajectory of the US dollar and the gold price, in particular.

Palladium closed FY2022 some 31% lower at US$1 888 per ounce, with average pricing of US$2 206 some 9% weaker, negatively impacted by stuttering auto production and increased physical flows from South African producer destocking in the final quarter of 2021. The escalation of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict in the early months of 2022 saw pricing race higher, however, before the perception of supply risk receded and the demand outlook became clouded by the impact of China's zero-Covid policy and the increasingly uncertain macro-economic outlook.

Rhodium pricing exhibited significant price volatility in FY2022, with an almost 50% differential between peak-to-trough pricing. While average pricing of US$16 160 per ounce declined by 12% versus the prior comparable period, the closing price at period end of US$14 000 per ounce was 28% lower, buffeted by aggressive destocking of producer inventories accumulated during processing facility repairs in 2020, together with additional supply from autocatalyst recycling, which coincided with softening purchases by automotive firms grappling with production shortfalls because of chip shortages.

2022 brought a series of new challenges to the struggling global light-vehicle market. European supply chain difficulties, compounding the already chip-constrained situation, intensified almost immediately after Russia invaded Ukraine – several key suppliers in the country could not operate due to the war. In addition, China's zero-Covid policy and associated lockdowns have reduced production results in the first six months of the year. LMC Automotive retains the view that supply constraints remain the most pressing issue for the near-term automotive outlook, with lengthy delays on new vehicle deliveries and inventories well below normal operating levels. Simply put, while underlying demand may be reduced by the effects of inflation, there remains a significant reservoir of unmet demand which should provide underlying support to a rebound in automotive production once supply chain constraints ease. Forecasts have been revised down to factor in the challenges and constraints faced year-to-date.

PGM demand from the global heavy duty auto sector has benefited from tightening legislation in both China and India, while expectations for the role of fuel-cell-powered heavy duty vehicles continues to increase and provide longer-term support to platinum demand from this sub-sector.

At the light-duty vehicle (LDV) powertrain level, the growing momentum in the battery-electric vehicle (BEV) sector continued. A combination of government policy, OEM strategy and increasing environmental concerns will be key factors in fuelling further BEV growth, while there are rising concerns of availability and pricing of required commodities. High PGM pricing and the maturation of recent emission legislation has prompted thrifting efforts by OEMs, and changes in the conformity factors to be applied to future Chinese standards have resulted in downgrades to previously assumed catalyst loadings. The next series of major emission standards changes is expected in 2023. In 2022, changes in auto demand will primarily be driven by underlying production volumes, which are expected to run ahead of sales to replenish depleted inventory levels, and changes in the underlying choice of metals used.

Commentary

The platinum jewellery sector continued to struggle with intermittent Covid-19 outbreaks in the key Asian markets of China, Japan and India in 2021, limiting the pace of the expected rebound in demand from pandemic-ravaged 2020. Conversely, demand in North American and European markets exceeded initial expectations as pent-up consumer demand and limited opportunities for expenditure on travel and services saw restocking by the trade. Softer Chinese demand will likely offset growth elsewhere and, in total, a stable jewellery market is expected in 2022.

Lower economic activity and industrial production, in Europe in particular, are likely to lead to an easing of industrial demand for PGMs in 2022.

Positive momentum and intent continued to build for the nascent hydrogen economy in 2021 – with the current energy crisis in Europe resulting in additional policy and funding support in 2022. Platinum and iridium are used in proton exchange membrane (PEM) electrolysers, which produce hydrogen through the electrolysis of water, and various PGM technologies are emerging to store and transport both hydrogen and ammonia. At present, hydrogen-related PGM demand is dominated by consumption in stationary and portable fuel cells, but the role of fuel-cell electric vehicles in the future drive train of both light- and heavy-duty powertrains is widely recognised as a structural growth driver for platinum demand. We expect forecasts for hydrogen-related PGM demand to evolve over the medium term as technology paths, loading factors and market sizes become clearer. Although current demand remains small, it is expected this sector represents the most material potential new source of PGM demand over the next decade.

Implats' base case remains for muted investor activity in PGMs during 2022, given the macro-economic headwinds to platinum sentiment and previously accumulated ETF holdings. The Group's primary supply outlook for 2022 has been downgraded due to the need for extensive processing maintenance at key South African processing facilities and further logistical challenges in North America. The pattern of Russian supply and growth is also clouded by uncertainty, given the geopolitical headwinds and uncertain path-to-market of PGMs.

In total, medium-term supply is expected to drop sharply from the elevated base in 2021 and lag pre-Covid levels, before processing facility maintenance and debottlenecking facilitate a modest recovery in volumes. In 2022, rising interest rates, the rapid escalation in transport costs and the weaker-than-expected new vehicle sales outlook are likely to dampen recycling volumes once again, delaying the expected growth in secondary supplies into 2023.

Implats benefits from a series of long-term customer relationships and its reputation as a consistent, sustainable and reputable producer of premium-quality key products. Conversations with our core customer base continue to reflect increased requests for metal on long-term supply contracts and support our view of robust medium-term demand for platinum, palladium and rhodium. Customer requests reflect growing industrial and automotive uses for platinum while discussions on long-term availability for iridium and ruthenium continue to rise in importance.

Prospects and outlook

Macro-economic uncertainty, inflationary pressures and geopolitical challenges are likely to persist in FY2023 and the Group remains vigilant in timeously assessing and responding to the risks this uncertain environment presents to its people, operations and the implementation of its strategy.

The operational focus in the near term will be the re-establishment of positive operational momentum at Impala Canada and Impala Rustenburg, the ramp-up of installed milling capacity at Zimplats and Two Rivers and the timeous and cost-effective advancement of the Group's significant suite of life-of-mine extension and growth projects across its mining and processing assets.

Commentary

Implats continues to proactively pursue the conclusion of the offer process associated with the proposed acquisition of RBPlat, with a key focus on securing outstanding regulatory approval from the Competition Tribunal.

PGM pricing remains robust, and the Group has retained a strong and flexible balance sheet which provides a meaningful underpin to its ability to withstand short-term headwinds and fluctuations in consumer and industrial demand, while pursuing its capital investment programme and sustaining attractive shareholder returns.

Implats' future-focused strategy seeks to sustain and grow value by supporting present and future PGM demand, aligning production to evolving demand, and creating and sustaining strong customer relationships. Along with its investment in AP Ventures, which supports market development for evolving end-uses for PGMs – such as hydrogen technologies, fuel cells and other energy storage – Implats promotes research and development and plays a leading role in the industry bodies supporting the PGM investment and jewellery markets.

In the longer term, the Group's strategy aims to evolve with the world in which it operates. Internal capacity to explore and understand the potential associated with new business opportunities, and the transition to alternative future-facing high-value commodities, has been increased.

Guidance

Mine-to-market concentrate volumes in FY2023 will be supported by growth from Zimplats and Two Rivers and the expected improvement in operating momentum at Impala Rustenburg and Impala Canada. The conclusion of two contracts at IRS will result in lower third-party receipts. Group 6E refined production is expected to be between 3.0 and 3.15 million ounces and will be impacted by the scheduled rebuild of the next furnace during the period. Group sales are expected to be in line with refined volumes. Group unit costs are forecast to rise by between 5% and 11% to between R18 200 and R19 200 per 6E ounce on a stock-adjusted basis. Group capital expenditure is forecast to be between R11.5 and R12.5 billion, inclusive of growth capital of between R2.9 and R3.3 billion. This guidance assumes exchange rates of R16.00/US$ and C$1.26/US$, respectively.

