NORTHAM
PLATINUM HOLDINGS LIMITED

Northam Platinum Holdings Limited: Mining that matters

Annual financial statements
30 June 2024

smart platinum mining

Content

The image on the front cover shows contour lines of the surface of the UG2 reef at Booysendal. The uniformity of the reef lends itself to safe, efficient and cost effective mechanised mining. This is a key reason why Booysendal will continue to contribute more than 500 000 4E ounces, on an annual basis, to the group’s production, as well as maintaining its position as the lowest cost producer in the industry.

Defined terms

Unless otherwise defined, capitalised words and terms contained in these annual financial statements shall bear the same meaning ascribed thereto in the Glossary included in the summarised financial results of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited (Northam Holdings), for the year ended 30 June 2024, available on our website at www.northam.co.za.

The annual financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of the chief financial officer, AH Coetzee CA(SA).

Chief executive officer and the Finance Director responsibility statement

Each of the directors, whose names are stated below, hereby confirm that:

- the annual financial statements set out on pages 25 to 169, fairly present in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited (Northam Holdings) in terms of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards (Accounting Standards);
- to the best of our knowledge and belief, no facts have been omitted or untrue statements made that would make the annual financial statements false or misleading;
- internal financial controls have been put in place to ensure that material information relating to Northam Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries have been provided to effectively prepare the annual financial statements of Northam Holdings;
- the internal financial controls are adequate and effective and can be relied upon in compiling the annual financial statements, having fulfilled our role and function as executive directors with primary responsibility for implementation and execution of controls;
- where we are not satisfied, we have disclosed to the audit and risk committee and the auditors any deficiencies in design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls, and have taken steps to remedy the deficiencies; and
- we are not aware of any fraud involving directors.

PA Dunne

Chief executive officer

AH Coetzee

Chief financial officer

Johannesburg

27 August 2024

Directors’ responsibilities and approval of annual financial statements

In approving the annual financial statements, the directors hereby confirm that:

- They are responsible for the preparation, integrity and fair presentation of the annual financial statements of Northam Holdings and its subsidiaries. The auditors are responsible for auditing and reporting on whether the annual financial statements are fairly presented.
- The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can only provide reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.
- The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards. They conform and adhere to applicable accounting standards and are presented after applying accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates made by management, which have been consistently applied.
- Adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls and risk management have been maintained during the entire financial year.
- They have reviewed the additional information included in the Annual integrated report and are responsible for both the accuracy and consistency of the annual financial statements.
- The going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the annual financial statements. The directors have no reason to believe that the group will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future based on forecasts and available cash resources. These annual financial statements support the viability of the company and the group.
- The annual financial statements have been audited by the independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Incorporated (PwC) who were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data including minutes of all meetings of shareholders, the board of directors and board committees. The directors believe that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audit are valid and appropriate. The unmodified audit report of PwC is included in these annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements were approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:

TI Mvusi

Chairman

PA Dunne

Chief executive officer

HH Hickey

Chairperson of the audit and risk committee

Johannesburg

27 August 2024

Company secretary’s confirmation

I, PB Beale, in my capacity as company secretary of Northam Holdings, hereby certify in terms of section 88(2) of the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008, as amended (the Companies Act) that all returns and notices required of a public company in terms of the Companies Act, in respect of the year under review, have been lodged with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date.

PB Beale

Company secretary

Johannesburg

27 August 2024

Audit and risk committee report

This audit and risk committee (the committee) report has been prepared in terms of section 94(7) of the Companies Act No. 71 of 2008, as amended (the Companies Act), the King IV™ Report on Governance for South Africa, 2016 (King IV™), the JSE Listings Requirements, JSE Debt Listings Requirements and other applicable regulatory requirements.

This report sets out how the committee has satisfied its various statutory obligations and corporate governance best practices during the year. This includes the key focus areas considered and how these have been addressed by the committee.

Associated capitals addressed by the committee

- Financial
- Manufactured
- Intellectual

Risks and opportunities addressed by the committee

- Exchange rate and commodity price volatility
- Demand for PGMs
- Liquidity
- Capital allocation
- Operational performance
- Project execution
- Critical or single stream plant and equipment
- Social licence to operate
- Environmental, social and governance (ESG)
- Regulatory, political and legal environment
- Information Technology and cyber security
- Fraud and theft
- Environment

Role

The committee is constituted as a statutory committee of Northam in accordance with sections 84(4)(c) and 94 of the Companies Act, paragraph 3.84(c) of the JSE Listings Requirements, paragraph 7.3(a) of the JSE Debt Listings Requirements, and Northam's Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI).

The committee's roles and responsibilities are set out in its charter, which includes its primary statutory duty to provide independent oversight over the effectiveness of the group's assurance functions and services, with particular focus on combined assurance arrangements.

The committee provides independent oversight of the financial statements' integrity, including interim reports and other external reports issued by the group, as delegated by the board.

The committee is responsible for overseeing the group's governance, risk management and control processes. These include the system of internal financial controls, accounting systems, financial and integrated reporting, as well as its programmes to monitor compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The duties and responsibilities of the members of the committee, are in addition to those duties and responsibilities that they have as members of the board of directors of Northam, or the board of directors of Northam's subsidiaries (collectively or individually, the board).

During the year under review, the committee reviewed its charter and considered it to be appropriate in accordance with the requirements of King IV™, applicable laws and regulatory requirements.

Mandate

The committee has ultimate decision-making authority in terms of its statutory duties as contemplated in section 94(7) of the Companies Act, paragraph 3.84(g) of the JSE Listings Requirements and paragraph 7.3(e) of the JSE Debt Listings Requirements, and is accountable for its performance in this regard. The chairperson of the committee reports to the board on the committee's activities and matters discussed.

The committee has no ultimate decision-making authority regarding the non-statutory matters within the scope of its functions, unless delegated to by the board. The committee, however, makes recommendations concerning these matters for the board's consideration and if the board considers it appropriate, the board's ultimate approval.

Independence

The independence of the committee is key to its effective functioning. The committee acts independently, with accountability to the board and the group's stakeholders, including shareholders and noteholders. The committee has direct and unobstructed lines of communication to the board, the external and internal auditors and any external assurance providers and consultants appointed by the group. The chairperson of the committee reports to the board on the committee's activities and matters discussed.

The committee does not provide relief to board members for their individual and collective fiduciary duties and responsibilities. In addition, the committee does not assume the function of management, as this remains the responsibility of the executive directors, prescribed officers and other members of management of the group.

The independence of committee members is a standing agenda item that is tabled at every committee meeting. During the year under review, no independence issues or matters were noted.

Transparency and collaboration

The committee encourages continuous and open communication with all assurance providers, including the external and internal auditors, risk and compliance functions, senior management and the executive directors, as well as the board.

Committee composition

The committee comprises three independent, non-executive directors of the board, elected by shareholders at the company's annual general meeting (AGM), on the recommendation of the nomination committee. The chairperson of the board is not eligible for election as member or chairperson of the committee.

The members of the committee all satisfy the requirements of section 94(4) of the Companies Act to serve as members of an audit committee. All members of the committee have the necessary academic qualifications, skills and experience to execute their duties effectively. This includes proficiency in financial literacy, audit, risk management, Information Technology, corporate governance, legal and integrated reporting.

During the year under review, the nominations committee reviewed the committee's composition, and the committee's composition remained unchanged.

Looking ahead, effective from the AGM on 28 October 2024, the following changes will impact the committee:

- Mr Temba Mvusi must resign as chairperson of the board of Northam Holdings, due to conditions placed by the Prudential Authority's approval of his appointment as chairperson of the board of directors of Sanlam Limited and Sanlam Life Insurance Limited; and
- Mr Mcebisi Jonas who has been nominated for appointment to succeed Mr Mvusi as the independent non-executive chairperson of the board of Northam Holdings, shall not be eligible for election as member or chairperson of the committee.

In light of this change, the board has initiated a search for an additional member to serve on the audit and risk committee.

Name	Date joined committee	Board status	Meeting attendance
HH Hickey (chairperson)	1 January 2016	Lead independent director	4/4
Dr NY Jekwa	1 June 2019	Independent non-executive director	4/4
MH Jonas	3 February 2022	Independent non-executive director	4/4

The board is satisfied that the committee has the appropriate mix of academic qualifications and experience, as required by King IV™, to fulfil its duties.

Invited attendees

Invitations to attend the committee meetings, as deemed appropriate by the committee, are extended to all board members, the CEO, CFO and senior management representatives.

This includes the external auditors, internal auditors, as well as other assurance providers and professional advisors. These individuals, with the approval of the chairperson, may also request a meeting or attendance at the committee meetings, which may not be unreasonably withheld.

Individuals in attendance by invitation may participate in discussions, but do not form part of the quorum for committee meetings, and may not exercise voting rights on any matter.

The CFO, designated audit partner, and chief audit executive (CAE) have unrestricted access to the chairperson and any committee member, regarding any matters within the committee's remit.

During the year under review, the CEO and CFO attended all meetings of the committee. In addition, the committee met with the external and internal auditors, without management present on 18 August 2023 and 16 February 2024.

Areas of focus during the year

Areas of focus during the year, including key audit matters as disclosed in the independent auditors report.

Below is a summary of the key focus areas which the committee considered during the year under review, together with managements' response thereto:

Audit matter	Response
The sale of the investment in RBPlat	As a result of the substantial decline in PGM prices, which negatively impacted equity valuations across the entire PGM sector, the investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (RBPlat) was sold into the Implats Mandatory Offer. On 20 July 2023, Northam Holdings submitted its acceptance of the Implats Mandatory Offer Circular in respect of all of the 100 219 552 RBPlat Shares held by Northam Holdings (representing 34.52% of all RBPlat Shares in issue). In light of the prevailing market conditions and negative medium-term outlook, the Implats Mandatory Offer presented a unique and attractive opportunity for Northam to lock-in substantial value in relation to the RBPlat Shares held by Northam, with a strong cash underpin that was not adversely affected by the steep decline in PGM equity valuations across the sector. This also presented an opportunity to significantly strengthen Northam's balance sheet and liquidity position, which in turn provided additional flexibility and optionality. In accordance with the terms of the Implats Mandatory Offer, as contained in the Implats Mandatory Offer (details of which are contained in the offer circular issued by Implats dated 17 January 2022), Northam disposed of all of its RBPlat Shares. The offer consideration receivable per RBPlat Share tendered into the Implats Mandatory Offer amounted to R90.00 in cash and 0.3 new ordinary shares in Implats (Implats Shares). Northam Holdings received, in aggregate, R9.0 billion in cash and 30 065 866 Implats Shares (JSE share code: IMP). The Implats Shares were disposed of on-market for a total consideration of R3.1 billion, representing a volume weighted average price of R103.95 per Implats Share. Due to the decrease in the value of Implats Shares from the date of the acceptance of the Implats Mandatory Offer to the date of sale, a loss of R799.7 million was accounted for on the sale of the Implats Shares. The committee deliberated on this matter and reviewed the judgements and estimates made by management in respect of the accounting of Northam Holdings' investment in RBPlat. **The committee is satisfied that the disclosures in the annual financial statements are reasonable with regards to the investment in RBPlat and the subsequent sale thereof.**
Inventory valuation	The determination of metal inventory quantities and the valuation thereof is a key area of focus for the committee. The valuation of metal inventory was noted as a key audit matter set out in the independent auditor's report. The committee specifically considered the following in relation to metal inventory: • Determination of the quantity of metal inventory, taking into account independent assessments • Assumptions applied • Valuation of metal inventory, considering the various inputs impacting the valuation • Evaluation of the net realisable value of metal inventory • Determination and the elimination of intragroup profits on consolidation • Classification of inventory as current or non-current, taking into account the normal business cycle The committee deliberated on these matters and reviewed a detailed report from management on the process implemented to verify the quantity and valuation of inventory. Based on the review, the committee confirmed that management's process of determining the quantities and valuation of inventory was consistent to the methodology applied during previous reporting periods. **The committee is satisfied that inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and that the valuation has been determined using valuation techniques and methodologies per IAS2 Inventories.**

Audit matter	Response
Significant accounting judgements and estimates	As part of the year-end close process, particular attention is given to areas with the highest risk of misstatements. The preparation of the annual financial statements necessitates that management make judgements, estimates and assumptions that influence the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty surrounding these assumptions and estimates may result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of affected assets or liabilities in the future. These estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and expectations of future events that management believe are reasonable under the circumstances. The key accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that were considered in detail by the committee include: • Assessment of the recoverable values of the various assets in the group in terms of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. This was done to ensure that the recoverable values of cash generating units are higher than the carrying value. It was noted that no impairments were required • Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves estimates to determine life of mines. This impacts impairment assessments and depreciation calculations • Evaluation of the capitalisation of borrowing costs in terms of IAS 23 Borrowing Costs, relating to the qualifying assets of the group • Evaluation of both the long-term and trade receivable balances for expected credit losses in terms of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments • Evaluation of the tax deductibility of interest on certain borrowings • Evaluation of the restoration and decommissioning liabilities of the group, taking into account the Department of Minerals and Energy (DMRE) and commercial closure requirements • Assessment of the utilisation of a deferred tax asset relating to various subsidiaries in the group in terms of IAS 12 Income Taxes • Disclosure of related party transactions • Assessment of contingent assets or liabilities disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements in terms of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets **The committee is satisfied that these matters have been appropriately accounted for in terms of the requirements of IFRS and are fairly presented in the annual financial statements.**
Free cash flow forecast	The cash generation profile of the group was deliberated on and reviewed by the committee. This was performed in the context of the group's intention to maintain a prudent level of standby credit, in light of its significantly enlarged operational footprint and working capital requirements. In addition, the committee considered the scenario where commodity prices stay lower for longer, together with the various actions that Northam could implement under those circumstances. This includes raising additional funding or refinancing debt, reducing or suspending dividend payments, as well as reducing expansionary capital expenditure in order to preserve liquidity. **The committee reviewed the free cash flow forecast and is satisfied with the assumptions made in assessing the groups cash flow and cash position for the foreseeable future.**

Audit matter	Response
Going concern assessment and assumptions	In terms of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, the assessment of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern is the responsibility of the entity's management. The appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption is a matter for the auditor to consider on every audit engagement. Management's assessment of the going concern assumption involves making a judgement, at a particular point in time, about the future outcome of events or conditions which are inherently uncertain. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the statement of financial position date. As part of the going concern assessment of the group, management considered current facts and circumstances, including its bank facilities and the reasonableness of assumptions made, as well as the cash flow forecasts for the next 12 months. The financial statements support the viability of the group, taking into account all relevant factors. A liquidity and solvency test were also conducted. The assets of the group, fairly stated, exceed the liabilities, and the group is able to pay its debts, as and when they become due, in the ordinary course of business over the next 12 months. The committee reviewed the assumptions and inputs of the going concern assessment, with due consideration of the group's ability to respond to changing circumstances and the financial reserves required to sustain operations through adverse conditions, such as an extended commodity price down-cycle and/or periods of reduced production, or sales demand. **The going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements. Based on the latest available information, the committee assessed and confirmed the appropriateness of the going concern assumption used in the interim and annual financial statements. This includes confirmation that the group will continue to have adequate financial resources and access to capital to settle its liabilities, as and when they fall due, continuing to operate on a going concern basis for the foreseeable future.**
Dividend policy	The board approved an earnings-based dividend policy of a minimum payment of 25% of headline earnings. The quantum of any dividend is ultimately subject to expected future metal prices, together with capital commitments at the time of consideration by the board. The committee deliberated and reviewed the cash generation profile of the group, taking into account the group's growth strategy and capital requirements. It also reviewed the liquidity and solvency ratios for the group, including the cash flow forecast, capital allocation and project pipeline. **The committee considered the dividend policy, and after consideration of the preceding factors, recommended both the interim and final dividend to the board for approval.**

Financial statements and integrated reporting process

The committee reviewed, *inter alia*, as part of providing oversight of the group's integrated reporting, all accounting and financial reports and information for recommendation to the board for approval.

Key considerations included the following:

- Trading statements issued
- Treatment of significant accounting judgements and estimates relating to auditing matters including non-routine transactions
- Adjusted and unadjusted audit differences reported by the external auditors
- Key audit matters communicated by the external auditors in their audit report including the appropriateness of management actions in addressing these matters
- Representation letter signed by management
- The provision of financial assistance to subsidiaries in terms of the requirements of section 44 and 45 of the Companies Act
- The CEO and the Financial Director responsibility statement in terms of the JSE requirement 3.84(k)
- Financial information included in the interim and annual results announcements
- The audited annual financial statements, associated financial reporting processes and controls underpinning its compilation

The committee evaluated the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 and has concluded that these comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of the Companies Act, IFRS, and the JSE Listings Requirements.

The committee therefore recommended to the board the approval of the annual financial statements, interim and annual results, as well as the financial information included in the 2024 Annual integrated report.

Internal controls and risk management

During the year under review the committee, in terms of its statutory responsibilities regarding internal controls and risk management, reviewed the adequacy and effectiveness of the group's system of internal control, financial reporting and risk management. This included consideration of the findings reported as part of the group's independent ethics and fraud hotline.

The committee considered the nature and extent of control issues identified from the various reports reviewed by the committee. This included internal and external audit reports, as well as specific internal control reports from management relating to the internal attestation of financial and non-financial controls. The committee considered this information in the context of assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the group's overall control environment.

In addition, management has continuously identified and assessed risks relative to the group's strategic intent, together with applying appropriate risk mitigation responses as part of its enterprise risk management process. The outcomes of this process informed the committee's review of the material issues, including the risks and opportunities affecting the group. The committee has kept the board updated on the group's risk profile and the responses to managing risks and opportunities.

The committee, having considered the comprehensive review and analysis of information provided by management, as well as by the external and internal auditors, is of the opinion that the internal controls of the group have been effective in all material respects, appropriate financial reporting procedures are in place, and that these procedures and controls operated effectively and efficiently throughout the year under review.

This included consideration of all entities within the group's IFRS financial statements to ensure that the committee had access to all the financial information of the group to enable it to effectively report on the financial statements of the group.

Corporate governance, compliance and technology and information

Focus area	Response
Corporate governance	Reviewed and approved the group's risk management policy and standards, having considered the key strategic and operational risks affecting the group. • Reviewed internal audit's written assurance statement confirming that nothing has come to the internal auditor's attention, indicating that the group's system of internal financial controls is not effective and does not provide reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied upon for the preparation of the annual financial statements. • Noted the work done by management to strengthen the internal control environment, taking into account the findings identified by both external and internal audit. Considered feedback regarding significant litigation matters, along with an assessment of any possible impact on the financial results.
Technology and Information governance	The committee reviewed progress reports relating to the group's technology and information systems. These reports include key matters discussed at the technology and information governance steering committee meetings. Some of the matters considered by the committee include: • The group's enterprise resource planning software (SAP), in particular, the related software updates that were applied and any associated projects that have been undertaken. • Cybersecurity risk, specifically management's response and programme to manage cybersecurity incidents. This included the following: - Continuous monitoring, tracking and evaluation of associated risks and threats by dedicated cybersecurity specialists, with immediate communication and resolution by trained and experienced analysts. Based on the monitoring services, no significant incidents were detected, and no incidents were unresolved, during the year under review. - Regular, independent cybersecurity assurance assessments conducted. This includes reviews by internal audit, as well as other external cybersecurity service providers. During the year under review, internal audit conducted two separate cybersecurity and penetration test reviews with no significant observations reported. In addition, a comprehensive review comprising an external and internal cybersecurity assessment and a targeted phishing exercise was undertaken, with no significant weaknesses identified. The committee considered management's response in relation to cybersecurity and is satisfied that the necessary mitigations are in place and working. • Information Technology disaster recovery, encompassing management's testing of the group's critical systems, together with internal audit's independent assessment of the process. No significant matters or concerns were identified. • Information Technology general control (ITGC) reviews performed by both internal and external audit. Other than for a further process design consideration reported by Ernst and Young Advisory Services Proprietary Limited (EY), no significant control deficiencies were noted. In addition, based on the control testing performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Incorporated (PwC), it was confirmed that reliance could be placed on the SAP environment, and that no significant IT control breakdowns existed. The committee, having considered the feedback relating to the groups technology and information systems, is satisfied that the governance of technology and information is adequately approached and effectively addressed.
Compliance with laws and regulations	Th committee, together with the board and other relevant committees, considered the group's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, adopted non-binding rules, codes and standards, including those pertaining to the financial reporting, as part of its review and assessment. This included feedback form management on any significant litigation matters. No material regulatory penalties, sanctions or fines for contraventions of , or non-compliance with statutory obligations were noted for the year under review.

Focus area	Response
JSE proactive monitoring of financial statements	The financial statements of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited for 30 June 2023 and the six months ended 31 December 2023, were selected by the JSE for review as part of their proactive monitoring review process. The JSE confirmed that they were comfortable with the outcome of the review and the responses provided by the group in relation to the comments raised. The committee noted the report issued by the JSE, dated 3 November 2023 (the 2023 report) on its findings in respect of the proactive monitoring activities (the review process) undertaken during 2023. The 2023 report sets out important findings identified during the year which the JSE requests issuers to consider, highlights focus areas and provides details around the JSE's expectations for financial reporting to help prevent the misapplication of IFRS. It also highlights emerging focus areas for the 2024 review process. The JSE specifically requests every issuer's audit committee to consider the detailed findings and emerging issues sections of the 2023 report together with historic reports previously published by the JSE. The committee, in accordance with the JSE Listings Requirements, reviewed the assessment prepared by management with the applicability of the 2023 report on the annual financial statements and concluded that all issues identified in the 2023 report have been appropriately addressed and considered for the current year financial statements.

Having considered the comprehensive review and analysis of information provided by management, as well as the external and internal auditors, the committee is of the opinion that the internal controls of the group have been effective in all material respects, appropriate financial reporting procedures are in place, and these procedures and controls operated throughout the year under review.

This opinion includes consideration of all entities within the group's IFRS financial statements, confirming that the committee had access to all the financial information of the company, enabling it to effectively prepare and report on the financial statements of the company.

Internal audit

The committee has the responsibility to set the direction for the internal audit arrangements required to provide independent, objective and relevant assurance that contributes to the effectiveness of the group's governance, risk management and control processes.

The internal audit function of the group has been outsourced to EY, with the responsibilities associated with that of the chief audit executive (CAE) having been fulfilled by Abrarulhaq Bhamjee, a partner at EY, and the partner in charge of the internal audit function. The committee assessed the competence and objectivity of the CAE in fulfilling his duties and concluded that Mr Bhamjee has the necessary skills and experience to execute the roll of the CAE.

The committee monitored the effectiveness of internal audit, ensuring that the roles and functions of internal audit have been sufficiently clarified and coordinated and that the function provides an objective overview of the operational effectiveness of the group's system of internal control and reporting.

The committee's review and assessment included the following actions during the year under review:

- Ensured that the group's combined assurance model was considered in the development of the internal audit plan, encompassing associated risks, material matters and business processes, as well as statutory and financial reporting requirements.
- Reviewed and approved the internal audit plan, along with the internal audit budget and resource plan.
- Reviewed internal audit's overall statement as to the effectiveness of the group's governance, risk management and control processes. This included written assurance from internal audit confirming that nothing has come to the internal auditor's attention indicating that the group's system of internal financial controls is not effective and does not provide reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied upon for the preparation of the annual financial statements.
- Obtained confirmation from the CAE that internal audit conformed to a recognised industry code of ethics and standards and that there were no instances of non-conformance.
- Obtained confirmation from the CAE that the internal audit activity was independently performed and that there were no independence or objectivity issues, either in fact or appearance.
- Monitored compliance with the internal audit charter, the performance of the CAE and the effectiveness of the internal audit function.
- Ensured coordination and cooperation between the internal audit, risk management and compliance functions.

The committee is satisfied with the appropriateness of the expertise, experience and resources of the internal audit function.

External audit

The committee fulfilled its various statutory responsibilities with regards to the external auditor. This included the appointment, compensation and oversight of the external auditor.

Key review considerations included the following:

- Monitored the effectiveness of the external auditor in terms of their independence, audit quality and expertise, as well as the execution of the audit plan
- Approved the external auditor's annual audit plan and ensured that all statutory and financial reporting requirements were met, and material risks were identified and appropriately addressed
- Reviewed the external auditor's findings and recommendations and ensured that matters raised were resolved appropriately
- Ensured coordination and cooperation between the external and internal audit function
- Convened with the external audit team, without management being present, and was assured that there were no unresolved areas of disagreement with management
- Satisfaction was expressed by the external auditor with regards to the skills and expertise of the finance team and it was confirmed that throughout the audit there was good support from the management team
- Confirmed that no reportable irregularities were identified and reported by the external auditors in terms of the Auditing Profession Act, 26 of 2005

The committee, having regard to the updates of the JSE Listings Requirements and JSE Debt Listings Requirements which came into effect of 4 December 2023, considered the following information provided by the audit firm and individual auditor in the assessment of the suitability of the auditor's reappointment:

- The latest inspection results, including related remedial action plan of the inspection performed by its regulator
- Any new inspection result of an inspection performed by its regulator, between the date of appointment of the auditor and the date of signature of the audit report on the annual financial statements
- A summary of the ongoing communication related to monitoring and remediation referred to in paragraph 46 of the International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM 1)
- A summary of any legal or disciplinary proceedings completed or pending, as determined by the audit firm's head of risk, or a similar senior person within the firm tasked with the responsibility of risk management, within the past five years
- The legal or disciplinary proceedings include those instituted through any legislation or by a regulatory or professional body, which PwC and/or the designated individual auditor are members of, or a regulator to whom they are accountable. This also includes instances where the matter has been settled by consent order or payment of a fine

Considering the information provided by the external auditor, the committee is satisfied that the external auditor, PwC, and the designated individual partner, Andries Rossouw, are appropriately accredited and are suitable to perform the current year audit engagement and is therefore recommended by the committee to be re-appointed as external auditors of the group at the AGM in October 2024.

Non-audit services

The committee, as part of its responsibilities, determined the nature and extent of any non-audit services that were provided by the independent auditors, to ensure that they do not impair the external auditor's independence in the performance of their duties.

The committee approved all non-audit services performed by the group's independent auditors. In addition, the committee, where applicable, pre-approved the provision of such non-audit services as deemed appropriate, on the provision that they did not impair the external auditor's independence to the group.

The general principles applied in assessing non-audit services included the independent auditors:

- Not having any involvement in the maintenance of any of the company's financial records or the preparation of any of its financial statements
- Not performing the duties of an accountant or bookkeeper, or performing related secretarial work for the company
- Not performing any function of management, or being responsible for making management decisions
- Not being responsible for the design or implementation of financial information systems
- Maintaining the separation between internal and external audit

Below is a breakdown of the fees charged by PwC during the current and previous year:

	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000
Audit services | Northam Platinum Holdings Limited and group companies including overruns	9 830	9 020
Audit services | Zambezi Platinum (RF) Proprietary Limited	195	180
Audit services | ISRE 2410 review	1 350	1 190
Non-audit fees		
Assurance services | Sustainable development report	1 566	1 450
Assurance services | Issue of commercial paper (Domestic Medium-Term Notes)	–	750
Non-discretionary non-audit fees	612	160
Discretionary non-audit fees	300	75
Independent reporting accountants report in respect of the *Pro forma* financial effects included in the Offer and Transaction Circulars relating to the voluntary offer by Northam	–	1 750
	13 853	14 575

The committee reviewed management's assessment of all non-audit services performed by PwC and confirmed that no prohibited non-audit services have been performed by PwC in terms of section 90 of the Companies Act. This included a detailed review against the policy to ensure that fees for all non-audit services were within approved limits and that the external auditor's independence was not jeopardised as a result of the non-audit services provided.

The committee also received the necessary representation from the external auditor, confirming that:

- No other remuneration was received for work performed other than what has been disclosed
- PwC's independence was not impaired by any consultancy, advisory or other work performed during the year under review
- The criteria specified for independence by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA) and international regulatory bodies have been met

The committee, based on their assessment of the independence and effectiveness of the external auditor, PwC, did not note any significant findings or considerations to indicate that the external auditor is not independent or that the services provided by PwC have not been effective and robust.

Combined assurance

The committee oversaw the group's combined assurance activities and ensured that these were effective in achieving its assurance objectives.

The group's combined assurance model establishes integrated and coordinated assurance activities across all levels of the group. It avoids duplication of efforts, promotes coverage and rationalises collaboration amongst assurance providers.

The committee is satisfied that the combined assurance model adequately addresses the risks and material matters through the aggregated efforts of the various assurance providers and results in an adequate, effective control environment and the integrity of reports relied upon for decision making.

Effectiveness of the CFO and the finance function

The committee, in terms of its statutory responsibilities, undertook its annual review of the CFO and the finance function of the group:

- Confirming that the CFO has the appropriate expertise, qualifications and experience to fulfil the role of CFO
- Ensuring that the group has established appropriate financial reporting procedures, and that these procedures are operating with consideration of all companies and entities in the consolidated group IFRS financial statements
- Confirming that the finance function of the group has adequate resources and is experienced to execute its responsibilities, and that continuing professional development requirements are met

The committee, having conducted its annual review, is satisfied with the appropriateness of the expertise and experience of the CFO, Alet Coetzee, the effectiveness of the finance function overall, as well as the adequacy of resources.

Performance

The performance of the committee, in terms of its composition, mandate and effectiveness is evaluated annually by the board. The Institute of Directors in South Africa (IoDSA) was appointed during F2024 to facilitate a self-appraisal evaluation of the committee as part of the evaluation process. The evaluation report indicated that the committee is performing at an excellent level, maintaining its performance score from the previous assessment in 2022, with improvements in key areas.

Key areas of strength identified include; the overall effectiveness of the committee, fulfilment and understanding of its role and responsibilities, as well as the balance of power and functioning of the committee. One area requiring attention is the composition of the committee, with the process of appointing a new director already underway.

Future focus areas

- Internal control environment – monitor the continuous improvement of internal controls
- Enterprise risk management – oversee the maturity of the risk management process within the group

Conclusion

The committee is satisfied that it has considered and discharged its responsibilities in line with its terms of reference, statutory responsibilities as set out in section 94(7) of the Companies Act, the JSE Listings Requirements and King IV™ during the year under review.

On behalf of the committee.

HH Hickey

Chairperson

Johannesburg

23 August 2024

Independent auditor’s report

To the Shareholders of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together the Group) as at 30 June 2024, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

What we have audited

Northam Platinum Holdings Limited’s consolidated and separate financial statements set out on pages 32 to 169 comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 June 2024;
- the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors’ *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*.

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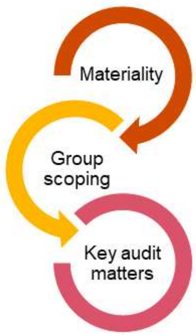
Our audit approach

Overview



Overall group materiality

- Overall group materiality: R277 million, which represents 0.9% of consolidated revenue.

Group audit scope

- We conducted full scope audits of four financially significant components.
- Analytical review procedures were performed over the remaining financially inconsequential components.

Key audit matters

- Impairment assessment of the Eland Operation
- Quantities and measurement of metal inventories

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where the directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	R277 million
How we determined it	0.9% of consolidated revenue
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We selected consolidated revenue as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark that is key for users in evaluating financial performance. Revenue provides a more stable base for the assessment of materiality. We chose 0.9% based on our professional judgement, after consideration of the range of quantitative materiality thresholds that we would typically apply when using consolidated revenue to calculate materiality and considering the listed debt within the Group.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, considering the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The Group operates three mines through its subsidiaries Northam Platinum Limited (Zondereinde Operation), Booysendal Platinum Proprietary Limited (Booysendal Operation) and Eland Platinum Proprietary Limited (Eland Operation). The operating mines are located across South Africa (Zondereinde Operation, Booysendal Operation and Eland Operation) - refer to segmental information (note 2 to the consolidated and separate financial statements).

In determining the type of work that needed to be performed for purposes of the Group audit; we identified components that were of financial significance to the Group based on the respective components' contribution to key financial statement line items (consolidated profit/loss before taxation, consolidated revenue or consolidated total assets) and risk associated with the respective component.

We conducted full scope audits on four components that were considered to be financially significant to the Group, consisting of the three operating mines (Zondereinde Operation, Booysendal Operation and Eland Operation) and the Holding Company, Northam Platinum Holdings Limited.

Analytical review procedures were performed over the remaining components that were considered to be financially inconsequential.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report in respect of the separate financial statements.

Key audit matter	*How our audit addressed the key audit matter*
Impairment assessment of the Eland Operation *Refer to the following notes to the consolidated financial statements for detail:* ● *Note 1.6: Accounting Policies - Property, plant and equipment;* ● *Note 11: Property, plant and equipment; and* ● *Note 12: Mining properties and Mineral Resources.* The impairment assessment performed by management required significant judgement in the determination of key assumptions, particularly in relation to: - Capital expenditure, operating costs, production levels, inflation factors, and extent of life of mine; - Long-term real commodity prices; - Long-term real US dollar exchange rate; - Long-term real discount rate; and - *In situ* 4E resource valuation. Based on management's impairment assessment performed, the recoverable amount for its Eland Operations was higher than the carrying value. The impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment of its Eland Operations was considered to be a matter of most significance to the current year audit due to the: - Complex base case financial model and significant judgements are made by management regarding the key assumptions used to perform the impairment assessment.	Our audit procedures included the following: Through our discussions with management and inspection of underlying calculations, we gained an understanding of the methodology and model used by management for impairment assessment purposes, which consisted of a base case financial model (BCFM) for the Eland Operation (i.e. discounted cash flow model) We made use of our valuation and business modelling team to assess management's impairment assessment for the Eland Operation. We performed the following procedures: - We assessed the BCFM used by management in their impairment assessment, by comparing it to industry norms and acceptable valuation methodology. We found that it was consistent with industry norms and acceptable valuation methodology; - We agreed the capital expenditure, operating costs, and production level assumptions to management's latest approved budget which covers a period of five years; - We have performed procedures in relation to management's budget in order to assess whether this is reasonable; - We evaluated the inflation factors used in the BCFM model and found this to be reasonable; - We agreed the life of mine assumptions applied for the Eland Operation to management's Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves statement. The life of mine assumptions was found to be reasonable;

	- We evaluated the appropriateness of the forecasted long-term real commodity prices and the long-term US dollar exchange rate used by management in the BCFM, which we compared to a range of forecasts by independent analysts. We found that management's long-term commodity price and exchange rate assumptions are within an acceptable range; - We independently calculated a range of real discount rates using standard market-related calculation methodologies. Data such as the cost of debt, risk-free rates in the market, market risk premiums, debt/equity ratios, the beta of comparable companies were incorporated into calculating a range of real discount rates. Where the discount rate determined by us differed from that used by management, we gained an understanding of the difference, and the impact of such difference was assessed to be in range; - We conducted a site visit at the Eland Operation (the Nyala decline) in order to assess the progress of development. Developments are in line with management's explanations; - In addition to the above, we evaluated the resources beyond the life of mine and the inclusive resource valuation using a comparable transaction price valuation used for *in situ* resource values and found that the recoverable value was within an acceptable range; and - Using the assumptions tested above, we recalculated the results of management's discounted cash flow model by using independently obtained key input assumptions such as commodity prices, exchange rates and market discount rates and determined a reasonable range of possible outcomes. Management's recoverable amounts for the Eland Operation was within our range of possible outcomes.

Quantities and measurement of metal inventories

Refer to the following notes to the consolidated financial statements for detail:

- *Note 1.10: Accounting Policies - Inventories; and*
- *Note 20: Inventories*

The Group accounts for the primary Platinum Group Metals being platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold ("4E") as joint products. Other platinum group metals, base metals and chrome are classified as by-products and therefore not classified as inventory.

The following key assumptions and judgements are considered in determining the physical quantities of metal inventory:

- Stockpile tonnages are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpiles as well as verification performed by independent third-party surveyors;
- The number of contained 4E ounces based on assay data; and
- The estimated recovery percentage which is based on the expected processing method.

The following key assumptions and judgements are considered in determining the measurement of metal inventories:

- Allocation of mining costs for own production based on a six-month average;
- Valuation of purchased material for ore and concentrate purchased; and
- Net realisable value (NRV) calculated by using the expected selling prices which are based on prevailing market prices, less estimated costs to complete production and to bring the product to sale

The quantities and measurement of metal inventories was considered to be a matter of most significance to our current year audit due to the significant judgements involved in determining the theoretical quantities and measurement of metal inventories.