	Unit	Actual FY2022	Guidance FY2023
Refined production	6E koz	**3 087**	3 000 – 3 150
Concentrate production	6E koz	**3 171**	3 100 – 3 300
Impala		**1 174**	1 175 – 1 275
Zimplats		**589**	620 – 650
Two Rivers		**302**	300 – 320
Impala Canada		**249**	250 – 280
Mimosa		**246**	240 – 260
Marula		**259**	240 – 260
IRS (third party)		**351**	270 – 310
Group unit cost	R/oz 6E	**17 364**	18 200 – 19 200
Group capital expenditure	Rm	**9 081**	11 500 – 12 500
Exchange rate assumptions	R/US$	**15.22**	16.00
	C$/US$	**1.27**	1.26

The financial information on which this outlook is based has not been reviewed and reported on by Implats' external auditors.

Commentary

Directorate

Ms Babalwa Ngonyama resigned as an independent non-executive director of the board at the conclusion of the annual general meeting in October 2021. Post the end of the period, Ms Mametja Moshe and Mr Billy Mawasha were appointed as independent non-executive directors with effect from 1 July 2022 and 1 September 2022, respectively. Mr Alastair McFarlane will resign as an independent non-executive director of the board at the conclusion of the annual general meeting in October 2022.

Declaration of dividend

Shareholders are advised that the board has resolved to declare a final gross cash dividend of R10.50 per ordinary share amounting to R8.9 billion at the date of declaration, for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. The dividend has been declared from retained earnings. In terms of the approved dividend policy, a minimum dividend of 30% of free cash flow pre-growth capital should be declared. The board has the discretion to vary this percentage depending on the current and forecast financial performance, as well as market and other factors, including sufficiently capitalising the business to allow the Group to take advantage of future value-accretive growth opportunities. As a result of improved profitability and strong cash flow generation on the back of strong metal pricing and sustained operational performance, the board has increased the dividend to approximately 45% of adjusted free cash flow, in line with its commitment to prioritise returns to shareholders.

Implats has 850 702 822 ordinary shares in issue and the Company's tax reference number is 9700178719. The cash dividend will be subject to a 20% dividend withholding tax for shareholders who are not exempt from, or do not qualify for, a reduced rate of withholding tax. Therefore, the net dividend amount is R8.40 per ordinary share for shareholders liable to pay the dividend withholding tax and R10.50 per ordinary share for shareholders exempt from dividend withholding tax. Shareholders are advised to complete the requisite declaration form to make the Company aware of their tax status.

The salient dates are as follows:

Declaration date	Thursday, 1 September 2022
Last day for trading to be eligible for cash dividend	Tuesday, 20 September 2022
Trading ex-dividend commences	Wednesday, 21 September 2022
Record date	Friday, 23 September 2022
Dividend payment date	Monday, 26 September 2022

Share certificates may not be dematerialised or rematerialised between Wednesday, 21 September 2022 and Friday, 23 September 2022, both days inclusive.

Approval of the summarised consolidated financial statements

The directors of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats, the Company or the Group) are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation of the summarised consolidated financial statements and related information in a manner that fairly presents the state of the affairs of the Company. These summarised consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited, the framework concepts and the measurement and recognition requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guidelines as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the Companies Act, No 71 of 2008 and the minimum requirements of International Accounting Standards (IAS) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* and incorporate full and responsible disclosure in line with the accounting policies of the Group which are supported by prudent judgements and estimates.

The summarised consolidated financial statements and the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of the chief financial officer Ms M Kerber, CA(SA).

The directors are also responsible for the maintenance of effective systems of internal control which are based on established organisational structure and procedures. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of the summarised consolidated financial statements, and to prevent and detect material misstatement and loss.

The summarised consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis as the directors believe that the Group will continue to be in operation in the foreseeable future.

The summarised consolidated financial statements have been approved by the board of directors and are signed on their behalf by:

NDB Orleyn
Chairman

NJ Muller
Chief executive officer

Johannesburg
1 September 2022

Independent auditor's report on the summarised consolidated financial statements

To the shareholders of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited

Opinion

The summarised consolidated financial statements of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited, which comprise the summarised consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the summarised consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022.

In our opinion, the accompanying summarised consolidated financial statements as set out on pages 26 to 56 are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited, in accordance with the requirements of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements for preliminary reports, set out in note 3 to the summarised consolidated financial statements, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summary financial statements.

Other matter

We have not audited future financial performance and expectations by management included in the accompanying summarised consolidated financial statements and accordingly do not express any opinion thereon.

Summarised consolidated financial statements

The summarised consolidated financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by the International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to annual financial statements. Reading the summarised consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited consolidated financial statements of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited and the auditor's report thereon.

The audited consolidated financial statements and our report thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited consolidated financial statements in our report dated 1 September 2022. That report also includes the communication of key audit matters as reported in the auditor's report of the audited financial statements.

Directors' responsibility for the summarised consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the summarised consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the JSE Limited Listings Requirements for provisional reports, set out in note 3 to the summarised consolidated financial statements, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summary financial statements.

The Listings Requirements require provisional reports to be prepared in accordance with the framework concepts and the measurement and recognition requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, and to also, as a minimum, contain the information required by IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summarised consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the consolidated audited financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810 (Revised), *Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements*.

Deloitte & Touche
Registered Auditors
Per: Sphiwe Stemela
Partner
1 September 2022

The Ridge
6 Marina Road
Portswood District
V&A Waterfront
Cape Town, 8000

Summarised consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Revenue	6	**118 332**	129 575
Cost of sales	7	**(77 047)**	(76 120)
Gross profit		**41 285**	53 455
Reversal of impairment		**–**	14 728
Other income	8	**100**	214
Other expenses	9	**(539)**	(2 175)
Finance income		**805**	768
Finance costs		**(562)**	(946)
Net foreign exchange transaction losses		**(161)**	(1 336)
Share of profit of equity-accounted entities	11	**4 311**	3 212
Profit before tax		**45 239**	67 920
Income tax expense		**(12 100)**	(20 065)
Profit for the year		**33 139**	47 855
Other comprehensive income/(loss), comprising items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		**4 304**	(4 758)
Deferred tax thereon		**(106)**	89
Other comprehensive income/(loss), comprising items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**38**	31
Deferred tax thereon		**–**	–
Actuarial gain/(loss) on post-employment medical benefit		**1**	(3)
Deferred tax thereon		**–**	1
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		**4 237**	(4 640)
Total comprehensive income		**37 376**	43 215
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**32 049**	47 032
Non-controlling interests		**1 090**	823
		33 139	47 855
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**35 889**	42 860
Non-controlling interests		**1 487**	355
		37 376	43 215
Earnings per share (cents)			
Basic		**3 856**	5 996
Diluted		**3 840**	5 957

The notes on pages 31 to 56 are an integral part of these summarised consolidated financial statements.

Summarised consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	**64 513**	57 709
Investment property		**90**	90
Investment in equity-accounted entities	11	**26 804**	7 748
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**463**	425
Environmental rehabilitation investments		**315**	–
Other financial assets		**125**	84
Prepayments	12	**3 597**	3 747
		95 907	69 803
Current assets			
Inventories	13	**23 899**	22 711
Trade and other receivables		**6 209**	7 308
Current tax receivable	14	**530**	1 064
Other financial assets		**1 056**	1 006
Prepayments	12	**1 981**	1 109
Cash and cash equivalents		**26 505**	23 474
		60 180	56 672
Total assets		**156 087**	126 475
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	**23 080**	21 189
Retained earnings		**81 336**	59 661
Foreign currency translation reserve		**8 718**	4 917
Share-based payment reserve		**1 262**	1 799
Other components of equity		**301**	263
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**114 697**	87 829
Non-controlling interests		**4 594**	2 847
Total equity		**119 291**	90 676
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions		**2 214**	2 239
Deferred tax	14	**16 795**	14 405
Borrowings	16	**957**	1 087
Other financial liabilities		**16**	24
Other liabilities		**227**	251
		20 209	18 006
Current liabilities			
Provisions		**98**	100
Trade and other payables		**15 428**	16 190
Current tax payable	14	**533**	653
Borrowings	16	**250**	241
Other financial liabilities		**34**	28
Other liabilities		**244**	581
		16 587	17 793
Total liabilities		**36 796**	35 799
Total equity and liabilities		**156 087**	126 475

The notes on pages 31 to 56 are an integral part of these summarised consolidated financial statements.

Summarised consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Share capital Rm	Retained earnings Rm	Foreign currency translation reserve Rm
Balance at 30 June 2020	22 387	28 854	8 967
Conversion of ZAR convertible bonds (net of tax)	1 605	–	–
Repurchase of ZAR convertible bonds (net of tax)	(7 141)	–	–
Shares purchased – long-term incentive plans	(1 613)	–	–
Shares purchased – odd-lot offer	(178)	–	–
Transfer of reserves	6 129	(5 182)	151
Share-based compensation expense	–	–	–
Share-based compensation scheme modification	–	–	–
Marula IFRS 2 BEE charge	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	–	47 030	(4 201)
Profit for the year	–	47 032	–
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	–	(2)	(4 201)
Dividends paid	–	(11 041)	–
Balance at 30 June 2021	**21 189**	**59 661**	**4 917**
Shares issued	**6 544**	**–**	**–**
Conversion of ZAR convertible bonds (net of tax)	**1**	**–**	**–**
Shares purchased – long-term incentive plans	**(867)**	**–**	**–**
Transfer of reserves	**(3 787)**	**4 020**	**–**
Transfer of Marula non-controlling interest	**–**	**–**	**–**
Share-based compensation expense	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total comprehensive income	**–**	**32 050**	**3 801**
Profit for the year	**–**	**32 049**	**–**
Other comprehensive income	**–**	**1**	**3 801**
Dividends paid	**–**	**(14 395)**	**–**
Balance at 30 June 2022	**23 080**	**81 336**	**8 718**

The table above excludes the treasury shares held in terms of the Group's long-term incentive plans.

The notes on pages 31 to 56 are an integral part of these summarised consolidated financial statements.

Share-based payment reserve Rm	Other components of equity Rm	Attributable to: Owners of the Company Rm	Non-controlling interests Rm	Total equity Rm
2 094	(425)	61 877	2 669	64 546
–	–	1 605	–	1 605
–	–	(7 141)	–	(7 141)
–	–	(1 613)	–	(1 613)
–	–	(178)	–	(178)
(1 755)	657	–	–	–
408	–	408	–	408
(462)	–	(462)	–	(462)
1 514	–	1 514	–	1 514
–	31	42 860	355	43 215
–	–	47 032	823	47 855
–	31	(4 172)	(468)	(4 640)
–	–	(11 041)	(177)	(11 218)
1 799	**263**	**87 829**	**2 847**	**90 676**
–	**–**	**6 544**	**–**	**6 544**
–	**–**	**1**	**–**	**1**
–	**–**	**(867)**	**–**	**(867)**
(233)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
(654)	**–**	**(654)**	**654**	**–**
350	**–**	**350**	**–**	**350**
–	**38**	**35 889**	**1 487**	**37 376**
–	**–**	**32 049**	**1 090**	**33 139**
–	**38**	**3 840**	**397**	**4 237**
–	**–**	**(14 395)**	**(394)**	**(14 789)**
1 262	**301**	**114 697**	**4 594**	**119 291**

Summarised consolidated statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	17	**45 955**	56 852
Finance cost paid		**(379)**	(505)
Income tax paid	14	**(10 637)**	(14 513)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**34 939**	41 834
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(8 968)**	(6 265)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**83**	148
Acquisition of interest in Royal Bafokeng Platinum	11	**(9 939)**	–
Acquisition of interest in other equity-accounted investments	11	**(218)**	(232)
Investments in environmental rehabilitation financial assets		**(306)**	(1 000)
Finance income received		**756**	766
Dividends received		**2 070**	1 822
Other		**(40)**	8
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(16 562)**	(4 753)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Purchase of shares for long-term incentive plans		**(867)**	(1 613)
Repayments of lease liabilities	16	**(249)**	(232)
Repayments of borrowings	16	**–**	(5 061)
Proceeds from borrowings net of transactions costs	16	**–**	873
Repurchase of ZAR convertible bonds		**–**	(8 641)
Purchase of shares for odd-lot offer		**–**	(178)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company	22	**(14 395)**	(11 041)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		**(394)**	(177)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(15 905)**	(26 070)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2 472**	11 011
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**23 474**	13 205
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies		**559**	(742)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**26 505**	23 474

The notes on pages 31 to 56 are an integral part of these summarised consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

1. General information

Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats, the Company or the Group) is a leading producer of platinum group metals (PGMs). Implats is structured around six mining operations and Impala Refining Services (IRS), a toll refining business. The mining operations are located on the Bushveld Complex in South Africa, the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe – the two most significant PGM-bearing ore bodies in the world – and the Canadian Shield, a prominent layered igneous complex domain for PGMs.

Implats has its primary listing on the JSE Limited (JSE) and a secondary listing on A2X Markets in South Africa, as well as a level 1 American Depositary Receipt programme in the United States of America.

The summarised consolidated financial statements were approved for issue on 1 September 2022 by the board of directors.

2. Independent auditor's opinion

The summarised consolidated financial statements have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements. The summarised consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 have been audited by our external auditor, Deloitte & Touche, who has expressed an unmodified opinion thereon. The auditor also expressed an unmodified opinion on the consolidated financial statements, which included key audit matters, from which these summarised consolidated financial statements were derived. A copy of the auditor's report on the summarised consolidated financial statements is available on page 25. The auditor's report does not necessarily report on all the information contained in this announcement. Shareholders are therefore advised that in order to obtain a full understanding of the nature of the auditor's engagement, they should refer to auditor's report on page 25. Any forward-looking statements have not been reviewed or reported on by the Company's external auditor.

3. Basis of preparation

The summarised consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 have been prepared in accordance with the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited and A2X Markets, the framework concepts and the measurement and recognition requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guidelines as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the Companies Act, 71 of 2008 and the minimum requirements of International Accounting Standards (IAS) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The summarised consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, and the commentary included in the results.

The summarised consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical-cost convention except for certain financial assets, financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value and liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements which are measured using a binomial option pricing model.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

3. Basis of preparation continued

The summarised consolidated financial statements are presented in South African rand, which is the Company's functional currency.

The summarised consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of the chief financial officer, Ms M Kerber, CA(SA).

The directors take full responsibility for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements from which the summarised consolidated financial statements are derived.

4. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies and methods used by the Group are in accordance with IFRS and are consistent with those of the prior year, except for changes due to the adoption of new or revised IFRSs. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in the notes where necessary and indicated with EJ.

The following amendments to standards are effective and were adopted by the Group on 1 July 2021:

Interest rate benchmark reform

- Phase 2 Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 address issues that might affect financial reporting when an existing interest rate benchmark is replaced with an alternative benchmark interest rate
- The amendments will apply to existing financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to the Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR) reform, which include the Group's US dollar revolving credit facility, which references the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The facility remained undrawn during the period and a new contractual interest rate is still in the process of negotiation to replace the contractual LIBOR-linked interest rate. The amendments do not have an impact on the financial statements.