Our audit procedures in determining the physical quantities of metal inventory included the following:

- Discussions with management to obtain an understanding of the process and methods applied in determining the quantity of metal inventories.
- Discussions with management to obtain an understanding of management's approach to the various recovery factors impacting equivalent ounces on hand at the different stages of the beneficiation process.
- We attended the stockpile surveys and in-plant measurements conducted by management's internal experts and external surveyors at Zondereinde Operation, Booysendal Operation and Eland Operation. We observed management's process for measuring the quantity of metal inventory on hand at year-end. No material exceptions noted.
- We recalculated the theoretical inventory on hand at year-end by using the opening balance from the prior year and calculating the movements for the current year which relates to own-production, purchases and sales. No material exceptions noted.
- We obtained reports from management's specialists, including metallurgists and external surveyors and agreed the quantities reported at 30 June 2024 to the accounting records and recalculated the amounts included in the reports.
- We compared expected metallurgical recovery rates and grades used in the inventory calculation to the year-to-date actual recoveries achieved per mine for reasonableness. No exceptions noted.

- Through inspection of Curriculum Vitae ("CV") and membership certificates from professional bodies, we assessed the competence and experience of management's experts.

	- We obtained confirmations from the third-party refiners confirming the finished product inventory on hand as at 30 June 2024. Immaterial differences noted. Our audit procedures in determining the measurement of metal inventory included the following: - Discussions with management to obtain an understanding of the process and methods applied in determining the valuation of metal inventories. - We tested the mathematical accuracy of the allocation of mining costs based on the six-month average. Immaterial differences noted. - On a sample basis we tested the valuation of purchased material for ore and concentrate purchased by agreeing this to the purchase invoices from third parties. No material exceptions noted. - We obtained the spot prices from independent sources for 4E taking into account cost to complete and compared these to the recalculated unit costs to determine which was lower of the two to measure metal inventories at the lower of cost or NRV. No material difference noted.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Northam Platinum Holdings Limited Annual financial statements 30 June 2024", which includes the Directors' Report, the Audit and risk committee Report and the Company secretary's Confirmation as required by the Companies Act of South Africa, and the document titled "Northam Holdings Annual integrated report 30 June 2024". The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and / or Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. has been the auditor of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited for two years.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: AJ Rossouw
Registered Auditor
Johannesburg, South Africa
29 August 2024

The examination of controls over the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website is beyond the scope of the audit of the financial statements. Accordingly, we accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

Directors’ report

The directors have pleasure in presenting the annual financial statements of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited (Northam Holdings, Northam, or the company) and the group for the year ended 30 June 2024 (F2024).

In the context of the annual financial statements, the term “group” refers to the company, its subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements.

Nature of business

Northam Holdings is a public company incorporated in South Africa, and primary producer of Platinum Group Metals (PGMs).

Northam Holdings’ shares are listed on the Main Board of the Johannesburg Securities Exchange, operated by the JSE Limited (JSE) trading under the equity issuer share code: NPH, ISIN code: ZAE000298253.

Northam Platinum Limited’s (Northam Platinum) debt instruments, in respect of the Domestic Medium-Term Note (DMTN) Programme, are listed on the interest rate market of the JSE under the debt issuer code NHMI.

Refer to note 29 for details regarding the DMTN Programme.

Financial results

The group and company (consolidated and separate) annual financial statements are included in this report. The annual financial statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, in accordance with Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee, the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) Financial Reporting Guidelines as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, the Financial Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008, as amended (the Companies Act) and the JSE Listings Requirements and include amounts based on judgements and estimates made by management.

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position, consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statements of cash flow, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies which reflect the financial performance and position of the group and company as at 30 June 2024.

These annual financial statements are also available on the company’s website, www.northam.co.za.

Mining licences and Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

For detail with regards to the group’s mining licences and Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, refer to the Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves statement which forms part of our annual integrated reporting suite.

This is available on the company’s website, www.northam.co.za.

Subsidiary companies, associates and joint arrangements

Details of related parties and related party transactions are provided in the annual financial statements, refer to note 42, which includes details on subsidiary companies, associates and joint arrangements.

Stated capital

Details of stated capital are provided in the annual financial statements, refer to note 23.

Borrowing powers

The borrowing powers of the company, and the powers of the company to encumber its undertakings and properties or any part thereof and to issue debt instruments (whether secured or unsecured), whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third-party, shall be unlimited (subject to the requirements of the Companies Act) and shall be exercised by the directors.

In terms of the Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI), the directors may borrow for purposes of the company, such sums as they deem fit.

However, there are restrictions in terms of the revolving credit facility (RCF), in terms of permitted indebtedness and covenant requirements.

The terms of the DMTN Programme contain a cross-default provision.

Therefore, in terms of the Amended and Restated Programme Memorandum, any indebtedness of the issuer, being Northam Platinum, which becomes due and payable before its stated maturity by reason of an event of default will result in a cross-default in terms of the DMTN Programme.

Details of all outstanding borrowings together with the covenant requirements are included in the annual financial statements, refer to notes 22, 29 and 30.

Financial assistance

The board approved the following financial assistance to group companies for the upcoming financial year ending 30 June 2025 (F2025), in accordance with the provisions of sections 44 and 45 of the Companies Act.

In terms of sections 44 and 45 of the Companies Act, the board may not authorise any financial assistance by the company to group companies unless shareholders have authorised the provisions of group financial assistance within the preceding two years and the board is satisfied that (i) immediately after providing the financial assistance, the company would satisfy the solvency and liquidity test; and (ii) the terms under which the financial assistance is proposed to be given are fair and reasonable to the company.

The company's shareholders generally authorised the provision of group financial assistance at the company's 2023 annual general meeting (AGM) and will be asked to renew this authority at the upcoming AGM.

Below is a non-exhaustive estimate of the financial assistance which is expected to be provided by Northam Holdings for the F2025 (proposed F2025 financial assistance). Not all circumstances can be anticipated and the financial assistance as noted below could be underestimated due to unforeseen circumstances, or the terms and conditions associated with the financial assistance could be amended.

The board of directors of Northam Holdings therefore approved the following financial assistance for F2025, as noted below:

	Current guarantees	Estimated changes to amount to be guaranteed in the coming year	Total estimated guarantees
	F2024	F2025	F2025
	R000	R000	R000
Eskom Holdings SOC Limited	500 000	100 000	600 000
Renewable energy strategy	13 500 000	(10 500 000)	3 000 000
Total financial assistance provided in the form of parent company guarantees	14 000 000	(10 400 000)	3 600 000

The salient terms of the proposed financial assistance for F2025 are as follows:

Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (Eskom)

The board previously authorised guarantees to Eskom in respect of Northam subsidiaries' electricity supply agreements in an aggregate amount of R500.0 million. The company now wishes to withdraw from the guarantees previously provided to Eskom, which expired on 30 June 2024, and to provide the following updated guarantees to Eskom with effect from 1 July 2024:

- guarantee for the sum of R287.1 million on behalf of Northam Platinum in respect of amounts due and payable by Northam Platinum to Eskom for any electricity supply and consumption charges in terms of the electricity supply agreement concluded or to be concluded between Eskom and Northam Platinum, and under Eskom reference/account number 5245270768;
- guarantee for the sum of R111.6 million on behalf of Booysendal Platinum Proprietary Limited (Booysendal) in respect of amounts due and payable by Booysendal to Eskom for any electricity supply and consumption charges in terms of the electricity supply agreement concluded or to be concluded between Eskom and Booysendal, and under Eskom reference/account number 5783127731; and
- guarantee for the sum of R50.6 million on behalf of Eland Platinum Proprietary Limited (Eland) in respect of amounts due and payable by Eland to Eskom for any electricity supply and consumption charges in terms of the electricity supply agreement concluded or to be concluded between Eskom and Eland, and under Eskom reference/account number 6837113779.

With the increasing production profile of the group, the value of guarantees provided to Eskom could potentially increase to a maximum amount of R600.0 million during F2025.

In terms of the above guarantees, Northam Holdings reserves the right to terminate the guarantee on 3 months' written notice to Eskom.

Renewable energy strategy

Northam Platinum intends to conclude Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in order to supplement a portion of the power requirements of the operations of Northam Platinum's various affiliates and, where appropriate and permitted, resell electrical energy to nominees of both PPAs.

Northam Holdings has been requested to provide parent company guarantees in relation to the PPAs, in respect of all obligations owed by Northam Platinum under the PPAs, including full payment of all amounts that are or at any time become owing by Northam Platinum in accordance with the terms of the PPAs (PPA guarantees).

The maximum exposure of Northam Holdings will in aggregate not exceed an amount of R3.0 billion (the Mandated Renewable Energy Strategy Position).

The terms of the PPA guarantees will be in line with market practice and will include guarantor protections that are standard for projects of this nature, which protections will include that:

- the PPA guarantees shall become effective once financial close for the particular project is achieved;
- nothing in the PPA guarantees shall impose greater obligations or liabilities on Northam Holdings other than those imposed on Northam Platinum under the PPA; and
- in the event of any demand under the PPA guarantee, Northam Holdings shall be entitled to assert any defence that Northam Platinum could assert had such claim been made under the PPA.

Solvency and liquidity test

The purpose of a solvency test is to determine, after considering all reasonably foreseeable financial circumstances of the company, whether the assets of the company, as fairly valued, equal to or exceed the liabilities of the company, as fairly valued, on the date that the test is performed. A liquidity test is designed to indicate whether the company will, after considering all reasonably foreseeable financial circumstances of the company, be able to settle the debts for the foreseeable 12 months, as and when they become due in the ordinary course of business. A liquidity test entails performing a detailed cash flow forecast that covers a minimum of 12 months and analyses the expected cash inflows and outflows of the company, thereby indicating whether the company will have sufficient cash resources to be able to settle the debts as they fall due.

While a solvency and liquidity test is based on accounting records or financial statements that comply with the Companies Act, certain adjustments may be required as follows:

- The fair value of assets and liabilities must be determined. Many balances in the financial statements are prepared on a fair value basis in accordance with the relevant financial reporting standards, however the Companies Act does permit the fair value to be determined other than in accordance with these standards. In addition, these fair values determined in accordance with the financial reporting standards are often not reflective of the amount that could be obtained for the asset in its current condition or the amount required immediately to settle the liability. Therefore, it may be important to adjust the carrying values of the assets and liabilities to account for this. Furthermore, the fair value for assets and liabilities not carried at fair value would need to be determined.
- Additionally, the Companies Act requires reasonably foreseeable contingent assets and liabilities to be factored into the calculation. Contingent assets and liabilities are traditionally not accounted for under the financial reporting standards and generally are disclosed in the financial statements.

The proposed F2025 financial assistance to be provided by the company has been considered together with all reasonably foreseeable financial circumstances as at the date of such consideration and the directors are satisfied that (i) immediately after providing the proposed F2025 financial assistance, Northam Holdings will satisfy the solvency and liquidity test (as contemplated in the Companies Act) and (ii) the terms under which the proposed F2025 financial assistance is to be given are fair and reasonable to Northam Holdings.

Board of directors

As at 30 June 2024, the board comprised the following directors:

Director	Position	Nationality	Date appointed to Northam Holdings	Date appointed to Northam Platinum	Standing for re-election or election at the 2024 AGM	Elected or re-elected at the 2023 AGM
TI Mvusi	Independent non-executive chairman	South African	15 September 2021	1 January 2016		✓
HH Hickey	Independent non-executive director	South African	15 September 2021	1 January 2016		
PA Dunne	Chief executive officer	British	2 December 2020	1 March 2014		
AH Coetzee	Chief financial officer	South African	2 December 2020	15 November 2018		
Dr NY Jekwa	Independent non-executive director	South African	15 September 2021	8 November 2017		✓
MH Jonas	Independent non-executive director	South African	15 September 2021	6 November 2018	✓	
TE Kgosi	Non-executive director	South African	15 September 2021	1 November 2004	✓	
GT Lewis	Independent non-executive director	British	15 September 2021	1 December 2020		✓
JG Smithies	Independent non-executive director	British	15 September 2021	1 January 2017	✓	
G Wildschutt	Independent non-executive director	South African	1 March 2024	N/A	✓	

PB Beale is the company secretary of Northam Holdings.

Changes to the board of directors and board committees

Ms Geralda Wildschutt was appointed, with effect from Friday, 1 March 2024, as an independent non-executive director to the board of Northam Holdings and as a member of the social, ethics, human resources and transformation committee.

Furthermore, with effect from the conclusion of the upcoming AGM of Northam Holdings, expected to be held on Monday, 28 October 2024, the following changes will be made to the board and the board committees:

- the resignation of Mr Temba Mvusi as chairperson of Northam Holdings board, as a result of conditions of the Prudential Authority's approval of his appointment as chairperson of the board of directors of Sanlam Limited and Sanlam Life Insurance Limited;
- the appointment of Mr Mcebisi Jonas as the independent non-executive chairperson of the Northam Holdings board; and
- the appointment of Mr Mcebisi Jonas as a member and chairperson of the group's Nomination committee following Mr Temba Mvusi's resignation as a member and chairperson thereof.

Mr Temba Mvusi will remain an independent non-executive director of the Northam Holdings board.

Corporate governance

Northam Holdings has adopted King IV™.

The board has monitored the integration of the recommended practices in terms of the 16 Principles of King IV™ applicable to the group, ensuring that an ethical culture is in place that supports the effective control of the group at all levels.

Ethics and integrity are fundamental to an effective governance framework and the foundation for a culture that supports employee, customer and investor confidence.

The board operates in terms of a board charter, which defines its functions and responsibilities. The responsibilities of the chairman and the CEO are clearly defined and separated, as set out in our board charter. Whilst the board may delegate authority to the CEO, the separation of responsibilities is designed to ensure that no single person or group of persons have unrestricted powers and that appropriate balances of power and authority exist in relation to the board.

Each committee provides governance in terms of its specific charter, with all charters being available on the Northam website.

The group's application and explanation of the King IV™ principles are available on the Northam website at www.northam.co.za.

In addition, the group's Corporate governance report for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 is also available on the Northam website at www.northam.co.za.

Assessment of going concern

Mining operations have a finite life, and their profitability is influenced by both internal and external factors. Internal factors include, *inter alia*, geological, technical and productivity aspects. External factors include economic factors such as commodity prices and exchange rates.

In addition, mining is a capital-intensive business with relatively long-time horizons. Commodity prices follow shorter period cyclical patterns. Therefore, capital allocation planning requires consideration of both short and long-term technical planning as well as the global economic outlook and cyclical commodity price variances. This manifests in conservative long-term price estimates and the incorporation of sensitivity analysis to increase confidence in financial viability even during depressed market conditions, as well as to moderate increasing estimation uncertainty over time.

To this end, the individual group operations undergo techno-economic studies on an annual basis which culminate in the generation of internal reports containing information typically included in Competent Person Reports, whilst new projects follow economic feasibility studies on both a standalone and integrated basis. These include consideration of the operations' ability to respond to changing circumstances, as well as the financial reserves required to sustain operations through adverse conditions, such as commodity price down-cycles or periods of reduced production or sales demand.

This assists the group in managing its capital to ensure that it has the necessary reserves to sustain operations through adverse conditions, to maximise the return to shareholders through the optimisation of debt and equity balances and to ensure that all externally imposed capital requirements are complied with. This enables the group to continue as a going concern.

The group derives revenue from sales to a limited number of large customers with whom we have long-standing relationships. In respect of PGMs, our buyers are predominantly industrial companies. This reduces our exposure to demand in the automotive sector. Our chrome product is sold through a single third-party *via* a guaranteed offtake and security of supply agreement. This lowers down-side risk to sales volumes and sales revenue, even during depressed market conditions.

The capital structure of the group consists of debt (which includes borrowings as disclosed in the annual financial statements), issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

The annual financial statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. We continue to monitor factors impacting price forecasts, which inform detailed cash flow estimates.

Based on the latest available information, the board believes that the group will continue to have adequate financial resources and access to capital to settle its liabilities as and when they fall due, in order to continue operating for the foreseeable future. In addition, the group's current assets, taking into consideration the net realisable value of inventory, exceed the current liabilities.

Accordingly, the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Returning value to Northam Holdings shareholders

Northam recognises the importance of returning value to our shareholders, and this has always been one of the key drivers behind our growth strategy.

The board of directors therefore approved:

- An earnings-based dividend policy, of a minimum payment of 25% of headline earnings, subject to the relevant regulatory requirements and approvals necessary; and
- A share buyback programme of up to R1.0 billion and limited to a maximum of 5% of Northam Holdings' issued share capital.

In terms of the share buyback programme, a total number of 377 649 Northam Holdings Shares were bought back for R43.8 million. However, at the annual general meeting (AGM) held on 30 October 2023, the general authority to repurchase issued shares was not granted by shareholders and no further shares were bought back.

The total number of 377 649 Northam Holdings Shares repurchased (Repurchased Shares) were delisted on Friday, 3 November 2023 and reverted to the authorised but unissued stated capital of Northam Holdings. The average price paid for the Repurchased Shares was R115.70 per share.

The board has resolved to declare a final gross cash dividend of 70.0 cents per share (31 December 2023: 100.0 cents per share and for 30 June 2023: 600.0 cents per share) which in aggregate amounts to a gross cash dividend of approximately R277.4 million. The final cash dividend has been declared from income reserves.

A dividend withholding tax of 20% will be applicable to shareholders who are not exempt from, or who do not qualify for, a reduced rate of withholding tax. Accordingly, for those shareholders subject to withholding tax at a rate of 20%, the final net cash dividend amounts to 56.0 cents per share (31 December 2023: 80.0 cents per share and 30 June 2023: 480.0 cents per share).

In compliance with the requirements of, *inter alia*, the JSE Listings Requirements, the following dates are applicable to the final dividend:

Last day to trade (*cum* dividend)	Tuesday, 17 September 2024
Trading *ex*-dividend	Wednesday, 18 September 2024
Record date in order to be eligible to receive the dividend	Friday, 20 September 2024
Payment date of the dividend	Monday, 23 September 2024

Shareholders may not dematerialise or rematerialise their shares between Wednesday, 18 September 2024 and Friday, 20 September 2024, both days inclusive.

The following additional information is disclosed regarding the final dividend:

- Northam Holdings' issued share capital at the declaration date is 396 238 229 Northam Holdings Ordinary Shares (of which 1 share is held by Northam Platinum, being a subsidiary of Northam Holdings)
- Northam Holdings registration number is 2020/905346/06
- Northam Holdings income tax reference number is 9586451198

The total cash dividends declared for F2024 amounts to 170.0 cents per share, comprising the final cash dividend of 70.0 cents per share and the interim cash dividend of 100.0 cents per share, and represents 26.6% of headline earnings, excluding the loss on sale of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited shares, in accordance with the company's dividend policy.

Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2024

		Group		Company	
		30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Note	R000	R000	R000	R000
Revenue	3	30 766 472	39 548 159	–	781 713
Cost of sales		(25 942 339)	(24 101 373)	–	–
Operating costs	4	(21 823 520)	(19 859 013)	–	–
Concentrates purchased		(3 475 501)	(3 955 344)	–	–
Refining and other costs		(432 812)	(370 975)	–	–
Depreciation and write-offs	11 & 12	(1 411 140)	(1 147 094)	–	–
Change in metal inventory	20	1 200 634	1 231 053	–	–
Gross profit		4 824 133	15 446 786	–	781 713
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	11	–	(2 718 275)	–	–
Impairment of investment in associate	13	–	(4 103 608)	–	(4 504 542)
Loss on sale of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited shares	13	(799 686)	–	(799 686)	–
Share of earnings from associates	13	(24 720)	165 140	–	–
Investment income	5	999 079	751 894	7 722	467 671
Finance charges	6	(1 870 031)	(2 540 133)	–	(652 819)
Net foreign exchange transaction gains		29 686	72 717	–	–
Sundry income	7	219 222	78 113	90 472	–
Sundry expenditure	8	(188 994)	(408 796)	(32 523)	(319 111)
Profit/(loss) before tax		3 188 689	6 743 838	(734 015)	(4 227 088)
Tax	9	(1 390 926)	(4 189 795)	–	(242)
Profit/(loss) for the year		1 797 763	2 554 043	(734 015)	(4 227 330)
Other comprehensive income					
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax):					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(2 345)	12 242	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		1 795 418	2 566 285	(734 015)	(4 227 330)

	Note	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
Basic earnings per share (cents)	10	461.0	654.5
Fully diluted earnings per share (cents)	10	461.0	654.5

Statements of financial position

As at 30 June 2024

		Group			Company	
		30 June 2024	Restated 30 June 2023	Restated 1 July 2022	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Note	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Assets						
Non-current assets		36 275 366	46 431 235	49 107 516	8 198 063	21 141 418
Property, plant and equipment	11	28 205 125	24 832 934	22 886 847	–	–
Mining properties and Mineral Resources	12	6 357 420	6 440 246	6 525 030	–	–
Investment in escrow	19	–	17 825	–	–	–
Interest in associates	13	145 641	13 058 684	17 688 771	–	12 943 355
Investment in subsidiary	14	–	–	–	8 198 063	8 198 063
Land and township development	15	101 809	126 089	90 198	–	–
Long-term receivables	16	84 805	85 612	85 793	–	–
Investments held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund	17	169 014	153 952	142 586	–	–
Environmental guarantee investments	18	163 145	130 470	93 214	–	–
Buttonshope Conservancy Trust	19	4 931	1 272	11 243	–	–
Other financial assets	30	107 165	160 157	–	–	–
Non-current inventories	20	936 311	1 423 994	1 441 035	–	–
Deferred tax asset		–	–	142 799	–	–
Current assets		17 744 204	13 843 827	8 153 531	3 025	1 233
Inventories	20	8 158 376	6 510 342	5 160 270	–	–
Trade and other receivables	21	2 122 762	1 947 741	1 776 377	727	458
Cash and cash equivalents	22	7 461 961	5 352 987	1 175 225	2 298	770
Other financial assets		–	–	41 013	–	–
Tax receivable		1 105	32 757	646	–	5
Non-current assets held for sale		–	–	90 094	–	–
Total assets		54 019 570	60 275 062	57 351 141	8 201 088	21 142 651
Equity and liabilities						
Total equity		30 479 854	31 459 544	28 893 259	5 842 903	9 396 674
Stated capital	23	13 432 499	13 476 322	13 476 322	13 432 499	13 476 322
Treasury Shares	23	(1 214 949)	(1 214 949)	(1 214 949)	–	–
Re-organisation reserve		–	(5 017 768)	(5 017 768)	–	–
Retained earnings/(accumulated loss)		18 224 518	24 175 808	21 621 765	(7 589 596)	(4 079 648)
Foreign currency translation reserve		37 786	40 131	27 889	–	–
Non-current liabilities		13 803 621	18 274 680	16 779 478	2 355 113	–
Deferred tax liability	24	6 152 999	6 122 364	4 862 880	–	–
Long-term provisions	25	866 794	957 567	961 391	–	–
Long-term loans	26	61 146	63 599	77 301	–	–
Lease liabilities	27	101 061	78 342	64 184	–	–
Long-term share-based payment liabilities	28	210 051	527 943	563 303	–	–
Domestic Medium-Term Notes	29	6 411 570	10 524 865	8 816 280	–	–
Revolving credit facility	30	–	–	1 434 139	–	–
Term loan facility	31	–	–	–	–	–
Long-term subsidiary loan payable	32	–	–	–	2 355 113	–
Current liabilities		9 736 095	10 540 838	11 678 404	3 072	11 745 977
Current portion of long-term loans	26	7 502	7 502	7 501	–	–
Current portion of lease liabilities	27	10 313	8 963	10 107	–	–
Short-term share-based payment liabilities	28	577 908	104 373	174 619	–	–
Current portion of Domestic Medium-Term Notes	29	4 172 494	4 267 937	2 265 672	–	–
Deferred Acquisition Consideration		–	–	1 704 790	–	–
Bridge facility		–	–	2 969 312	–	–
Tax payable		452	13 307	94 276	–	–
Trade and other payables	33	4 301 948	5 424 183	3 941 604	3 072	7 583
Provisional pricing liabilities	34	8 677	40 372	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	35	–	90 472	–	–	90 472
Short-term provisions	36	656 801	583 729	510 523	–	–
Short-term subsidiary loan payable	32	–	–	–	–	11 647 922
Total equity and liabilities		54 019 570	60 275 062	57 351 141	8 201 088	21 142 651

For details on the restatement, refer to note 24

Statements of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Group	Stated capital net of Treasury Shares R000	Re-organisation reserve: Northam Scheme R000	Retained earnings R000	Foreign currency translation reserve R000	Total R000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2022	12 261 373	(4 176 945)	21 621 765	27 889	29 734 082
Recognition of deferred tax relating to Capital Gains Tax on the redemption of the Zambezi Preference Shares (restatement) (refer to note 24)	–	(840 823)	–	–	(840 823)
Restated opening balance as at 1 July 2022	12 261 373	(5 017 768)	21 621 765	27 889	28 893 259
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	2 554 043	12 242	2 566 285
Profit for the year	–	–	2 554 043	–	2 554 043
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	12 242	12 242
Restated balance as at 30 June 2023	12 261 373	(5 017 768)	24 175 808	40 131	31 459 544
Final dividend of 600 cents per share in respect of the 2023 financial year (net of Treasury Shares) declared on 25 August 2023	–	–	(2 341 425)	–	(2 341 425)
Interim dividend of 100 cents per share in respect of the 2024 financial year (net of Treasury Shares) declared on 1 March 2024	–	–	(389 860)	–	(389 860)
Repurchase of shares under the share buyback programme	(43 823)	–	–	–	(43 823)
Transfer between Re-organisation reserve: Northam Scheme and retained earnings	–	5 017 768	(5 017 768)	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	1 797 763	(2 345)	1 795 418
Profit for the year	–	–	1 797 763	–	1 797 763
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	(2 345)	(2 345)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	12 217 550	–	18 224 518	37 786	30 479 854

Re-organisation reserve: Northam Scheme of arrangement (Northam Scheme)

The Northam Scheme was implemented on 20 September 2021.

Pursuant to the Northam Scheme, a share exchange was implemented on a one for one basis in terms of which Northam Platinum Shareholders exchanged their Northam Platinum Shares for Northam Holdings Shares. Subsequent to the implementation of the Northam Scheme, Northam Shareholders had the same commercial and economic interest as they had in Northam Platinum prior to the implementation of the Northam Scheme. No additional new Northam Holdings Shares were issued as part of the Northam Scheme. Accordingly, following the implementation of the Northam Scheme, the consolidated financial statements of Northam Holdings reflects an arrangement that is in substance a continuation of the previously existing group. Northam Platinum is the predecessor for financial reporting purposes and following the implementation of the Northam Scheme, Northam Holdings' consolidated comparative information was presented as if the re-organisation had occurred before the start of the earliest period presented.

In order to effect the re-organisation of the group at the earliest period presented, a re-organisation reserve was recognised to adjust the previous stated capital of Northam Platinum of R7.2 billion.

The re-organisation reserve was transferred to retained earnings during the year under review.

Recognition of deferred tax relating to Capital Gains Tax on the redemption of Zambezi Preference Shares

The Composite Transaction, approved by Shareholders on 30 June 2021, comprised of 10 separate, but indivisible steps, with the ultimate objective of unwinding the Zambezi structure. One of the last steps to be implemented entails Northam Platinum repurchasing the 40 975 772 shares Zambezi holds in Northam Platinum, which will allow Zambezi to redeem the Zambezi Preference Shares in issue to Northam Platinum. Zambezi's disposal of its Northam Platinum shares will attract Capital Gains Tax, which was not previously recognised as a liability. Accordingly, similar to other taxes relating to the Composite Transaction, the deferred tax effect on the redemption of the Zambezi Preference Shares is recorded directly in equity.

The impact of the correction on the 30 June 2022 statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity is a decrease in the re-organisation reserve of R840.8 million and an increase in deferred tax to the same value.

The adjustment referred to above is a non-cash adjustment and therefore the statement of cash flows has not been affected, there is also no impact in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as this is a statement of financial position adjustment only.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve has been created to account for the foreign exchange gain or loss on translation of a foreign operation (US recycling operations).

Statements of changes in equity continued

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Company	Stated capital R000	Retained earnings/ (accumulated loss) R000	Total R000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2022	13 476 322	147 682	13 624 004
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(4 227 330)	(4 227 330)
Loss for the year	–	(4 227 330)	(4 227 330)
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–
Balance as at 30 June 2023	13 476 322	(4 079 648)	9 396 674
Final dividend of 600 cents per share in respect of the 2023 financial year declared on 25 August 2023	–	(2 379 695)	(2 379 695)
Interim dividend of 100 cents per share in respect of the 2024 financial year declared on 1 March 2024	–	(396 238)	(396 238)
Repurchase of shares under the share buyback programme	(43 823)	–	(43 823)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(734 015)	(734 015)
Loss for the year	–	(734 015)	(734 015)
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–
Balance as at 30 June 2024	13 432 499	(7 589 596)	5 842 903

Statements of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2024

		Group		Company	
		30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Note	R000	R000	R000	R000
Cash flows from operating activities		3 542 811	13 992 012	(29 576)	1 044 455
Cash generated from/(utilised by) operations	37	6 288 428	16 288 452	(32 523)	(187 626)
Interest income received		946 292	697 355	7 722	467 671
Structured dividend income received	5	32 985	3 627	–	781 713
Movement relating to land and township development	15	24 280	(35 891)	–	–
Change in working capital	38	(2 407 680)	(60 939)	(4 780)	(17 291)
Tax (paid)/refunded	39	(1 341 494)	(2 900 592)	5	(12)
Cash flows utilised in investing activities		7 521 959	(6 374 020)	12 143 669	(1 585 287)
Property, plant and equipment					
Additions to maintain operations		(1 853 751)	(1 740 474)	–	–
Additions to expand operations		(2 804 217)	(3 801 220)	–	–
Disposals proceeds		66 746	16 071	–	–
Investment held in escrow	19	–	(17 825)	–	–
Cash proceeds received from the sale of the investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	13	9 019 760	–	9 019 760	–
Cash proceeds received from the sale of the Impala Platinum Holdings Limited shares	13	3 123 909	–	3 123 909	–
Investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited paid in cash	13	–	(1 585 287)	–	(1 585 287)
Dividends received from Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	13	–	781 713	–	–
Contributions to environmental guarantee investments policies	18	(26 911)	(37 054)	–	–
Utilisation of the investment held by the Buttonshope Conservancy Trust		(3 577)	10 056	–	–
Cash flows from financing activities		(8 949 151)	(3 524 158)	(12 112 565)	540 882
Interest paid		(1 888 335)	(2 308 721)	–	(661 087)
Transaction costs paid on Domestic Medium-Term Notes	29	–	(137 908)	–	–
Issue of Domestic Medium-Term Notes	29	–	6 033 000	–	–
Repayment of Domestic Medium-Term Notes	29	(4 297 935)	(2 290 500)	–	–
Transaction costs refunded/(paid) on revolving credit facility	30	22 460	(187 827)	–	–
Drawdown on revolving credit facility	30	–	11 605 000	–	–
Repayment of revolving credit facility	30	–	(13 055 000)	–	–
Transaction costs paid on Term loan facility	31	–	(59 504)	–	–
Drawdown on Term loan facility	31	–	2 445 000	–	–
Repayment of Term loan facility	31	–	(2 445 000)	–	–
Transaction costs paid on Acquisition facility		–	(111 235)	–	(111 235)
Repayment of the Bridge facility		–	(3 000 000)	–	–
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	27	(10 233)	(11 463)	–	–
Repurchase of shares under the share buyback programme		(43 823)	–	(43 823)	–
Dividends paid to shareholders of the holding company (net of Treasury Shares)		(2 731 285)	–	(2 775 933)	–
Amounts received from Northam Platinum Limited		–	–	2 952 977	13 280 825
Amounts repaid to Northam Platinum Limited		–	–	(12 245 786)	(11 967 621)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		2 115 619	4 093 834	1 528	50
Effects of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents		(6 645)	83 928	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5 352 987	1 175 225	770	720
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	22	7 461 961	5 352 987	2 298	770

Accounting policies

1. Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments and liabilities that are stated at fair value.

Details of the accounting policies are set out below and are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year, except where otherwise indicated.

The annual financial statements are in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards® (Accounting Standards) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee, the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the requirements of the JSE Limited (JSE) Listings Requirements and the Companies Act, No. 71 of 2008 (the Companies Act).

The annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the presentation currency.

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with Accounting Standards requires that management and the board exercise their judgement in the process of applying the company and group's accounting policies. It requires the use of certain critical economic and other estimates. The areas requiring a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions or estimates are significant to the annual financial statements, are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

1.1 New accounting policies adopted

The following standards, amendments or interpretations applicable to the group which became effective for the year beginning 1 July 2023 were adopted in the group's year-end results:

- Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, Practice statement 2 and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12
- Amendments to IAS 12 International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

The nature and effect of the changes as a result of the adoption of these new accounting standards are described below.

The adoption of all other standards, amendments or interpretations with effect from 1 July 2023 had no impact on the annual financial statements.

Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, Practice statement 2 and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

An entity should apply the amendments for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

These amendments did not have a material impact on the group.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

In May 2021, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a decommissioning asset and decommissioning liability (or lease asset or lease liabilities) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.

An entity should apply the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

These amendments did not have a material impact on the group.

1.1 New accounting policies adopted (continued)

Amendments to IAS 12 International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

In May 2023, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which introduced a mandatory exception in IAS 12 from recognising and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The amendments clarified that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as 'Pillar Two legislation' and 'Pillar Two income taxes' respectively.

The amendments require an entity to disclose that it has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. An entity is required to separately disclose its current tax expense or income related to Pillar Two income taxes, in the periods when the legislation become effective.

These amendments did not have a material impact on the group.

1.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments issued, but not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards are not effective and have not been early adopted, but will be adopted once these new standards, interpretations and amendments become effective:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

In January 2020 and October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

The amendments clarify:

- what is meant by a right to defer settlement;
- that a right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- that classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right;
- that only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification; and
- disclosures.

The amendments must be applied retrospectively, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the group.

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

In September 2022, the IASB issued Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16).

The amendments to IFRS 16 Leases specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

An entity applies the amendments retrospectively to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the group.

1.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments issued, but not yet effective (continued)

Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the group.

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the IASB issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21), specifying how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

An entity applies the amendments retrospectively to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the group.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- clarified that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition, and introduced an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met;
- clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features;
- clarified the treatment of non-resource assets and contractually linked instruments; and
- requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities that with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

An entity applies the amendments retrospectively to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the group.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements – IFRS 18

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18) which replaces IAS 1 Presentation in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

An entity applies this new standard retrospectively to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

This impact of this new standard will be assessed on (and applied to) the group's annual financial statements for the financial year ending 30 June 2028.

1.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments issued, but not yet effective (continued)

Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures – IFRS 19

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19), which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards, unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards.

An entity applying IFRS 19 will be required to disclose that fact as part of its general IFRS accounting standards compliance statement. IFRS 19 requires an entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS accounting standards including IFRS 19 to make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance.

An entity applies this new standard to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

This new standard is not expected to have a material impact on the group.

Northam notes the new standards, amendments and interpretations which have been issued but not yet effective and does not plan to early adopt any of the standards, amendments and interpretations. There are no other standards which are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

1.3 Consolidation

The consolidated annual financial statements include the results and financial position of the company, its subsidiaries and associates. Subsidiaries are entities in respect of which the group has control over and is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with these entities and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over those entities.

Control would generally exist where the group owns more than 50% of the voting rights.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred. They are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases. Control is reassessed if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control.

The annual financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as Northam Platinum Holdings Limited (Northam Holdings, Northam, or the company), using consistent accounting policies.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the accounts of the company.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies, including any resulting tax effects, are eliminated.

Investment in subsidiaries are assessed for impairment at each reporting date as part of the group's impairment assessment, and detailed impairment testing is performed if there are any indications that an investment in a subsidiary or associate could potentially be impaired.

1.4 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If the cost of the acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the subsidiary recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the combination. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

Business combination of entities under common control

Business combinations between entities under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method. Under this method, the assets, liabilities and reserves of the acquired entity are recorded by the purchasing entity at their existing carrying amounts as recorded in the consolidated annual financial statements. As required by the pooling of interests method, the transfer is accounted for as if it occurred at the beginning of the financial year. The comparative amounts are not restated.

1.5 Associates and joint arrangements

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for on consolidation using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

Associates are accounted for at cost and are adjusted for impairments where appropriate in the company annual financial statements.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. On acquisition of the investment, any difference between the cost of the investment and the company's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted for as either goodwill as part of the investment or as an income as part of the share of earnings in associate in the period the investment is acquired. Dividends received or receivable from associates are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities.

Investments in associates are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the associate's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an associate's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

Dividends received from associates are included in investing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flow and as operating activities in the company statement of cash flow.

Where there is an additional investment in associates, the purchase price paid for the additional interest is added to the existing carrying amount of the associate and the existing interest is not re-measured.

The annual financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the group.

After application of the equity method, the group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on the group's investment in its associates. The group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying amount and recognises the amount in profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associates, the group measures and recognises any remaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

Joint Operations

A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement in which the parties with joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement.

In relation to its interests in joint operations, the annual financial statements of the group include:

- Assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
- Liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly
- Revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation
- Expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly

All such amounts are measured in accordance with the terms of each arrangement which are in proportion to the group's interest in each asset and liability, income and expense of the joint operation.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairments/reversal thereof. Cost includes pre-production expenditure incurred during the development of a mine and the present value of related future decommissioning costs.

Interest on borrowings relating to the financing of major capital projects under construction is capitalised during the construction phase as part of the cost of the project. Such borrowing costs are capitalised over the period during which the asset is being constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalisation ceases when construction is interrupted for an extended period or when the asset is substantially complete. Other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Shafts, mining development and general infrastructure assets including metallurgical and refining plants

Mine development and infrastructure costs are capitalised to assets under construction and transferred when the mining venture reaches commercial production.

Items that are withdrawn from use, or have no reasonable prospect of being recovered through use or sale, are regularly identified and written off.

Depreciation is first charged from the date on which the mining assets reach commercial production levels. When a mine development project moves into the production phase, the capitalisation of certain mine development costs ceases, and costs are either regarded as part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalisation relating to mining asset additions, improvements or new developments, underground mine development or mineable reserve development.

Mining assets are depreciated on a units of production basis, based on reserves, which are revised annually.

Where items of plant and equipment comprise separate, identifiable components that have differing useful lives, such components are depreciated according to their individual useful lives.

Decommissioning asset

The decommissioning asset is depreciated on the units of production basis, based on reserves, which are revised annually.

The decommissioning asset is recognised and subsequent changes in the assumptions which impact the asset is reflected in the asset as set out in the decommissioning provision accounting policy. The decommissioning asset is included as part of the mining plant and equipment when considering depreciation, impairment and derecognition.

General infrastructure, other assets including buildings

Office equipment, furniture and vehicles are depreciated using varying rates, ranging between 10% and 20%, on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives.

Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life, which is generally the life of mine.

Land and assets under construction

Land and assets under construction are recorded at cost of acquisition less accumulated impairment losses and are not depreciated.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, plant, equipment and mining properties is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the group. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense and included in profit or loss.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Impairment

An impairment review of property, plant and equipment is carried out when there is an indication that these may be impaired by comparing the carrying amount thereof to its recoverable amount.

The group assesses at each reporting date, whether there are indications that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The adjusted carrying amount is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful life of property, plant and equipment.

Annual review of residual values, depreciation method and useful lives

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Exploration expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure on Greenfields sites, being those where the group does not have any mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, is expensed as incurred until a feasibility study has been completed, after which the expenditure is capitalised if the feasibility study demonstrates that future economic benefits are probable.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure on Brownfields sites, being those adjacent to mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, is expensed as incurred until management is able to demonstrate that future economic benefits are probable through the completion of a pre-feasibility study. Costs relating to development activities as well as mineral resources bought are capitalised to mine development assets.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure relating to extensions of mineral deposits which are already being mined or developed, including expenditure on the mineralisation of such mineral deposits, is capitalised as a mine development cost as and when incurred.

1.7 Mining properties and mineral resources

Mining properties and Mineral Resources comprising mineral rights are recorded at cost of acquisition. Depreciation is first charged on new mining properties from the date on which the mining in respect of the mining property reaches commercial production levels. Mining properties are depreciated on a units of production basis based on reserves which are revised annually.

Mining properties and Mineral Resources acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, these mining properties and Mineral Resources are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

1.8 Land and township development

The assets are recognised on the statement of financial position in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories. We are comfortable that a buyer will always be found due to the housing requirements around our mines. Since these assets are normally held for a period of longer than 12 months, they are classified as non-current assets. These assets are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value tests are performed at each reporting date and represent the current sales price of the houses, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the houses to sale. Where the time value of money is material, these future prices and costs to complete are discounted.

Land and township development, which is an initiative in order to assist the group's employees to acquire their own affordable housing, is initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined on the basis of land acquisition, development and housing construction cost. Land and township development is derecognised when the risks and rewards of ownership of the property transfers to the employees.

Northam's main business is not the development of properties but is obligated under South African mining legislation to offer certain of its employees home ownership as part of their benefits. To that end, Northam constructs houses which are sold to employees. The houses are mainly for employees, but third parties can acquire these properties. Therefore, the main aim of the disclosure of the land and township development activities provided is qualitative by nature, i.e., social and community advancement and employee benefits. The main business of the group is mining PGMs.

1.9 Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised on the statement of financial position include investments (including investments held in trust funds), cash and cash equivalents, long-term receivables, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and provisional pricing arrangements. These are recognised when the group becomes party to the contractual agreements. All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs, except for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component which are recognised at the transaction price.

Fair value

Where financial instruments are recognised at fair value, the instruments are measured at the amount for which an asset could be sold, or an amount paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date under current market conditions regardless of whether this price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. Fair values have been determined as follows: (i) where market prices are available, these have been used; and (ii) where there are no market prices available, fair values have been determined using valuation techniques incorporating observable market inputs or discounting expected cash flows at market rates.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income or expense over the period of the instrument.

Effectively, this method determines the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, if appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either at amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification of the financial asset is dependent on the purpose and characteristics of the particular financial asset and is determined at the date of initial recognition.

Investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

Preference Shares held are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, are re-measured at fair value with all gains or losses recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Interest earned, impairment and gains and losses on disposal are recognised in profit or loss.

Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss

Investments held by the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund and the Buttonshope Conservancy Trust (Buttonshope), as well as the environmental guarantee investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as fair value through profit or loss, are re-measured at fair value with all gains or losses recognised directly in profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

Trade and other receivables, long-term receivables, subsidiary loans and cash and cash equivalents are classified as at amortised cost. After initial recognition, receivables (except for provisional pricing receivables) are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the receivables are derecognised or impaired as well as through the amortisation process.

Provisional pricing receivables/liabilities

Financial assets with provisional pricing arrangements (provisional pricing receivables) are recognised as a separate category of trade and other receivables and are accounted for as fair value through profit or loss.

Provisional pricing receivables are recognised when the group has satisfied its performance obligation relating to delivery of the product and has an unconditional right to the consideration that is due. This will be recognised when only the passage of time is required before payment is made by the customer. All fair value adjustments relating to the movements in this balance are recognised within revenue from fair value adjustments.

A provisional pricing liability is recognised when payment by the customer made on provisionally priced goods results in an effective overpayment due to fluctuations in market factors until final pricing is confirmed. All fair value adjustments relating to the movements in this balance are recognised within revenue from fair value adjustments.

Provisional pricing receivables are reallocated to trade and other receivables and provisional pricing liabilities are reallocated to trade and other payables at the end of the quotation period once the consideration relating to the sale is no longer variable. The finalised consideration receivable/refundable is therefore no longer subject to fair value fluctuations.

Impairment of financial instruments

The group assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Impairments are based on expected credit losses (ECL).

ECLs are an estimate of credit losses over the life of a financial instrument and are recognised as a loss allowance or provision. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

For trade receivables due in less than 12 months, the group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognises a loss allowance based on the financial asset’s lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The group considers historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors, that could indicate impairments taking into account the specific debtor and economic environment.

The general approach requires the assessment of financial assets to be split into 3 stages:

Stage 1: no significant deterioration in credit quality. This identifies financial assets as having a low credit risk, and the asset is considered to be performing as anticipated. At this stage, a 12-month expected credit loss assessment is required.

Stage 2: significant deterioration in credit quality of the financial asset but no indication of a credit loss event. This stage identifies assets as underperforming. Lifetime expected credit losses are required to be assessed.

Stage 3: clear and objective evidence of impairment is present. This stage identifies assets as non-performing financial instruments. Lifetime expected credit losses are required to be assessed.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recorded initially at the fair value of the consideration received, which is cost net of any issue costs associated with the borrowings.

After initial recognition, loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on issue.

Borrowings, trade and other payables and the Preference Share liability have been classified as financial liabilities.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Accrued dividends on Preference Shares are recognised as finance charges.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of the expected credit losses and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation. Amortisation is based on the total value of underlying liability still outstanding, as this better reflects the pattern of how the company provides the guarantee.

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when: the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; the group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third-party under a 'pass through' arrangement; and either: (a) the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

1.10 Inventories

Consumable stores

Consumable stores consist of consumable and maintenance stores and are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average cost basis. Consumable stores are under continual review and are written down in regard to age, condition and utility.

Metal on hand

Metal inventory is valued at the lower of the net realisable value and the purchase price or average cost of production less net revenue from sales of by-products in the ratio of the contribution of these metals to gross sales revenue. Production costs are allocated to platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold (joint products) by dividing the mine output into total mine production costs, determined on a six-month average basis except for concentrates and ore purchased which are recognised at the cost in the month in which they are purchased.

The average cost of normal production includes total costs incurred on mining and refining, including depreciation, less net revenue from the sale of by-products, including chrome, allocated to main products based on units produced under normal production.

Costs incurred in the production process are appropriately accumulated as stockpiles, metal in process and final product inventories. Platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold (4E) are treated as main products and other platinum group and base metals produced as by-products, including chrome, which are not classified as inventory.

Stockpiles are measured by estimating the stockpiled tonnes, the number of contained 4E ounces based on elemental assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage based on the expected processing method, but only if the stockpiles are considered material. Stockpile tonnages are verified by periodic surveys.

Net realisable value tests are performed on a monthly basis and represent the expected sales price of the product based on prevailing spot metal prices at the reporting date, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale.

Non-current inventory is determined as inventory that will not be sold within the next 12 months.

1.11 Non-current assets held for sale

The group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Such non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the sale, excluding finance costs.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale and the sale is expected within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, because of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The amount to be reimbursed is recognised as a separate asset.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Decommissioning provision

Estimated long-term environmental obligations, comprising rehabilitation and mine closure, are based on an independent assessment of the future commercial closure costs in compliance with current technology, environmental and regulatory requirements.

Provision is made for the present value of the estimated future decommissioning costs at the end of the mine's life. A decommissioning asset is recognised as part of the underlying property, plant and equipment.

With regards to the provision, the estimates are discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

The increase in the decommissioning provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of the provision subsequent to initial recognition are adjusted in the determination of the carrying amount of the decommissioning asset as opposed to being recognised in profit or loss. If the adjustment results in an addition to the decommissioning asset, consideration is given as to whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount in accordance with the respective accounting policies.

Decommissioning liabilities are discounted over the period of the various mining rights.

Provision for restoration costs

Provision is made for the estimated cost to be incurred on long-term environmental obligations, comprising of expenditure on closure over the estimated life of the mine.

The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. The increase in the restoration provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss. In assessing the future liability, no account is taken of the potential proceeds from the sale of assets and metals from the plant clean-up.

The future liability is reviewed regularly and adjusted as appropriate for new facts and changes in legislation. The cost of ongoing programmes to prevent and control pollution and rehabilitate the environment is recognised as an expense when incurred.

Restoration liabilities are discounted over the period of the mining right, using an appropriate rate.

Environmental rehabilitation fund

The group may contribute to a dedicated trust fund, the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund (the fund), to fund the expenditure on future decommissioning and restoration. Income earned by the fund is credited to the group's profit or loss in the period to which it relates.

The group controls the fund and therefore consolidates it.

The assets of the fund are separately administered and the group's right of access to these funds is restricted.

1.13 Foreign currencies

The South African Rand is the functional currency of all the operations, except for the US recycling operations which has a US dollar functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

US entities

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities included in the statement of financial position are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

1.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue is at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Precious metal sales

Revenue from PGM sales are recognised based on contractual terms specific to each transaction. The contractual terms stipulate a fixed price relating to the commodity as well as exchange rates in the month in which the product is purchased. Platinum, palladium and gold sales are recorded at the daily London Metal Exchange: LBMA price. Rhodium, iridium and ruthenium sales are recorded at the weekly Platts New York Dealer price.

No adjustments are accounted for relating to volume of product or price on PGM sales as all these inputs are finalised on delivery date, which is the date on which revenue is recognised.

Base metal sales

Revenue is accounted for when control has transferred to the customer on delivery. Revenue accounted for is the estimation of the amount of consideration to which the group will be entitled at the date of sale. Revenue is estimated at contract inception (when control transfers) and is based on initial assays, prevailing metal prices and current exchange rates. Movement in assay amounts were assessed in detail and were found to be immaterial and are therefore included in the disclosure of all other movements relating to fair value adjustments which are separately disclosed in revenue.

Payment on base metal sales is only made once provisional pricing has been finalised. Adjustments to the provisional pricing value occurs at the reporting date and on finalisation of the sales transaction. A provisional pricing receivable is recognised to account for the fluctuations in market factors until final pricing is confirmed. All fair value movements after the date of sale relating to provisionally priced amounts are recognised separately within revenue as revenue from fair value adjustments.

Chrome sales

Revenue from chrome sales is recognised based on the initial assayed quantity of product, prevailing market prices and exchange rates. Revenue is accounted for when control has transferred to the customer on delivery and is based on the provisional pricing value which is the amount that reflects the best estimate of the consideration to which the group expects to be entitled in terms of the calculation of revenue to the end of the quotation period.

Payment on chrome sales is made based on the initial assayed quantity of product and related market inputs. Adjustments to the provisional pricing value occur at the reporting date and on finalisation of the sales transaction. A provisional pricing liability is recognised when payment by the customer made on provisionally priced goods results in an effective overpayment due to fluctuations in market factors until final pricing is confirmed. A provisional pricing receivable is recognised when the initial payment by the customer on the provisionally priced goods resulted in an underpayment due to the fluctuations in market factors until final pricing is confirmed.

All fair value movements after the date of sale relating to provisionally priced amounts are recognised separately within revenue, as revenue from fair value adjustments.

Sundry income (including treatment charges)

Sundry income is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

Investment income

Interest (including Preference Share dividends) is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the group.

Northam Holdings' main operating activity is that of an investment holding company.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

1.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are charged to finance charges.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of qualifying assets that require a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use are capitalised. Capitalisation is suspended when the active development is interrupted and ceases when the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are complete. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available for the short-term from funds borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from the temporary investment of such amounts is deducted from the total capitalised borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the group that are outstanding during the period.

1.16 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Remuneration to employees in respect of services rendered during a reporting period is recognised as an expense in that reporting period. Accruals are made for accumulated leave and are measured at the amount that the group expects to pay when the leave is used.

Share incentive plan (including the lock-in mechanism shares)

Awards granted to employees in terms of the rules of the Northam share incentive plan (the plan) are measured at fair value based on market prices at the date the awards are granted (measurement date).

The shares awarded in terms of the rules of the plan comprise: retention shares, which vest after three years with no performance criteria, and performance shares, which vest after three years. The final number of performance shares that the relevant employee will receive will be subject to certain performance criteria being met.

The group initially measures the cost of cash settled transactions with employees using a market value model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred.

For cash settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be re-measured at the end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in the annual financial statements.

Retirement benefits

Eligible employees are members of various defined contribution schemes. Employer contributions are recognised as an expense during the period in which the employees' services are rendered.

Medical benefits

Employer contributions in respect of current medical benefits are recognised as an expense during the period in which the employees' services are rendered.

Post-retirement medical costs

Eligible employees are members of a defined contribution scheme established to assist those employees to meet post-retirement medical costs.

Employer contributions are recognised as an expense during the period in which the employees' services are rendered. These contributions cease when the employees' services terminate.

Toro Employee Empowerment Trust

Previously, Northam Platinum entered into an agreement with the representative unions at the Zondereinde mine in terms of which Northam Platinum has undertaken to contribute 4% of its after-tax profits to the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust, providing Northam's Zondereinde mine's unskilled and semi-skilled employees an opportunity to participate in the profits of the company.

Eligible employees would receive payment at the end of each five-year cycle, which commenced in September 2013, with the second cycle payout being made in 2018, and the third being made during the current year.

Contributions to the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust will be made for the life of mine.

Previously a minimum cycle payout of R15 000 per eligible employee was guaranteed by Northam Platinum. However, subsequent to the third cycle payout being made to employees, and following negotiations with the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust and representative unions, the majority of funds held in the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust was distributed to employees and the various terms and conditions associated with the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust were renegotiated with the following adjustment made:

- the cycle payments will now be made on an annual basis, commencing in December 2024; and
- the minimum guaranteed cycle payout per annum will amount to R5 000 per eligible employee.

Accordingly, there will no longer be an other long-term employee benefit for employees, and the liability will be accounted for as a short-term employee benefit, included in trade and other payables, refer to note 32.

1.17 Leases

At the inception of the contract, the group assesses if the contract contains a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

Group as lessee

The group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The group recognises lease liabilities for lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The group recognises a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the date which the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

These right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Right-of-use assets are presented within Property, plant and equipment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is generally not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the unwinding of interest and reduced for the lease payments made (amortised cost using the effective interest rate method). In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. A corresponding adjustment is made to the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term and low-value leases

The group has elected to not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. Lease payments relating to these leases are expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as lessor

Leases in respect of which the group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments for rental income received relating to mining properties are recognised as other income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

1.18 Taxation

Current tax

The charge for current tax is based on the results for the year, as adjusted for by items that are exempt or disallowed, and is calculated using the enacted tax rates at the reporting date.

Where items are credited or charged directly to equity or other comprehensive income, the tax effect is recognised within equity or other comprehensive income as appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except where the 'initial recognition exception' applies; and in respect of 'outside' temporary differences relating to subsidiaries and associates.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which the deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised in the foreseeable future, except where the 'initial recognition exception' applies, and in respect of 'outside' temporary differences relating to subsidiaries and associates.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income as appropriate and not in profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and taxable entity.

Dividend Withholding Tax

The group withholds dividends tax on behalf of its shareholders on dividends declared at the enacted withholding tax rate. Amounts withheld are not recognised as part of the group's tax charge but rather as part of the dividend paid recognised directly in equity.

Uncertain tax positions

Judgements are required in respect of the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction and therefore the determination of the provision for income taxes.

There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The various statutory entities within the group recognise liabilities for anticipated tax uncertainties based on the best estimate of whether additional taxes will be due.

Where the final tax outcome of any tax matters is different from the amounts that were initially reported, such differences will impact the income and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

In addition, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the group operates could limit the ability of the group to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

2. Segmental analysis

The group has five operating segments, Northam Holdings, the Zondereinde operations (being Northam Platinum), the Booysendal operations, the Eland operations and the US recycling operations. The group's executive committee considers the performance of Zondereinde operations, Booysendal operations, Eland operations and the US recycling operations when allocating resources and assessing the segmental performance.

IFRS 8 Operating Segments includes a number of quantitative measures for determining whether information on the identified operating segments should be reported separately. Accordingly, an operating segment merits separate disclosure if the assets are 10% or more of the combined assets of all operating segments.

The previously held investment in RBPlat represented more than 10% of the combined assets of the group and therefore Northam Holdings was disclosed as an operating segment. The Northam Holdings operating segment reflected the cost of the investment and any dividends received as revenue.

The Eland operations and the US recycling operations have been separately disclosed even though these operating segments currently do not fulfil the quantitative thresholds of a reportable segment. Eland and the US recycling operations are subject to regular review by the executive committee and management believes that the information regarding these segments would be useful.

Zondereinde, being Northam Platinum, purchases the majority of Booysendal Platinum Proprietary Limited's (Booysendal) concentrate and all of Eland Platinum Proprietary Limited's (Eland) concentrate, for a percentage of the fair value, except for chrome which is sold directly to a third-party customer on an offtake agreement.

Concentrate from Booysendal is also sold to a third-party customer to honour the Everest offtake agreement.

Zondereinde purchases the majority of the US recycling operations' recycled material.

Zambezi Platinum (RF) Proprietary Limited (Zambezi) has been included in the segmental statements in order to reconcile all amounts to the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Zambezi is not a separate operating segment as it does not engage in business activities from which it earns revenue and/or incurs expenses. Zambezi's operating results are not subject to regular review by the chief operating decision makers in assessing the performance of the entity.

Other relates to both consolidated adjustments made for the subsidiaries, as well as smaller entities within the group. These adjustments include the adjustments made to equity account the investment held in RBPlat, which was disposed of during the year under review, refer to Note 13.

No segments were aggregated.

All assets of the group are South African based assets, except for assets held by the US recycling operations amounting to R117.8 million (30 June 2023: R139.5 million).

Notes to the annual financial statements continued

Segmental statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

30 June 2024	Northam Holdings R000	Zondereinde operating segment R000	Booysendal operating segment R000	Eland operating segment R000	US recycling operating segment R000	Zambezi Platinum (RF) Proprietary Limited R000	Other R000	Intercompany adjustments R000	Total R000
Sales revenue	–	26 956 254	15 985 860	3 425 444	30 601	–	–	(15 631 687)	30 766 472
Cost of sales	–	(26 416 024)	(11 413 943)	(4 010 274)	(61 700)	–	–	15 959 602	(25 942 339)
Operating costs	–	(9 340 893)	(9 722 262)	(2 730 100)	(30 265)	–	–	–	(21 823 520)
Mining operations	–	(6 690 770)	(7 506 134)	(2 011 913)	–	–	–	–	(16 208 817)
Concentrator operations	–	(667 052)	(1 312 011)	(617 489)	(30 265)	–	–	–	(2 626 817)
Smelting and base metal removal plant costs	–	(1 509 766)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1 509 766)
Chrome processing	–	(32 320)	(52 217)	(26 153)	–	–	–	–	(110 690)
Selling and administration overheads	–	(226 780)	(226 780)	(25 603)	–	–	–	–	(479 163)
Royalty charges	–	(73 905)	(372 602)	(10 814)	–	–	–	–	(457 321)
Carbon tax	–	(1 277)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1 277)
Share-based payment expenses	–	(128 877)	(116 831)	(10 779)	–	–	–	–	(256 487)
Toro Employee Empowerment Trust	–	(32 256)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(32 256)
Employee profit share schemes	–	–	(190 840)	(49 551)	–	–	–	–	(240 391)
Rehabilitation	–	22 110	55 153	22 202	–	–	–	–	99 465
Concentrates and recycling material purchased	–	(17 047 774)	(889 795)	(1 152 752)	(16 867)	–	–	15 631 687	(3 475 501)
Refining and other costs	–	(432 812)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(432 812)
Depreciation and write-offs	–	(272 632)	(880 937)	(222 792)	(10 885)	–	–	(23 894)	(1 411 140)
Change in metal inventory	–	678 087	79 051	95 370	(3 683)	–	–	351 809	1 200 634
Gross profit/(loss)	–	540 230	4 571 917	(584 830)	(31 099)	–	–	327 915	4 824 133
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Impairment of investment in associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loss on sale of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited shares	(799 686)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(799 686)
Share of earnings from associates	–	–	–	–	–	–	(24 720)	–	(24 720)
Investment income	7 722	956 160	12 055	3 874	–	44	69 269	(50 045)	999 079
Finance charges excluding Zambezi Preference Share dividends	–	(1 785 836)	(32 802)	(47 306)	(5 396)	–	(5 254)	6 563	(1 870 031)
Net foreign exchange transaction gains/(losses)	–	31 656	255	(142)	(2 083)	–	–	–	29 686
Sundry income	90 472	34 952	15 196	7 273	16 142	–	81 161	(25 974)	219 222
Sundry expenditure	(32 523)	(42 189)	(57 721)	(7 729)	–	(1)	(57 790)	8 959	(188 994)
(Loss)/profit before Zambezi Preference Share dividends	(734 015)	(265 027)	4 508 900	(628 860)	(22 436)	43	62 666	267 418	3 188 689
Zambezi Preference Share dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(1 256 584)	–	1 256 584	–
(Loss)/profit before tax	(734 015)	(265 027)	4 508 900	(628 860)	(22 436)	(1 256 541)	62 666	1 524 002	3 188 689
Tax	–	(48 491)	(1 233 187)	–	–	212 407	(6 451)	(315 204)	(1 390 926)
(Loss)/profit for the year	(734 015)	(313 518)	3 275 713	(628 860)	(22 436)	(1 044 134)	56 215	1 208 798	1 797 763

Notes to the annual financial statements continued

Segmental statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

30 June 2023	Northam Holdings R000	Zondereinde operating segment R000	Booysendal operating segment R000	Eland operating segment R000	US recycling operating segment R000	Intercompany adjustments R000	Zambezi Platinum (RF) Proprietary Limited R000	Other R000	Total R000
Revenue	781 713	36 268 422	19 240 376	3 787 053	82 822	(20 612 227)	–	–	39 548 159
Cost of sales	–	(31 108 004)	(10 615 765)	(3 933 875)	(103 479)	21 659 750	–	–	(24 101 373)
Operating costs	–	(8 912 098)	(8 766 715)	(2 150 277)	(29 923)	–	–	–	(19 859 013)
Mining operations	–	(6 282 297)	(6 372 593)	(1 460 553)	–	–	–	–	(14 115 443)
Concentrator operations	–	(610 872)	(1 124 991)	(616 938)	(29 923)	–	–	–	(2 382 724)
Smelting and base metal removal plant costs	–	(1 319 228)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1 319 228)
Chrome processing	–	(30 525)	(39 219)	(19 429)	–	–	–	–	(89 173)
Selling and administration overheads	–	(177 193)	(177 667)	(29 435)	–	–	–	–	(384 295)
Royalty charges	–	(351 623)	(905 209)	(8 721)	–	–	–	–	(1 265 553)
Carbon tax	–	(1 407)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1 407)
Share-based payment expenses	–	(40 289)	(47 164)	(1 828)	–	–	–	–	(89 281)
Toro Employee Empowerment Trust	–	(108 339)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(108 339)
Employee profit share schemes	–	–	(110 469)	(22 986)	–	–	–	–	(133 455)
Rehabilitation	–	9 675	10 597	9 613	–	–	–	–	29 885
Concentrates and recycling material purchased	–	(20 992 672)	(1 193 653)	(1 547 912)	(51 621)	19 830 514	–	–	(3 955 344)
Refining and other costs	–	(370 975)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(370 975)
Depreciation and write-offs	–	(236 980)	(776 643)	(98 681)	(10 497)	(24 293)	–	–	(1 147 094)
Change in metal inventory	–	(595 279)	121 246	(137 005)	(11 438)	1 853 529	–	–	1 231 053
Gross profit/(loss)	781 713	5 160 418	8 624 611	(146 822)	(20 657)	1 047 523	–	–	15 446 786
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	(2 718 275)	–	–	–	–	(2 718 275)
Impairment of investment in associate	(4 504 542)	–	–	–	–	–	–	400 934	(4 103 608)
Impairment of investment in subsidiary	–	(3 644 677)	–	–	–	3 644 677	–	–	–
Share of earnings from associates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	165 140	165 140
Investment income	467 671	21 903 802	58 983	2 130	–	(21 701 564)	34	20 838	751 894
Finance charges excluding Zambezi Preference Share dividends	(652 819)	(2 458 179)	(27 443)	(242 800)	(4 733)	849 891	–	(4 050)	(2 540 133)
Net foreign exchange transaction gains/(losses)	–	68 633	(240)	(3 516)	7 840	–	–	–	72 717
Sundry income	–	46 619	6 148	15 860	10 928	(10 537)	–	9 095	78 113
Sundry expenditure	(319 111)	(33 707)	(26 236)	(7 258)	(5)	300 019	(1)	(322 497)	(408 796)
(Loss)/profit before Zambezi Preference Share dividends	(4 227 088)	21 042 909	8 635 823	(3 100 681)	(6 627)	(15 869 991)	33	269 460	6 743 838
Zambezi Preference Share dividends	–	–	–	–	–	998 935	(998 935)	–	–
(Loss)/profit before tax	(4 227 088)	21 042 909	8 635 823	(3 100 681)	(6 627)	(14 871 056)	(998 902)	269 460	6 743 838
Tax	(242)	(1 208 468)	(2 330 909)	(142 799)	–	(504 239)	(9)	(3 129)	(4 189 795)
(Loss)/profit for the year	(4 227 330)	19 834 441	6 304 914	(3 243 480)	(6 627)	(15 375 295)	(998 911)	266 331	2 554 043

Segmental statement of financial position

30 June 2024	Northam Holdings R000	Zondereinde operating segment R000	Booysendal operating segment R000	Eland operating segment R000	US recycling operating segment R000	Zambezi Platinum (RF) Proprietary Limited R000	Other R000	Inter-company adjustments R000	Total R000
Assets									
Non-current assets	8 198 063	32 063 108	18 927 500	3 042 889	108 540	4 919 537	1 120 892	(32 105 163)	36 275 366
Property, plant and equipment	–	12 134 419	12 574 114	2 869 967	108 537	–	21 227	496 861	28 205 125
Mining properties and Mineral Resources	–	948 459	6 163 935	2 918	–	–	136 230	(894 122)	6 357 420
Interest in associate	–	25 745	–	–	–	–	119 896	–	145 641
Investment in Northam Platinum Holdings Limited	–	–	–	–	–	–	811 964	(811 964)	–
Investment in Northam Platinum Limited	8 198 063	–	–	–	–	4 919 537	–	(13 117 600)	–
Investment in subsidiaries	–	13 908 529	–	–	3	–	–	(13 908 532)	–
Land and township development	–	57 090	38 121	–	–	–	6 598	–	101 809
Long-term receivables	–	35 437	17 360	11 962	–	–	20 046	–	84 805
Investments held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund	–	84 507	84 507	–	–	–	–	–	169 014
Environmental guarantee investments	–	64 475	49 463	49 207	–	–	–	–	163 145
Buttonshope Conservancy Trust	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 931	–	4 931
Other financial assets	–	107 165	–	–	–	–	–	–	107 165
Non-current inventories	–	827 309	–	108 835	–	–	–	167	936 311
Long-term group loans	–	3 869 973	–	–	–	–	–	(3 869 973)	–
Current assets	3 025	15 528 732	6 542 163	1 014 090	9 296	1 089 612	267 018	(6 709 732)	17 744 204
Inventories	–	7 489 824	584 612	504 093	1 227	–	–	(421 380)	8 158 376
Trade and other receivables	727	830 024	5 956 446	509 876	1 741	4	8 414	(5 184 470)	2 122 762
Cash and cash equivalents	2 298	7 200 635	150	102	6 328	575	251 873	–	7 461 961
Tax receivable	–	–	955	19	–	–	131	–	1 105
Short-term group loans	–	8 249	–	–	–	1 089 033	6 600	(1 103 882)	–
Total assets	8 201 088	47 591 840	25 469 663	4 056 979	117 836	6 009 149	1 387 910	(38 814 895)	54 019 570
Equity and liabilities									
Total equity	5 842 903	25 524 061	18 485 213	1 264 890	64 494	(2 654 435)	1 289 910	(19 337 182)	30 479 854
Stated capital	13 432 499	9 878 033	8 675 932	5 525 000	142 120	323 168	14 358	(24 558 611)	13 432 499
Treasury Shares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1 214 949)	(1 214 949)
Retained earnings/(accumulated loss)	(7 589 596)	33 127 707	7 307 526	(4 260 110)	(115 412)	(2 977 603)	1 275 552	(8 543 546)	18 224 518
Foreign currency translation reserve	–	–	–	–	37 786	–	–	–	37 786
Northam Scheme of arrangement reserve	–	(10 925 555)	–	–	–	–	–	10 925 555	–
Share entitlement reserve	–	(6 556 124)	–	–	–	–	–	6 556 124	–
Non-distributable reserve	–	–	2 501 755	–	–	–	–	(2 501 755)	–
Non-current liabilities	2 355 113	8 951 434	5 001 480	1 967 742	51 185	840 823	1 247	(5 365 403)	13 803 621
Deferred tax liability	–	2 179 812	4 617 706	–	–	840 823	1 247	(1 486 589)	6 152 999
Long-term provisions	–	184 368	199 672	482 754	–	–	–	–	866 794
Long-term loans	–	51 519	9 627	–	–	–	–	–	61 146
Lease liabilities	–	31 736	69 325	–	–	–	–	–	101 061
Long-term share-based payment liabilities	–	92 429	96 309	21 313	–	–	–	–	210 051
Domestic Medium-Term Notes	–	6 411 570	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 411 570
Buttonshope contribution liability	–	–	8 841	–	–	–	–	(8 841)	–
Long-term group loans	2 355 113	–	–	1 463 675	51 185	–	–	(3 869 973)	–
Current liabilities	3 072	13 116 345	1 982 970	824 347	2 157	7 822 761	96 753	(14 112 310)	9 736 095
Current portion of long-term loans	–	2 000	5 502	–	–	–	–	–	7 502
Current portion of lease liabilities	–	5 526	4 787	–	–	–	–	–	10 313
Short-term share-based payment liabilities	–	293 870	278 629	5 409	–	–	–	–	577 908
Current portion of Domestic Medium-Term Notes	–	4 172 494	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 172 494
Tax payable	–	452	–	–	–	–	–	–	452
Trade and other payables	3 072	7 157 053	1 494 918	740 761	2 157	–	88 504	(5 184 517)	4 301 948
Provisional pricing liabilities	–	8 677	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 677
Other financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Short-term provisions	–	380 640	197 984	78 177	–	–	–	–	656 801
Current portion of Buttonshope contribution liability	–	–	1 150	–	–	–	–	(1 150)	–
Zambezi Preference Share liability	–	–	–	–	–	7 822 761	–	(7 822 761)	–
Short-term group loans	–	1 095 633	–	–	–	–	8 249	(1 103 882)	–
Total equity and liabilities	8 201 088	47 591 840	25 469 663	4 056 979	117 836	6 009 149	1 387 910	(38 814 895)	54 019 570

Notes to the annual financial statements continued

Segmental statement of financial position

30 June 2023	Northam Holdings R000	Zondereinde operating segment R000	Booysendal operating segment R000	Eland operating segment R000	US recycling operating segment R000	Zambezi Platinum (RF) Proprietary Limited R000	Other R000	Inter-company adjustments R000	Total R000
Assets									
Non-current assets	21 141 418	27 720 284	18 535 642	2 159 559	123 425	4 565 585	1 102 501	(28 917 179)	46 431 235
Property, plant and equipment	–	9 960 293	12 138 684	2 058 873	123 425	–	21 311	530 348	24 832 934
Mining properties and Mineral Resources	–	974 653	6 230 080	3 000	–	–	136 230	(903 717)	6 440 246
Investment in escrow	–	–	–	–	–	–	17 825	–	17 825
Interest in associates	12 943 355	25 745	–	–	–	–	89 584	–	13 058 684
Investment in subsidiaries	–	12 028 207	–	–	–	–	800 356	(12 828 563)	–
Investments in Northam Platinum Limited	8 198 063	–	–	–	–	4 565 585	–	(12 763 648)	–
Other investments	–	1 646 640	–	–	–	–	–	(1 646 640)	–
Land and township development	–	83 420	35 966	–	–	–	6 703	–	126 089
Long-term receivables	–	29 360	15 817	11 215	–	–	29 220	–	85 612
Investments held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund	–	76 976	76 976	–	–	–	–	–	153 952
Environmental guarantee investments	–	53 582	38 119	38 769	–	–	–	–	130 470
Buttonshope Conservancy Trust	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 272	–	1 272
Other financial assets	–	160 157	–	–	–	–	–	–	160 157
Non-current inventories	–	1 381 210	–	47 702	–	–	–	(4 918)	1 423 994
Long-term subsidiary and group loans	–	1 300 041	–	–	–	–	–	(1 300 041)	–
Current assets	1 233	26 532 677	6 322 186	562 403	16 119	1 089 580	239 340	(20 919 711)	13 843 827
Inventories	–	6 265 445	536 186	471 988	4 894	–	–	(768 171)	6 510 342
Trade and other receivables	458	692 342	1 150 152	90 307	1 862	3	12 617	–	1 947 741
Cash and cash equivalents	770	5 121 246	852	89	9 363	544	220 123	–	5 352 987
Tax receivable	5	–	32 733	19	–	–	–	–	32 757
Short-term subsidiary and group loans	–	14 453 644	4 602 263	–	–	1 089 033	6 600	(20 151 540)	–
Total assets	21 142 651	54 252 961	24 857 828	2 721 962	139 544	5 655 165	1 341 841	(49 836 890)	60 275 062
Equity and liabilities									
Total equity	9 396 674	27 484 219	15 209 500	(3 306 247)	89 273	(1 610 301)	1 238 047	(17 041 621)	31 459 544
Stated capital	13 476 322	9 878 033	8 675 932	325 000	142 118	323 168	14 358	(19 358 609)	13 476 322
Treasury Shares	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1 214 949)	(1 214 949)
Re-organisation reserve (restated)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5 017 768)	(5 017 768)
Retained earnings/(accumulated loss) (restated)	(4 079 648)	35 087 865	4 031 813	(3 631 247)	(92 976)	(1 933 469)	1 223 689	(6 430 219)	24 175 808
Foreign currency translation reserve	–	–	–	–	40 131	–	–	–	40 131
Northam Scheme of arrangement reserve	–	(10 925 555)	–	–	–	–	–	10 925 555	–
Share entitlement reserve	–	(6 556 124)	–	–	–	–	–	6 556 124	–
Non-distributable reserve	–	–	2 501 755	–	–	–	–	(2 501 755)	–
Non-current liabilities	–	13 434 166	5 082 588	514 567	–	7 265 466	1 835	(8 023 942)	18 274 680
Deferred tax liability (restated)	–	2 362 911	4 506 169	–	–	1 053 241	1 835	(1 801 792)	6 122 364
Long-term provisions	–	203 033	256 610	497 924	–	–	–	–	957 567
Long-term loans	–	48 470	15 129	–	–	–	–	–	63 599
Lease liabilities	–	34 059	44 283	–	–	–	–	–	78 342
Long-term share-based payment liabilities	–	260 828	250 472	16 643	–	–	–	–	527 943
Domestic Medium-Term Notes	–	10 524 865	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 524 865
Buttonshope contribution liability	–	–	9 925	–	–	–	–	(9 925)	–
Zambezi Preference Share liability	–	–	–	–	–	6 212 225	–	(6 212 225)	–
Current liabilities	11 745 977	13 334 576	4 565 740	5 513 642	50 271	–	101 959	(24 771 327)	10 540 838
Current portion of long-term loans	–	2 000	5 502	–	–	–	–	–	7 502
Current portion of lease liabilities	–	4 535	4 428	–	–	–	–	–	8 963
Short-term share-based payment liabilities	–	45 019	52 230	7 124	–	–	–	–	104 373
Current portion of Domestic Medium-Term Notes	–	4 267 937	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 267 937
Tax payable	–	13 189	–	–	–	–	118	–	13 307
Trade and other payables	7 583	2 898 860	1 585 450	841 984	7 548	–	82 827	(69)	5 424 183
Provisional pricing liabilities	–	40 372	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 372
Other financial liabilities	90 472	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90 472
Short-term provisions	–	360 644	178 337	44 748	–	–	–	–	583 729
Short-term subsidiary and group loans	11 647 922	5 702 020	2 739 793	4 619 786	42 723	–	19 014	(24 771 258)	–
Total equity and liabilities	21 142 651	54 252 961	24 857 828	2 721 962	139 544	5 655 165	1 341 841	(49 836 890)	60 275 062

3. Revenue

Revenue can be disaggregated into the following:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Sales revenue from contracts with customers	30 811 955	39 807 381	–	–
Sales revenue fair value adjustments with regards to IFRS 9	(45 483)	(259 222)	–	–
Dividends received	–	–	–	781 713
Total revenue	30 766 472	39 548 159	–	781 713

Dividends received during the prior year related to dividends received from Northam Holdings' investment previously held in RBPlat, refer to note 13.