The following amendments to standards are not yet effective and were early adopted by the Group on 1 July 2021:

Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 *Comparative Information*

- Amendment to IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* offers a transitional option relating to the presentation of comparative information on initial application of IFRS 17
- The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and have no impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

5. Segment information

The Group identified Mining, Impala Refining Services and "All other segments" as reportable segments.

Management has defined the operating segments based on the business activities and management structure within the Group. Management considers factors such as the nature of the products and services, as well as the geographical location of operations in their judgement to identify reportable segments.

Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment (note 10).

The measure of profit or loss for reportable segments is profit after tax. The basis of accounting for reportable segments is consistent with the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Sales to the two largest customers amounted to 13% and 12% (2021: 14% and 11%) of total revenue, from Impala and Impala Refining Services.

	2022		2021	
	Revenue Rm	Profit after tax Rm	Revenue Rm	Profit/(loss) after tax Rm
Mining				
Impala	**43 551**	**11 483**	51 393	27 973
Zimplats	**19 311**	**6 335**	20 054	6 566
Marula	**8 388**	**3 006**	9 309	2 636
Impala Canada	**6 946**	**982**	8 971	2 768
Impala Refining Services	**67 508**	**5 674**	68 895	7 063
All other segments	**327**	**4 623**	316	2 917
Reconciliation				
Consolidation adjustments to revenue/inventory	**(27 699)**	**1 036**	(29 363)	(2 068)
	118 332	**33 139**	129 575	47 855

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

5. Segment information continued

	2022			2021		
	Capital expenditure Rm	Total assets Rm	Total liabilities Rm	Capital expenditure Rm	Total assets Rm	Total liabilities Rm
Mining						
Impala	**3 352**	**63 856**	**30 557**	2 484	50 747	28 036
Zimplats	**4 115**	**39 438**	**8 616**	2 450	31 117	6 178
Marula	**321**	**7 377**	**2 426**	342	7 735	3 236
Impala Canada	**1 286**	**15 443**	**8 277**	1 124	14 343	8 727
Impala Refining Services	**–**	**50 106**	**33 277**	–	36 315	19 883
All other segments	**7**	**71 614**	**38 978**	37	44 440	19 468
	9 081	**247 834**	**122 131**	6 437	184 697	85 528
Intercompany balances eliminated	**–**	**(85 229)**	**(86 103)**	–	(49 412)	(50 287)
Inventory adjustments	**–**	**(6 518)**	**–**	–	(8 810)	–
Deferred tax raised on undistributed reserves	**–**	**–**	**2 528**	–	–	3 025
Deferred tax on consolidation	**–**	**–**	**(1 760)**	–	–	(2 467)
	9 081	**156 087**	**36 796**	6 437	126 475	35 799

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

5. Segment information continued

	2022							
	Impala Rm	Zimplats Rm	Marula Rm	Impala Canada Rm	IRS Rm	All other segments Rm	Recon-ciliation Rm	Total Rm
Revenue from								
Platinum	**9 799**	**3 987**	**1 317**	**221**	**12 896**	**–**	**(5 303)**	**22 917**
Palladium	**9 835**	**7 665**	**2 970**	**6 493**	**20 037**	**–**	**(10 635)**	**36 365**
Rhodium	**19 453**	**5 622**	**4 398**	**–**	**25 126**	**–**	**(10 020)**	**44 579**
Nickel	**1 143**	**1 639**	**80**	**–**	**3 077**	**–**	**(1 719)**	**4 220**
By-products	**3 321**	**1 904**	**494**	**688**	**6 088**	**355**	**(2 427)**	**10 423**
Commodity price adjustments	**–**	**(1 506)**	**(866)**	**(456)**	**–**	**–**	**2 372**	**(456)**
Treatment charges	**–**	**–**	**(5)**	**–**	**–**	**(28)**	**33**	**–**
Treatment income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**284**	**–**	**–**	**284**
	43 551	**19 311**	**8 388**	**6 946**	**67 508**	**327**	**(27 699)**	**118 332**

	2021							
	Impala Rm	Zimplats Rm	Marula Rm	Impala Canada Rm	IRS Rm	All other segments Rm	Recon-ciliation Rm	Total Rm
Revenue from								
Platinum	9 942	3 395	1 206	219	12 036	–	(4 601)	22 197
Palladium	12 142	6 845	2 878	7 952	20 531	–	(9 723)	40 625
Rhodium	25 699	5 036	4 354	–	27 739	–	(9 390)	53 438
Nickel	911	870	53	–	2 209	–	(923)	3 120
By-products	2 699	1 351	272	627	6 054	344	(1 651)	9 696
Commodity price adjustments	–	2 557	550	173	–	–	(3 107)	173
Treatment charges	–	–	(4)	–	–	(28)	32	–
Treatment income	–	–	–	–	326	–	–	326
	51 393	20 054	9 309	8 971	68 895	316	(29 363)	129 575

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

6. Revenue

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
6.1 Disaggregation of revenue by category		
Sales of goods		
Platinum	**22 917**	22 197
Palladium	**36 365**	40 625
Rhodium	**44 579**	53 438
Nickel	**4 220**	3 120
By-products	**10 423**	9 696
	118 504	129 076
Commodity price adjustments	**(456)**	173
Revenue from services		
Toll refining	**284**	326
	118 332	129 575

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
6.2 Analysis of revenue by destination		
Main products (Pt, Pd, Rh and Ni)		
Asia	**45 443**	44 786
North America	**27 144**	33 424
Europe	**22 332**	25 342
South Africa	**12 701**	15 997
	107 620	119 549
By-products		
South Africa	**2 621**	2 465
Asia	**3 610**	3 036
Europe	**2 389**	2 495
North America	**1 662**	1 571
Australia	**146**	133
	10 428	9 700
Toll refining		
South Africa	**4**	4
Rest of Africa	**280**	317
North America	**–**	5
	284	326
	118 332	129 575

Note 5 contains additional disclosure of revenue per reportable segment.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

7. Cost of sales

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Production costs		
On-mine operations	**27 607**	24 709
Processing operations	**8 550**	7 739
Refining and selling	**2 252**	1 927
Depreciation of operating assets	**5 821**	5 475
Other costs		
Metals purchased	**26 939**	33 903
Corporate costs	**1 580**	1 368
Royalty expense	**3 453**	4 740
Increase in metal inventories	**(21)**	(5 288)
Chrome operation – cost of sales	**267**	241
Other	**599**	1 306
	77 047	76 120

8. Other income

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Profit on sale and leaseback of houses	**30**	30
Insurance proceeds – asset damage	**32**	–
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**3**	49
Emergency wage subsidy – Impala Canada	**–**	54
Dividend received – Rand Mutual Assurance (RMA)	**11**	30
Other	**24**	51
	100	214

9. Other expenses

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Exploration expenditure	**159**	142
Non-production-related corporate costs	**144**	150
Acquisition costs – Royal Bafokeng Platinum	**97**	–
Repurchase of ZAR convertible bond costs	**–**	169
Loss – Royal Bafokeng Platinum change of interest in investment	**25**	–
Marula IFRS 2 BEE charge	**–**	1 514
Auditor remuneration	**26**	26
Other	**88**	174
	539	2 175
Auditor remuneration comprises:	**26**	26
Audit services including interim review	**26**	26
Other services	**–**	–

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

10. Property, plant and equipment

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Carrying value – opening balance	**57 709**	50 885
Capital expenditure[1]	**8 989**	6 315
Right-of-use assets capitalised	**113**	172
Reversal of impairment	**–**	10 437
Depreciation (note 7)[1]	**(5 842)**	(5 525)
Disposals and scrapping	**(80)**	(99)
Rehabilitation adjustment	**(43)**	369
Exchange differences	**3 667**	(4 845)
Carrying value – closing balance	**64 513**	57 709

[1] *Includes depreciation of R21 million (2021: R50 million) which was capitalised to the cost of property, plant and equipment.*

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Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Long-term mining assets forming part of board-approved projects are valued based on estimates of future discounted cash flows (DCFs) of the latest board-approved business forecasts regarding production volumes, costs of production, capital expenditure, metal prices and market forecasts for foreign exchange rates. The discount rate is a risk-adjusted discount rate, taking into account specific risks relating to the cash-generating unit where cash flows have not been adjusted for the risk.