This investment was disposed of during the current financial year and therefore no further dividends were received.

Sales revenue comprises revenue from the following metals, together with toll treatment revenue:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Platinum	9 942 988	9 275 887	–	–
Palladium	5 584 798	7 938 941	–	–
Rhodium	7 043 266	15 636 892	–	–
Gold	395 112	337 750	–	–
Iridium	2 505 911	2 125 014	–	–
Ruthenium	787 995	896 318	–	–
Silver	5 726	5 075	–	–
Nickel	463 329	661 755	–	–
Copper	180 180	164 277	–	–
Cobalt	7 025	4 325	–	–
Chrome	3 831 673	2 454 722	–	–
Toll treatment revenue	18 469	47 203	–	–
Total sales revenue	30 766 472	39 548 159	–	–

Sales revenue from external customers per metal and per operating segment:

	Zondereinde operations	Booysendal operations	Eland operations	US recycling operations	Intercompany elimination	Total
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Platinum	9 488 830	4 854 894	1 125 174	19 003	(5 544 913)	9 942 988
Palladium	5 318 249	2 858 373	473 990	7 991	(3 073 805)	5 584 798
Rhodium	6 717 334	3 874 329	915 833	1 229	(4 465 459)	7 043 266
Gold	374 030	157 878	11 198	146	(148 140)	395 112
Iridium	2 427 415	1 198 771	333 888	–	(1 454 163)	2 505 911
Ruthenium	761 556	533 653	138 052	1 873	(647 139)	787 995
Silver	5 726	–	–	–	–	5 726
Nickel	431 445	260 276	24 930	–	(253 322)	463 329
Copper	171 570	48 754	4 602	–	(44 746)	180 180
Cobalt	7 025	–	–	–	–	7 025
Chrome	1 234 964	2 198 932	397 777	–	–	3 831 673
Toll treatment revenue	18 110	–	–	359	–	18 469
	26 956 254	15 985 860	3 425 444	30 601	(15 631 687)	30 766 472

Intercompany sales eliminations can be disaggregated between the following group operations:

	Booysendal sales to Zondereinde	Eland sales to Zondereinde	US recycling sales to Zondereinde	Total intercompany sales eliminations
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Platinum	4 400 736	1 125 174	19 003	5 544 913
Palladium	2 591 824	473 990	7 991	3 073 805
Rhodium	3 548 397	915 833	1 229	4 465 459
Gold	136 796	11 198	146	148 140
Iridium	1 120 275	333 888	–	1 454 163
Ruthenium	507 214	138 052	1 873	647 139
Nickel	228 392	24 930	–	253 322
Copper	40 144	4 602	–	44 746
	12 573 778	3 027 667	30 242	15 631 687

Zondereinde, being Northam Platinum, purchases the majority of Booysendal's concentrate and all of Eland's concentrate, for a percentage of the fair value, except for chrome which is sold directly to a third-party customer on an offtake agreement.

Concentrate from Booysendal is also sold to a third-party customer to honour the Everest offtake agreement.

Zondereinde purchased all of the US recycling operations' recycled material during the current financial year.

Sales revenue from external customers per region and per operating segment:

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2024	Booysendal operations 30 June 2024	Eland operations 30 June 2024	US recycling operations 30 June 2024	Total 30 June 2024
	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Germany	3 546 887	–	–	–	3 546 887
Japan	8 472 158	–	–	–	8 472 158
South Africa	1 004 180	1 213 150	–	–	2 217 330
Switzerland	1 408 370	–	–	–	1 408 370
The People's Republic of China	1 345 023	2 198 932	397 777	–	3 941 732
United Kingdom	8 668 952	–	–	–	8 668 952
United States of America	2 510 684	–	–	359	2 511 043
	26 956 254	3 412 082	397 777	359	30 766 472

Sales revenue from external customers per metal and per operating segment:

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2023 R000	Booysendal operations 30 June 2023 R000	Eland operations 30 June 2023 R000	US recycling operations 30 June 2023 R000	Intercompany elimination 30 June 2023 R000	Total 30 June 2023 R000
Platinum	8 796 737	4 155 575	1 036 362	26 794	(4 739 581)	9 275 887
Palladium	7 530 223	3 809 482	559 482	37 304	(3 997 550)	7 938 941
Rhodium	15 030 844	7 854 330	1 672 320	8 962	(8 929 564)	15 636 892
Gold	316 858	136 414	8 317	121	(123 960)	337 750
Iridium	2 050 491	892 080	248 443	–	(1 066 000)	2 125 014
Ruthenium	861 466	516 185	118 923	2 481	(602 737)	896 318
Silver	5 075	–	–	–	–	5 075
Nickel	615 821	345 395	26 864	–	(326 325)	661 755
Copper	155 234	50 357	3 483	–	(44 797)	164 277
Cobalt	4 325	–	–	–	–	4 325
Chrome	861 305	1 480 558	112 859	–	–	2 454 722
Toll treatment revenue	40 043	–	–	7 160	–	47 203
	36 268 422	19 240 376	3 787 053	82 822	(19 830 514)	39 548 159

Intercompany sales eliminations have been disaggregated between the following group operations for improved disclosure:

	Booysendal sales to Zondereinde 30 June 2023 R000	Eland sales to Zondereinde 30 June 2023 R000	US recycling sales to Zondereinde 30 June 2023 R000	Total intercompany sales eliminations 30 June 2023 R000
Platinum	3 676 474	1 036 362	26 745	4 739 581
Palladium	3 401 226	559 482	36 842	3 997 550
Rhodium	7 248 604	1 672 320	8 640	8 929 564
Gold	115 522	8 317	121	123 960
Iridium	817 557	248 443	–	1 066 000
Ruthenium	481 333	118 923	2 481	602 737
Nickel	299 461	26 864	–	326 325
Copper	41 314	3 483	–	44 797
	16 081 491	3 674 194	74 829	19 830 514

Sales revenue from external customers per region and per operating segment:

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2023 R000	Booysendal operations 30 June 2023 R000	Eland operations 30 June 2023 R000	US recycling operations 30 June 2023 R000	Total 30 June 2023 R000
Germany	6 144 219	–	–	–	6 144 219
Japan	10 936 051	–	–	–	10 936 051
South Africa	1 176 404	1 678 327	–	–	2 854 731
South Korea	–	–	–	833	833
Switzerland	1 488 004	–	–	–	1 488 004
The People's Republic of China	914 376	1 480 558	112 859	–	2 507 793
United Kingdom	14 854 660	–	–	–	14 854 660
United States of America	754 708	–	–	7 160	761 868
	36 268 422	3 158 885	112 859	7 993	39 548 159

The following customers each account for a significant portion of the total sales revenue of the group:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Customer 1	832 610	721 271	–	–
Customer 2	8 274 597	10 645 059	–	–
Customer 3	2 395 710	3 216 435	–	–
Customer 4	–	46 053	–	–
Customer 5	1 475 664	6 144 219	–	–
Customer 6	3 831 673	2 454 722	–	–
Customer 7	2 111 997	373 814	–	–
Customer 8	6 267 057	11 638 225	–	–
Customer 9	1 213 150	1 912 702	–	–
Customer 10	1 224 806	1 488 004	–	–
Customer 11	197 561	290 992	–	–
Customer 12	2 061 927	–	–	–
Customer 13	324 751	–	–	–
Other	554 969	616 663	–	–
Total sales revenue	30 766 472	39 548 159	–	–

Below is a summary of the 4E volumes of ounces sold to these customers:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	oz	oz	oz	oz
Customer 1	45 614	26 230	–	–
Customer 2	302 025	251 572	–	–
Customer 3	85 250	94 500	–	–
Customer 4	–	–	–	–
Customer 5	46 492	143 908	–	–
Customer 6	–	–	–	–
Customer 7	68 400	14 100	–	–
Customer 8	210 400	246 387	–	–
Customer 9	50 874	52 725	–	–
Customer 10	52 000	48 000	–	–
Customer 11	–	–	–	–
Customer 12	80 966	–	–	–
Customer 13	8 230	–	–	–
Other	–	7 925	–	–
4E oz sold	950 251	885 347	–	–

Revenue from customer 4 relates to toll treatment revenue and not the sale of metal and customer 6 is a chrome customer, therefore no 4E ounce volumes are sold to these customers.

Customer 11 and the majority of the “Other” category relates to customers to which by-products are sold, and is therefore excluded from the analysis of 4E oz, however, no 4E ounce volumes were sold to customers within the “Other” category during the current financial year.

4. Operating costs

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Employee costs	8 323 223	7 450 825	–	–
Stores: Diesel and fuel	288 319	346 920	–	–
Stores: Other	6 455 264	5 711 860	–	–
Utilities: Electricity costs	2 537 631	2 090 302	–	–
Utilities: Water costs	68 229	70 797	–	–
Contractors	2 521 219	2 409 477	–	–
Sundries	1 469 235	1 240 283	–	–
Royalty charges	457 321	1 265 553	–	–
Carbon tax	1 277	1 407	–	–
Share-based payment expenses (refer to note 28)	256 487	89 281	–	–
Toro Employee Empowerment Trust contributions	32 256	108 339	–	–
Employee profit share schemes	240 391	133 455	–	–
Rehabilitation (refer to note 25)	(99 465)	(29 885)	–	–
Development costs capitalised to property, plant and equipment	(727 867)	(1 029 601)	–	–
	21 823 520	19 859 013	–	–

No operating costs were incurred relating to Northam Holdings company.

External audit fees are included in sundries and amount to R13.9 million (30 June 2023: R14.6 million).

The following audit and assurance services were provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Incorporated (PwC):

	Group	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000
Northam Platinum Holdings Limited and group companies	9 830	9 020
Zambezi Platinum (RF) Proprietary Limited	195	180
ISRE 2410 review – Northam Platinum Holdings Limited group (including Zambezi)	1 350	1 190
Sustainable development report	1 566	1 450
Discretionary non-audit services	612	75
Non-discretionary non-audit services	300	2 660
Total audit and assurance services	13 853	14 575

Operating costs per operating segment:

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2024	Booysendal operations 30 June 2024	Eland operations 30 June 2024	US recycling operations 30 June 2024	Total 30 June 2024
	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Employee costs	3 955 868	3 079 430	1 274 560	13 365	8 323 223
Stores: Diesel and fuel	35 428	196 084	56 807	–	288 319
Stores: Other	2 029 680	3 286 799	1 137 828	957	6 455 264
Utilities: Electricity cost	1 603 571	649 360	284 076	624	2 537 631
Utilities: Water cost	39 826	25 400	2 866	137	68 229
Contractors	1 009 724	1 053 627	454 318	3 550	2 521 219
Sundries	528 706	806 442	122 455	11 632	1 469 235
Royalty charges	73 905	372 602	10 814	–	457 321
Carbon tax	1 277	–	–	–	1 277
Share-based payment expenses	128 877	116 831	10 779	–	256 487
Toro Employee Empowerment Trust contributions	32 256	–	–	–	32 256
Employee profit share schemes	–	190 840	49 551	–	240 391
Rehabilitation	(22 110)	(55 153)	(22 202)	–	(99 465)
Development costs capitalised to property, plant and equipment	(76 115)	–	(651 752)	–	(727 867)
	9 340 893	9 722 262	2 730 100	30 265	21 823 520

Details of stores are further provided for additional disclosure:

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2024	Booysendal operations 30 June 2024	Eland operations 30 June 2024	US recycling operations 30 June 2024	Total 30 June 2024
	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Chemicals	165 208	541 165	167 930	373	874 676
Equipment	758 160	1 678 780	442 432	31	2 879 403
Explosives	137 626	289 041	45 083	–	471 750
Steel	478 853	486 899	152 503	–	1 118 255
Support	297 907	141 038	233 496	–	672 441
Various	191 926	149 876	96 384	553	438 739
	2 029 680	3 286 799	1 137 828	957	6 455 264

Percentage breakdown of operating costs per operating segment:

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2024	Booysendal operations 30 June 2024	Eland operations 30 June 2024	US recycling operations 30 June 2024	Total 30 June 2024
	%	%	%	%	%
Employee costs	41.9	31.5	37.4	44.2	36.8
Stores: Diesel and fuel	0.4	2.0	1.7	–	1.3
Stores: Other	21.5	33.6	33.4	3.2	28.5
Utilities: Electricity cost	17.0	6.6	8.4	2.1	11.2
Utilities: Water cost	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Contractors	10.7	10.8	13.3	11.7	11.1
Sundries	5.6	8.2	3.6	38.4	6.5
Royalty charges	0.8	3.8	0.3	–	2.0
Carbon tax	0.0	–	–	–	0.0
Share-based payment expenses	1.4	1.2	0.3	–	1.1
Toro Employee Empowerment Trust contributions	0.3	–	–	–	0.1
Employee profit share schemes	–	2.0	1.5	–	1.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Key management compensation is disclosed as part of the related parties note, refer to note 42.

Operating costs per operating segment:

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2023 R000	Booysendal operations 30 June 2023 R000	Eland operations 30 June 2023 R000	US recycling operations 30 June 2023 R000	Total 30 June 2023 R000
Employee costs	3 680 405	2 632 541	1 126 013	11 866	7 450 825
Stores: Diesel and fuel	53 438	200 282	93 200	–	346 920
Stores: Other	2 049 775	2 739 602	921 546	937	5 711 860
Utilities: Electricity cost	1 336 466	530 815	222 250	771	2 090 302
Utilities: Water cost	30 094	37 089	3 446	168	70 797
Contractors	896 241	912 669	597 269	3 298	2 409 477
Sundries	440 321	661 472	125 607	12 883	1 240 283
Royalty charges	351 623	905 209	8 721	–	1 265 553
Carbon tax	1 407	–	–	–	1 407
Share-based payment expenses	40 289	47 164	1 828	–	89 281
Toro Employee Empowerment Trust contributions	108 339	–	–	–	108 339
Employee profit share schemes	–	110 469	22 986	–	133 455
Rehabilitation	(9 675)	(10 597)	(9 613)	–	(29 885)
Development costs capitalised to property, plant and equipment	(66 625)	–	(962 976)	–	(1 029 601)
	8 912 098	8 766 715	2 150 277	29 923	19 859 013

Details of stores are further provided for additional disclosure:

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2023 R000	Booysendal operations 30 June 2023 R000	Eland operations 30 June 2023 R000	US recycling operations 30 June 2023 R000	Total 30 June 2023 R000
Chemicals	171 372	465 109	157 038	208	793 727
Equipment	676 712	1 330 734	338 174	27	2 345 647
Explosives	135 271	292 801	34 627	–	462 699
Steel	535 351	412 185	132 659	–	1 080 195
Support	336 904	131 197	153 160	–	621 261
Various	194 165	107 576	105 888	702	408 331
	2 049 775	2 739 602	921 546	937	5 711 860

Percentage breakdown of operating costs per operating segment:

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2023	Booysendal operations 30 June 2023	Eland operations 30 June 2023	US recycling operations 30 June 2023	Total 30 June 2023
	%	%	%	%	%
Employee costs	40.9	30.0	36.1	39.7	35.6
Stores: Diesel and fuel	0.6	2.3	3.0	–	1.7
Stores: Other	22.8	31.2	29.5	3.1	27.3
Utilities: Electricity cost	14.9	6.1	7.1	2.6	10.0
Utilities: Water cost	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3
Contractors	10.0	10.4	19.1	11.0	11.5
Sundries	4.9	7.5	4.0	43.0	5.9
Royalty charges	3.9	10.3	0.3	–	6.1
Carbon tax	0.1	–	–	–	0.0
Share-based payment expenses	0.4	0.5	0.1	–	0.5
Toro Employee Empowerment Trust contributions	1.2	–	–	–	0.5
Employee profit share schemes	–	1.3	0.7	–	0.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5. Investment income

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Interest received on cash and cash equivalents	932 935	197 104	7 722	50
Structured dividend income received from short-term deposits	32 985	3 627	–	–
Interest received on cash held in escrow	–	467 621	–	467 621
Deemed interest on interest-free home loans	12 543	10 941	–	–
Interest received from suspensive sale agreements	3 770	4 157	–	–
Interest received relating to the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund (refer to note 17)	15 603	12 379	–	–
Interest received by the Buttonshope Conservancy Trust	336	906	–	–
Interest received from the South African Revenue Service	57	54 850	–	–
Other investment income	850	309	–	–
	999 079	751 894	7 722	467 671

Below is a reconciliation of interest recognised on the effective interest rate method in comparison to investment income disclosed above:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Interest recognised on the effective interest rate method	966 094	748 267	7 722	467 671
Structured dividend income received from short-term deposits	32 985	3 627	–	–
Investment income	999 079	751 894	7 722	467 671

Interest income is recognised at amortised cost based on a time-proportional basis using the effective interest rate method.

6. Finance charges

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Finance costs relating to the Domestic Medium-Term Notes (refer to note 29)	(1 745 631)	(1 498 193)	–	–
Finance costs relating to the revolving credit facility (refer to note 30)	–	(426 610)	–	–
Finance costs relating to the Term loan facility (refer to note 31)	–	(158 922)	–	–
Finance costs relating to the general banking facility (refer to note 22)	–	(3 051)	–	–
Finance costs relating to the Bridge facility	–	(31 128)	–	–
Finance costs relating to the Deferred Acquisition Consideration	–	(49 183)	–	(49 183)
Amortisation of the transaction costs relating to the Domestic Medium-Term Notes (refer to note 29)	(89 197)	(106 258)	–	–
Amortisation of the transaction costs relating to the revolving credit facility (refer to note 30)	(30 532)	(43 531)	–	–
Amortisation of the transaction costs relating to the Term loan facility (refer to note 31)	–	(59 504)	–	–
Amortisation of the transaction costs relating to the Bridge facility	–	(30 688)	–	–
Amortisation of the transaction costs relating to the Acquisition facility	–	(111 235)	–	(111 235)
Commitment and utilisation fees on borrowing facilities (refer to notes 22 and 30)	(80 721)	(58 016)	–	(14 816)
Guarantee fees with regards to the Takeover Regulation Panel (TRP) guarantee issued	–	(9 964)	–	(9 964)
Amounts capitalised in terms of IAS 23 Borrowing costs (refer to note 11)	191 703	177 580	–	–
Unwinding of rehabilitation liability (refer to note 25)	(90 969)	(82 680)	–	–
Unwinding of the research and development liability with Heraeus Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG (refer to note 26)	(5 049)	–	–	–
Finance costs relating to lease liabilities (refer to note 27)	(10 694)	(6 752)	–	–
Interest on outstanding balance payable to the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust	(3 675)	(37 906)	–	–
Finance costs on other financial liabilities	(5 266)	(4 092)	–	–
Interest on loan from Northam Platinum Limited (refer to note 32)	–	–	–	(467 621)
	(1 870 031)	(2 540 133)	–	(652 819)

7. Sundry income

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	12 529	13 642	–	–
Rent received	14 344	12 847	–	–
Accommodation and housing income	146	186	–	–
Revaluation of Call Options relating to RBPlat Shares (refer to note 35)	90 472	–	90 472	–
Profit on sale of investment in associate (refer to note 13)	55 032	–	–	–
Environmental guarantee investments income (refer to note 18)	11 451	6 141	–	–
Profit on modification and unwinding of the agreement terms relating to the research and development liability with Heraeus Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG (refer to note 26)	–	6 200	–	–
Sale of scrap	25 057	11 765	–	–
Other income	10 191	27 332	–	–
	219 222	78 113	90 472	–

8. Sundry expenditure

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Corporate costs, including directors' fees and corporate action costs	(53 019)	(180 280)	(32 523)	(164 372)
Booysendal land management, including depreciation relating to the Buttonshope Conservancy Trust	(13 273)	(11 331)	–	–
Accommodation and housing expenses	(3 500)	(5 048)	–	–
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(2 565)	–	–	–
Environmental guarantee cost (refer to note 18)	(5 672)	(6 174)	–	–
Administrative costs relating to Zambezi Platinum (RF) Proprietary Limited	(1 761)	(1 209)	–	–
Black Economic Empowerment Trust operating costs	(36 151)	(27 446)	–	–
Loss on misappropriation of investment in escrow	(18 424)	–	–	–
Revaluation of the Put Options relating to RBPlat Shares (refer to note 35)	–	(131 485)	–	(131 485)
Donations	(1 098)	(470)	–	–
Other expenditure	(53 531)	(45 353)	–	(23 254)
	(188 994)	(408 796)	(32 523)	(319 111)

9. Tax

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Income tax				
Current mining income tax charge	1 123 056	2 651 224	–	–
Current non-mining income tax charge	235 944	139 486	–	–
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	(1 504)	(3 198)	–	242
Dividend Withholding Tax				
Current year Dividend Withholding Tax	2 795	–	–	–
Deferred tax				
Current year deferred tax charge	30 635	1 402 283	–	–
Income tax expense reported in profit or loss	1 390 926	4 189 795	–	242

A reconciliation of the standard rate of South African tax compared with that charged in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is set out below:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	%	%	%	%
South African normal tax rate	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Loss on sale of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited shares	6.8	–	(29.4)	–
Impairment of investment in associate	–	16.4	–	(28.8)
Current year deferred tax assets not recognised	4.9	12.5	–	–
Previously recognised deferred tax assets relating to Eland Platinum Proprietary Limited derecognised	–	2.1	–	–
Exempt income received and special allowances claimed	(1.2)	(0.8)	3.3	5.0
Unproductive interest and related costs which is not tax deductible	3.4	3.1	–	(1.2)
Other expenditure and contingencies incurred not deductible for tax	2.6	1.8	(0.9)	(2.0)
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	(0.0)	(0.0)	–	0.0
Current year Dividend Withholding Tax	0.1	–	–	–
Effective tax rate	43.6	62.1	0.0	(0.0)

Under ordinary circumstances, the previous financial years' impairment of Eland would have led to the recognition of a deferred tax asset. However, based on the assessment of the utilisation in the context of Eland, it is evident that the impairment results in a reconciling item. This determination is as a result of the assessment that the deferred tax asset relating to the impairment was not assessed as being recoverable, and therefore not recognised. Consequently, the deferred tax asset relating to impaired Eland assets was disclosed separately as not being recognised during the current financial year, refer to note 24.

Significant judgements: Utilisation of a deferred tax asset

The group offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations (which are impacted by production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves, operating costs, closure and rehabilitation costs, capital expenditure and other capital management transactions). To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

Estimation is required to determine whether deferred tax assets are recognised in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilised tax losses, require the assessment of the likelihood that sufficient taxable earnings will be generated in future periods, in order to utilise recognised deferred tax assets.

The utilisation of a deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences.

Due to the latest forecast commodity prices, a reassessment was performed regarding the utilisation of a deferred tax asset relating to Eland, and it is believed that due to current market condition it is not probable that a deferred tax asset will be utilised in the near term.

Accordingly, similar to 30 June 2023, a deferred tax asset was not raised.

In addition to the above, no deferred tax asset has been raised on the calculated tax losses relating to Northam Holdings or the US recycling operations.

This position will be assessed continuously.

10. Earnings per share, headline earnings per share and fully diluted earnings per share

Below is a reconciliation of basic earnings, being the net profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders (profit for the year), to headline earnings.

Headline earnings is calculated by starting with the basic earnings in terms of IAS 33 Earnings Per Share and then excluding all re-measurements that have been identified in the SAICA Circular 1/2023.

Headline earnings per share is based on the headline earnings and is reconciled to profit for the year as per the reconciliation below:

	Group	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000
Profit for the year	1 797 763	2 554 043
Impairment of property, plant and equipment with no deferred tax asset recognised	–	2 718 275
Impairment of investment in associate with no income tax impact	–	4 103 608
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(12 529)	(13 642)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	2 565	–
Profit on sale of investment in associate with no income tax impact	(55 032)	–
Tax effect on profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	2 690	3 683
Associate: Adjustment for loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment and housing assets net of tax	–	2 692
Associate: Adjustment for impairment of assets net of tax	–	55 368
Headline earnings	1 735 457	9 424 027

The weighted average number of shares in issue has been calculated as follows:

The weighted average number of Northam Holdings Shares in issue outside the group for the purpose of calculating the earnings per share is calculated as the number of shares in issue less Treasury Shares held.

	Group	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**
	Weighted average number of shares	Weighted average number of shares
Weighted average number of shares in issue at the beginning of the year	390 237 523	390 237 523
Shares repurchased under the share buyback programme	(261 883)	–
Weighted average number of shares in issue	389 975 640	390 237 523

The board of directors approved a R1.0 billion share buyback programme which was initiated during the year under review.

However, at the annual general meeting held on 30 October 2023, the general authority to repurchase issued shares was not granted by shareholders and no further shares were bought back.

Below is a reconciliation of the fully diluted number of shares in issue:

Fully diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year by the weighted average number of Northam Holdings Shares outstanding plus the weighted average number of Northam Holdings Shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential Northam Holdings Shares into Northam Holdings Shares.

	Group	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Weighted average number of shares in issue	389 975 640	390 237 523
Adjusted for:		
Performance and retention share awards including the Lock-in and incentive mechanism share awards	–	–
Fully diluted number of shares in issue	389 975 640	390 237 523

The remuneration committee elects the settlement of all performance and retention share awards, including the Lock-in and incentive mechanism share awards, in cash or with shares. Subject to any election by the remuneration committee to the contrary, currently all awards are expected to be settled in cash and are therefore not considered to be dilutive.

Fully diluted headline earnings per share are based on the headline earnings and the average number of potential diluted shares in issue:

	Group	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**
Basic earnings per share (cents)	461.0	654.5
Fully diluted earnings per share (cents)	461.0	654.5
Headline earnings per share (cents)	445.0	2 414.9
Fully diluted headline earnings per share (cents)	445.0	2 414.9
Interim dividend per share (cents)	100.0	–
Final dividend per share (cents)	70.0	600.0
Weighted average number of shares in issue	389 975 640	390 237 523
Fully diluted number of shares in issue	389 975 640	390 237 523
Number of shares in issue including Treasury Shares	396 238 229	396 615 878
Treasury Shares in issue	(6 378 355)	(6 378 355)
Shares in issue adjusted for Treasury Shares	389 859 874	390 237 523

11. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment balances for the group are made up as follows:

Group	Shafts, mining development and infrastructure R000	Metallurgical and refining plants R000	Land and buildings R000	General infrastructure including other assets R000	Decommissioning assets R000	Right-of-use assets R000	Assets under construction R000	Total R000
Cost								
Opening balance as at 1 July 2022	15 911 455	5 723 787	820 402	791 635	385 247	98 880	4 909 685	28 641 091
Reassessment of IFRS 16 Leases (refer to note 27)	–	–	–	–	–	20 270	–	20 270
Foreign currency translation movements	–	4 017	21 994	–	–	–	–	26 011
Additions	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 570 345	5 570 345
Transfer from assets under construction	1 891 050	270 597	10 216	151 003	–	–	(2 322 866)	–
Disposals and write-offs	–	(251)	(5 036)	(5 261)	–	(26 658)	–	(37 206)
Reassessment of present value of decommissioning asset (refer to note 25)	–	–	–	–	(56 619)	–	–	(56 619)
Borrowing costs capitalised (refer to note 6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	177 580	177 580
Closing cost as at 30 June 2023	17 802 505	5 998 150	847 576	937 377	328 628	92 492	8 334 744	34 341 472
Reassessment of IFRS 16 Leases (refer to note 27)	–	–	–	–	–	23 583	–	23 583
Foreign currency translation movements	–	(1 051)	(5 666)	–	–	–	–	(6 717)
Additions	–	–	–	73 847	–	–	4 554 517	4 628 364
Transfer from assets under construction	3 653 180	2 174 398	6 054	230 953	–	–	(6 064 585)	–
Disposals and write-offs	–	–	(11 193)	(60 253)	–	–	–	(71 446)
Reassessment of present value of decommissioning asset (refer to note 25)	–	–	–	–	(82 277)	–	–	(82 277)
Borrowing costs capitalised (refer to note 6)	–	–	–	–	–	–	191 703	191 703
Closing cost as at 30 June 2024	21 455 685	8 171 497	836 771	1 181 924	246 351	116 075	7 016 379	39 024 682

Group	Shafts, mining development and infrastructure R000	Metallurgical and refining plants R000	Land and buildings R000	General infrastructure including other assets R000	Decommissioning assets R000	Right-of-use assets R000	Assets under construction R000	Total R000
Accumulated depreciation								
Opening balance as at 1 July 2022	(3 903 959)	(1 197 479)	(286 464)	(310 474)	(18 025)	(37 843)	–	(5 754 244)
Foreign currency translation movements	–	(2 102)	(6 299)	–	–	–	–	(8 401)
Depreciation	(761 259)	(196 813)	(24 632)	(67 151)	(4 645)	(7 895)	–	(1 062 395)
Disposals and write-offs	–	236	3 051	4 832	–	26 658	–	34 777
Impairment of assets (refer to note 12)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2 718 275)	(2 718 275)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses as at 30 June 2023	(4 665 218)	(1 396 158)	(314 344)	(372 793)	(22 670)	(19 080)	(2 718 275)	(9 508 538)
Foreign currency translation movements	–	702	2 012	–	–	–	–	2 714
Depreciation	(952 852)	(245 868)	(25 033)	(90 326)	(7 770)	(6 548)	–	(1 328 397)
Disposals and write-offs	–	–	4 756	9 908	–	–	–	14 664
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses as at 30 June 2024	(5 618 070)	(1 641 324)	(332 609)	(453 211)	(30 440)	(25 628)	(2 718 275)	(10 819 557)
Net book value as at 30 June 2023	13 137 287	4 601 992	533 232	564 584	305 958	73 412	5 616 469	24 832 934
Net book value as at 30 June 2024	15 837 615	6 530 173	504 162	728 713	215 911	90 447	4 298 104	28 205 125

Assets under construction are recorded as follows for each of the operations:

	30 June 2024 R000	30 June 2023 R000
Zondereinde operations	4 034 584	4 381 003
Booysendal operations	203 488	283 328
Eland operations	60 032	952 138
	4 298 104	5 616 469

A register containing the information required by regulation 25(3) of the Companies Regulations 2011 is available for inspection at the registered office of the company.

No property, plant and equipment are recorded in respect of Northam Holdings company.

Significant judgements: Capitalisation of borrowing costs in terms of IAS 23 Borrowing costs

IAS 23 Borrowing costs requires borrowing costs to be capitalised if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (whether or not the funds have been borrowed specifically for any qualifying projects). These borrowing costs are included in the cost of the asset and all other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they occur.

Where funds are borrowed specifically, costs eligible for capitalisation are the actual costs incurred less any income earned on the temporary investment of such borrowings. Where funds are part of a general pool the eligible amount is determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditure on that asset. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the general pool.

IAS 23 defines a qualifying asset as an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. IAS 23 does not define a substantial period of time and this will therefore require the exercise of judgement after considering the specific facts and circumstances. Northam regards an asset that normally takes 12 months or more to be ready for its intended use to be a qualifying asset.

Borrowing costs were capitalised at the weighted average cost of borrowing of 12.22% (30 June 2023: 10.27%).

R191.7 million was capitalised during the year under review (30 June 2023: R177.6 million), refer to note 6.

Significant judgements: Impairment of assets

Refer to note 12 for details with regards to the significant judgements and estimates relating to the impairment of assets and the assessment of cash generating units.

Significant judgements and estimates: Calculation of depreciation

Mining assets are depreciated on a units of production basis, based on Mineral Reserves, which are revised annually.

When items of plant and equipment comprise separate, identifiable components that have different useful lives, such components are depreciated according to their individual useful lives.

Office equipment, furniture and vehicles are depreciated using varying rates ranging between 10% and 20% on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives.

Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life, which is generally the life of mine.

12. Mining properties and Mineral Resources

Group	Current production Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources R000	Project Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources R000	Total R000
Cost			
Opening balance as at 1 July 2022	2 611 266	4 419 334	7 030 600
Additions	–	–	–
Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	2 611 266	4 419 334	7 030 600
Additions	–	–	–
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024	2 611 266	4 419 334	7 030 600
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening balance as at 1 July 2022	(505 570)	–	(505 570)
Depreciation	(84 784)	–	(84 784)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	(590 354)	–	(590 354)
Depreciation	(82 826)	–	(82 826)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024	(673 180)	–	(673 180)
Net book value as at 30 June 2023	2 020 912	4 419 334	6 440 246
Net book value as at 30 June 2024	1 938 086	4 419 334	6 357 420

No mining properties and Mineral Resources are recorded in respect of Northam Holdings company.

Significant judgements and estimates: Impairment of assets and assessment of cash generating units

The group assesses at each reporting date, whether there are indications that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment testing requires management to make significant judgements concerning the existence of impairment indicators, identification of CGUs and estimates of projected cash flows. Management's judgement is required when assessing whether a previously recognised impairment loss should be reversed.

In assessing recoverable values, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining recoverable values, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value for mineral assets is generally determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the asset, which includes estimates such as the cost of future expansion plans, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. Cash flows are discounted by an appropriate discount rate to determine the net present value.

The group bases its impairment calculations on approved budgets and the latest forecast. These budgets and forecast generally cover a period of five years and extended to life of mine using life of mine production and long-term real prices and costs.

The determined recoverable value is most sensitive to commodity prices, the US dollar exchange rate and the discount rate. Other judgements made by management include capital expenditure, operating costs, production levels, inflation factors and extent of life of mine.

The following key assumptions were made by management, which are based on management's interpretation of market forecasts for the future:

		Group		Company	
		30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
Long-term real platinum price	USD/oz	1 337	1 289	–	–
Long-term real palladium price	USD/oz	892	1 289	–	–
Long-term real rhodium price	USD/oz	8 917	9 000	–	–
Long-term real gold price	USD/oz	1 783	1 507	–	–
Long-term real ruthenium price	USD/oz	357	532	–	–
Long-term real iridium price	USD/oz	4 280	3 989	–	–
Long-term real nickel price	USD/t	14 267	21 275	–	–
Long-term real copper price	USD/t	8 025	8 864	–	–
Long-term real chrome price	USD/t	250	177	–	–
Long-term real USD exchange rate	R/USD	R17.96	R16.67	–	–
Long-term real discount rate	%	12.54	11.82	–	–

These estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties including the achievement of mine plans.

Long term prices have been estimated based on the cost of production for high cost producers. Should the world need Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), these producers will be required to make a margin in order to continue the production of PGMs.

Management estimated the recoverable amount of Mineral Resources (based on the *in situ* 4E available ounces) outside the approved mine plans.

For those assets, the recoverable amount is calculated on a fair value less cost of disposal basis taking into account earlier binding sales agreements between market participants as well as the market capitalisation of PGM exploration companies relative to their resources base.

Below is the value that has been attributed to the recoverable value of Mineral Resources:

		Group		Company	
		30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
4E *in situ* available ounce value	USD/oz	8.97	8.25	–	–

Based on the impairment assessments performed by management, the recoverable values for all CGUs are higher than their respective carrying amounts.

In determining the recoverable amount of a CGU, based on a valuation model such as a discounted cash flow model, the first five years of inputs into the model are critical. Therefore, an asset in ramp-up (such as at Eland), will be more vulnerable to impairment due to significant investment in development with limited revenue generated during the construction phase resulting in negative cash flows during this ramp-up phase and therefore adversely impacting the valuation of such a CGU.

The impairment assessment included sensitivities of 10% in either commodity prices or the US dollar exchange rate, which still indicates sufficient headroom relating to all CGUs, including the *in situ* Mineral Resource valuation. A 10% change in the commodity prices or the US dollar exchange rate results in a R3.1 billion movement in the present value of Eland's discounted cash flows.

Significant judgements and estimates: Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates (life of mine)

The estimation of Mineral Reserves impacts depreciation and the recoverable value of assets.

Mineral Reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the group's mining properties. The group estimates its Mineral Resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons, relating to the size, depth, shape and metal tenor of the ore body. This requires complex geological judgements in interpretation. Consideration of economic factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements and production costs are then incorporated in the estimation of recoverable Mineral Reserves. Changes in the Mineral Reserves estimates may impact the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets, mine properties, property, plant and equipment, recognition of deferred tax assets (if any) and depreciation and amortisation charges. The group estimates and reports Mineral Reserves in line with the principles contained in the South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves of 2007, revised in 2016 (the SAMREC Code 2016).

Factors that impact the estimation of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources, which may lead to variances between planned and achieved outcomes, include:

- the grade of Mineral Reserves – deviation from the planned mining cut may result in the achieved grade varying from the grade of Mineral Reserves;
- commodity prices, discount rates and foreign exchange rate estimations – variance in which may lead to different revenue outcomes;
- operating, mining, processing and refining costs; and
- capital costs.

Cognisance is given to the tenure of mining licenses relating to the operations when life of mine calculations is performed.

13. Interest in associates

The interest in associates is made up of the following investments:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	–	12 943 355	–	12 943 355
SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited	145 641	115 329	–	–
	145 641	13 058 684	–	12 943 355

Below is a reconciliation of the interest in associates at a group level:

	Investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	Interest in SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited	Total
	R000	R000	R000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2022	17 688 771	–	17 688 771
Transfer from non-current assets held for sale to interest in associates	–	90 094	90 094
Amounts recognised in profit or loss: share of earnings from associates	265 276	25 235	290 511
Amounts recognised in profit or loss: amortisation of the at acquisition fair value uplift	(125 371)	–	(125 371)
Dividends received	(781 713)	–	(781 713)
Impairment recognised	(4 103 608)	–	(4 103 608)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	12 943 355	115 329	13 058 684
Amounts recognised in profit or loss: share of earnings from associates	(54 743)	30 312	(24 431)
Amounts recognised in profit or loss: amortisation of the at acquisition fair value uplift	(289)	–	(289)
Cash proceeds from the sale of RBPlat shares	(9 019 760)	–	(9 019 760)
Implats Share proceeds from the sale of RBPlat shares	(3 923 595)	–	(3 923 595)
Profit on disposal of investment by acceptance into the Implats Offer	55 032	–	55 032
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024	–	145 641	145 641

Below is a reconciliation of the interest in associates at a Northam Holdings company level:

	Investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	Total
	R000	R000
Opening balance as at 1 July 2022	17 447 897	17 447 897
Impairment recognised	(4 504 542)	(4 504 542)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2023	12 943 355	12 943 355
Cash proceeds from the sale of RBPlat shares	(9 019 760)	(9 019 760)
Implats Share proceeds from the sale of RBPlat shares	(3 923 595)	(3 923 595)
Closing balance as at 30 June 2024	–	–

The proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held on these investments and the investments are considered significant and accounted for as associates.

Investment in RBPlat

Northam Holdings held 100 219 552 RBPlat Shares (representing 34.52% of all RBPlat Shares in issue), which were acquired during F2022.

As a result of the substantial decline in PGM prices which consequently negatively impacted equity valuations across the entire PGM sector, the investment in RBPlat was sold into the Implats Mandatory Offer.

In accordance with the terms of the Implats Mandatory Offer, as contained in the Implats Mandatory Offer (details of which are contained in the offer circular issued by Implats dated 17 January 2022), Northam disposed of all of its RBPlat Shares. The offer consideration receivable per RBPlat Share tendered into the Implats Mandatory Offer amounted to R90.00 in cash and 0.3 new ordinary shares in Implats (Implats Shares). Northam Holdings received, in aggregate, R9.0 billion in cash and 30 065 866 Implats Shares (JSE share code: IMP).

Due to the decrease in the value of Implats Shares from the date of the acceptance of the Implats Mandatory Offer to the date of sale, which was concluded towards the end of August 2023, a loss of R799.7 million was realised on the sale of the Implats Shares.

Below is a summary of the Put and Call Options previously held relating to RBPlat Shares:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Number of RBPlat Shares	Number of RBPlat Shares	Number of RBPlat Shares	Number of RBPlat Shares
Put and Call Options with Royal Bafokeng Investment Holding Company Proprietary Limited (RBIH)	–	1 673 695	–	1 673 695
Call Options with Emikaway (RF) Proprietary Limited (EMI) including the 1 891 342 Put Option Shares	–	4 472 103	–	4 472 103
Right of first refusal (ROFR) in respect of RBPlat Shares held by Emikaway (RF) Proprietary Limited	–	3 367 673	–	3 367 673
Total number of potential additional RBPlat Shares that could be acquired by Northam Platinum Holdings Limited pursuant to the Put and Call Options and ROFR arrangements	–	9 513 471	–	9 513 471

On 20 July 2023, Northam, RBH and EMI agreed to terminate the Put and Call Options with RBIH, the Put and Call Options with EMI as well as the ROFR in respect of RBPlat shares held by EMI for no consideration.

Below is a reconciliation of the value in the investment in RBPlat based on the equity method to the net asset value of the investment:

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000
Net asset value of Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	N/A	22 772 800
Northam's share of net asset values	N/A	7 860 865
At acquisition fair value adjustment including goodwill	N/A	9 161 616
Subsequent fair value adjustment with the decrease in shareholding from 34.68% to 34.52% due to an increase in the number of RBPlat Shares in issue	N/A	115 742
Items accounted directly through equity	N/A	151 016
Amortisation of at acquisition fair value adjustments	N/A	(242 276)
Impairment recognised	N/A	(4 103 608)
Value of investment in associate based on the equity method of accounting	N/A	12 943 355

Below is a summary of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, as detailed in their financial results and therefore disclosed at 100%.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of RBPlat:

	Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited **Calculated up until 19 July 2023**
	R000
Revenue	460 608
Cost of sales	(627 853)
Gross loss	(167 245)
Other income	3 658
Other expenses	(50 466)
Administrative expenses	(7 222)
Impairment of assets	–
Finance income	25 161
Finance cost	(21 781)
Loss before tax	(217 895)
Income tax expense	59 305
Loss for the period	(158 590)
Other comprehensive income for the period	–
Total comprehensive income for the period	(158 590)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for RBPlat was derived from the management accounts for the month of July 2023.

Below is a summary of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, together with the statement of financial position of RBPlat, as detailed in their financial results and therefore disclosed at 100%:

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of RBPlat for the 12-month period ended 30 June 2023:

	Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	**Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited**	**Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited**	**Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited**
	6 months ended 30 June 2023	**Calculated 6 months ended 31 December 2022**	**12 months ended 31 December 2022**	**6 months ended 30 June 2022**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Revenue	5 805 400	7 737 900	15 911 300	8 173 400
Cost of sales*	(6 200 300)	(6 268 000)	(11 669 200)	(5 401 200)
Gross profit	(394 900)	1 469 900	4 242 100	2 772 200
Other income	464 200	541 100	751 500	210 400
Other expenses*	(17 400)	(200)	(42 400)	(42 200)
Administrative expenses	(257 500)	(158 900)	(348 000)	(189 100)
Impairment of assets	–	(221 500)	(239 500)	(18 000)
Finance income	265 300	214 500	386 800	172 300
Finance cost	(166 800)	(170 100)	(329 300)	(159 200)
(Loss)/profit before tax	(107 100)	1 674 800	4 421 200	2 746 400
Income tax expense	(232 500)	(566 700)	(1 100 600)	(533 900)
(Loss)/profit for the period/year	(339 600)	1 108 100	3 320 600	2 212 500
Other comprehensive income for the period/year	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the period/year	(339 600)	1 108 100	3 320 600	2 212 500

**The 2022 Maseve care and maintenance and other costs of R15.6 million incurred after the RBPlat group reorganisation and amalgamation was concluded and have been reclassified from cost of sales to other expenses based on their nature.*

RBPlat financial results are disclosed in R million, rounded to 1 decimal and therefore adjusted for disclosure.

Statement of financial position of RBPlat:

	Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited 30 June 2023
	R000
Assets	
Non-current assets	23 972 900
Property, plant and equipment	17 361 700
Mining rights	4 969 100
Right-of-use assets	53 900
Environmental trust deposits and guarantee investments	337 200
Employee housing loan receivable	943 100
Employee housing benefit	242 300
Housing insurance investment	65 600
Current assets	10 343 600
Employee housing loan receivable	18 600
Employee housing benefit	21 900
Employee housing assets	264 300
Inventories	737 000
Trade and other receivables	4 649 200
Current tax receivable	114 200
Non-current assets held for sale	–
Cash and cash equivalents	4 538 400
Total assets	34 316 500
Equity and liabilities	
Total equity	22 772 800
Stated capital	12 522 300
Retained earnings	10 176 300
Share-based payment reserve	74 200
Non-current liabilities	9 436 000
Deferred tax liability	5 583 300
PIC housing facility	1 425 200
Deferred revenue	1 896 700
Restoration, rehabilitation and other provisions	349 800
Share-based payment liabilities	138 000
Lease liabilities	43 000
Current liabilities	2 107 700
Trade and other payables	1 429 100
Current portion of PIC housing facility	47 500
Current portion of deferred revenue	235 100
Current portion of share-based payment liabilities	383 600
Current portion of lease liabilities	12 400
Total equity and liabilities	34 316 500

As at 30 June 2024, the investment in RBPlat was disposed of, therefore no balances are required to be disclosed in terms of the statement of financial position.

The prior year information has been presented for comparative purposes.

RBPlat financial results are disclosed in R million, rounded to 1 decimal and therefore adjusted for disclosure.

Investment in SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited (SSG)

Interest in associates further comprise a 33.7% interest (30 June 2023: 33.7% interest) in SSG, a company registered in the Republic of South Africa.

Northam Platinum owns 3 000 shares of the total of 8 900 issued shares of SSG.

SSG provides security, cleaning and facility services to the group.

Refer to note 42 for details on transactions between the group and SSG.

Below is a reconciliation of the value of the investment in SSG based on the equity method to the net asset value of the investment:

	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000
Net asset value of SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited	331 614	241 688
Northam's 33.7% share of net asset value	111 780	81 468
Impact of the adoption of IFRS 9	451	451
At acquisition fair value adjustment	10 717	10 717
Subsequent fair value adjustment with the increase in shareholding from 20% to 30% and the conversion of a loan to an equity investment	10 549	10 549
Fair value adjustment with the cancellation of 11% of issued shares in SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited, increasing Northam's investment from 30% to 33.7%	12 144	12 144
Value of investment in associate based on the equity method of accounting	145 641	115 329

Below is a summary of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate, as detailed in their accounting records and therefore disclosed at 100%.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of SSG:

	SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited 30 June 2024	SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited 30 June 2023
	R000	R000
Revenue	1 652 753	1 342 417
Cost of sales	(165 918)	(124 766)
Gross profit	1 486 835	1 217 651
Other income	9 131	17 555
Operating expense	(1 371 169)	(1 132 239)
Operating profit	124 797	102 967
Investment revenue	1 229	288
Finance costs	(9 810)	(7 664)
Profit before taxation	116 216	95 591
Taxation	(26 290)	(20 727)
Total comprehensive income for the year	89 926	74 864

Statement of financial position of SSG:

	SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited 30 June 2024 R000	SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited 30 June 2023 R000
Assets		
Non-current assets	189 262	150 549
Property, plant and equipment	154 613	115 353
Intangible assets	19 681	22 316
Deferred tax asset	14 968	12 880
Current assets	363 041	341 092
Inventories	17 928	19 568
Trade and other receivables	326 800	296 755
Current tax receivable	3 511	6 280
Cash and cash equivalents	14 802	18 489
Total assets	552 303	491 641
Equity and liabilities		
Total equity	331 614	241 688
Non-current liabilities	33 565	47 133
Other financial liabilities	33 565	47 133
Current liabilities	187 124	202 820
Trade and other payables	102 074	130 296
Current tax payable	561	413
Provisions	56 137	–
Other financial liabilities	28 352	43 883
Bank overdraft	–	28 228
Total equity and liabilities	552 303	491 641

14. Investment in subsidiary

	Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000
Northam Platinum Limited	8 198 063	8 198 063
	8 198 063	8 198 063

Northam Holdings was introduced as the holding company for the group by way of a share exchange implemented on a one for one basis in terms of which Northam shareholders exchanged their Northam Platinum Shares for Northam Holdings Shares.

As detailed in the combined circular to shareholders of Northam, accompanied by the prospectus in respect of Northam Holdings, both dated Monday, 31 May 2021 (collectively, the Transaction Documents) and the announcement published on SENS on 20 September 2021, the Northam Scheme (as defined therein) was implemented on 20 September 2021, in terms of which, *inter alia*, Northam Holdings acquired all of the Northam Platinum Shares in issue (excluding Treasury Shares) by way of a share for share transaction and Northam Platinum became a subsidiary of Northam Holdings.

Users of the annual financial statements are referred to the Transaction Documents for additional information relating to the Composite Transaction in order to obtain full information of the nature and impact of the Composite Transaction.

15. Land and township development

Land and township development is made up of the following projects, together with the resources invested in these developments:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Northam Platinum Limited Lesedi Village units	55 682	83 148	–	–
Northam Platinum Limited Lefika development units	1 408	272	–	–
Booysendal Platinum Proprietary Limited Lydenburg extension 79 Emaweni Village units	32 075	29 920	–	–
Booysendal Platinum Proprietary Limited Lydenburg extension 78 land	6 046	6 046	–	–
Norplats Properties Proprietary Limited Mojuteng township units	1 085	1 190	–	–
Broad Brush Investments 2 Proprietary Limited stands transferred to Norplats Proprietary Limited during a previous financial year	5 513	5 513	–	–
Balance at the end of the year	101 809	126 089	–	–

The movement in land and township development can be reconciled as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Balance at the beginning of the year	126 089	90 198	–	–
Acquisitions				
Costs incurred with regards to the Mojuteng township	–	481	–	–
Development				
Town planning for portions 4 and 9 of the farm Koedoesdoorns (Lesedi Village)	–	40 421	–	–
Repurchase of Lefika development units	1 136	272	–	–
Refurbishments of Lydenburg extension 79 Lydenburg units (Emaweni Village)	7 357	11 267	–	–
Disposals				
Lesedi Village units	(27 466)	–	–	–
Emaweni Village units	(5 202)	(16 453)	–	–
Mojuteng township	(105)	(97)	–	–
Balance at the end of the year	101 809	126 089	–	–

No land and township development are recorded in respect of Northam Holdings company.

Details of the above land and township development projects are as follows:

Group	30 June 2024 R000	30 June 2023 R000	30 June 2024 Number of units	30 June 2023 Number of units
Lesedi Village				
Completed units at the beginning of the year	83 148	42 727	72	37
Units completed during the year	–	40 421	–	35
Units sold during the year	(27 466)	–	(42)	–
Completed units at the end of the year	55 682	83 148	30	72
Lefika development				
Completed units at the beginning of the year	272	–	1	–
Units repurchased during the year	1 136	272	1	1
Completed units at the end of the year	1 408	272	2	1
Lydenburg extension 79 Emaweni Village				
Completed units at the beginning of the year	29 920	35 106	13	38
Refurbishments to units during the year	7 357	11 267	–	–
Units sold during the year	(5 202)	(16 453)	(8)	(25)
Completed units at the end of the year	32 075	29 920	5	13
Lydenburg extension 78 land	6 046	6 046	N/A	N/A
Mojuteng township				
Stand 2	481	481	N/A	N/A
Stand 79	87	87	N/A	N/A
Stand 82	115	115	N/A	N/A
Stand 261	94	94	N/A	N/A
Stand 362	108	108	N/A	N/A
Stand 384	119	119	N/A	N/A
Stand 385	81	81	N/A	N/A
Stand 513	–	105	N/A	N/A
Broad Brush Investments 2 Proprietary Limited stands	5 513	5 513	N/A	N/A
	6 598	6 703	N/A	N/A
Total land and township development	101 809	126 089	37	86

These properties have been acquired in order to assist the group’s employees to acquire affordable housing.

16. Long-term receivables

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Suspensive sale agreements	25 191	34 266	–	–
Interest-free home loans	75 998	69 643	–	–
Total long-term receivables	101 189	103 909	–	–
Current portion of suspensive sale agreements (refer to note 21)	(5 145)	(5 047)	–	–
Current portion of interest-free home loans (refer to note 21)	(11 239)	(13 250)	–	–
Long-term portion of long-term receivables	84 805	85 612	–	–

Long-term receivables comprise balances due by employees in respect of Northam's employee home ownership scheme under suspensive sale agreements and interest-free home loans provided to qualifying employees.

The suspensive sale agreements to employees bear interest at the South African prime interest rate and are repayable over 15 years. In terms of the agreements, employees enjoy the full benefits of home ownership, and at such time as the loan is paid off, the title to the house will be transferred to the employees.

Interest-free home loans are non-interest-bearing loans provided to qualifying employees.

These loans provided to qualifying employees are based on a portion of the value of the property acquired by the employee and are repayable over a maximum period of 20 years from grant date. The average remaining repayment period is approximately 12 years. Furthermore, these loans are secured by a second bond over the residential properties.

During the year under review, R8.2 million, R2.2 million relating to the suspensive sale agreements and R6.0 million relating to the interest-free home loans (30 June 2023: R6.8 million, R2.1 million relating to the suspensive sale agreements and R4.7 million relating to the interest-free home loans) worth of long-term receivables were impaired and fully provided for.

During the current financial year R2.6 million of amounts previously written off were recovered.

The table below summarises the payment terms of the company and group's long-term receivables:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Current portion	16 384	18 297	–	–
Due within 1 – 5 years	40 519	45 218	–	–
Due within 5 – 10 years	21 635	20 038	–	–
More than 10 years	22 651	20 356	–	–
	101 189	103 909	–	–

The current interest-free home loans are not in default nor impaired. Monthly instalments relating to the interest-free home loans are deducted from employees' salaries on a monthly basis. Should an employee resign, the interest-free home loan needs to be settled in full and any amounts still to be recovered from former employees have been provided for in full.

With regards to the suspensive sale agreements, the table below summarises the age analysis of these suspensive sale agreements:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Neither in default nor impaired	25 191	34 266	–	–
	25 191	34 266	–	–

All amounts in default have been impaired and therefore fully provided for.

No long-term receivables are recorded in respect of Northam Holdings company.

Significant judgements and estimates – Long-term receivables and the Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

An assessment of the ECL relating to long-term receivables is undertaken in terms of the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments at every reporting date. The balance of outstanding long-term receivables relating to the suspensive sale agreements are examined and the expected amounts which are considered to be unrecoverable based on the impairment policy of the group are provided for in full.

For all suspensive sale agreements, legal title to the houses remains with the group until full and final payment has been made. The houses therefore serve as security for these loans. In most instances the value of the security is more than the value of the outstanding loan balance relating to the suspensive sale agreements.

The following specific judgements and estimates are applied by management in determining the potential impairment:

Suspensive sale agreements

- All overdue amounts as at the end of the reporting period are provided for in full. These are included in stage 2 of the impairment assessment model based on the general approach.
- The suspensive sale agreement balances are tested for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, taking into account the security held in the form of the title to the houses.
- Any suspensive sale agreements which were handed over to the group's lawyers for legal processing, in stage 3, take into account the market value of the houses being higher than the outstanding balances of these defaulted loans, when calculating the ECL.

Interest-free home loans

- Should an employee resign, the interest-free home loan needs to be settled in full. For these employees, the outstanding amounts are provided for in full until the payment arrangement has been completed. These loans are secured by a second bond over the property and the probability of default has been assessed as minimal.
- There has been no significant deterioration in credit quality and the probability of default has been assessed as minimal.

The volatility of prevailing interest rates and the corresponding impact on the recoverability of long-term receivables are considered as part of the determination of ECL.

Interest-free home loan repayments are deducted from employees' salaries on a monthly basis and are secured with a second mortgage bond over the property. In the event of an employee resigning, any outstanding balance is required to be settled in full.

All overdue amounts are provided for in terms of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments at the end of every reporting period and amounts recognised as receivables are those amounts still estimated to be recoverable.

17. Investments held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund

The group contributes to a dedicated environmental restoration trust fund to provide for the estimated decommissioning and environmental restoration cost at the end of the various operations' lives.

The Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund was established in 1996 to assist the group in making financial provision for the environmental rehabilitation in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No. 28 of 2002 (MPRDA), upon cessation of its mining operations.

The balance of the fund comprises:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Opening balance	153 952	142 586	–	–
Growth in the investment	15 062	11 366	–	–
Balance at the end of the year	169 014	153 952	–	–

This investment, which mainly consists of cash, is separately administered and the group's right of access to these funds is restricted.

The investment is managed by Stanlib Collective Investments (RF) Limited, and is made up of a fixed number of units which trades at specific values as noted below.

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Stanlib Institutional Money Market Fund B3	46 134	42 305	–	–
Stanlib Income Fund B2	120 037	109 113	–	–
Stanlib Multi-Asset Growth Fund B1	2 843	–	–	–
Stanlib Balanced Fund R	–	2 534	–	–
Balance at the end of the year	169 014	153 952	–	–

Below is the accrued interest relating to the investment held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund, included in Trade and other receivables, refer to note 21.

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Accrued interest relating to the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund	3 175	2 634	–	–
	3 175	2 634	–	–

For details of the rehabilitation and decommissioning liability provision, refer to note 25.

No investments held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund are recorded in respect of Northam Holdings company.

18. Environmental guarantee investments

The environmental obligation under the rehabilitation and decommissioning provision, refer to note 25, will be financed, other than the amounts already covered by the investment held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund, refer to note 17, either by way of guarantees or other insurance products as approved by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) in terms of the South African National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and not through cash contributions to the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund, due to the uncertainty created by changes in legislation.

The group procures the issue of guarantees in respect of the unfunded decommissioning and restoration costs, not covered by the investment held through the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund.

The environmental guarantee investments are made up as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Balance at the beginning of the year	130 470	93 214	–	–
Contributions made	26 911	37 054	–	–
Income earned during the year (net of fees) (refer to note 7)	11 451	6 141	–	–
Guarantee fees (refer to note 8)	(5 672)	(6 174)	–	–
Other (included in sundry operating costs as per note 4)	(15)	235	–	–
	163 145	130 470	–	–

The investments managed by Centriq Insurance Company Limited amount to R90.2 million (30 June 2023: R72.8 million) and Guardrisk Insurance Company Limited amount to R72.9 million (30 June 2023: R57.7 million).

The annual contributions payable with regards to the environmental guarantee investments are calculated as 3.25% and 5.0% (30 June 2023: 5.0%) of the respective total Centriq and Guardrisk environmental guarantees in issue, and are included in the environmental guarantee investments.

The annual fees with regards to the guarantees issued amounts to between 0.75% and 0.95% based on the guaranteed value, refer to note 8 for details regarding the environmental guarantee costs included in profit or loss.

The assets, which mainly consist of cash, are separately administered and the group's right of access to these funds are restricted.

There are no balances relating to environmental guarantee investments included in Northam Holdings company.

Below is a summary of the environmental guarantees issued:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Northam Platinum Limited (Zondereinde)				
GR/G/20396/0312/0031	31 000	31 000	–	–
GR/G/20396/0314/0165	18 000	18 000	–	–
GR/G/20396/0315/0231	18 000	18 000	–	–
GR/G/20396/0617/0454	35 000	35 000	–	–
CQ/G/30381/1217/003	28 807	28 807	–	–
GR/G/20396/0618/0544	11 543	11 543	–	–
CQ/G/30381/0920/010	36 305	36 305	–	–
CQ/G/30381/1020/011	46 260	46 260	–	–
CQ/G/30381/0921/013	272	272	–	–
GR/G/20396/0224/1082	87	–	–	–
	225 274	225 187	–	–
Booysendal Platinum Proprietary Limited				
GR/G/20396/0311/0011	–	65 900	–	–
GR/G/20396/0315/0232	–	25 000	–	–
GR/G/20396/0417/0434	–	1 908	–	–
GR/G/20396/0517/0459	2 085	2 085	–	–
GR/G/02396/0618/0535	2 267	2 267	–	–
GR/G/02396/0618/0536	–	1 267	–	–
GR/G/20396/0421/0791	–	61 065	–	–
CQ/G/30381/0621/012	64 044	64 044	–	–
GR/G/20396/0222/0865	24 439	24 439	–	–
GR/G/20396/0423/1000	–	4 544	–	–
GR/G/20396/0523/1009	3 143	3 143	–	–
GR/G/20396/0124/1077	100 659	–	–	–
GR/G/20396/0524/1131	8 642	–	–	–
	205 279	255 662	–	–
Eland Platinum Proprietary Limited				
CQ/G/30381/0118/004	129 545	129 545	–	–
CQ/G/30381/0118/005	31 096	31 096	–	–
CQ/G/30381/0919/006	2 200	2 200	–	–
CQ/G/30381/1119/007	5 359	5 359	–	–
CQ/G/30381/1119/008	1 559	1 559	–	–
CQ/G/30381/0120/009	302	302	–	–
CQ/G/30381/1021/014	90 179	90 179	–	–
	260 240	260 240	–	–
Total environmental guarantees in issue	690 793	741 089	–	–

There are no environmental guarantees in issue by Northam Holdings company.

19. Buttonshope Conservancy Trust

The balance of the fund comprises:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Balance at the beginning of the year	1 272	11 243	–	–
Contributions received from Booysendal Platinum Proprietary Limited	10 013	8 875	–	–
Interest received during the year	241	356	–	–
Accrued interest received	9	40	–	–
Fair value adjustments	7	(83)	–	–
Expenditure paid during the year	(1 099)	(1 696)	–	–
Value-Added Tax and transfer duty refunds on acquisition of land and buildings	3 417	362	–	–
Transfer of funds to cash and cash equivalents as restricted cash (refer to note 22)	(8 929)	–	–	–
Funds invested in escrow	–	(17 825)	–	–
Balance at the end of the year	4 931	1 272	–	–

Buttonshope was established as a conservancy trust by Northam Platinum Limited (Northam Platinum), with the principle objective of engaging in the conservation, rehabilitation and/or protection of the natural environment, including flora, fauna and the biosphere, as well as promoting the establishment of, and education and training programmes relating to, environmental awareness, greening, clean-up and/or sustainable development projects in respect of Portion 1 of The Farm Buttonshope 51, Registration Division JT, Mpumalanga Province, which may involve the participation by local communities. The aforementioned property was donated by Booysendal, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Northam Platinum, to Buttonshope.

Subsequent to the initial donation, Northam Platinum, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Booysendal, has enabled Buttonshope to increase its land under management for conservation purposes.

In terms of the agreement between Buttonshope and Booysendal, Booysendal was required to contribute an initial amount of R10 000 000 (refer note 10).

Booysendal donates a fixed amount of R1.0 million per annum regardless of the operational performance with a fixed increase of R50 000 per annum, effective from F2022.

Booysendal agreed that, over and above any contributions made to Buttonshope, it would either make payment of and/or donate to Buttonshope any approved, reasonable and necessary operating costs incurred on behalf of or by Buttonshope.

All land management costs are carried by Booysendal, refer to note 8.

There are no balances relating to Buttonshope included in Northam Holdings company.

20. Inventories

Metals on hand and in transit are listed below:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Platinum	2 577 774	1 879 458	–	–
Palladium	1 536 491	1 731 016	–	–
Rhodium	4 456 168	3 804 082	–	–
Gold	157 860	113 018	–	–
Total metal inventory at the lower of cost and net realisable value	8 728 293	7 527 574	–	–
Less non-current metal inventory	(936 311)	(1 423 994)	–	–
Current metal inventory at the lower of cost and net realisable value	7 791 982	6 103 580	–	–
Consumable at the lower of cost and net realisable value	366 394	406 762	–	–
Total current inventory at the lower of cost and net realisable value	8 158 376	6 510 342	–	–

Below are the ounces metal inventory available at the reporting date:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	oz	oz	oz	oz
Metal inventory quantities on hand and in transit				
Platinum	237 499	197 887	–	–
Palladium	144 848	125 594	–	–
Rhodium	85 361	67 251	–	–
Gold	7 712	6 655	–	–
4E	475 420	397 387	–	–

There are no balances relating to inventories included in Northam Holdings company.

Below is a breakdown of inventory disclosed as own production, purchased material and classified as non-current metal inventory:

	Own production	Purchased material	Total metal inventory	Non-current metal inventory	Current metal inventory
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
Group	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Platinum	2 349 762	228 012	2 577 774	(247 650)	2 330 124
Palladium	1 394 807	141 684	1 536 491	(170 163)	1 366 328
Rhodium	4 068 185	387 983	4 456 168	(500 140)	3 956 028
Gold	153 717	4 143	157 860	(18 358)	139 502
Total metal inventory	7 966 471	761 822	8 728 293	(936 311)	7 791 982

	Own production	Purchased material	Total metal inventory	Non-current metal inventory	Current metal inventory
	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023
Group	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Platinum	1 579 673	299 785	1 879 458	(371 546)	1 507 912
Palladium	1 386 190	344 826	1 731 016	(483 108)	1 247 908
Rhodium	3 325 969	478 113	3 804 082	(551 199)	3 252 883
Gold	106 268	6 750	113 018	(18 141)	94 877
Total metal inventory	6 398 100	1 129 474	7 527 574	(1 423 994)	6 103 580

Below is a breakdown of the change in metal inventory for the year, disclosed as own production and purchased material:

	Own production	Purchased material	Total metal inventory
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
Group	R000	R000	R000
Change in metal inventory for the year*	1 568 371	(367 652)	1 200 719

**The difference between the change in metal inventory for the year and what has been disclosed in the statement of profit or loss relates to foreign exchange movements for inventory held by the US recycling operations.*

	Own production	Purchased material	Total metal inventory
	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023
Group	R000	R000	R000
Change in metal inventory for the year*	1 697 250	(464 649)	1 232 601

**The difference between the change in metal inventory for the year and what has been disclosed in the statement of profit or loss relates to foreign exchange movements for inventory held by the US recycling operations.*

Below is a breakdown of inventory disclosed in ounces as own production, purchased material and classified as non-current metal inventory:

	Own production	Purchased material	Total metal inventory	Non-current metal inventory	Current metal inventory
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
Group	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz
Platinum	223 441	14 058	237 499	(28 780)	208 719
Palladium	135 981	8 867	144 848	(17 751)	127 097
Rhodium	80 542	4 819	85 361	(10 275)	75 086
Gold	7 609	103	7 712	(969)	6 743
4E	447 573	27 847	475 420	(57 775)	417 645

	Own production	Purchased material	Total metal inventory	Non-current metal inventory	Current metal inventory
	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023
Group	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz
Platinum	177 616	20 271	197 887	(42 855)	155 032
Palladium	111 092	14 502	125 594	(32 805)	92 789
Rhodium	62 162	5 089	67 251	(8 937)	58 314
Gold	6 450	205	6 655	(1 278)	5 377
4E	357 320	40 067	397 387	(85 875)	311 512

Metal inventory quantities on hand in 4E ounces are allocated as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	oz	oz	oz	oz
Non-current inventory	57 775	85 875	–	–
Ore stockpile inventory	51 268	36 476	–	–
Concentrate in process	14 124	21 971	–	–
Concentrate and other surface sources before the smelter	33 874	22 796	–	–
Recycling material	48 484	758	–	–
Smelter inventory	177 420	126 661	–	–
Base metal removal plant inventory	14 114	8 505	–	–
Precious metal refinery inventory	77 831	83 701	–	–
Finished product inventory on hand	530	10 644	–	–
4E	475 420	397 387	–	–

The cost of sales figure disclosed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income approximates the cost of inventory expensed.

Included in cost of sales is an amount of R87.8 million relating to purchased material and R549.4 million relating to own production (30 June 2023: R93.4 million relating to purchased material and R566.3 million relating to own production) for the write down to net realisable value. Inventory to the value of R311.4 million relating to purchased material and R1.1 billion relating to own production (30 June 2023: R544.9 million relating to purchased material and R809.3 million relating to own production) is disclosed at net realisable value.

Inventory was written down to net realisable value due to movements in commodity prices during the reporting period.

No inventories are encumbered.

Significant estimates: Net realisable value and measurement of inventory

Work in progress metal inventory is valued at the lower of net realisable value and the average cost of production less net revenue from sales of by-products in the ratio of the contribution of these metals to gross sales revenue. Production costs are allocated to platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold (joint products) by dividing the mine output into total mine production costs, determined on a six-month average basis except for concentrates and ore purchased which are recognised at the cost at which it is purchased.

The quantity of ounces of joint products in work in progress is calculated based on the following factors: Theoretical inventory is calculated by adding the inputs to the previous physical inventory and then deducting the outputs for the inventory period. The inputs and outputs include estimates due to the delay in finalising analytical values. The estimates are subsequently trued up to the final metal accounting quantities when available. The theoretical inventory is then converted to a refined equivalent inventory by applying appropriate recoveries depending on where the material is within the production pipeline. The recoveries are based on actual results as determined by the inventory count and are in line with industry standards.

The nature of the production process inherently limits the ability to precisely measure recoverability levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is monitored on an ongoing basis and the variables used in the process are refined based on actual results over time.

Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained 4E ounces is based on elemental assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage is based on the expected processing method. Stockpile tonnages are verified by independent third-party surveyors.

Non-current inventory is determined as inventory that will not be sold within the group's normal operating cycle.

Below is a summary of the commodity prices and exchange rate used to determine the net realisable value of inventories:

		Group		Company	
		30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
Platinum price	USD/oz	1 012	931	–	–
Palladium price	USD/oz	972	1 307	–	–
Rhodium price	USD/oz	4 690	5 420	–	–
Gold price	USD/oz	2 331	1 922	–	–
Closing exchange rate at year-end	ZAR/USD	R18.18	R18.83	–	–

The allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion is based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. Normal capacity is the production expected to be achieved on average over a number of periods or seasons under normal circumstances, taking into account the loss of capacity resulting from planned maintenance. The actual level of production may be used if it approximates normal capacity. The amount of fixed overheads allocated to each unit of production is not increased as a consequence of low production or an idle plant. Unallocated overheads are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Inventory is required to be assessed at each reporting date for possible write downs due to net realisable values being lower than the costs allocated to inventory.

Net realisable value tests represent the expected selling prices which are based on prevailing market prices, less estimated costs to complete production and to bring the product to sale.

All inventory is accounted for at the lower of cost and net realisable value and all net realisable value adjustments have been disclosed.

21. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Trade receivables	133 946	197 490	–	–
Provisional pricing receivables	1 253 185	1 248 180	–	–
Accrued dividends and interest on cash and cash equivalents	50 247	51 271	–	–
Prepayments	7 071	44 977	727	458
Deposits	52 223	6 178	–	–
South African Revenue Service – Value-Added Tax	315 153	310 949	–	–
South African Revenue Service - amounts receivable relating to the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty	241 422	46 115	–	–
Current portion of suspensive sale agreements (refer to note 16)	5 145	5 047	–	–
Current portion of interest-free home loans to employees (refer to note 16)	11 239	13 250	–	–
Sundry receivables	53 131	24 284	–	–
	2 122 762	1 947 741	727	458

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 60-day terms except for most of the PGM debtors of refined metal which have payment terms of between 2 to 5 days.