Mineral resources outside the approved mine plans are valued based on the *in situ* 6E ounce value. Comparable market transactions are used as a source of evidence adjusting specifically for the nature of each underlying orebody and the prevailing platinum price.

All the above estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties including achievement of mine plans, future metal prices and exchange rates. It is therefore possible that changes can occur which may affect the recoverability of the mining assets.

Possible indicators of impairment were considered in the impairment tests for property, plant and equipment, including Covid-19 as well as climate-related impacts where applicable, during the period. The assets' DCFs were updated to reflect the revised production volumes, metal prices, cost forecasts and other factors. No impairment was required.

The key financial assumptions used in the recoverable amount calculations were:
- An overall long-term real basket price per 6E ounce sold of R22 600 (2021: R24 900 in 2022 equivalent terms) adjusted for the individual asset or cash-generating unit's prill split
- A long-term pre-tax real discount rate range of 20% to 33% (2021: 18% to 29%) and a long-term post-tax real discount rate range of 8% to 17% (2021: 5% to 12%) for the various cash-generating units in the Group
- *In situ* resource valuation of between US$1.90 and US$10.00 (2021: US$1.70 and US$9.00) per 6E ounce, depending on whether the resource is inferred, indicated and measured.

10. Property, plant and equipment continued

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Right-of-use assets		
Land and buildings	**419**	489
Refining plants	**101**	26
Other assets	**161**	265
	681	780

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Capital commitments		
Commitments contracted for	**7 031**	3 297
Approved expenditure not yet contracted	**18 902**	10 592
	25 933	13 889
Less than one year	**13 318**	8 176
Between one and five years	**12 615**	5 713

Capital expenditure will be funded by internally generated funds and from borrowings, where necessary. All right-of-use assets are encumbered by leases and no other fixed assets are pledged as collateral.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

11. Investment in equity-accounted entities

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Summary balances		
Joint venture		
Mimosa	**5 488**	4 251
Associates		
Royal Bafokeng Platinum	**16 731**	–
Two Rivers	**3 838**	3 225
Individually immaterial associates and joint ventures	**747**	272
Total investments in equity-accounted entities	**26 804**	7 748
Summary movement		
Beginning of the year	**7 748**	5 462
Share of profit	**3 761**	4 616
Acquisition of interest in Royal Bafokeng Platinum	**16 483**	–
Cash consideration	**9 939**	–
Shares issued	**6 544**	–
Acquisition of interests in other associates	**218**	232
Change of interests in associates	**(25)**	(31)
Exchange differences	**678**	(739)
Dividends received	**(2 059)**	(1 792)
End of the year	**26 804**	7 748
Share of profit of equity-accounted entities is made up as follows:		
Share of profit	**3 761**	4 616
Unrealised profit in inventory movements	**550**	(1 404)
Total share of profit of equity-accounted entities	**4 311**	3 212

Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RBPlat)

On 29 November 2021, following the acquisition by Implats of approximately 24.52% of the total issued ordinary shares in RBPlat, other than treasury shares (RBPlat shares), the Group announced its firm intention to make a general offer to acquire all of the remaining RBPlat shares it did not already hold. During the period between the announcement of the offer and 9 December 2021, the Group acquired a further 10.79% of RBPlat shares. On 9 December 2021, as a result of the acquisition of more than 35% of the voting rights attached to the RBPlat shares in issue, the Group announced that the general offer to acquire the remaining RBPlat shares had become a mandatory offer under section 123 of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008 (Companies Act) with the same consideration as offered under the general offer.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

11. Investment in equity-accounted entities continued

Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RBPlat) continued

On 17 January 2022, Implats issued a circular to all RBPlat shareholders setting out both the terms and conditions, as well as the conditions precedent, relating to the mandatory offer to acquire all the remaining RBPlat shares. The key condition precedent related to both Implats and RBPlat receiving all the approvals required for the implementation of the offer from the Competition Commission, the Competition Tribunal and/or the Competition Appeal Court (as the case may be) as required under the Competition Act, 1998. The total offer consideration remained the same as the RBPlat shares acquired prior to 31 December 2021, being a cash amount of R90 and 0.30 Implats shares issued for each RBPlat share acquired. The cash consideration of R90 per RBPlat share, may be reduced on a rand-for-rand basis by any dividend declared or distribution made by RBPlat prior to the settlement date. At 24 November 2021, as a reference date, the offer consideration amounted to R150 per RBPlat share, consisting of R90 cash and 0.30 of an Implats share which was valued at R60, at the three-day VWAP of an Implats share as at the close of business on 24 November 2021. The offer opened on 18 January 2022 and the anticipated closing date was 17 June 2022. This mandatory offer is regulated by sections 117(1)(c)(vi) and 123 of the Companies Act and the Takeover Regulations.

On 11 February 2022, RBPlat issued its offeree response circular to the mandatory offer to RBPlat shareholders. The response circular included the opinion of the independent expert appointed by the RBPlat independent board, on whether the terms and conditions of the Implats offer were fair and reasonable to RBPlat shareholders. In the independent expert's opinion, a fair exchange ratio for an RBPlat share, after deduction of the cash amount of R90, lies between 0.22 and 0.34 Implats share for every one RBPlat share, with a midpoint value of 0.28 Implats share. The Implats offer of 0.30 is above the midpoint and close to the top of the independent expert's range of 0.34.

On 29 April 2022, in a joint announcement by RBPlat and Implats, shareholders of both companies were notified that the parties had received confirmation that the Competition Commission made a positive recommendation to the Competition Tribunal to approve the transaction. Due to an application by Northam Platinum Holding Limited to intervene in the Competition Tribunal process, the finalisation of the approval by the Competition Tribunal has been delayed. Consequently, on 27 May 2022, the Group announced the extension of the date for the fulfilment or waiver of the conditions precedent to 8 August 2022. On 15 July 2022, the Group announced the further extension of this date to 26 September 2022.

At 30 June 2022, the Group had acquired in aggregate 109 836 594 RBPlat shares representing approximately 37.83% of the shares in issue for a total consideration that comprised:
- The issue of 32 950 982 Implats shares (note 15) with a fair value of R6 544 million
- Cash consideration, including directly related transaction costs, of R9 939 million.

Subsequent to year-end, the Group had acquired a further 1 612 308 RBPlat shares for a total consideration of R145 million in cash and the issue of 438 692 Implats shares, thus increasing the shareholding in RBPlat to approximately 38.39%.