In addition, PGM concentrate is sold to honour the Everest offtake agreement, the PGM debtor relating to this sale has a provisional quotation period payment term of four months after month of delivery.

Trade and other receivables to the value of R Nil was provided for or impaired during the current year (30 June 2023: R Nil).

Trade receivables are made up as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
PGM receivables	104 089	137 945	–	–
Chrome receivables	14 953	59 439	–	–
Nickel receivables	9 686	–	–	–
Copper receivables	5 218	106	–	–
Total trade receivables	133 946	197 490	–	–

Provisional pricing receivables are made up as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
PGM provisional receivable	399 234	522 190	–	–
Chrome provisional receivable	821 904	680 068	–	–
Nickel provisional receivable	32 047	45 922	–	–
Total provisional pricing receivables	1 253 185	1 248 180	–	–

Provisional pricing PGM debtors have a provisional quotation period payment terms of four months after month of delivery.

Chrome provisional receivables are settled within 45 days from date of delivery.

Nickel provisional receivables are settled within 7 days from date of delivery.

The exposure to foreign currency denominated balances included in trade and other receivables were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
US dollars (USD000)	24 433	30 264	–	–
USD closing exchange rate*	R18.18	R18.83	–	–
Trade and other receivables denominated in USD (R000)	444 078	569 974	–	–

Rounded to the nearest cent.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of trade and other receivables:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Current portion	978 207	954 838	121	–
30 to 60 days	492 969	504 553	121	–
60 to 90 days	170 611	199 464	121	–
More than 90 days*	480 975	288 886	364	458
	2 122 762	1 947 741	727	458

Management considers these amounts to be fully recoverable as they are within the agreed payment terms.

The table below summarises the ageing of the group's South African Revenue Service – Value-Added Tax receivable balance:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Current portion	315 153	307 135	–	–
30 to 60 days	–	–	–	–
60 to 90 days	–	–	–	–
More than 90 days*	–	3 814	–	–
	315 153	310 949	–	–

Management considers these amounts to be fully recoverable as they are within the agreed payment terms.

The balance was refunded in full subsequent to year-end.

Trade and other receivables by country are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
South Africa	2 079 288	1 899 957	727	458
Switzerland	41 733	45 922	–	–
United States of America	1 741	1 862	–	–
	2 122 762	1 947 741	727	458

PGM provisional pricing receivables

The group sells PGM concentrate from the Booysendal mine under terms containing provisional pricing features, to honour the Everest offtake agreement.

The salient features of the agreement contain payment terms calculated with reference to a Price Index (PI) based on ruling market prices over the month in which concentrate is delivered to the counterparty. The calculated PI is applied against assayed 4E content from delivered concentrate, and with a contractually agreed fixed percentage being applied in respect of assayed base metals content from delivered concentrate. Where assayed results are not yet available in respect of delivered concentrate, an estimate of 4E content and base metals included in concentrate delivered during a particular month is made. The calculated US dollar (USD) denominated purchase price (receivable from the counterparty) is converted in applying the average exchange rate over the month prior to the month of payment.

The concentrate purchase price calculated (with reference to the above) is payable four months following the month during which concentrate for which payment is due was delivered.

Base metal and chrome provisional pricing receivables

Base metal and chrome sales allow for price adjustments based on the market price at the end of the relevant quotation period stipulated in the sales agreements. These are referred to as provisional pricing arrangements and are such that the selling price for metal in concentrate is based on prevailing spot prices on a specified future date after delivery to the customer. Adjustments to the sales price occur based on movements in quoted market prices up to the end of the quotation period. The period between provisional invoicing and the end of the quotation period can be between one and four months.

Provisional pricing receivables are non-interest bearing, but are exposed to future commodity price movements over the quotation period and are measured at fair value up until the date of settlement. Provisional pricing receivables are initially measured at the amount which the group expects to be entitled, being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the quotation period.

The full value of the provisional invoice relating to chrome sales is received in cash a month after delivery. Any negative movement in the chrome price could therefore result in amounts required to be refunded to the customer, refer to notes 33 and 34.

For all base metal sales, payment is only due after the end of the quotation period.

Significant estimate: Trade receivables and Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)

The group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs and therefore recognises a loss allowance based on the financial asset's lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The group considered historical loss experiences, adjusted for forward looking factors that could indicate impairments taking into account the specific debtor and economic environment.

The bulk of PGM debtors have payment terms of between 2 to 5 days with no historical defaults on these debtors and all outstanding balances as at the reporting date have subsequently been received.

Base metal and chrome debtor balances are held with only a limited number of selected premium customers and are generally on 30 to 60-day terms with no historical defaults.

Trade receivables have been assessed for ECLs, and the effect is considered to be negligible due to the group's history of recovery of these balances; as well as the credit rating of the customers that these balances are held with.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed recovery rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is an estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may not be representative of customers' actual defaults in the future.

Increased uncertainty in financial markets and the economy as a whole, has increased the risk of default on all financial assets, including trade and other receivables.

The group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, trade receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Sales are only made to customers with an appropriate credit history. PGM debtors comprise a number of customers, dispersed across different geographical areas.

There is no material concentration of credit risk associated with trade and other receivables.

A detailed assessment was performed to confirm the recoverability of trade and other receivables at the reporting date and all balances are considered recoverable.

22. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Cash at bank and on hand	1 265 784	416 902	2 298	770
Restricted cash	249 188	215 541	–	–
Short-term deposits	5 946 989	4 720 544	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	7 461 961	5 352 987	2 298	770
Less amount utilised under the general banking facility disclosed as a bank overdraft	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents as per the statement of cash flows	7 461 961	5 352 987	2 298	770

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Short-term deposits earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. These funds are all immediately available.

The weighted average effective interest rate on cash and cash equivalents amounted to 8.78% (30 June 2023: 7.52%).

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash equivalents as well as amounts utilised under the general banking facility (GBF) (if utilised).

Restricted cash comprises the following amounts:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Buttonshope Conservancy Trust	8 929	–	–	–
Northam Zondereinde Community Trust	71 071	65 699	–	–
Northam Booysendal Community Trust	90 268	70 575	–	–
Northam Employees' Trust	78 345	78 723	–	–
Zambezi Platinum (RF) Proprietary Limited	575	544	–	–
	249 188	215 541	–	–

Restricted cash includes money ring-fenced for the benefit of the Northam Zondereinde Community Trust, Northam Booysendal Community Trust and Northam Employees' Trust (the Zambezi Trusts) as well as Zambezi which may only be utilised in terms of the various Trust Deeds and the Zambezi Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI).

Restricted cash relating to Buttonshope relates to the purchase of properties. A bank guarantee has been issued for the purchase consideration payable for these properties and is supported by funds, disclosed as restricted. Subsequent to year-end, these properties were registered in the deeds office and the purchase consideration was duly settled.

No restricted cash is recorded in respect of Northam Holdings company.

Refer to note 43 for details regarding bank guarantee issued.

The exposure to foreign currency denominated balances included in cash and cash equivalents as at the reporting date were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
US dollars (USD000)	69 520	21 991	–	–
USD closing exchange rate*	R18.18	R18.83	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents denominated in USD (R000)	1 263 573	414 165	–	–

**Rounded to the nearest cent.*

Refer to note 41 for the fair value and financial risk disclosure.

General banking facility (GBF)

The group has a GBF, i.e., overdraft facility, of R1.0 billion (30 June 2023: R1.0 billion).

The GBF accrues interest at the South African prime interest rate less 1.75% (30 June 2023: South African prime interest rate less 1.75%) and is payable on a 90-day notice period.

Commitment fees are payable on the GBF amounting to 0.55% per annum on the unutilised portion of the facility.

Below is a summary of the available GBF:

	Group		**Company**	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Total facility	1 000 000	1 000 000	–	–
Amount utilised	–	–	–	–
Available facility	1 000 000	1 000 000	–	–

The GBF is utilised as a bank overdraft facility as and when required for working capital requirements, and therefore, considered as part of cash and cash equivalents, as an overdraft facility (and disclosed as such, if utilised).

The group's utilised and available facilities are listed below:

	Total facility 30 June 2024	Utilised amount 30 June 2024	Available facility 30 June 2024	Interest rate 30 June 2024	Repayment date/final maturity date 30 June 2024
	R000	R000	R000		
Domestic Medium-Term Notes (refer to note 29)	15 000 000	(10 701 402)	4 298 598	Various	Various
Revolving credit facility (refer to note 30)	10 000 000	–	10 000 000	JIBAR plus 2.40% – 2.80%	August 2027
General banking facility	1 000 000	–	1 000 000	Prime less 1.75%	90-day notice
	26 000 000	(10 701 402)	15 298 598		

The total DMTN Programme limit amounts to R15.0 billion. The unissued portion of the DMTN Programme limit is uncommitted but approved by the board of directors.

	Total facility 30 June 2023	Utilised amount 30 June 2023	Available facility 30 June 2023	Interest rate 30 June 2023	Repayment date 30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000		
Domestic Medium-Term Notes (refer to note 29)	15 000 000	(14 999 337)	663	Various	Various
Revolving credit facility (refer to note 30)	10 000 000	–	10 000 000	JIBAR plus 2.40% – 2.80%	August 2027
General banking facility	1 000 000	–	1 000 000	Prime less 1.75%	90-day notice
	26 000 000	(14 999 337)	11 000 663		

The group has the following loans at the financial reporting date:

Domestic Medium-Term Note Programme (DMTN Programme)

Northam Platinum established a DMTN Programme pursuant to a Programme Memorandum dated 3 August 2012 (the Previous Programme Memorandum), in terms of which Northam Platinum may, from time to time, issue Notes.

Northam Platinum amended and restated the Previous Programme Memorandum to, inter alia, incorporate Booysendal as guarantor (Amended and Restated Programme Memorandum).

The amendments are incorporated in an Amended and Restated Programme Memorandum dated 29 October 2020.

The DMTN Programme currently allows for up to Programme Amount amounts to R15.0 billion of Notes to be outstanding (30 June 2023: R15.0 billion).

The Amended and Restated Programme Memorandum applies to all Notes issued under the DMTN Programme on or after 29 October 2020 (Programme Date) and will, in respect of such Notes, supersede and replace the Previous Programme Memorandum in its entirety. For the avoidance of doubt, subject to all applicable laws, the Previous Programme Memorandum will remain applicable to all Notes in issue prior to the Programme Date.

Transaction costs are amortised over the period of the financial liability.

The terms of the DMTN Programme contain a cross-default provision.

Therefore, in terms of the Amended and Restated Programme Memorandum, any indebtedness of the issuer or guarantor, being Northam Platinum and Booysendal respectively, which, in part, becomes due and payable before its stated maturity by reason of an event of default will result in a cross default in terms of the DMTN Programme.

Refer to note 29 for details on all DMTNs issued.

Revolving credit facility (RCF)

Northam Platinum has a R10.0 billion 5-year RCF available with a syndicate of lenders which matures on 24 August 2027.

Commitment fees are payable on the RCF amounting to 0.75% per annum on the unutilised portion of the facility.

No commitment fee shall accrue during periods where more than 80% of the total available facility has been utilised.

The RCF is subject to financial covenant compliance which is monitored on an ongoing basis.

- Net Debt to EBITDA Ratio: the Net Debt to EBITDA Ratio in respect of any Measurement Period shall not exceed 2.5:1
- Net Debt to Equity Ratio: the Net Debt to Equity Ratio in respect of any Measurement Period shall not exceed 0.8:1
- Interest Cover Ratio: the Interest Cover Ratio in respect of any Measurement Period shall not be less than 4.0:1

None of these covenant requirements have been breached or are close to being breached. It is believed that the group is currently not at risk of breaching any of the covenant requirements as at the reporting date.

Refer to note 42 for guarantees issued by group companies relating to the RCF. Northam Holdings, Booysendal and Eland are guarantors in respect of the RCF.

Refer to note 30 for details on the RCF.

General banking facility (GBF)

Northam Platinum has a GBF, i.e., an overdraft facility, of R1.0 billion (30 June 2023: R1.0 billion).

The GBF accrues interest at the South African prime interest rate less 1.75% and is payable on demand with a 90-day notice period.

23. Stated capital and Treasury Shares

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Number of shares	Number of shares	Number of shares	Number of shares
Authorised stated capital				
2 000 000 000 stated capital at no par value				
Issued stated capital				
Number of issued stated capital opening balance	396 615 878	396 615 878	396 615 878	396 615 878
Treasury Shares	(6 378 355)	(6 378 355)	–	–
Repurchase of shares under the share buyback programme	(377 649)	–	(377 649)	–
	389 859 874	390 237 523	396 238 229	396 615 878

The total number of 377 649 Northam Holdings Shares repurchased (Repurchased Shares) were delisted on Friday, 3 November 2023 and reverted to the authorised but unissued stated capital of Northam Holdings. The average price paid for the Repurchased Shares was R115.70 per share.

Treasury Shares are held as follow:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Number of shares	Number of shares	Number of shares	Number of shares
Northam Platinum Limited	1	1	–	–
Northam Zondereinde Community Trust	2 191 116	2 191 116	–	–
Northam Booysendal Community Trust	2 191 116	2 191 116	–	–
Northam Employees' Trust	1 996 122	1 996 122	–	–
	6 378 355	6 378 355	–	–

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Issued stated capital opening balance	13 476 322	13 476 322	13 476 322	13 476 322
Treasury Shares in issue	(1 214 949)	(1 214 949)	–	–
Repurchase of shares under the share buyback programme	(43 823)	–	(43 823)	–
	12 217 550	12 261 373	13 432 499	13 476 322

24. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The principal components of the deferred tax balance are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	Restated 30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant and equipment and mining properties and Mineral Resources	986 525	–	–	–
Metal inventory	113 727	208 716	–	–
Rehabilitation and decommissioning liability provision	234 034	258 543	–	–
Deferred income	5 570	7 596	–	–
Lease liabilities	30 071	23 572	–	–
Share-based payment liabilities	212 749	170 725	–	–
Employee benefits	321 494	444 544	–	–
Other	8 673	17 599	–	–
Calculated tax losses	270 158	–	–	–
Previously recognised deferred tax asset relating to Eland Platinum Proprietary Limited derecognised	–	(142 799)	–	–
Current year deferred tax asset not recognised relating to Eland Platinum Proprietary Limited	(1 151 167)	(838 835)	–	–
	1 031 834	149 661	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment and mining properties and Mineral Resources	(6 222 066)	(5 310 069)	–	–
Section 24C allowances in respect of long-term receivables	(1 247)	(1 835)	–	–
Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund	(46 491)	(41 567)	–	–
Depreciation component included in metal inventory on hand and in transit	(72 751)	(77 731)	–	–
Prepayments	(1 455)	–	–	–
Capital Gains Tax on the redemption of Zambezi Preference Shares	(840 823)	(840 823)	–	–
	(7 184 833)	(6 272 025)	–	–
Net deferred tax liability	(6 152 999)	(6 122 364)	–	–

The net deferred tax liability is recorded as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	Restated 30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Deferred tax assets	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	(6 152 999)	(6 122 364)	–	–
Net deferred tax liability	(6 152 999)	(6 122 364)	–	–

There are no balances relating to deferred tax included in Northam Holdings company.

The charge in the deferred tax balance is reconciled as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	Restated 30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Net deferred tax liability at the beginning of the year (restated)	(6 122 364)	(4 720 081)	–	–
Charge for the year reported in profit or loss (refer to note 9)	(30 635)	(1 402 283)	–	–
Property, plant and equipment and mining properties and Mineral Resources	74 528	73 965	–	–
Metal inventory	(94 989)	(500 452)	–	–
Rehabilitation and decommissioning liability provision	(24 509)	(1 032)	–	–
Deferred income	(2 026)	(2 025)	–	–
Lease liabilities	6 499	3 513	–	–
Share-based payment liabilities	42 024	(28 514)	–	–
Employee benefits	(123 050)	107 260	–	–
Other	(8 926)	14 187	–	–
Calculated tax losses	270 158	(64 009)	–	–
Previously recognised deferred tax asset relating to Eland Platinum Proprietary Limited derecognised	142 799	(142 799)	–	–
Current year deferred tax asset not recognised relating to Eland Platinum Proprietary Limited	(312 332)	(838 835)	–	–
Section 24C allowance in respect of long-term receivables	588	738	–	–
Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund	(4 924)	(3 069)	–	–
Depreciation component included in metal inventory on hand and in transit	4 980	(21 211)	–	–
Prepayments	(1 455)	–	–	–
Net deferred tax liability	(6 152 999)	(6 122 364)	–	–

Significant judgements: Utilisation of a deferred tax asset

The group offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations (which are impacted by production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves, operating costs, closure and rehabilitation costs, capital expenditure and other capital management transactions). To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

Estimation is required to determine whether deferred tax assets are recognised in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilised tax losses, require the assessment of the likelihood that sufficient taxable earnings will be generated in future periods, in order to utilise recognised deferred tax assets.

The utilisation of a deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences.

Due to the latest forecast commodity prices, a reassessment was performed regarding the utilisation of a deferred tax asset relating to Eland, and it is believed that due to the latest forecast commodity prices it is not probable that a deferred tax asset will be utilised in the near term.

Accordingly, similar to 30 June 2023, a deferred tax asset was not raised.

In addition to the above, no deferred tax asset has been raised on the calculated tax losses relating to Northam Holdings or the US recycling operations.

This position will be assessed continuously.

Correction of a material prior period error in deferred tax and the re-organisation reserve in the consolidated financial statements of Northam Holdings

The Composite Transaction, approved by Shareholders on 30 June 2021, comprised of 10 separate, but indivisible steps, with the ultimate objective of unwinding the Zambezi structure. One of the last steps to be implemented entails Northam Platinum repurchasing the 40 975 772 shares that Zambezi holds in Northam Platinum, which will allow Zambezi to redeem the Zambezi Preference Shares in issue to Northam Platinum. Zambezi's disposal of its Northam Platinum shares will attract Capital Gains Tax, which was not previously recognised as a liability. Accordingly, similar to other taxes relating to the Composite Transaction, the deferred tax effect on the redemption of the Zambezi Preference Shares is recorded directly in equity.

The impact of the correction on the 30 June 2022 statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity is a decrease in the re-organisation reserve of R840.8 million and an increase in deferred tax liability to the same value.

The adjustment referred to above is a non-cash adjustment and therefore the statement of cash flows has not been affected, there is also no impact in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as this is a statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity adjustment only.

The impact of the correction on the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

	Previously reported 30 June 2022	**Correction 30 June 2022**	**Restated 1 July 2022**
	R000	R000	R000
Total equity	29 734 082	(840 823)	28 893 259
Re-organisation reserve	(4 176 945)	(840 823)	(5 017 768)
Non-current liabilities	15 938 655	840 823	16 779 478
Deferred tax liability	4 022 057	840 823	4 862 880

	Previously reported 30 June 2023	**Correction 30 June 2023**	**Restated 30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000
Total equity	32 300 367	(840 823)	31 459 544
Re-organisation reserve	(4 176 945)	(840 823)	(5 017 768)
Non-current liabilities	17 433 857	840 823	18 274 680
Deferred tax liability	5 281 541	840 823	6 122 364

25. Long-term provisions

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Balance at the beginning of the year	957 567	961 391	–	–
Change in estimate relating to the decommissioning costs (refer to note 11)	(82 277)	(56 619)	–	–
Change in estimate relating to the decommissioning costs accounted for in profit or loss (refer to note 4)	(38 906)	–	–	–
Change in estimate relating to restoration costs (refer to note 4)	(60 559)	(29 885)	–	–
Unwinding of discount (refer to note 6)	90 969	82 680	–	–
Total rehabilitation and decommissioning liability provision	866 794	957 567	–	–

Below is a breakdown of the long-term provisions:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Provision for decommissioning costs				
Balance at the beginning of the year	643 266	644 461	–	–
Change in estimate relating to the decommissioning costs (refer to note 11)	(82 277)	(56 619)	–	–
Change in estimate relating to the decommissioning costs accounted for in profit or loss (refer to note 4)	(38 906)	–	–	–
Unwinding of discount	61 110	55 424	–	–
Total provision for decommissioning costs	583 193	643 266	–	–
Provision for restoration costs				
Balance at the beginning of the year	314 301	316 930	–	–
Change in estimate relating to restoration costs (refer to note 4)	(60 559)	(29 885)	–	–
Unwinding of discount	29 859	27 256	–	–
Total provision for restoration costs	283 601	314 301	–	–
Total rehabilitation and decommissioning liability provision	866 794	957 567	–	–

The long-term provisions are made up of the following provisions relating to the rehabilitation and decommissioning liability of the following operations:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Zondereinde operations	184 368	203 033	–	–
Booysendal operations	199 672	256 610	–	–
Eland operations	482 754	497 924	–	–
Total rehabilitation and decommissioning liability provision	866 794	957 567	–	–

On an annual basis, at year-end, a third-party expert is engaged to estimate the decommissioning and restoration liability for each of the operations within the group.

The latest assessment was performed as at 30 June 2024.

The movement relating to the rehabilitation and decommissioning liability provision is twofold: firstly, an updated assessment was performed during the current year, and, secondly, both the discount rate and long-term inflation rate has been adjusted for the latest rates impacting the provision. The real discount rate has been increased from 3.1% to 4.4%.

There are no balances relating to long-term provisions included in Northam Holdings company.

Below is a breakdown of the rehabilitation and decommissioning liability provision per operation:

	Zondereinde operations	Booysendal operations	Eland operations	Total
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Provision for decommissioning costs				
Balance at the beginning of the year	146 424	151 392	345 450	643 266
Change in estimate relating to the decommissioning costs	(15 843)	(26 163)	(40 271)	(82 277)
Change in estimate relating to the decommissioning costs accounted for in profit or loss	(13 982)	(24 924)	–	(38 906)
Unwinding of discount	13 910	14 382	32 818	61 110
Total provision for decommissioning costs	130 509	114 687	337 997	583 193
Provision for restoration costs				
Balance at the beginning of the year	56 609	105 218	152 474	314 301
Change in estimate relating to restoration costs	(8 128)	(30 229)	(22 202)	(60 559)
Unwinding of discount	5 378	9 996	14 485	29 859
Total provision for restoration costs	53 859	84 985	144 757	283 601
Total rehabilitation and decommissioning liability provision	184 368	199 672	482 754	866 794

	Zondereinde operations	Booysendal operations	Eland operations	Total
	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Provision for decommissioning costs				
Balance at the beginning of the year	139 360	156 397	348 704	644 461
Change in estimate relating to the decommissioning costs	(4 921)	(18 455)	(33 243)	(56 619)
Unwinding of discount	11 985	13 450	29 989	55 424
Total provision for decommissioning costs	146 424	151 392	345 450	643 266
Provision for restoration costs				
Balance at the beginning of the year	61 035	106 644	149 251	316 930
Change in estimate relating to restoration costs	(9 675)	(10 597)	(9 613)	(29 885)
Unwinding of discount	5 249	9 171	12 836	27 256
Total provision for restoration costs	56 609	105 218	152 474	314 301
Total rehabilitation and decommissioning liability provision	203 033	256 610	497 924	957 567

At the reporting date the net unfunded/(overfunded) future obligations were as follows, based on the latest Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) assessment per operation:

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2024 R000	Booysendal operations 30 June 2024 R000	Eland operations 30 June 2024 R000	Total 30 June 2024 R000
Undiscounted obligation based on the DMRE requirements, including Value-Added Tax	310 588	300 417	349 609	960 614
Less funds held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund (refer to note 17)	(84 507)	(84 507)	–	(169 014)
Less environmental guarantees (refer to note 18)	(225 274)	(205 279)	(260 240)	(690 793)
Total unfunded current rehabilitation obligation in terms of current legislation	807	10 631	89 369	100 807

The undiscounted commercial closure cost for the group amounts to R1.7 billion.

	Zondereinde operations 30 June 2023 R000	Booysendal operations 30 June 2023 R000	Eland operations 30 June 2023 R000	Total 30 June 2023 R000
Undiscounted obligation based on the DMRE requirements, including Value-Added Tax	292 093	279 988	329 828	901 909
Less funds held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund (refer to note 17)	(76 976)	(76 976)	–	(153 952)
Less environmental guarantees (refer to note 18)	(225 187)	(255 662)	(260 240)	(741 089)
Total (overfunded)/unfunded current rehabilitation obligation in terms of current legislation	(10 070)	(52 650)	69 588	6 868

The future value of the environmental obligation could either be paid over to the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund over the remaining life of the various operations, or through other financial provisions, insurance or financial products as approved by the DMRE in terms of NEMA.

The environmental obligation will be financed, other than the amounts already covered by the investment held through the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund, either by way of guarantees or other insurance products and not through cash contributions to the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund, due to the uncertainty created by changes in legislation.

The group procures the issue of guarantees in respect of the unfunded decommissioning and restoration costs, not covered by the investment held through the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund.

Refer to notes 17 and 18 for details on the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund as well as the environmental guarantees issued.

Significant judgements and estimates: Determination of the restoration and decommissioning liabilities of the group

Northam's mining activities are subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations. These laws and regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more onerous and more restrictive. The group has incurred, and expects to incur in future, expenditure to comply with such laws and regulations, but cannot predict the full amount of such expenditure. Estimated future rehabilitation costs are based on current legal and regulatory requirements.

NEMA, as well as the MPRDA, which apply to all prospecting and mining operations, require that operations be carried out in accordance with generally accepted principles of sustainable development. It is a NEMA requirement that an applicant for a mining right must make prescribed financial provisions for the rehabilitation or management of negative environmental impacts, which must be reviewed annually.

In terms of NEMA, mining operations are required to make financial provisions for decommissioning and restoration costs that will be incurred upon the cessation of mining activities.

The group makes full provision for the future commercial cost of rehabilitating mine sites and related production facilities on a discounted basis at the time of developing the mines and installing and using those facilities. The restoration and decommissioning provisions represent the present value of rehabilitation and decommissioning costs relating to mine sites, which are expected to be incurred once mining ceases. These provisions are based on assessments prepared by an independent third-party expert, SRK Consulting (South Africa) Proprietary Limited, with the Principal Scientist being James Lake Pr Sci Nat, Msc (Geochemistry), which was carried out for the year ended 30 June 2024, being the last assessment performed.

The provision is based on the current best estimate for rehabilitation and decommissioning costs and is determined using commercial closure cost assessments and not the DMRE published rates. Management believes using commercial closure cost assessments more accurately reflects the potential future costs and therefore the liability. The commercial closure costs assessment is significantly more than what the liability would have been should the current published DMRE rates have been applied.

Financial provision is not required to be made for the decommissioning of certain structures, such as housing, which may have an alternative use.

The present value of the environmental restoration obligation was determined by applying a real discount rate of 4.4% (30 June 2023: 3.1%) over the remaining life of the various mines.

The ultimate rehabilitation costs are uncertain, and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors, including estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases as compared to the inflation rates and changes in discount rates. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. Therefore, significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions which would affect future financial results. Furthermore, the timing of rehabilitation will likely depend on when the various operations cease to produce at economically viable rates which will, in turn, depend on future commodity prices and exchange rates, which are inherently uncertain.

On 20 November 2015, NEMA Financial Provisioning (FP) Regulations, 2015 (2015 FP Regulations) were promulgated, resulting in significant changes from the MPRDA's requirements. The Northam group constitutes Existing Holders for purposes of the 2015 FP Regulations and these Regulations are therefore not yet applicable to the Northam group.

The 2015 FP Regulations were immediately applicable to applicants for a mining permit or a prospecting, mining, exploration or production right after 20 November 2015. Under the 2015 FP Regulations a 15-month transitional period was included for holders of a right or permit who applied for such right or permit prior to 20 November 2015 (Existing Holders) to comply with the 2015 FP Regulations. Due to an outcry from the minerals industry regarding the limited transitional period, Existing Holders were initially granted an extended transitional period until February 2019 to comply. Further extended transitional periods for Existing Holders to comply with the 2015 FP Regulations have subsequently been published.

On 1 February 2024, an extension of the transitional period was published, stating that a holder, or holder of a right or permit, who applied for such right or permit prior to 20 November 2015, regardless of when the right or permit was obtained must by no later than a date published in the Government Gazette comply with these Regulations; and shall until such date published in the Government Gazette be regarded as complying with the provisions of these Regulations, if such holder complies with the provisions and arrangements regarding financial provisioning, approved as part of the right or permit issued in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No. 28 of 2002.

The group will comply with the relevant FP Regulations when required to do so.

26. Long-term loans

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Security of supply contribution	20 630	28 132	–	–
Heraeus Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG	48 018	42 969	–	–
Total long-term loans	68 648	71 101	–	–
Current portion of security of supply contribution	(7 502)	(7 502)	–	–
Current portion of Heraeus Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG	–	–	–	–
Long-term portion	61 146	63 599	–	–

The security of supply contribution relates to amounts received to guarantee the supply of future product. These amounts are recognised over the guaranteed supply period, which commenced during F2017.

In terms of an agreement entered into with Heraeus Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG (Heraeus) an annual payment of R9.4 million is made for development and research costs for a period of 20 years. A liability was recognised at contract inception, being 16 April 2016. The liability is measured at the present value of the R9.4 million payments over 20 years using the prevailing South African prime interest rate. The contra side of the entry was included as a cost to the smelter furnace, during F2016.

The development and research cost of R9.4 million was waived by Heraeus for a period of four years, during F2022, and a once off modification of the agreement was recognised in the statement of profit and loss during F2022. The annual payment of R9.4 million as per the original agreement will resume from 30 June 2026 onwards.

Below is a reconciliation of the Heraeus liability:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Opening balance	42 969	49 169	–	–
Unwinding of the research and development liability (refer to note 6 for the current year and note 7 for the previous year)	5 049	(6 200)	–	–
Closing balance	48 018	42 969	–	–

The unwinding of the research and development liability includes both the unwinding as well as the impact of the change in the South African prime interest rate during the previous year from 8.25% to 11.75%.

No payments have been made during the current or previous financial year.

27. Lease liabilities

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Opening balance	87 305	74 291	–	–
New lease agreement entered into	924	15 660	–	–
Change in lease terms – reassessment of IFRS 16 Leases (refer to note 11)	22 684	2 065	–	–
Finance costs relating to lease liabilities (refer to note 6)	10 694	6 752	–	–
Payments made	(10 233)	(11 463)	–	–
Total lease liabilities	111 374	87 305	–	–
Current portion of lease liabilities	(10 313)	(8 963)	–	–
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	101 061	78 342	–	–

The following amounts relating to lease liabilities and associated right-of-use assets were recognised in profit or loss:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Depreciation relating to right-of-use assets (refer to note 11)	6 548	7 895	–	–
Finance costs relating to lease liabilities (refer to note 6)	10 694	6 752	–	–
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (included in sundries to operating costs as per note 4)	55 054	34 651	–	–
	72 296	49 298	–	–

Lease liabilities relate to leases for offices and a notarial agreement of lease of land for Booysendal.

Northam Platinum's corporate office lease is for a period of five years ending 31 October 2025, with the option to renew the lease for an additional five years.

During the current financial year, Booysendal entered into a new lease agreement for the rental of a premises from where a medical engagement centre is operated. The lease commencement date was 1 July 2023 with an initial lease period of five years.

During the previous financial year, Northam Platinum entered into an additional lease agreement in respect of the corporate office. The lease commencement date was 29 May 2023 with an initial lease period of five years. The lease includes the option to renew the agreement for a further period of five years after the initial lease period expires on 30 April 2028. Included in the costs capitalised to the right-of-use assets, refer to note 11, were leasehold improvements to the value of R2.5 million incurred outside the new corporate office lease agreement entered into during the year with regards to permanent fixtures. No similar leasehold improvements were undertaken during the current financial year.

The notarial agreement for lease of land relating to Booysendal is for the life of mine and is payable to the Bakoni Ba Phetla Communal Property Association.

The Booysendal South new order mineral right renewal execution was finalised during the current financial year, and is valid until 2 October 2052, necessitating a reassessment of the Bakoni Ba Phetla Communal Property Association notarial agreement, of which the resulting lease liability is recognised over the life of mine.

In addition, the group has certain leases for assets of low value, relating to leases for Information Technology and office equipment. The group has applied the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption for these assets under IFRS 16.

Refer to note 11 for a reconciliation on the right-of-use assets.

Significant estimate: Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The group cannot readily determine the interest rates implicit in its leases. Therefore, the relevant incremental borrowing rate (IBR) is used to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the prime-linked rate of interest that the group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment over a similar term, and with a similar security.

The group estimates the IBR using observable inputs when available and considers certain contracts and entity-specific judgements such as the lease term and the group's credit rating.

There are no balances relating to lease liabilities included in Northam Holdings company.

28. Share-based payment liabilities

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Performance and retention share-based payment liability	293 843	244 961	–	–
Lock-in and incentive mechanism share-based payment liability	494 116	387 355	–	–
Total share-based payment liabilities	787 959	632 316	–	–
Short-term portion of share-based payment liabilities together with notionally accrued dividends on the LIM incentive	(577 908)	(104 373)	–	–
Long-term share-based payment liabilities	210 051	527 943	–	–

The movement in the share-based payment liabilities are made up as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Opening balance	632 316	737 922	–	–
Share-based payment expenses during the year (refer to note 4)	256 487	89 281	–	–
Performance and retention shares cash settled during the year	(100 844)	(194 887)	–	–
Total share-based payment liabilities	787 959	632 316	–	–

The short-term portion is based on the shares and notional dividends which will be settled or expire in the next 12 months.

All other share-based payment liabilities are disclosed as non-current due to the contractual terms as per the share incentive plan (SIP).

There are no balances relating to share-based payment liabilities included in Northam Holdings company.

Share incentive plan (SIP)

The SIP was approved in 2011 when shareholders approved that the Northam share option scheme be discontinued and replaced by the SIP.

The remuneration committee shall be entitled to determine that a participant shall receive the settlement amount in lieu of receiving the conditional shares (including Zambezi BEE Transaction conditional shares) on settlement, to date all SIP awards have been settled in cash.

The remuneration committee, which is charged with overseeing the group's remuneration policy, reviews the performance criteria annually and revises them as economic and operational circumstances dictate.

Below is an analysis of share incentives held relating to performance and retention shares:

	30 June 2024	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2024**
	Retention shares	Performance shares	Total
	Number of awards	Number of awards	Number of awards
Opening balance as at 1 July 2023	699 824	3 515 576	4 215 400
Shares awarded during the year in terms of the rules of the SIP	597 375	3 585 625	4 183 000
Shares forfeited including performance conditions remeasured at vesting date	(94 009)	(443 944)	(537 953)
Shares cash settled during the year	(229 159)	(657 998)	(887 157)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	974 031	5 999 259	6 973 290

The shares awarded in terms of the rules of the SIP comprise: retention shares, which vest after three years from grant date with no performance conditions, and performance shares, which vest after three years from grant date. The final number of performance shares that an employee will receive will be subject to certain performance conditions being met, which includes safety, production, unit cash cost and share performance.

The remuneration committee elects the settlement of all SIP awards of conditional shares in cash or with shares. Subject to any elections by the remuneration committee to the contrary, currently all awards are expected to be settled in cash and are therefore treated as cash settled.

All awards that had not yet vested but were cash settled during the year relate to employees who retired or passed away.

	30 June 2023	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2023**
	Retention shares	Performance shares	Total
	Number of awards	Number of awards	Number of awards
Balance as at 1 July 2022	615 385	2 720 590	3 335 975
Performance shares awarded to middle management reclassified to retention shares	184 926	(184 926)	–
Shares awarded during the year in terms of the rules of the SIP	370 050	2 207 850	2 577 900
Performance conditions remeasured at vesting date	–	100 914	100 914
Shares forfeited	(102 887)	(478 473)	(581 360)
Shares cash settled during the year	(367 650)	(850 379)	(1 218 029)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	699 824	3 515 576	4 215 400

The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the valuation of the share-based payment liabilities:

	30 June 2024 31 October 2021 awards	**30 June 2024** 31 October 2022 awards	**30 June 2024** 31 October 2023 awards
Dividend yield (%)	5.0	5.0	5.0
Forfeiture rate (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0
Expected life of share awards (years)	0.34	1.34	2.34
30-Day VWAP (R/share)	R124.57	R124.57	R124.57
Model used*	Market value	Market value	Market value
Valuation per share award (R/share)	R111.31	R105.74	R100.45

**Given that the value of the shares will be paid out, and not just the growth in the price, an option valuation model is not appropriate, therefore the 30-Day VWAP at year-end adjusted for dividends forfeited during the vesting period was used.*

The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the incentive shares is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

	30 June 2023 31 October 2020 awards	**30 June 2023** 31 October 2021 awards	**30 June 2023** 31 October 2022 awards
Dividend yield (%)	–	–	–
Forfeiture rate (%)	10.0	10.0	10.0
Expected life of share awards (years)	0.34	1.34	2.34
30-Day VWAP (R/share)	R150.72	R150.72	R150.72
Model used*	Market value	Market value	Market value
Valuation per share award (R/share)	R145.96	R132.66	R120.60

**Given that the value of the shares will be paid out, and not just the growth in the price, an option valuation model is not appropriate, therefore the 30-Day VWAP at year-end adjusted for dividends forfeited during the vesting period was used.*

Lock-in and incentive mechanism (LIM)

Below is a summary of the LIM incentives held:

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Number of awards	Number of awards
Opening balance	4 150 000	4 350 000
LIM shares cancelled during the year	–	(200 000)
Total number of LIM shares awarded	4 150 000	4 150 000

The implementation of the Zambezi BEE Transaction resulted in a number of significant benefits for the group including compliance with the required empowerment criteria in terms of the MPRDA and the Mining Charter, as well as a significant cash injection to fund both acquisitions and organic growth.

However, the related Northam Guarantee to the holders of the Zambezi Preference Shares may have resulted in a dilution for Northam Platinum shareholders, eroding shareholder value as a result.

Therefore, at the request of shareholders, Northam Platinum introduced a management incentive plan on implementation of the Zambezi BEE Transaction in 2015.

Vesting was previously subject to the satisfaction of the performance condition that Zambezi fully settles the redemption amount and fully settles or makes adequate provision for all its tax liabilities arising from settlement of the redemption amount. This was on the basis that no Northam Guarantee liability would arise, and no member of the group would have been required to give any direct or indirect financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with, the settlement of the redemption amount.

In terms of the rules of the Northam SIP (Rules), a redemption by Zambezi of the Zambezi Preference Shares prior the original maturity date of the Zambezi Preference Shares, being 17 May 2025 (Original Maturity Date) would have resulted in the Zambezi BEE Transaction Conditional Shares awarded to the management team under the LIM (Participants) being subject to a proportionate vesting with the balance lapsing (Proportionate Vesting). The implementation of the Composite Transaction entailed the Zambezi Preference Shares being redeemed by Zambezi on or prior to the Original Maturity Date, at Zambezi's election. The Proportionate Vesting could therefore occur as a result of the implementation of the Transaction to the extent that Zambezi elects to redeem, and redeems, the Zambezi Preference Shares prior to the Original Maturity Date.

In order to maintain the retention of the management team and to continue to incentivise the management team until the Original Maturity Date, and to prevent the possible Proportionate Vesting upon implementation of the Composite Transaction, the Rules were amended, with effect from the Zambezi Scheme Implementation Date, being 23 August 2021 to, *inter alia*, cater for: no Proportionate Vesting to occur if Zambezi elects to redeem, and redeems, the Zambezi Preference Shares prior to the Original Maturity Date; the Zambezi BEE Transaction Conditional Shares, subject to the vesting condition (as defined in the Rules) being fulfilled on such date, vesting on the Original Maturity Date and the performance condition (as defined in the Rules) relating thereto being deemed to have been fulfilled on such date; subject to certain provisions applicable in respect of no fault termination and early retirement (as defined in the Rules), dividends which are declared and paid in respect of Northam Platinum Shares from the Zambezi Scheme Implementation Date until the Original Maturity Date shall notionally accrue to the Zambezi BEE Transaction Conditional Shares and the aggregate amount of such notional dividends shall be paid in cash to the Participants within 30 days of the Original Maturity Date, provided that the vesting condition has been fulfilled on the Original Maturity Date.

In terms of the LIM share awards, a maximum aggregate of five million shares could be awarded.

The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the LIM plan valuation:

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
Dividend yield (%)	–	–
Forfeiture rate (%)	–	–
Expected life of share awards (years)	0.88	1.88
Spot price (R/share)	R127.30	R125.48
Model used*	Market value	Market value
Valuation per share award (R/share)	R127.30	R125.48

***Given that the value of the shares accrues to the LIM Participants and not just the growth in the price, an option valuation model is not appropriate, but the share price at the reporting date was used.**

All LIM share awards will vest on 17 May 2025, irrespective of the grant date.

29. Domestic Medium-Term Notes

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Non-current Domestic Medium-Term Notes (DMTNs)				
DMTNs (NHM015)	500 000	500 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM015 issue	(8 070)	(8 070)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	7 341	5 725	–	–
Transfer to current DMTNs	(499 271)	–	–	–
	–	497 655	–	–

On 13 December 2019, the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited (IDC) subscribed to NHM015, which is R500.0 million worth of five-year senior unsecured floating rate Notes. These Notes attract a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 330 basis points, which is payable on a quarterly basis in December, March, June and September of each year from issue date for a five-year period. These Notes mature on 13 December 2024.

DMTNs (NHM016)	550 000	550 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue - Tranche 2	130 000	130 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue - Tranche 3	165 967	165 967	–	–
DMTNs tap issue - Tranche 4	200 000	200 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue - Tranche 5	100 000	100 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue - Tranche 6	2 534 435	2 534 435	–	–
DMTNs tap issue - Tranche 7	15 000	15 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM016 issue	(108 126)	(108 126)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	85 947	60 095	–	–
Transfer to current DMTNs	(3 673 223)	–	–	–
	–	3 647 371	–	–

On 11 May 2020, Northam Platinum issued NHM016. All Tranches were issued under the same terms and conditions. These Notes attract a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 425 basis points, which is payable on a quarterly basis in May, August, November and February of each year from issue date for a five-year period. These Notes mature on 11 May 2025.

DMTNs (NHM019)	–	450 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue - Tranche 2	–	390 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 3	–	1 770 935	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 4	–	630 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 5	–	275 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM019 issue	–	(80 620)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	–	54 750	–	–
Transfer to current DMTNs	–	(3 490 065)	–	–
	–	–	–	–

On 25 May 2020, Northam Platinum issued NHM019. All Tranches were issued under the same terms and conditions. The Notes attracted a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 400 basis points, which was payable on a quarterly basis in May, August, November and February of each year from issue date for a four-year period. These Notes matured on 25 May 2024.

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
DMTNs (NHM021)	245 000	245 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue - Tranche 2	78 000	78 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue - Tranche 3	250 000	250 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM021 issue	(9 574)	(9 574)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	4 694	2 660	–	–
	568 120	566 086	–	–

On 26 November 2021, Northam Platinum issued NHM021. All Tranches were issued under the same terms and conditions. These Notes attract a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 425 basis points, which is payable on a quarterly basis in November, February, May and August of each year from issue date for a five-year period. These Notes mature on 26 November 2026.

DMTNs (NHM022)	3 500 000	3 500 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM022 issue	(97 900)	(97 900)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	34 688	15 066	–	–
	3 436 788	3 417 166	–	–

On 23 September 2022, Northam Platinum issued NHM022. The Notes attract a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 375 basis points, which is payable on a quarterly basis in September, December, March and June of each year from issue date for a five-year period. These Notes mature on 23 September 2027.

DMTNs (NHM023)	243 000	243 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM023 issue	(3 992)	(3 992)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	2 255	922	–	–
	241 263	239 930	–	–

On 21 October 2022, Northam Platinum issued NHM023. These Notes attract a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 300 basis points, which is payable on a quarterly basis in October, January, April and July of each year from issue date for a three-year period. These Notes mature on 21 October 2025.

DMTNs (NHM025)	900 000	900 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM025 issue	(14 110)	(14 110)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	5 188	476	–	–
	891 078	886 366	–	–

On 25 May 2023, Northam Platinum issued NHM025. These Notes attract a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 300 basis points, which is payable on a quarterly basis in May, August, November and February of each year from issue date for a three-year period. These Notes mature on 25 May 2026.

DMTNs (NHM026)	1 290 000	1 290 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM026 issue	(20 116)	(20 116)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	4 437	407	–	–
	1 274 321	1 270 291	–	–

On 25 May 2023, Northam Platinum issued NHM026. These Notes attract a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 375 basis points, which is payable on a quarterly basis in May, August, November and February of each year from issue date for a five-year period. These Notes mature on 25 May 2028.

Total non-current Domestic Medium-Term Notes	6 411 570	10 524 865	–	–

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Current DMTNs				
NHM015 transferred from non-current to current	499 271	–	–	–
	499 271	–	–	–

On 13 December 2019, the IDC subscribed to NHM015, which is R500.0 million worth of five-year senior unsecured floating rate Notes. These Notes attract a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 330 basis points, which is payable on a quarterly basis in December, March, June and September of each year from issue date for a five-year period. These Notes mature on 13 December 2024.

NHM016 transferred from non-current to current	3 673 223	–	–	–
	3 673 223	–	–	–

On 11 May 2020, Northam Platinum issued NHM016. All Tranches were issued under the same terms and conditions. These Notes attract a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 425 basis points, which is payable on a quarterly basis in May, August, November and February of each year from issue date for a five-year period. These Notes mature on 11 May 2025.

DMTNs (NHM018)	–	671 300	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 2	–	350 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 3	–	253 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 4	–	100 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 5	–	150 000	–	–
NHM018 switched to NHM016 and NHM019	–	(665 800)	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 6	–	535 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 7	–	897 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM018 issue	–	(89 154)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	–	89 154	–	–
DMTNs repaid	–	(2 290 500)	–	–
	–	–	–	–

On 25 May 2020, Northam Platinum issued NHM018. All Tranches were issued under the same terms and conditions. These Notes attracted a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 375 basis points, which was payable on a quarterly basis in May, August, November and February of each year from issue date for a three-year period. These Notes matured on 25 May 2023.

DMTNs (NHM019)	450 000	450 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 2	390 000	390 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 3	1 770 935	1 770 935	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 4	630 000	630 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 5	275 000	275 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM019 issue	(80 620)	(80 620)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	80 620	54 750	–	–
DMTNs repaid	(3 515 935)	–	–	–
	–	3 490 065	–	–

On 25 May 2020, Northam Platinum issued NHM019. All Tranches were issued under the same terms and conditions. These Notes attracted a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 400 basis points, which was payable on a quarterly basis in May, August, November and February of each year from issue date for a four-year period. These Notes matured on 25 May 2024.

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
DMTNs (NHM020)	132 000	132 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 2	100 000	100 000	–	–
DMTNs tap issue – Tranche 3	450 000	450 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM020 issue	(11 623)	(11 623)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	11 623	9 104	–	–
DMTNs repaid	(682 000)	–	–	–
	–	679 481	–	–

On 25 November 2020, Northam Platinum issued NHM020. All Tranches were issued under the same terms and conditions. These Notes attracted a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 375 basis points, which was payable on a quarterly basis in November, February, May and August of each year from issue date for a three-year period. These Notes matured on 25 November 2023.

DMTNs (NHM024)	100 000	100 000	–	–
Transaction costs relating to the NHM024 issue	(1 790)	(1 790)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs over the period of the Notes issued	1 790	181	–	–
DMTNs repaid	(100 000)	–	–	–
	–	98 391	–	–

On 25 May 2023, Northam Platinum issued NHM024. These Notes attracted a floating coupon rate of 3-month JIBAR plus 200 basis points, which is payable on a quarterly basis in May, August, November and February from issue date for a year. These Notes matured on 25 May 2024.

Total current Domestic Medium-Term Notes	4 172 494	4 267 937	–	–
Total Domestic Medium-Term Notes	10 584 064	14 792 802	–	–

There are no balances relating to Domestic Medium-Term Notes included in Northam Holdings company.

Northam Platinum established the Previous Programme Memorandum, in terms of which Northam Platinum may, from time to time, issue Notes.

Northam Platinum amended and restated the Previous Programme Memorandum to, *inter alia*, incorporate Booysendal as guarantor.

The amendments are incorporated in an Amended and Restated Programme Memorandum dated 29 October 2020.

The DMTN Programme's currently allows for up to Programme Amount amounts to R15.0 billion of Notes to be outstanding (30 June 2023: R15.0 billion).

The Amended and Restated Programme Memorandum applies to all Notes issued under the DMTN Programme on or after 29 October 2020 (Programme Date) and will, in respect of such Notes, supersede and replace the Previous Programme Memorandum in its entirety. For the avoidance of doubt, subject to all applicable laws, the Previous Programme Memorandum will remain applicable to all Notes in issue prior to the Programme Date.

Transaction costs are amortised over the period of the financial liability.

The terms of the DMTN Programme contain a cross-default provision.

Therefore, in terms of the Amended and Restated Programme Memorandum, any indebtedness of the issuer or guarantor, being Northam Platinum and Booysendal respectively, which, in part, becomes due and payable before its stated maturity by reason of an event of default will result in a cross default in terms of the DMTN Programme.

Johannesburg Interbank Average Rate (JIBAR)

The Financial Stability Board has initiated a fundamental review and reform of the major interest rate benchmarks used globally by financial market participants.

This review seeks to replace existing interbank offered rates (IBORs) with alternative risk-free rates (ARRs) to improve market efficiency and mitigate systemic risk across financial markets.

In early November 2023, the SARB designated ZARONIA as the successor rate to replace JIBAR. The SARB has indicated that the transition from JIBAR to ZARONIA is a multi-year initiative and has not yet communicated a cessation date for JIBAR.

Accordingly, there is still uncertainty surrounding the timing and manner in which the transition would occur and how this would affect various financial instruments held by the group and JIBAR remains the acceptable reference rate until the SARB communicates the date on which JIBAR will cease.

The SARB has not yet communicated how the transition to ZARONIA and discontinuation of JIBAR will impact Notes in issue. For purposes of funding agreements which are administratively challenging to amend, legislation may be passed to effect the change from JIBAR to ZARONIA. The SARB is still to provide guidance in this regard.

The current version of the Amended and Restated Programme Memorandum sufficiently caters for the use of ZARONIA instead of JIBAR once the transition to ZARONIA is effected. The "Reference Rate" as defined in the Amended and Restated Programme Memorandum specifies "in relation to a Tranche of Notes (where applicable), the rate specified as such in the Applicable Pricing Supplement", therefore, the Reference Rate set out in any new Applicable Pricing Supplement can refer to ZARONIA instead of JIBAR.

Significant judgements and estimates: Tax deductibility of the interest on certain of the Notes issued

DMTNs were issued specifically to finance the purchase of Zambezi Preference Shares in previous years. The interest and transaction costs relating to these specific Notes are therefore not deductible for tax, as the interest is deemed to be unproductive in nature.

Interest paid is deemed unproductive when associated borrowings are utilised for non-operational purposes, such as buying an investment that generates exempt dividend income.

Below is a summary of the Notes issued to purchase Zambezi Preference Shares:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
NHM016 – Tranche 3	165 967	165 967	–	–
NHM016 – Tranche 4	200 000	200 000	–	–
NHM016 – Tranche 6 – switched from NHM012	954 150	954 150	–	–
NHM019 – Tranche 1	–	400 000	–	–
NHM019 – Tranche 2	–	390 000	–	–
NHM019 – Tranche 3 – switched from NHM012	–	954 150	–	–
NHM020 – Tranche 1	–	132 000	–	–
	1 320 117	3 196 267	–	–

The interest associated with the DMTNs which was classified as unproductive amounted to the following balances:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Finance costs relating to the DMTNs (refer to note 6)	1 745 631	1 498 193	–	–
Unproductive finance costs relating to the DMTNs	(368 050)	(422 436)	–	–
Finance costs relating to the DMTNs deductible for tax purposes	1 377 581	1 075 757	–	–

The maturity profile of the group's DMTNs are set out below, into the relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date representing the undiscounted contractual cash flows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Matured during F2024	N/A	4 297 935	–	–
NHM020 – 25 November 2023	N/A	682 000	–	–
NHM019 – 25 May 2024	N/A	3 515 935	–	–
NHM024 – 25 May 2024	N/A	100 000	–	–
Maturing during F2025	4 195 402	4 195 402	–	–
NHM015 – 13 December 2024	500 000	500 000	–	–
NHM016 – 11 May 2025	3 695 402	3 695 402	–	–
Maturing during F2026	1 143 000	1 143 000	–	–
NHM023 – 21 October 2025	243 000	243 000	–	–
NHM025 – 25 May 2026	900 000	900 000	–	–
Maturing during F2027	573 000	573 000	–	–
NHM021 – 26 November 2026	573 000	573 000	–	–
Maturing during F2028	4 790 000	4 790 000	–	–
NHM022 – 23 September 2027	3 500 000	3 500 000	–	–
NHM026 – 25 May 2028	1 290 000	1 290 000	–	–
Domestic Medium-Term Notes (excluding capitalised transaction costs)	10 701 402	14 999 337	–	–
Transaction costs incurred	(261 888)	(355 921)	–	–
Amortised transaction costs	144 550	149 386	–	–
Total Domestic Medium-Term Notes	10 584 064	14 792 802	–	–

During the year, the following movements occurred relating to the DMTNs:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Opening balance	14 999 337	11 256 837	–	–
Notes issued	–	6 033 000	–	–
NHM022 – Tranche 1	–	3 500 000	–	–
NHM023 – Tranche 1	–	243 000	–	–
NHM024 – Tranche 1	–	100 000	–	–
NHM025 – Tranche 1	–	900 000	–	–
NHM026 – Tranche 1	–	1 290 000	–	–
Notes repaid	(4 297 935)	(2 290 500)	–	–
NHM018	–	(2 290 500)	–	–
NHM019	(3 515 935)	–	–	–
NHM020	(682 000)	–	–	–
NHM024	(100 000)	–	–	–
Domestic Medium-Term Notes (excluding capitalised transaction costs)	10 701 402	14 999 337	–	–
Transaction costs incurred	(261 888)	(355 921)	–	–
Amortised transaction costs	144 550	149 386	–	–
Total Domestic Medium-Term Notes	10 584 064	14 792 802	–	–

30. Revolving credit facility

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Opening balance	–	1 450 000	–	–
Amounts drawn down	–	11 605 000	–	–
Amounts repaid	–	(13 055 000)	–	–
Total Revolving credit facility utilised	–	–	–	–
Transaction costs incurred on the previous Revolving credit facility	–	(33 345)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs on the previous revolving credit facility amortised over the period of the facility (refer to note 6)	–	33 345	–	–
Transaction cost incurred on the new revolving credit facility	(165 367)	(187 827)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction cost on the new revolving credit facility amortised over the period of the facility (refer to note 6)	58 202	27 670	–	–
	(107 165)	(160 157)	–	–

Northam Platinum has a R10.0 billion 5-year RCF which matures on 24 August 2027.

The interest rate relating to the RCF is calculated at JIBAR plus 2.30%, plus a utilisation fee of between 0.10% and 0.50% per annum, depending on the amount of the RCF drawdown. The effective interest rate on the RCF therefore ranges between JIBAR plus 2.40% and JIBAR plus 2.80%, depending on the amount of the drawdown.

Commitment fees are payable on the RCF amounting to 0.75% per annum on the unutilised portion of the facility. No commitment fee shall accrue during periods where more than 80% of the total facility had been utilised.

Any utilised RCF is disclosed as non-current as Northam has the discretion to refinance or roll over the outstanding facility for at least 12 months after the reporting date under the existing loan facility.

The RCF has covenant requirements which are reported on at each reporting date. Refer to note 22 for details.

None of the various covenant requirements have been breached, or are close to being breached. It is believed that the group is currently not at risk of breaching any of the covenant requirements as at the reporting date.

Northam Holdings, Booysendal and Eland are guarantors in respect of the RCF.

Refer to the note 43 for guarantees issued by companies within the group relating to the RCF.

Below is a summary of the facility available:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Total revolving credit facility	10 000 000	10 000 000	–	–
Revolving credit facility utilised	–	–	–	–
Available revolving credit facility	10 000 000	10 000 000	–	–

There are no balances relating to the revolving credit facility included in Northam Holdings company.

Significant judgements and estimates: Tax deductibility of the interest on the RCF

Interest on the RCF is deemed to be unproductive in nature when associated borrowings are utilised for non-operational purposes, for example, buying an investment that generates exempt dividend income.

The interest associated with the RCF classified as unproductive is disclosed below:

	Group		**Company**	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Finance costs relating to the revolving credit facility (refer to note 6)	N/A	426 610	–	–
Unproductive finance costs relating to the revolving credit facility	N/A	(390 444)	–	–
Finance costs relating to the revolving credit facility deductible for tax purposes	N/A	36 166	–	–

31. Term loan facility

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Opening balance	–	–	–	–
Amounts drawn down	–	2 445 000	–	–
Amounts repaid	–	(2 445 000)	–	–
Total Term loan facility utilised	–	–	–	–
Transaction costs including upfront utilisation costs incurred on the Term loan facility	–	(59 504)	–	–
Amortisation of transaction costs on the Term loan facility (refer to note 6)	–	59 504	–	–
	–	–	–	–

The group previously secured a senior, unsecured R2.4 billion Term loan facility with a syndicate of lenders.

During the previous financial year, the Term loan facility was settled in full and the facility was cancelled.

The Term loan facility accrued interest at 3-month JIBAR plus 2.50%.

Commitment fees were payable on the Term loan facility amounting to 0.75% per annum on the unutilised portion of the facility.

Northam Holdings, Booysendal and Eland were all guarantors in respect of the Term loan facility.

Refer to note 42 for guarantees previously issued by group companies relating to the Term loan facility.

Significant judgements and estimates: Tax deductibility of the interest on the Term loan facility

On 9 November 2022, Northam announced its firm intention to make an offer to acquire the remaining shares in RBPlat which it did not already own, excluding RBPlat treasury shares (Offer).

The Offer consideration would have been settled fully in cash or, subject to the level of acceptance of the Offer, a combination of cash and Northam Holdings Shares. Northam committed R17.0 billion for purposes of settling the Cash Consideration pertaining to the Offer (Maximum Cash Consideration).

In accordance with Regulations 111(4) and 111(5), Nedbank Limited (acting through its Nedbank Corporate and Investment Banking division) issued a cash confirmation to the TRP for a portion of the Maximum Cash Consideration, with the balance covered by a guarantee that was issued by Absa Bank Limited (acting through its Corporate and Investment Banking division).

An amount of R11.5 billion was deposited into an escrow account with Nedbank Limited, a portion of which was funded by the Term loan facility, for purposes of the Offer.

Interest paid is deemed unproductive when the associated borrowings are utilised for non-operational purposes for example buying an investment that generates exempt dividend income.

Following the occurrence of the material adverse changes as a consequence of the substantial decline in PGM prices, Northam Holdings terminated the Offer, which resulted in the cancellation of the cash confirmation and therefore the requirement for the utilisation on the Term loan facility.

The interest associated with the Term loan facility was therefore classified as unproductive during the previous financial year.

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Finance costs relating to the Term loan facility (refer to note 6)	N/A	158 922	–	–
Unproductive finance costs relating to the Term loan facility	N/A	(158 922)	–	–
Finance costs relating to the Term loan facility deductible for tax purposes	N/A	–	–	–

There are no balances relating to the Term loan facility included in Northam Holdings company.

32. Subsidiary loan payable

	Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000
Long-term payable to Northam Platinum Limited	(2 355 113)	–
Short-term payable to Northam Platinum Limited	–	(11 647 922)
	(2 355 113)	(11 647 922)

This is a loan from Northam Platinum, which currently funds all the operating and investing activities of Northam Holdings.

In addition, Northam Platinum advanced a loan to Northam Holdings during F2022, in order to acquire the investment in RBPlat Shares previously held, refer to note 13.

During the previous financial year Northam Holdings announced its firm intention to make an offer to RBPlat Shareholders to acquire the remaining ordinary shares in RBPlat which it did not already own, excluding RBPlat Treasury Shares (Northam FIA).

Northam Holdings committed R17.0 billion for purposes of settling the offer consideration, which was financed by Northam Platinum through funding together with cash as well as a guarantee issued by Absa Bank Limited (Absa Acquisition facility) to Northam Holdings. In accordance with Regulations 111(4) and 111(5), a cash confirmation and a bank guarantee were provided to the TRP which in aggregate secured the settlement of the offer consideration.

The cash confirmation was invested in an escrow account that accrued interest.

In terms of a loan agreement between Northam Holdings and Northam Platinum, the financing provided by Northam Platinum accrued interest at an amount equal to the interest earned on the cash confirmation invested in the escrow account. With the termination of the proposed Offer to RBPlat Shareholders, the TRP Cash Confirmation and guarantee was cancelled, and all amounts were settled in full.

During the year under review, Northam Holdings accepted the Implats Mandatory Offer of which the cash proceeds were utilised against the balance payable to Northam Platinum.

During the current financial year, Northam Holdings (as Lender) entered into an amended and restated loan agreement (the loan agreement) with Northam Platinum (as Borrower), in terms of which loans to be advanced will have a final maturity date of the earlier of (i) 13 months after the date on which the Lender delivers a written notice to the Borrower notifying the Borrower that it requires the loan to be repaid (together with any accrued interest thereon, if any), in full; and (ii) 5 years after the utilisation date in respect of the loan.

In terms of the loan agreement, the Lender shall be entitled to charge interest on any or all of the loan balances at the prime rate, as published by the South African Reserve Bank, from time to time, nominal annual compounded monthly. No interest was charged during the current year on the outstanding loan balance, refer to note 6.

Accordingly, upon signature of the loan agreement, the loan balance payable by Northam Holdings to its subsidiary company Northam Platinum, became of a non-current nature, and was transferred to, and classified as part of, the non-current liabilities section of the statement of financial position.

33. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Trade payables	1 758 349	1 774 294	–	–
Provisional pricing payables	–	23 024	–	–
Accruals	611 660	608 767	803	7 583
Concentrate purchase accruals	655 396	1 298 190	–	–
Accrual relating to capital expenditure	99 008	128 612	–	–
South African Revenue Service – Value-Added Tax	98 226	87 440	–	–
South African Revenue Service – amounts payable relating to the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty	71 233	–	–	–
Accrued interest and commitment fees	119 387	172 429	–	–
Employee related accruals	735 450	1 245 443	–	–
Toro Employee Empowerment Trust accrual	32 855	–	–	–
Employee profit share scheme accruals	27 010	–	–	–
Unclaimed dividends	2 269	–	2 269	–
Sundry payables	91 105	85 984	–	–
	4 301 948	5 424 183	3 072	7 583

Trade payable and accruals are unsecured, non-interest bearing and generally settled on 30-day terms.

The carrying amount of trade and other payables approximate their fair value, due to their short-term nature.

For improved disclosure, employee related accruals have been further disseminated to separately disclose amounts relating to the Employee profit share scheme accrual as well as the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust accrual. Below are the previous year's balances that were included in employee related accruals:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Toro Employee Empowerment Trust accrual	32 855	479 728	–	–
Employee profit share scheme accruals	27 010	174 364	–	–
	59 865	654 092	–	–

The movement in the employee profit share scheme accruals and Toro Employee Empowerment Trust accrual are made up as follows:

	Toro Employee Empowerment Trust	Booysendal employee profit share scheme	Eland employee profit share scheme	Total
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Opening balance	479 728	143 259	31 105	654 092
Interest on outstanding balance payable to the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust (refer to note 6)	3 675	–	–	3 675
Income statement charge (refer to note 4)	32 256	190 840	49 551	272 647
Payments made during the year	(482 804)	(315 069)	(72 676)	(870 549)
	32 855	19 030	7 980	59 865

Previously, Northam Platinum entered into an agreement with the representative unions at the Zondereinde mine in terms of which Northam Platinum undertook to contribute 4% of its after-tax profits to the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust, providing Northam's Zondereinde mine's unskilled and semi-skilled employees an opportunity to participate in the profits of the company.

Eligible employees would receive payment at the end of each five-year cycle, which commenced in September 2013, with the second cycle payout being made in 2018, and the third being made during the current year (F2024).

As contractually agreed, contributions to the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust will be made for the life of mine.

Previously a minimum cycle payout of R15 000 per eligible employee was guaranteed by Northam Platinum. However, subsequent to the third cycle payout made during October 2023, and following negotiations with the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust and representative unions, the majority of funds remaining in the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust were distributed to employees and the terms and conditions associated with the Toro Employee Empowerment Trust were renegotiated, with the following adjustments made:

- the cycle payments will now be made on an annual basis, commencing in December 2024; and
- the minimum guaranteed cycle payout per annum will amount to R5 000 per eligible employee.

In addition, matching agreements were concluded with the employees and representative unions at Eland and Booysendal.

Accordingly, there will no longer be an other long-term employee benefit for employees and the liability will be accounted for as a short-term employee benefit, included in trade and other payables.

Below are the uncovered foreign currency denominated balances as at the reporting date included in trade and other payables above:

	Group		**Company**	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
Euro (€000)	3 301	3 602	–	–
€ closing exchange rate*	R19.37	R20.55	–	–
Trade and other payables denominated in € (R000)	63 941	74 040	–	–
US dollars (USD000)	24 837	27 274	–	–
USD closing exchange rate*	R18.18	R18.83	–	–
Trade and other payables denominated in USD (R000)	451 435	513 686	–	–
Pound Sterling (£000)	1 466	1 077	–	–
£ closing exchange rate*	R22.85	R23.93	–	–
Trade and other payables denominated in £ (R000)	33 495	25 785	–	–

**Rounded to the nearest cent.*

Refer to note 41 for the fair value and financial risk disclosure.

34. Provisional pricing liabilities

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Provisional pricing liabilities	8 677	40 372	–	–
	8 677	40 372	–	–

Provisional pricing liabilities relate to amounts received in advance of the quotation period for chrome and nickel deliveries.

Therefore, any negative movement in the price of chrome and nickel subsequent to payment being received will result in a payable to the customer as reflected above.

Subsequent to the quotation period, the selling price is finalised, and any amounts required to be refunded are accounted for as a provisional pricing payable, refer to note 33.

There are no balances relating to provisional pricing liabilities included in Northam Holdings company.

35. Other financial liabilities

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Options relating to RBPlat Shares	–	90 472	–	90 472
	–	90 472	–	90 472

A Call Option arrangement was entered into with RBIH and EMI whereby Northam Holdings may increase its interest in RBPlat by 6 145 798 RBPlat Shares.

In addition, Northam Holdings also entered into a Put Option arrangement with RBIH and EMI in respect of 3 565 037 RBPlat Shares.

During the year under review, the Put and Call Options were cancelled for no consideration, refer to note 13.

36. Short-term provisions

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Opening balance	583 729	510 523	–	–
Leave entitlement provided	791 844	724 372	–	–
Leave entitlement utilised	(718 772)	(651 166)	–	–
	656 801	583 729	–	–

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees.

An estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date based on the basic cost of employment and available leave entitlement at that date is recognised.

There are no balances relating to short-term provisions included in Northam Holdings company.

37. Cash generated from/(utilised by) operations

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Profit/(loss) before tax	3 188 689	6 743 838	(734 015)	(4 227 088)
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation and write-offs	1 411 140	1 147 094	–	–
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	–	2 718 275	–	–
Impairment of investment in associate	–	4 103 608	–	4 504 542
Loss on sale of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited shares	799 686	–	799 686	–
Share of earnings from SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited	(30 312)	(25 235)	–	–
Share of earnings from Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	55 032	(139 905)	–	–
Dividends received from Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	–	–	–	(781 713)
Profit on sale of investment in associate	(55 032)	–	–	–
Investment income	(999 079)	(751 894)	(7 722)	(467 671)
Finance charges	1 870 031	2 540 133	–	652 819
Net foreign exchange difference	8 329	(89 500)	–	–
Revaluation of Put and Call Options relating to Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited Shares	(90 472)	131 485	(90 472)	131 485
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment and mining properties and Mineral Resources	(9 964)	(13 642)	–	–
Amortisation of security of supply contribution	(7 502)	(7 501)	–	–
Profit on modification and unwinding of the research and development liability with Heraeus Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG	–	(6 200)	–	–
Movement in long-term receivables	807	181	–	–
Settlement of share-based payment liabilities	(100 844)	(194 887)	–	–
Changes in long-term provisions	157 022	59 396	–	–
Changes in short-term provisions	73 072	73 206	–	–
Other	17 825	–	–	–
	6 288 428	16 288 452	(32 523)	(187 626)

38. Change in working capital

Below is a breakdown of the movement in working capital:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Movement in inventories	(1 160 351)	(1 333 031)	–	–
Movement in trade and other receivables	(176 045)	(131 816)	(269)	2 360
Movement in trade and other payables	(1 039 589)	1 363 536	(4 511)	(19 651)
Movement in provisional pricing liabilities	(31 695)	40 372	–	–
	(2 407 680)	(60 939)	(4 780)	(17 291)

39. Tax (paid)/refunded

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Balance refundable/(owing) at the beginning of the year	19 450	(93 630)	5	235
Income tax and Dividend Withholding Tax recognised in profit or loss (refer to note 9)	(1 360 291)	(2 787 512)	–	(242)
Balance refundable at the end of the year	(653)	(19 450)	–	(5)
	(1 341 494)	(2 900 592)	5	(12)

40. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Below is a reconciliation of the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Opening balance	Changes from financing cash inflows	Changes from financing cash outflows	Interest	Other	Closing balance
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
Group	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Security of supply contribution (refer to note 26)	28 132	–	–	–	(7 502)	20 630
Heraeus Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG (refer to note 26)	42 969	–	–	5 049	–	48 018
Lease liabilities (refer to note 27)	87 305	–	(10 233)	10 694	23 608	111 374
Domestic Medium-Term Notes (refer to note 29)	14 792 802	–	(4 297 935)	–	89 197	10 584 064
Revolving credit facility (refer to note 30)	(160 157)	22 460	–	–	30 532	(107 165)

	Opening balance	Changes from financing cash inflows	Changes from financing cash outflows	Interest	Other	Closing balance
	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023
Group	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Security of supply contribution (refer to note 26)	35 633	–	–	–	(7 501)	28 132
Heraeus Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG (refer to note 26)	49 169	–	–	–	(6 200)	42 969
Lease liabilities (refer to note 27)	74 291	–	(11 463)	6 752	17 725	87 305
Domestic Medium-Term Notes (refer to note 29)	11 081 952	6 033 000	(2 428 408)	–	106 258	14 792 802
Revolving credit facility (refer to note 30)	1 434 139	11 605 000	(13 242 827)	–	43 531	(160 157)
Deferred Acquisition Consideration	1 704 790	–	(1 585 287)	49 183	(168 686)	–
Term loan facility (refer to note 31)	–	2 445 000	(2 504 504)	–	59 504	–
Acquisition facility	–	–	(111 235)	–	111 235	–
Bridge facility	2 969 312	–	(3 000 000)	–	30 688	–

	Opening balance	Changes from financing cash inflows	Changes from financing cash outflows	Interest	Other	Closing balance
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
Company	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Subsidiary loan payable (refer to note 32)	11 647 922	2 952 977	(12 155 390)	–	(90 396)	2 355 113

	Opening balance	Changes from financing cash inflows	Changes from financing cash outflows	Interest	Other	Closing balance
	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023
Company	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Subsidiary loan payable (refer to note 32)	10 334 718	13 280 825	(11 967 621)	–	–	11 647 922
Deferred Acquisition Consideration	1 704 790	–	(1 585 287)	49 183	(168 686)	–
Acquisition facility	–	–	(111 235)	–	111 235	–

41. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks, market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risks), credit risk and liquidity risks. The group's overall risk management programme focusses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance department. Policies are approved by the board of directors, which sets guidelines to identify, evaluate and manage financial risks in co-operation with the operating units. The board of directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

The group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, as well as trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The group has various financial assets such as trade and other receivables, investments, other financial assets, long-term receivables and cash and cash equivalents, which arise directly from its operations.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise the following types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk and other price risk, such as equity risk.

Foreign currency risk

The group operates on international commodity markets and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign exchange risks arise from future commercial transactions and are recognised both in financial assets and liabilities. To manage foreign exchange risks arising from future commercial transactions, the group, from time to time, may use forward exchange contracts within board-approval limits.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. The group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from sales in currencies other than the functional currency. The majority of the group's sales are denominated in currencies other than functional currency of the operating unit making the sale, whilst most of the costs are denominated in the functional currency, the South African Rand (ZAR).

Refer to notes 21, 22 and 33 for some of the balances denominated in foreign currency values included in the statement of financial position.