Implats had initially provided cash confirmation guarantees to the value of R19 650 million, representing the maximum cash consideration payable under the offer, to the Takeover Regulation Panel (TRP) in order to comply with regulations 111(4) and 111(5) of the Takeover Regulations (note 19). The cash confirmations have been issued by JPMorgan Chase Bank NA, Johannesburg Branch, Nedbank Limited and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited. In early March 2022, these guarantees were reduced to R16 830 million. In early August 2022, the guarantees were further reduced to R16 218 million. These guarantees are expected to remain in place to satisfy the cash consideration payable in terms of the mandatory offer.

The aggregate shareholding acquired in RBPlat of 37.83% has provided Implats with significant influence over RBPlat and therefore, the investment has been equity accounted from 1 December 2021.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

12. Prepayments

	Notes	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN) prepaid royalty	12.1	**3 851**	4 112
Deposits on property, plant and equipment	12.2	**1 091**	472
Other business-related prepaid expenditure		**636**	272
		5 578	4 856
Current		**1 981**	1 109
Non-current		**3 597**	3 747

12.1 Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN) prepaid royalty

In March 2007, the Group agreed to pay the RBN all future royalties due to them, thus effectively discharging any further obligation to pay royalties. In turn, the RBN purchased shares through Royal Bafokeng Impala Investment Company and Royal Bafokeng Tholo Investment Holding Company, giving them a 13.2% holding in the Company at the time. The RBN have subsequently sold their shareholding in the Company.

12.2 Deposits on property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment prepayments mainly relate to amounts prepaid on capital equipment at Zimplats for the tailings storage facility, employee housing development, replacement mines, the third concentrator module at Ngezi and the smelter expansion and SO_2 abatement plant projects.

13. Inventories

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Mining metal		
Refined metal	**3 397**	2 910
In-process metal	**6 133**	5 095
	9 530	8 005
Purchased metal[1]		
Refined metal	**4 812**	4 551
In-process metal	**7 636**	8 519
	12 448	13 070
Total metal inventories	**21 978**	21 075
Stores and materials inventories	**1 921**	1 636
	23 899	22 711

[1] *The fair value exposure on purchased metal was designated as a hedged item and is included in the calculation of the cost of inventories. The fair value exposure relates to adjustments made to commodity prices and US dollar exchange rates from the date of delivery until the final pricing date as per the relevant contract.*

The net realisable value (NRV) adjustment impacted by prevailing metal prices at the reporting date included in inventory comprised Rnil million (2021: R140 million) for refined metal and Rnil million (2021: R428 million) for in-process metal.

Purchased metal consists mainly of Impala Refining Services inventory.

13. Inventories continued

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Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Inventory valuation

Metals classification between main and by-products is determined based on an assessment of the relative metal content for each segment. The relative metal content of Impala Canada, mining on the Canadian Shield, differs materially from what is mined in the Bushveld Complex in South Africa and the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe.

For purposes of inventory valuation, the southern African operations treat platinum, palladium, rhodium and nickel as main products and other precious and base metals produced, as by-products.

Impala Canada's mining and processing activities do not form part of the southern African operations' production process and its inventory is valued independently. Impala Canada classifies palladium as a main product and all other precious and base metals as by-products for inventory valuation purposes.

The average unit cost of normal pre-smelter production for mining metal is determined by dividing mining production cost with mining output on a 12-month rolling average basis. The normal cost of purchased metal is measured based on the acquisition cost determined on a six-month rolling average basis. The refining cost per unit (further conversion through smelter, base metal refinery (BMR) and precious metal refinery (PMR)) is determined by dividing normal refining costs with total output (both mining and purchased) on a 12-month rolling average basis.

Refined ruthenium and iridium metal quantities on hand are valued using the lower of the actual stock quantity and three-months sales quantity.

In-process metal estimate adjustments

Quantities of recoverable metal are reconciled to the quantity and grade of ore input as well as the quantities of metal actually recovered (metallurgical balancing). The nature of this process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor recoverability levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and the engineering estimates are refined based on actual results over time. The Group conducts periodic counts (usually annually) at the refineries to assess the accuracy of inventory quantities. Based on these counts, changes in engineering estimates of metal contained in-process resulted in a pre-tax increase in metal inventory of R228 million (2021: R851 million). Tolerances of up to 2% of annual throughput of the main products are regarded as normal levels of estimation uncertainty in the measurement of work-in-progress quantities.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

14. Taxation

14.1 Deferred tax

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Deferred tax liabilities	**16 795**	14 405

The total year-on-year deferred tax movement is mainly attributable to temporary difference movements relating to property, plant and equipment (R837 million), foreign currency translation adjustment on deferred tax (R883 million), offset by undistributed profits (R540 million).

14.2 Current tax

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Current tax payable	**533**	653
Current tax receivable	**(530)**	(1 064)
Net current tax payable/(receivable)	**3**	(411)
Reconciliation		
Beginning of the year	**(411)**	(160)
Income tax expense	**10 940**	14 332
Payments made during the year	**(10 637)**	(14 513)
Interest and penalties refunded	**(35)**	(10)
Exchange differences[1]	**146**	(60)
End of the year	**3**	(411)

[1] *The exchange differences mainly arose from the settlement and translation of Zimbabwean dollar-denominated income tax liabilities to US dollars.*

15. Share capital

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Share capital	**23 080**	21 189

Number of ordinary shares in issue outside the Group

	2022 Million	2021 Million
Number of ordinary shares issued	**850.22**	817.26
Treasury shares	**(4.09)**	(3.28)
Number of ordinary shares issued outside the Group	**846.13**	813.98
The movement of ordinary shares was as follows:		
Beginning of the year	**813.98**	778.20
Shares issued for long-term incentive plans	**4.26**	10.83
Shares purchased for long-term incentive plans	**(5.07)**	(9.50)
Shares issued on acquisition of interest in Royal Bafokeng Platinum (note 11)	**32.95**	–
Shares purchased for the odd-lot offer	**–**	(1.03)
Conversion of ZAR convertible bonds	**0.01**	35.48
End of the year	**846.13**	813.98

The authorised share capital of the Company consists of 944.01 million (2021: 944.01 million) ordinary no par value shares. The authorised but unissued share capital is 93.79 million (2021: 126.75 million) ordinary no par value shares and remains under the control of the directors.

16. Borrowings

	2022			2021		
	Non-current Rm	Current Rm	Total Rm	Non-current Rm	Current Rm	Total Rm
ZAR convertible bonds	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	1	1
Lease liabilities	**957**	**250**	**1 207**	1 087	240	1 327
Total borrowings	**957**	**250**	**1 207**	1 087	241	1 328

16. Borrowings continued

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Reconciliation		
Beginning of the year	**1 328**	8 858
Conversion of bonds to equity	**(1)**	(1 578)
Repurchase of ZAR convertible bonds	**–**	(1 502)
Proceeds from borrowings	**–**	873
Capital repayments	**(249)**	(5 293)
Interest repayments	**(120)**	(342)
Leases capitalised	**113**	185
Interest accrued	**120**	555
Change in carrying value of Impala Canada term loan	**–**	70
Exchange differences	**16**	(498)
End of the year	**1 207**	1 328

ZAR convertible bonds

During the prior year, 167 036 of the ZAR-denominated convertible bonds (the convertible bonds) were converted into 35 480 632 ordinary shares. The Group also repurchased 157 905 of the convertible bonds in the prior year through a combination of a tender offer to bondholders (26 146 bonds) and on-market purchases (131 759). The accounting for the total R8.8 billion purchase consideration resulted in a R1.5 billion reduction in the carrying value of the bond liability, a reduction in equity of R7.1 billion and a charge of R0.2 billion to earnings in the prior year. During the current period, the remaining 59 bonds, with a par value of R0.59 million, were converted into 12 678 ordinary shares. The value of this conversion option derivative was R676 million at the time of issue. The bonds carried a coupon of 6.375% per annum and the effective interest rate of the bonds was 12.8%.

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Facilities		
Committed revolving credit facility		
ZAR tranche	**6 000**	6 000
US$ tranche (US$125 million)	**2 032**	1 788
	8 032	7 788

Implats has a committed revolving credit facility with various financial institutions consisting of a R6 billion ZAR tranche and a US$125 million US$ tranche. Impala Canada is also a borrower under the US$ tranche.

The committed revolving credit facility of R6 billion bears interest at the three-month Johannesburg Interbank Acceptance Rate plus a margin and utilisation fee of between 210 and 260 basis points, subject to the level of utilisation and the total net debt to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) levels of the Group. The facility has an accordion option to increase the facility by an additional R2 billion. The facility matures on 24 February 2024 with an option to extend for another two years. The facility was undrawn at year-end.

The US dollar tranche of the committed revolving credit facility of US$125 million bears interest at the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate plus a margin and utilisation fee of between 185 and 225 basis points, subject to the level of utilisation and the total net debt to EBITDA levels of the Group. The facility has an accordion option to increase the facility by an additional US$50 million. The facility matures on 24 February 2024 with an option to extend for another two years. The facility was undrawn at year-end.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

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17. Cash generated from operations

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Profit before tax	**45 239**	67 920
Adjusted for:		
Reversal of impairment	**–**	(14 728)
Depreciation	**5 821**	5 475
Amortisation of prepaid royalty	**261**	180
Finance income	**(805)**	(768)
Finance costs	**562**	946
Share of profit of equity-accounted entities (note 11)	**(4 311)**	(3 212)
Marula IFRS 2 BEE charge	**–**	1 514
Dividend received – Rand Mutual Assurance (note 8)	**(11)**	(30)
Employee benefit provisions	**(7)**	(7)
Share-based compensation	**(24)**	505
Rehabilitation and other provisions	**(237)**	(96)
Foreign currency differences	**(162)**	1 035
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 8)	**(3)**	(49)
Deferred profit on sale and leaseback of houses (note 8)	**(30)**	(30)
Loss – Royal Bafokeng Platinum change in investment	**25**	–
Fair value gain on environmental rehabilitation investments	**(9)**	–
Tax penalties and interest received	**(35)**	(10)
	46 274	58 645
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	**807**	(3 551)
Increase in inventories	**(124)**	(5 575)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	**(1 002)**	7 333
Cash generated from operations	**45 955**	56 852

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

18. Headline earnings

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**32 049**	47 032
Remeasurement adjustments:		
Reversal of impairment	**–**	(14 728)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(37)**	(99)
Loss – Royal Bafokeng Platinum change in investment	**25**	–
Earnings adjustments from equity-accounted entities	**2**	–
Insurance proceeds – asset damage	**(28)**	–
Total tax effects of adjustments	**17**	4 154
Headline earnings	**32 028**	36 359
Headline earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**32 028**	36 359

	2022 Million	2021 Million
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue for basic and headline earnings per share	**831.25**	784.43
Adjusted for:		
Dilutive potential ordinary shares relating to long-term incentive plan	**3.39**	5.12
Dilutive potential ordinary shares relating to ZAR convertible bonds	**–**	0.01
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted basic and headline earnings per share	**834.64**	789.56
Headline earnings per share (cents)		
Basic	**3 853**	4 635
Diluted	**3 837**	4 605

19. Contingent liabilities, guarantees and uncertain tax matters

Contingent liabilities and guarantees

At year-end, the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of matters arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise.

The Group has issued guarantees of R69 million (2021: R80 million). Guarantees of R19 607 million (2021: R2 439 million) have been issued by third parties and financial institutions on behalf of the Group consisting mainly of guarantees to the Takeover Regulation Panel (TRP) of R16 830 million (2021: Rnil) for the acquisition of Royal Bafokeng Platinum and the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for R2 346 million (2021: R2 042 million).

Uncertain tax matters

Implats is subject to income taxes under the various income tax regimes in the countries in which it operates. The Group has filed, and continues to file, all the required income tax returns and to pay the taxes, as reasonably determined, to be due. In some jurisdictions tax authorities are yet to complete all their annual assessments and the income tax assessments, where completed by the tax authorities, remain subject to further examination within prescribed periods. Significant judgement is required in determining the Group's provisions for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation, which is often subject to interpretation. As a result, disputes can arise with the tax authorities over the interpretation or application of certain rules in respect of the Group's tax affairs within the country involved and the outcome of these claims and disputes cannot be predicted with certainty. On tax matters which are particularly complex or require judgement in applying, management has obtained and will continue to obtain, independent legal and/or tax practitioner opinions which inform and support the tax positions adopted.

Implats' companies are involved in tax queries, litigation and disputes with various tax authorities in the normal course of business. A detailed review is performed regularly on each matter and a provision is recognised, where appropriate. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially reported, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Regardless of whether potential economic outflows of matters have been assessed as probable or possible, individually significant matters are included on the following page.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

19. Contingent liabilities, guarantees and uncertain tax matters continued

Uncertain tax matters continued

South Africa

At 30 June 2022, the Group has an unresolved historical tax matter relating to deductions at its South African operations. The South African Revenue Service had issued an additional assessment relating to this matter which the Group had objected to. The Group has a tax practitioner and legal counsel opinion to support its objection. Should the Group be successful in its objection, it could result in a tax credit of up to R647 million (including interest).

Zimbabwe

Foreign currency taxes

Zimplats has historically filed, and continues to file, all required income tax returns and to pay the taxes reasonably determined to be due. The fiscal legislation in Zimbabwe is volatile, highly complex and subject to interpretation. From time to time, Zimplats is subject to a review of its historic income tax returns and in connection with such reviews, disputes can arise with the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) over the interpretation and/or application of certain legislation.

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity and differences of interpretation of fiscal legislation, and application which may require determination through the courts. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

Zimplats recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues and uncertain tax positions based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The assessment is based on objective, unbiased interpretation of the fiscal legislation, informed by specialist independent tax and legal advice. Where ZIMRA as the tax authority makes an assessment that differs from that determined and initially recorded by the Company, such difference in computation will impact the income tax expenses and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

The matter of the currency in which income taxes and royalties should be paid was settled amicably during the year ended 30 June 2021.

Irrespective of whether potential economic outflows of matters have been assessed as probable or possible, individually significant matters are included below to the extent that disclosure does not prejudice the Company.

Matters before the courts

Zimplats filed legal proceedings in the Special Court for Income Tax Appeals and the Supreme Court of Zimbabwe in relation to various historical income tax matters and these cases are pending in the courts. Zimplats has on a without prejudice basis settled the disputed liabilities involved in these cases and therefore no further liabilities will arise in respect of these disputed tax matters.

20. Related-party transactions

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Associates		
Two Rivers		
Transactions with related parties:		
Purchases of metal concentrates	**9 121**	11 992
Year-end balances arising from transactions with related parties:		
Payable to associate	**3 447**	4 166
Makgomo Chrome		
Transactions with related parties:		
Tailings fee expense	**68**	44
Sale of metal concentrates	**68**	44
Friedshelf		
Transactions with related parties:		
Interest accrued	**101**	110
Repayments	**204**	188
Year-end balances arising from transactions with related parties:		
Borrowings – finance leases[1]	**916**	1 019
Royal Bafokeng Platinum		
Transactions with related parties:		
Royalty expense	**390**	–
Year-end balances arising from transactions with related parties:		
Payable to associate	**58**	–

[1] *Friedshelf finance leases have an effective interest rate of 10.2%.*

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Joint venture		
Mimosa		
Transactions with related parties:		
Refining fees	**293**	287
Interest received	**4**	3
Purchases of metal concentrates	**6 806**	9 136
Year-end balances arising from transactions with related parties:		
Payable to joint venture net of advance	**1 227**	989

There is no contractual relationship governing the Group's transactions with Mimosa. These are conducted through an intermediary. For accounting purposes, and to demonstrate the economic substance of the transactions, they are disclosed as related-party transactions, as though the Group had transacted directly with Mimosa.