The exposure to foreign currency denominated balances included in trade and other receivables as at 30 June was as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
US dollars (USD000)	24 433	30 264	–	–
USD closing exchange rate*	R18.18	R18.83	–	–
Trade and other receivables denominated in USD (R000)	444 078	569 974	–	–

**Rounded to the nearest cent.*

The exposure to foreign currency denominated balances included in cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
US dollars (USD000)	69 518	21 991	–	–
USD closing exchange rate*	R18.18	R18.83	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents denominated in USD (R000)	1 263 539	414 165	–	–

**Rounded to the nearest cent.*

Below are the uncovered foreign currency denominated balances as at reporting date included in trade and other payables:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
Euro (€000)	3 301	3 602	–	–
€ closing exchange rate*	R19.37	R20.55	–	–
Trade and other payables denominated in € (R000)	63 941	74 040	–	–
US dollars (USD000)	24 837	27 274	–	–
USD closing exchange rate*	R18.18	R18.83	–	–
Trade and other payables denominated in USD (R000)	451 435	513 686	–	–
Pound Sterling (£000)	1 466	1 077	–	–
£ closing exchange rate*	R22.85	R23.93	–	–
Trade and other payables denominated in £ (R000)	33 495	25 785	–	–

Rounded to the nearest cent.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a possible change in exchange rates with all other variables held constant of the group's profit before tax due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities, with a debit to profit or loss being disclosed in brackets.

There is no direct impact on the group or company's equity.

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
ZAR weakening by 10% to the USD	125 618	47 045	–	–
ZAR strengthening by 10% to the USD	(125 618)	(47 045)	–	–
ZAR weakening by 10% to the €	(6 394)	(7 404)	–	–
ZAR strengthening by 10% to the €	6 394	7 404	–	–
ZAR weakening by 10% to the £	(3 350)	(2 579)	–	–
ZAR strengthening by 10% to the £	3 350	2 579	–	–

The South African Rand, being an emerging markets currency, has historically been volatile with movements of more than 10%.

The table below demonstrates the volatility of the ZAR against the USD during the reporting period. All sensitivities with regards to foreign currency risk is therefore disclosed with a 10% impact.

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
Minimum exchange rate against the USD	17.55	16.17
Maximum exchange rate against the USD	19.52	19.81
Average exchange rate against the USD	18.71	17.77

The group did not enter into any foreign currency hedging contracts during the current or previous financial year.

The group has a policy of not hedging against foreign currency of commodity price fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rate. The group's exposure to risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the group's cash balances, investments, RCF, GBF and DMTNs with floating interest rates.

As part of the process of managing the group's interest rate risk, all borrowings and the refinancing of existing borrowings are positioned according to expected movements in interest rates.

All borrowings have floating interest rates linked to JIBAR, which exposes the group to interest rate risk.

Below is the average and closing South African prime interest rate for the year under review, together with the highest and lowest rates applicable to the reporting period.

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
High	11.75	11.75
Low	11.75	8.25
Average	11.75	10.24
30 June	11.75	11.75

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the group's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings and cash and cash equivalents). There is no direct impact on the group or company's equity.

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Investments held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund				
Increase of 1%	1 690	1 540	–	–
Decrease of 1%	(1 690)	(1 540)	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents				
Increase of 1%	74 620	53 530	23	8
Decrease of 1%	(74 620)	(53 530)	(23)	(8)
Floating rate borrowings				
Increase of 1%	(107 014)	(149 994)	–	–
Decrease of 1%	107 014	149 994	–	–

The group monitors its exposure to fluctuating interest rates.

Cash and cash equivalents are invested with short-term maturity dates, which exposes the group to cash flow interest rate risk.

Commodity price risk

The group is subject to commodity price risks as a result of the prices at which it sells its products being determined with reference to international commodity exchanges. PGMs are sold to third-party clients, with prices being fixed based on contractual terms relating to the month in which the product was sold, based on the individually agreed pricing included in sales agreements with third party customers.

Trade receivables relate to PGM debtors who settle the outstanding receivable balances between 2 to 5 days. In addition, PGM concentrate is sold to honour the Everest offtake agreement, the PGM debtor relating to this sale has a provisional quotation period payment term of four months after month of delivery.

Provisional pricing receivables are made up as follows:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
PGM provisional receivable	399 234	522 190	–	–
Chrome provisional receivable	821 904	680 068	–	–
Nickel provisional receivable	32 047	45 922	–	–
Total provisional priced receivables (refer to note 21)	1 253 185	1 248 180	–	–
Provisional pricing payables (refer to note 33)	–	(23 024)	–	–
Provisional pricing liabilities (refer to note 34)	(8 677)	(40 372)	–	–
	(8 677)	(63 396)	–	–
Total provisional pricing exposure	1 244 508	1 184 784	–	–

Provisional pricing PGM debtors have a provisional quotation period payment term of four months after month of delivery.

Chrome provisional receivables are settled within 45 days from date of delivery and nickel provisional receivables are settled within 60 days from date of delivery.

Base metal and chrome provisional pricing receivables

Base metal and chrome sales allow for price adjustments based on the market price at the end of the relevant quotation period stipulated in the sales agreements. These are referred to as provisional pricing arrangements and are such that the selling price for metal in concentrate is based on prevailing spot prices on a specified future date after delivery to the customer. Adjustments to the sales price occur based on movements in quoted market prices up to the end of the quotation period. The period between provisional invoicing and the end of the quotation period can be between one and four months.

Provisional pricing receivables are non-interest bearing, but are exposed to future commodity price movements over the quotation period and are measured at fair value up until the date of settlement. Provisional pricing receivables are initially measured at the amount which the group expects to be entitled, being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the quotation period.

The full value of the provisional invoice relating to chrome sales is received in cash a month after delivery. Any negative movement in the chrome price could therefore result in amounts required to be refunded to the customer, refer to notes 33 and 34.

For all base metal sales, payment is only due after the end of the quotation period.

PGM provisional pricing receivables

The group sells PGM concentrate from the Booysendal mine under terms containing provisional pricing features, to honour the Everest offtake agreement.

The salient feature of the agreement contains payment terms calculated with reference to a Price Index (PI) based on ruling market prices over the month in which concentrate is delivered to the counterparty. The calculated PI is applied against assayed 4E content from delivered concentrate, and with a contractually agreed fixed percentage being applied in respect of assayed base metals content from delivered concentrate. Where assayed results are not yet available in respect of delivered concentrate, an estimate of 4E content and base metals included in concentrate delivered during a particular month is made. The calculated USD-denominated purchase price (receivable from the counterparty) is converted in applying the average exchange rate over the month prior to the month of payment.

The concentrate purchase price calculated (with reference to the above) is payable four months following the month during which concentrate for which payment is due was delivered.

The following is an indication of the effect that changes in provisionally priced receivables would have on profit before tax, should there be a change in commodity prices based on the outstanding accounts receivable balance at year-end. There is no direct impact on the group or company's equity.

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Weakening by 10% of the respective commodity prices	(124 451)	(118 478)	–	–
Strengthening by 10% of the respective commodity prices	124 451	118 478	–	–

The group did not enter into any commodity hedging contracts during the year.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

The group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities with banks and financial institutions, as well as sales to international and local customers.

The group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, investments and loans, the group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

There is no material concentration of credit risk in cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and loans.

The group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure related to cash and cash equivalents to any single financial institution by only dealing with well-established financial institutions of high credit quality standing. The credit exposure to any one of the counterparties is managed by setting exposure limits which are approved by the board.

With regard to trade and other receivables, the group has policies in place to ensure that sales are only made to customers with an appropriate credit history.

Trade debtors comprise a number of customers, dispersed across different geographical areas. Credit evaluations are performed on the financial conditions of these and other receivables from time to time. Trade receivables are presented in the statement of financial position net of any provision for impairment.

Credit risk relating to loans mainly consists of employee housing loans, refer to note 16. These loans are secured by a second bond over residential properties.

The maximum credit risk (before taking into account any collateral held) relating to the long-term receivables amount to the outstanding balance.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The group has undrawn facilities (which includes both the RCF and the GBF) of R11.0 billion (30 June 2023: R11.0 billion).

The group's treasury operations are managed by a reputable treasury management institution.

They assist the group in monitoring its risk to a shortage of funds by only depositing its surplus cash funds with major banks of high credit standing. They consider and monitor the maturity and returns of all financial investments. Management performs regular projected cash flow forecasts for the group.

Management regularly monitors rolling forecasts of the liquidity reserve comprising undrawn borrowing facilities and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents are immediately available.

Prudent liquidity management enables the ongoing viability of our business including our ongoing growth strategy. It involves the management of sufficient cash and cash equivalents, as well as available funding through committed credit facilities.

It further provides flexibility to return value to shareholders and the ability to manage other stakeholder expectations and effective liquidity risk management improves our credit ratings which leads to reduced borrowing costs.

The following should be taking into account when considering liquidity management for the group:

- Prudent liquidity risk management is available through uncommitted credit facilities.
- Cash preservation flexibility, where various capital projects can be suspended or postponed, and the overall capital budget can be minimised as far as possible without affecting current production. This capital budget flexibility is enabled by Northam's modular expansion approach which it has adopted at the Booysendal mine complex as well as at the Zondereinde mine and Eland mine.
- Policy parameters on Net Debt to EBITDA ratios have been implemented that inform borrowing and spending decisions.
- Regular structured review and approval of capital allocations.
- An active approach to forward looking cash flow management, through regular updates to, and reviews of, Northam's cash flow projections. These comprise short, medium and long-term cash flow projections which include various sensitivity and scenario analysis, including a range of simulated metal price and exchange rate forecasts.
- Maintained focus on cost and capital discipline.

The maturity profile of the group and company's financial liabilities is set out below, into the relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date representing the undiscounted contractual cash flows:

Group	Payable on demand 30 June 2024 R000	1 – 6 months 30 June 2024 R000	More than 6 months 30 June 2024 R000	More than a year 30 June 2024 R000	Total 30 June 2024 R000
Long-term loans	–	–	–	94 000	94 000
Lease liabilities	887	4 472	5 513	344 939	355 811
Domestic Medium-Term Notes	–	499 271	3 673 223	6 411 570	10 584 064
Trade payables	–	1 758 349	–	–	1 758 349
Accruals	–	611 660	–	–	611 660
Concentrate purchase accruals	–	655 396	–	–	655 396
Accruals relating to capital expenditure	–	99 008	–	–	99 008
Accrued interest and commitment fees	–	119 387	–	–	119 387
Employee related accruals	–	735 450	–	–	735 450
Unclaimed dividends	2 269	–	–	–	2 269
Sundry payables	–	12 224	–	78 881	91 105

Company	Payable on demand 30 June 2024 R000	1 – 6 months 30 June 2024 R000	More than 6 months 30 June 2024 R000	More than a year 30 June 2024 R000	Total 30 June 2024 R000
Subsidiary loan payable	–	–	–	2 355 113	2 355 113
Accruals	–	803	–	–	803
Unclaimed dividends	2 269	–	–	–	2 269

Northam Holdings, Booysendal and Eland are guarantors for both the RCF (R10.0 billion) and GBF (R1.0 billion) and the maximum credit exposure with regards to both these facilities are the face value of these guarantees as disclosed in note 43.

As at year-end the outstanding balance was R Nil.

Group	Payable on demand 30 June 2023 R000	1 – 6 months 30 June 2023 R000	More than 6 months 30 June 2023 R000	More than a year 30 June 2023 R000	Total 30 June 2023 R000
Long-term loans	–	–	–	94 000	94 000
Lease liabilities	816	4 117	5 071	155 134	165 138
Domestic Medium-Term Notes	–	682 000	3 615 935	10 701 402	14 999 337
Trade payables	–	1 774 294	–	–	1 774 294
Provisional pricing payables	–	23 024	–	–	23 024
Accruals	–	608 767	–	–	608 767
Concentrate purchase accruals	–	1 298 190	–	–	1 298 190
Accruals relating to capital expenditure	–	128 612	–	–	128 612
Accrued interest and commitment fees	–	172 429	–	–	172 429
Employee related accruals	–	1 245 443	–	–	1 245 443
Sundry payables	–	12 357	–	73 627	85 984

Company	Payable on demand 30 June 2023 R000	1 – 6 months 30 June 2023 R000	More than 6 months 30 June 2023 R000	More than a year 30 June 2023 R000	Total 30 June 2023 R000
Accruals	–	7 583	–	–	7 583
Subsidiary loan payable	11 647 922	–	–	–	11 647 922

Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using other valuation techniques.

The fair values have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies.

Management applies the established fair value hierarchy that categorises the inputs into valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels:

Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – a technique where all inputs that have an impact on the value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – a technique where all inputs that have an impact on the value are not observable.

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair value with the exception of the following:

The carrying amount of the investment in RBPlat previously held:

	Group		**Company**	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Carrying amount (refer to note 13)	N/A	12 943 355	N/A	12 943 355
Fair value as per the closing share price of Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (trading under JSE share code: RBP)	N/A	12 514 415	N/A	12 514 415

The carrying amount as at 30 June 2023 was based on the value received on acceptance of the Implats Mandatory Offer, consisting of cash to the value of R9.0 billion, as well as 30 065 866 Implats Shares.

The fair value of the investment in RBPlat was determined with reference to the closing share price of RBPlat Shares at the reporting date, therefore the fair value was determined as level 1.

The number of RBPlat Shares held by Northam Holdings together with the relevant share price is listed below:

	Group		**Company**	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
Number of RBPlat Shares held by Northam Holdings	N/A	100 219 552	N/A	100 219 552
Closing share price of Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (trading under JSE share code: RBP)	N/A	R124.87	N/A	R124.87
Fair value as per the closing share price of RBPlat Shares (R000)	N/A	12 514 415	N/A	12 514 415

Provisional pricing liabilities and receivables are classified as level 2 as the balances are underlined by quoted commodity prices.

Options relating to RBPlat Shares were classified as level 2 as the balance was underlined by the quoted RBPlat share price.

Investments held by the Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund and Buttonshope, as well as the environmental guarantee investments are classified as level 2 as inputs to these balances are either directly or indirectly observable.

There were no transfers of financial instruments between the various levels during the year.

Capital management (including equity risk)

The primary objective of the group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. In addition, capital management objectives included the group's ability to continue as a going concern, in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders while maintaining an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The group manages its capital structure (which consists of equity) and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year.

Categories of financial instruments

The following table summarises the classification of financial instruments for the group and company:

	Fair value through profit or loss 30 June 2024	Financial assets at amortised cost 30 June 2024	Financial liabilities at amortised cost 30 June 2024	Non-financial instruments 30 June 2024	Total 30 June 2024
Group	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Long-term receivables	–	84 805	–	–	84 805
Investments held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund	169 014	–	–	–	169 014
Environmental guarantee investments	163 145	–	–	–	163 145
Buttonshope Conservancy Trust	4 931	–	–	–	4 931
Other financial assets	–	107 165	–	–	107 165
Trade and other receivables	1 253 185	313 002	–	556 575	2 122 762
Cash and cash equivalents	–	7 461 961	–	–	7 461 961
Long-term loans	–	–	(68 648)	–	(68 648)
Domestic Medium-Term Notes	–	–	(10 584 064)	–	(10 584 064)
Trade and other payables	–	–	(169 459)	(4 132 489)	(4 301 948)
Provisional pricing liabilities	(8 677)	–	–	–	(8 677)

	Fair value through profit or loss 30 June 2024	Financial assets at amortised cost 30 June 2024	Financial liabilities at amortised cost 30 June 2024	Non-financial instruments 30 June 2024	Total 30 June 2024
Company	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
Trade and other receivables	–	727	–	–	727
Cash and cash equivalents	–	2 298	–	–	2 298
Long-term subsidiary loan payable	–	–	(2 355 113)	–	(2 355 113)
Trade and other payables	–	–	(3 072)	–	(3 072)

Group	Fair value through profit or loss 30 June 2023 R000	Financial assets at amortised cost 30 June 2023 R000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost 30 June 2023 R000	Non-financial instruments 30 June 2023 R000	Total 30 June 2023 R000
Long-term receivables	–	85 612	–	–	85 612
Investment held by Northam Platinum Restoration Trust Fund	153 952	–	–	–	153 952
Environmental guarantee investments	130 470	–	–	–	130 470
Buttonshope Conservancy Trust	1 272	–	–	–	1 272
Other financial assets	–	160 157	–	–	160 157
Trade and other receivables	1 248 180	342 497	–	357 064	1 947 741
Cash and cash equivalents	–	5 352 987	–	–	5 352 987
Long-term loans	–	–	(71 101)	–	(71 101)
Domestic Medium-Term Notes	–	–	(14 792 802)	–	(14 792 802)
Trade and other payables	(23 024)	–	(5 313 719)	(87 440)	(5 424 183)
Provisional pricing liabilities	(40 372)	–	–	–	(40 372)
Other financial liabilities	(90 472)	–	–	–	(90 472)

Company	Fair value through profit or loss 30 June 2023 R000	Financial assets at amortised cost 30 June 2023 R000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost 30 June 2023 R000	Non-financial instruments 30 June 2023 R000	Total 30 June 2023 R000
Trade and other receivables	–	458	–	–	458
Cash and cash equivalents	–	770	–	–	770
Trade and other payables	–	–	(7 583)	–	(7 583)
Other financial liabilities	–	(90 472)	–	–	(90 472)
Short-term subsidiary loan payable	–	–	(11 647 922)	–	(11 647 922)

42. Related parties

Related party relationships exist between the company, subsidiaries and an associate within the Northam Holdings group of companies.

Below is a summary of the directly held subsidiaries and associates of Northam Holdings:

	Effective holding	Stated capital and premium	Investment	Indebtedness
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
Company	%	R000	R000	R000
Northam Platinum Limited	100.00%	9 878 034	8 198 063	(2 355 113)

This is a loan from Northam Platinum, which currently funds all the operating and investing activities of Northam Holdings.

In addition, Northam Platinum advanced a loan to Northam Holdings during F2022, in order to acquire the investment in RBPlat Shares previously held, refer to note 13.

During the previous financial year Northam Holdings announced its firm intention to make an offer to RBPlat Shareholders to acquire the remaining ordinary shares in RBPlat which it did not already own, excluding RBPlat Treasury Shares (Northam FIA).

Northam Holdings committed R17.0 billion for purposes of settling the offer consideration, which was financed by Northam Platinum through funding together with cash as well as a guarantee issued by Absa Bank Limited (Absa Acquisition facility) to Northam Holdings. In accordance with Regulations 111(4) and 111(5), a cash confirmation and a bank guarantee were provided to the TRP which in aggregate secured the settlement of the offer consideration.

The cash confirmation was invested in an escrow account that accrued interest.

In terms of a loan agreement between Northam Holdings and Northam Platinum, the financing provided by Northam Platinum accrued interest at an amount equal to the interest earned on the cash confirmation invested in the escrow account. With the termination of the proposed Offer to RBPlat Shareholders, the TRP Cash Confirmation and guarantee was cancelled, and all amounts were settled in full.

During the year under review, Northam Holdings accepted the Implats Mandatory Offer of which the cash proceeds were utilised against the balance payable to Northam Platinum.

With effect from 1 July 2023, Northam Holdings (as Lender) entered into an amended and restated loan agreement (the loan agreement) with Northam Platinum (as Borrower), in terms of which loans to be advanced will have a final maturity date of the earlier of (i) 13 months after the date on which the Lender delivers a written notice to the Borrower notifying the Borrower that it requires the loan to be repaid (together with any accrued interest thereon, if any), in full; and (ii) 5 years after the utilisation date in respect of the loan.

In terms of the loan agreement, the Lender shall be entitled to charge interest on any or all of the loan balances at the prime rate, as published by the South African Reserve Bank, from time to time, nominal annual compounded monthly. No interest was charged during the current year on the outstanding loan balance, refer to note 6.

Accordingly, upon signature of the loan agreement, the loan balance payable by Northam Holdings to its subsidiary company Northam Platinum, became of a non-current nature, and was transferred to, and classified as part of, the non-current liabilities section of the statement of financial position from 1 July 2023 onwards.

	Effective holding	Stated capital and premium	Investment	Indebtedness
	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2023
Company	%	R000	R000	R000
Northam Platinum Limited	100.00%	9 878 034	8 198 063	(11 647 922)
Investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	34.52%	–	12 943 355	–

Northam Holdings holds 100% of Northam Platinum, through its own investment as well as through the investment held by Zambezi.

As a result of the substantial decline in PGM prices which as a consequence, negatively impacted equity valuations across the entire PGM sector, the investment in Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (RBPlat) was sold into the Implats Mandatory Offer.

Refer to note 13 for more details on the investment held in RBPlat.

Below is a summary of the key related party transactions:

Parent company guarantees issued by Northam Holdings

Northam Holdings has granted the following guarantees with regards to liabilities of subsidiaries:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (refer below)	449 335	340 600	449 335	340 600
Revolving credit facility	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
General banking facility	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Total guarantees	11 449 335	11 340 600	11 449 335	11 340 600

Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (Eskom)

The following guarantees have been issued to Eskom in respect of its subsidiaries' electricity supply agreements in an aggregate amount of R449.3 million:

- guarantee for the sum of R287.1 million on behalf of Northam Platinum in respect of amounts due and payable by Northam Platinum to Eskom for any electricity supply and consumption charges in terms of the electricity supply agreement concluded or to be concluded between Eskom and Northam Platinum, and under Eskom reference/account number 5245270768;
- guarantee for the sum of R111.6 million on behalf of Booysendal in respect of amounts due and payable by Booysendal to Eskom for any electricity supply and consumption charges in terms of the electricity supply agreement concluded or to be concluded between Eskom and Booysendal, and under Eskom reference/account number 5783127731; and
- guarantee for the sum of R50.6 million on behalf of Eland in respect of amounts due and payable by Eland to Eskom for any electricity supply and consumption charges in terms of the electricity supply agreement concluded or to be concluded between Eskom and Eland, and under Eskom reference/account number 6837113779.

In terms of the above guarantees, Northam Holdings reserves the right to terminate the guarantee on 3 months' written notice to Eskom.

Northam Holdings has issued parent company guarantees to Eskom, in respect of electricity charges for Northam Platinum, Booysendal and Eland.

With the increasing production profile of the group, the value of guarantees provided to Eskom could potentially increase over time.

The guarantees provided to Eskom relate to those provided for the following entities:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Northam Platinum Limited	287 086	267 520	287 086	267 520
Booysendal Platinum Proprietary Limited	111 619	30 670	111 619	30 670
Eland Platinum Proprietary Limited	50 630	42 410	50 630	42 410
	449 335	340 600	449 335	340 600

Revolving credit facility (RCF)

Northam Platinum has a R10.0 billion 5-year RCF available with a syndicate of lenders which matures on 24 August 2027.

Northam Holdings, Booysendal and Eland have all signed a letter of guarantee concerning the RCF.

General banking facility (GBF)

Northam Platinum has a GBF of R1.0 billion with Nedbank Limited which operates as an overdraft facility.

Northam Holdings, Booysendal and Eland have all signed a letter of guarantee concerning the GBF.

Term loan facility

Northam Platinum previously secured a Term loan facility with a syndicate of lenders for R2.4 billion, which was cancelled during the previous financial year.

Northam Holdings, Booysendal and Eland were all guarantors in respect of the Term loan facility.

The Northam Zondereinde Community Trust, Northam Booysendal Community Trust and Northam Employees' Trust (the Zambezi Trusts)

The manner in which the Zambezi Trusts were set up and the contracts governing the relationships between Northam Platinum and the Zambezi Trusts, direct the relevant activities determined when the Zambezi Trusts were created and will continue to be carried out until such time as empowerment credentials are no longer required by Northam. There is no scope for any other commercial activity outside of the maintenance of the empowerment credentials and the allocation of returns on the Northam Holdings Shares for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the Zambezi Trusts.

The Zambezi Trusts are therefore, from an accounting perspective, under the control of Northam Platinum and consolidated into the group.

Below is a summary of the net asset value of the Zambezi Trusts:

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000
Investment in Northam Platinum Holdings Limited	811 964	800 356
Trade and other receivables	2 725	2 610
Cash and cash equivalents classified as restricted cash for the group (refer to note 22)	239 684	214 997
Amounts receivable from South African Revenue Service relating to Value-Added Tax	322	883
Trade and other payables	(6 310)	(4 682)
Amounts refundable from/(payable to) the South African Revenue Service	61	(63)
Net asset value of the Zambezi Trusts	1 048 446	1 014 101
Number of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited Shares held by the Zambezi Trusts	6 378 354	6 378 354
Closing share price of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited Shares (JSE share code: NPH)	R127.30	R125.48
Investment held in Northam Platinum Holdings Limited	811 964	800 356

The number of Northam Holdings Shares held by the Zambezi Trusts are allocated as follows:

	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Northam Zondereinde Community Trust	2 191 116	2 191 116
Northam Booysendal Community Trust	2 191 116	2 191 116
Northam Employees' Trust	1 996 122	1 996 122
	6 378 354	6 378 354

Other related party transactions

The group has a 33.7% (30 June 2023: 33.7%) interest in SSG, owning 3 000 shares out of 8 900 issued shares.

SSG provides security, cleaning and facility services to the Northam group.

Below is a summary of transactions between the group and SSG:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	**30 June 2023**	**30 June 2024**	**30 June 2023**
	R000	R000	R000	R000
SSG Facilities Proprietary Limited	57 806	61 197	–	–
SSG Cleaning Proprietary Limited	2	1	–	–
SSG Securities Solutions Proprietary Limited	120 297	109 131	–	–
Security, cleaning and facilities services provided by SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited to the group accounted for as part of operating costs	178 105	170 329	–	–
Amounts payable to SSG Holdings Proprietary Limited included as part of trade and other payables	22 693	27 874	–	–

Refer to note 13 for details of the investment held in SSG.

Dwaalkop

Dwaalkop is a joint operation between Mvelaphanda Resources Proprietary Limited (Mvelaphanda), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Northam Platinum, owning 50%, and Western Platinum Proprietary Limited, a subsidiary of Sibanye-Stillwater Limited (Sibanye-Stillwater), owning the other 50%. The joint operation is managed by Sibanye Stillwater. The Dwaalkop asset is not currently being mined.

Dwaalkop is accounted for as a Joint Arrangement. The Joint Arrangement meets the accounting requirements for recognition as a Joint Operation and as such, all its assets and liabilities relating to Dwaalkop are included in the financial results, and consists only of mining properties and Mineral Resources to the value of R136.2 million (30 June 2023: R136.2 million).

The Dwaalkop Mineral Resource includes portions of the farms Dwaalkop, Rooibokbult and Turfpan. The mineral deposit has the potential to be developed into an open stope retreat mining operation.

Refer to the Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, statement available on the company's website www.northam.co.za, for the group's attributable Mineral Resources relating to Dwaalkop.

Key management remuneration

	Fees 30 June 2024	Remuneration package 30 June 2024	Performance bonus and retention bonus payments 30 June 2024	Benefits and other 30 June 2024	Gain on share-based payments 30 June 2024	Total 30 June 2024
	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
PA Dunne	–	13 519	9 860	–	4 166	27 545
AH Coetzee	–	6 794	4 875	224	1 928	13 821
HH Hickey	1 252	–	–	–	–	1 252
NY Jekwa	1 088	–	–	–	–	1 088
MH Jonas	921	–	–	–	–	921
TE Kgosi	866	–	–	–	–	866
TI Mvusi	1 252	–	–	–	–	1 252
JG Smithies	875	–	–	–	–	875
GT Lewis	587	–	–	–	–	587
G Wildschutt*	225	–	–	–	–	225
	7 066	20 313	14 735	224	6 094	48 432

Mrs G Wildschutt was independent non-executive director with effect from 1 March 2024.

	Fees 30 June 2023	Remuneration package 30 June 2023	Performance bonus and retention bonus payments 30 June 2023	Benefits and other 30 June 2023	Gain on share-based payments 30 June 2023	Total 30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000	R000
PA Dunne	–	12 634	8 556	–	9 354	30 544
AH Coetzee	–	6 176	4 153	491	4 217	15 037
HH Hickey	1 395	–	–	–	–	1 395
NY Jekwa	1 162	–	–	–	–	1 162
MH Jonas	888	–	–	–	–	888
TE Kgosi	795	–	–	–	–	795
TI Mvusi	1 281	–	–	–	–	1 281
JG Smithies	1 051	–	–	–	–	1 051
GT Lewis	723	–	–	–	–	723
	7 295	18 810	12 709	491	13 571	52 876

Details of share incentives granted to directors

	8 Nov 2019 Share award	31 Oct 2020 Share award	31 Oct 2021 Share award	31 Oct 2022 Share award	31 Oct 2023 Share award	Share award LIM shares	Total
Chief executive officer							
Balance at 1 July 2023	–	39 600	43 630	90 800	–	1 500 000	1 674 030
Performance shares awarded during the year	–	–	–	–	137 500	–	137 500
Shares adjusted for performance conditions met during the year	–	(2 940)	–	–	–	–	(2 940)
Shares cash settled during the year	–	(36 660)	–	–	–	–	(36 660)
Balance at 30 June 2024	–	–	43 630	90 800	137 500	1 500 000	1 771 930
Balance at 1 July 2022	71 600	39 600	43 630	–	–	1 500 000	1 654 830
Performance shares awarded during the year	–	–	–	90 800	–	–	90 800
Shares adjusted for performance conditions met during the year	(13 425)	–	–	–	–	–	(13 425)
Shares cash settled during the year	(58 175)	–	–	–	–	–	(58 175)
Balance at 30 June 2023	–	39 600	43 630	90 800	–	1 500 000	1 674 030

	8 Nov 2019 Share award	31 Oct 2020 Share award	31 Oct 2021 Share award	31 Oct 2022 Share award	31 Oct 2022 Share award	Share award LIM shares	Total
Chief financial officer							
Balance at 1 July 2023	–	18 330	20 440	42 700	–	350 000	431 470
Performance shares awarded during the year	–	–	–	–	66 500	–	66 500
Shares adjusted for performance conditions met during the year	–	(1 361)	–	–	–	–	(1 361)
Shares cash settled during the year	–	(16 969)	–	–	–	–	(16 969)
Balance at 30 June 2024	–	–	20 440	42 700	66 500	350 000	479 640
Balance at 1 July 2022	32 280	18 330	20 440	–	–	350 000	421 050
Performance shares awarded during the year	–	–	–	42 700	–	–	42 700
Shares adjusted for performance conditions met during the year	(6 054)	–	–	–	–	–	(6 054)
Shares cash settled during the year	(26 226)	–	–	–	–	–	(26 226)
Balance at 30 June 2023	–	18 330	20 440	42 700	–	350 000	431 470

Directors' interest

According to information available to Northam Holdings, after reasonable enquiry, the interests of the directors and their associates in the shares of Northam Holdings at 30 June 2024 were as follows. All direct beneficial holdings were acquired in the open market.

	Direct beneficial holding 30 June 2024	**Indirect beneficial holding 30 June 2024**	**Total 30 June 2024**
	Number of shares	Number of shares	Number of shares
PA Dunne	41 050	–	41 050
TE Kgosi*	43 798	27 914	71 712
NY Jekwa	175	–	175
GT Lewis	122	–	122
TI Mvusi	7 700	–	7 700
	92 845	27 914	120 759

**Pursuant to the Zambezi BEE Transaction, Ms Kgosi acquired a beneficial interest in the ordinary stated capital of Zambezi, through her shareholding in the Zambezi Platinum Women's SPV.*

As part of the early maturity and wind-up of the Zambezi BEE Transaction, the net unencumbered value remaining in Zambezi was distributed to the Zambezi Ordinary Shareholders by way of the Net Value Distribution, whereby Northam Holdings Shares were distributed to, *inter alia*, the Zambezi Platinum Women's SPV.

Additionally, pursuant to the implementation of the Northam Scheme, the Northam Platinum Shares were exchanged for shares in Northam Holdings, on a one for one basis.

There have been no changes in these holdings from 30 June 2024 to the date of approval of the annual financial statements.

	Direct beneficial holding 30 June 2023	**Indirect beneficial holding 30 June 2023**	**Total 30 June 2023**
	Number of shares	Number of shares	Number of shares
PA Dunne	41 050	–	41 050
TE Kgosi	43 798	27 914	71 712
NY Jekwa	175	–	175
GT Lewis	122	–	122
	85 145	27 914	113 059

43. Capital and other commitments, including guarantees provided

The group had the following commitments arising in the ordinary course of business:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Capital commitments – Zondereinde mine				
Authorised but not contracted	1 845 363	2 130 306	–	–
Contracted	360 708	803 120	–	–
	2 206 071	2 933 426	–	–
Capital commitments – Booysendal mine				
Authorised but not contracted	1 191 349	926 376	–	–
Contracted	152 059	401 064	–	–
	1 343 408	1 327 440	–	–
Capital commitments – Eland mine				
Authorised but not contracted	695 697	948 898	–	–
Contracted	43 232	229 232	–	–
	738 929	1 178 130	–	–
Total capital commitments	4 288 408	5 438 996	–	–

Capital commitments relate to commitments and forecasted capital expenditure, relating to the next financial year.

These commitments will be funded from a combination of internal retentions and debt.

Below is a summary of the bank guarantees issued:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
The Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) relating to a labour dispute case at Booysendal Platinum Proprietary Limited	2 737	2 737	–	–
Renewable energy strategy service provider (G7 Renewable Energies Proprietary Limited) issued in respect of various projects relating to Northam Platinum Limited	24 000	24 000	–	–
Property purchase relating to Buttonshope Conservancy Trust	8 913	–	–	–
Other relating to Northam Platinum Limited	298	298	–	–
	35 948	27 035	–	–

The guarantee issued in respect of the renewable energy strategy is valid until 31 October 2024, and the property purchase guarantee relating to Buttonshope is valid until 31 December 2024. The properties purchased by way of the Buttonshope guarantee transferred to, and was registered in the name of, Buttonshope subsequent to the reporting period, and accordingly the guarantee lapsed.

All other guarantees are valid until cancelled.

Below are details of insurance guarantees issued to the DMRE:

	Group		Company	
	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	R000	R000	R000	R000
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	690 793	741 089	–	–
	690 793	741 089	–	–

These environmental guarantees were issued by Guardrisk Insurance Company to the value of R254.9 million (30 June 2023: R305.2 million) and Centriq Insurance Company Limited to the value of R435.9 million (30 June 2023: R435.9 million), refer to note 18.

There were no guarantees in issue relating to Northam Holdings company.

44. Events after the reporting period

There have been no events, other than what has been disclosed, subsequent to year-end which require additional disclosure or adjustment to these annual financial statements.

Analysis of Northam Holdings shareholders

The analysis of shareholders as at 30 June 2024 was as follows:

Shareholding range	Number of shareholders	Total shareholding	Percentage holding (%)
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
1 – 5 000	20 481	12 743 944	3.22
5 001 – 10 000	543	3 936 385	0.99
10 001 – 50 000	828	19 823 695	5.00
50 001 – 100 000	215	15 116 782	3.82
100 001 – 1 000 000	286	81 120 577	20.47
1 000 001 and more	58	263 496 846	66.50
	22 411	396 238 229	100.00

Geographical analysis of shareholders	Total shareholding	Percentage holding (%)
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
South Africa	273 136 761	68.93
Americas	80 064 580	20.21
Europe	22 489 355	5.68
United Kingdom	16 068 978	4.05
Far East (excluding the People's Republic of China)	3 627 013	0.91
Africa (excluding South Africa)	385 256	0.10
Middle East	218 952	0.05
Australasia	181 212	0.05
The People's Republic of China	66 122	0.02
	396 238 229	100.00

Shareholders with a holding of more than 5% of the issued share capital	Total shareholding	Percentage holding (%)
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
Public Investment Corporation (SOC) Limited	79 606 697	20.09
Royal Bafokeng Investment Holding Company Proprietary Limited	34 399 725	8.68

Shareholder spread	Number of shareholders	Number of shares held	Percentage holding (%)
	30 June 2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2024
Public	22 399	387 297 392	97.75
Non-public			
Directors of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited or of any of its major subsidiaries	6	97 080	0.02
Associates of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited and/or of any of its major subsidiaries	4	6 378 355	1.61
Associates of directors of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited or of any of its major subsidiaries	2	2 465 402	0.62
Trustees of any employee share scheme or pension fund established for the benefit of any directors or employees of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited or any of its subsidiaries	–	–	–
Prescribed officers of Northam Platinum Holdings Limited	–	–	–
Controlling shareholder/s	–	–	–
Any person restricted on trading in Northam Platinum Holdings Limited's listed securities, as imposed by Northam Platinum Holdings Limited	–	–	–
	22 411	396 238 229	100.00

Administration and contact information

Northam Platinum Holdings Limited
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa
Registration number: 2020/905346/06
ISIN code: ZAE000298253
JSE share code: NPH

Northam Platinum Limited
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa
Registration number 1977/003282/06
Debt issuer code: NHMI

Bond code: NHM015
Bond ISIN: ZAG000164922
Bond code: NHM016
Bond ISIN: ZAG000167750
Bond code: NHM021
Bond ISIN: ZAG000181496
Bond code: NHM022
Bond ISIN: ZAG000190133
Bond code: NHM023
Bond ISIN: ZAG000190968
Bond code: NHM025
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Independent ethics and fraud hotline
Anonymous whistleblower facility
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