Fixed and variable key management compensation was R412 million (2021: R406 million).

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

21. Financial instruments

Background and basis of preparation

The impact of Covid-19 and geopolitical factors are deemed to be priced into the inputs, which for the Group, mostly relates to securities price risk and commodity price risk used in the level 1 and 2 fair valuation techniques as determined by the market. The level 3 valuation techniques were adjusted by amending the cash flows associated with the discounted cash flow valuations to factor in the impacts of the pandemic where applicable. The outcome of these considerations and the resulting adjustments are reflected in the respective carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value.

The following table summarises the Group's classification of financial instruments:

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Financial assets – carrying amount		
Financial assets at amortised cost	**30 722**	27 868
Other financial assets	**129**	88
Trade receivables	**2 845**	3 631
Other receivables	**1 078**	544
Employee receivables	**165**	131
Cash and cash equivalents	**26 505**	23 474
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	**2 454**	2 706
Environmental rehabilitation investments	**315**	–
Other financial assets	**1 052**	1 002
Trade receivables	**1 087**	1 704
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	**463**	425
Total financial assets	**33 639**	30 999
Financial liabilities – carrying amount		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**6 699**	6 428
Borrowings (note 16)	**1 207**	1 328
Other financial liability	**50**	52
Trade payables	**5 403**	4 822
Other payables	**39**	226
Financial liabilities at FVPL		
Trade payables – metal purchases	**7 727**	9 025
Trade payables at FVPL	**8 665**	10 772
Advances[1]	**(938)**	(1 747)
Total financial liabilities	**14 426**	15 453

[1] *Advances are carried at amortised cost.*

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

21. Financial instruments continued

Fair value hierarchy

The table below represents significant financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date. The calculation of fair value requires various inputs into the valuation methodologies used. The source of the inputs used affects the reliability and accuracy of the valuations. Significant inputs have been classified into hierarchical levels in line with IFRS 13 valuations.

- **Level 1** – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- **Level 2** – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (directly or indirectly)
- **Level 3** – Inputs for the asset or liability that are unobservable.

Financial instrument	Fair value 2022 Rm	Fair value 2021 Rm	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique and key inputs
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Waterberg	**366**	330	Level 3	Discounted cash flow Risk-free ZAR interest rate
Other	**97**	95	Level 3	Discounted cash flow Risk-free ZAR interest rate
Financial assets at FVPL				
Environmental rehabilitation investments	**315**	–	Level 3	Discounted cash flow Risk-free ZAR interest rate
Other financial assets	**1 052**	1 002	Level 1	Quoted market prices for the same instrument
Trade receivables	**1 087**	1 704	Level 2	Quoted market metal prices and exchange rates
Financial liabilities at FVPL				
Trade payables at FVPL	**8 665**	10 772	Level 2	Quoted market metal prices and exchange rates

There were no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels in the current year.

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities which are not carried at fair value is a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

Notes to the summarised consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

21. Financial instruments continued

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements

	Waterberg Rm	Other Rm	Environmental rehabilitation investments Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 30 June 2020	295	99	–	394
Income/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	35	(4)	–	31
Balance at 30 June 2021	**330**	**95**	**–**	**425**
Purchases	**–**	**–**	**306**	**306**
Income recognised in profit or loss	**–**	**–**	**9**	**9**
Income recognised in other comprehensive income	**36**	**2**	**–**	**38**
Balance at 30 June 2022	**366**	**97**	**315**	**778**

Cash and cash equivalent exposure by country and currency

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Exposure to foreign currency denominated balances as at 30 June was as follows:		
Bank balances (US$ million)	**446**	403
Bank balances (C$ million)	**62**	10
Bank balances (ZW$ million)	**161**	36
The exposure by country is as follows:		
South Africa	**19 365**	17 768
Europe	**4 759**	3 420
Zimbabwe – US$	**1 383**	1 511
Zimbabwe – ZW$	**7**	6
Canada	**983**	760
Asia	**8**	9
	26 505	23 474

Fair value hedge accounting

The Group has a hedging strategy and accounting policy to manage the fair value risk (commodity price and foreign currency exchange risk) to which purchased metal (note 13), the hedged item, is exposed. The financial instrument used to hedge this risk is trade payables related to metal purchases, included in trade payables, measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value movements on this financial liability have been designated to hedge the price and foreign currency exchange risk on purchased metal inventory.

To the extent that the hedging relationship is effective, that is, to the extent that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument, the fair value gains and losses on both the hedged item and hedging instrument are offset against each other. Where the hedge is ineffective the gains and losses on trade payables and purchased metal inventory are recognised in profit or loss in other income and other expenses respectively.

21. Financial instruments continued

Fair value hedge accounting continued

The effects of the fair value hedge are as follows:

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Hedging instrument		
Trade payables at fair value through profit or loss – metal purchases		
Carrying amount	**8 665**	10 772
Fair value (gain)/loss used to determine hedge effectiveness	**(2 195)**	2 069
Hedged item		
Purchased metal inventory		
Purchased metal exposed to fair value movement	**8 665**	10 772
Change in fair value of hedging instrument used to determine hedge effectiveness	**2 195**	(2 069)
Accumulated fair value hedge gain included in metal purchases in respect of closing inventory[1]	**1 220**	2 014

[1] *Relates to metal purchases that were still in the refining process at year-end.*

Due to the high correlation between the fair value movements in trade payables and inventory, there has been no hedge ineffectiveness, nor identified sources thereof, in the hedging relationship during the current period.

22. Events occurring after the reporting period

Dividends

The board declared a final cash dividend on 1 September 2022 in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2022. In terms of the approved dividend policy, a minimum dividend of 30% of free cash flow pre-growth capital should be declared. The board has discretion to vary this percentage depending on the current and forecast financial performance, as well as market and other factors, including sufficiently capitalising the business to allow the Group to take advantage of future value-accretive growth opportunities.

The dividend of 1 050 cents per ordinary share or R8 889 million in aggregate (excluding treasury shares) is to be paid out of retained earnings, but not recognised as a liability at year-end. The dividend will have no tax consequence for the Group, but will be subject to 20% withholding tax for shareholders who are not exempt from or do not qualify for a reduced rate of withholding tax.

The dividend is payable on Monday, 26 September 2022 to shareholders recorded in the register at the close of business, 23 September 2022.

	2022 Rm	2021 Rm
Dividends paid		
Final dividend No 95 for 2021 (No 93 for 2020) of 1 200 cents (2020: 400 cents) per ordinary share	**9 773**	3 113
Interim dividend No 96 for 2022 (No 94 for 2021) of 525 cents (2021: 1 000 cents) per ordinary share	**4 436**	7 909
Other[1]	**186**	19
	14 395	11 041

[1] *Other comprises dividends paid by subsidiaries within the Group to external parties.*

Other events occurring after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any other subsequent events which materially impact the annual financial statements, aside from developments in the Group's acquisition of the equity interest in Royal Bafokeng Platinum that occurred after 30 June 2022, as disclosed in note 11.

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