Consolidated financial statements of

Eastern Platinum Limited

December 31, 2024 and 2023

Eastern Platinum Limited

Consolidated financial statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Eastern Platinum Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Eastern Platinum Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and the consolidated statements of (loss) income, comprehensive (loss) income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company has cash and cash equivalents of $3,126,000 and a working capital deficit of $38,713,000 as December 31, 2024 and, for the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company had an operating loss and used cash in operating activities of $4,434,000. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matters

The consolidated financial statements of Eastern Platinum Limited for the year ended December 31, 2023 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on May 3, 2024.

Key Audit Matters

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

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Assessment of Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment ("PP&E Assets")

As described in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amount of the Company's PP&E Assets, including the Company's mineral properties related to the Crocodile River Mine, Kennedy's Vale Project, and Spitzkop PGM Project was $110,756,000 as of December 31, 2024. As more fully described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company assess PP&E Assets for impairment at each statement of financial position reporting date and if an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the PP&E Assets or the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which they belong, is estimated. The Company determined there was an indicator of impairment, being net assets exceeding the Company's market capitalization.

The test for impairment of the PP&E Assets, specifically the Crocodile River Mine, Kennedy's Vale Property, and Spitzkop PGM Project, necessitates the determination of the recoverable amount of the related CGUs to which the properties belong. In determining the estimated recoverable amount, the Company used a discounted cash flow model which includes significant assumptions such as estimated reserves, expected production, sales volumes, commodity prices, grade and tonnage estimates, operating costs, foreign exchange rates and discount rates. The recoverable amount as at December 31, 2024 exceeded the carrying value, and as a result, no impairment loss was recorded for the year then ended.

The principal considerations for our determination that the impairment assessment of PP&E Assets is a key audit matter is the significant judgement and subjectivity required by management when developing the recoverable amount of the CGUs. This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures to evaluate audit evidence relating to the judgments made by management in their assessment of the impairment test.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Out audit procedures include, among others:

- Obtaining an understanding of the key controls over management's process in assessing impairment indicators and on determining the recoverable amount of the CGUs related the Crocodile River Mine, Kennedy's Vale Project, and Spitzkop PGM Project.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow model ("DCF") on the CGU related to the Crocodile River Mine, including utilizing our internal valuation expert to assess appropriateness of the model and the discount rate applied.
- Evaluating the quantity and grade of resource and reserve estimates, including obtaining an understanding of the qualification of management's specialist used in preparing the estimate.
- Utilizing and independent qualified person to review the technical report associated with the Crocodile River Mine.
- Assessing the recoverable amount of the Kennedy's Vale and Spitzkop PGM Projects by comparing managements estimate to implied resource multiples.
- Testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data and significant assumptions of the DCF, including evaluating the consistency with external market and industry data for future commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, recent actual mine production results, and capital expenditures and operating costs.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

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

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. 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 Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 Canadian generally accepted auditing standards 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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 Company 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Zachary Faure.

Davidson & Company LLP

Vancouver, Canada | Chartered Professional Accountants

March 28, 2025

Eastern Platinum Limited

Consolidated statements of (loss) income

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts)

		Year ended December 31,	
	Note	**2024**	2023
Revenue	22	**$ 62,507**	$ 106,944
Production costs		**(57,068)**	(69,225)
Production costs - depreciation		**(4,616)**	(6,155)
Mine operating income		**823**	31,564
Expenses			
General and administrative		**3,024**	2,911
Adjustments for expected credit loss on trade receivables		**(1,783)**	232
Site services		**8,142**	4,091
Care and maintenance		**1,451**	3,702
Pre-production costs	60	**2,706**	2,087
Operating (loss) income		**(12,717)**	18,541
Other (expenses) income			
Interest income		**1,306**	1,177
Other income		**1,335**	1,954
Finance costs	8	**(515)**	(5,265)
Foreign exchange loss		**(2,124)**	(2,615)
(Loss) income before income taxes		**(12,715)**	13,792
Income tax expense	9	**(68)**	(43)
Net (loss) income for the year		**(12,783)**	13,749
Net (loss) income attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		**(6)**	(10)
Equity shareholders of the Company		**(12,777)**	13,759
Net (loss) income for the year		**$ (12,783)**	$ 13,749
(Loss) earnings per share			
Basic and diluted	23	**$ (0.06)**	$ 0.08
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (‘000s)			
Basic		**202,142**	178,903
Diluted		**202,142**	179,026

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

"Xin (Alex) Guan"
Xin (Alex) Guan, Director

“Lisa Ng”
Lisa Ng, Director

Eastern Platinum Limited

Consolidated statements of comprehensive (loss) income

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2024	2023
Net (loss) income for the year	**$ (12,783)**	$ 13,749
Other comprehensive (loss) income items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:		
- Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	**(1,465)**	(4,498)
- Exchange differences on translating non-controlling interest	**10**	29
Comprehensive (loss) income for the year	**(14,238)**	9,280
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:		
Equity shareholders of the Company	**(14,242)**	9,261
Non-controlling interest	**4**	19
Comprehensive (loss) income for the year	**$ (14,238)**	$ 9,280

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Eastern Platinum Limited

Consolidated statements of financial position

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Note		As at December 31, 2024		As at December 31, 2023
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		**$**	**3,126**	$	18,131
Short-term investments			**—**		3,218
Trade and other receivables	12		**27,282**		27,657
Inventories	11		**9,670**		4,530
Total current assets			**40,078**		53,536
Non-current assets					
Restricted cash			**35**		43
Property, plant and equipment	6		**110,756**		100,757
Other assets	13		**6,807**		6,434
Total assets		**$**	**157,676**	$	160,770
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables		**$**	**8,877**	$	5,740
Draw on finance facility	20(d)(ii)		**2,508**		930
Deferred revenue	14,22		**14,648**		8,967
Lease liabilities	17		**18**		482
Contracts payable	14		**52,740**		52,921
Total current liabilities			**78,791**		69,040
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	17		**41**		63
Provision for environmental rehabilitation	15		**4,146**		3,130
Deferred tax liabilities	9		**836**		872
Total liabilities		**$**	**83,814**	$	73,105
Equity					
Issued capital	7		**1,246,012**		1,245,951
Contributed surplus			**749**		1,103
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			**(323,661)**		(322,196)
Deficit			**(848,824)**		(836,775)
Total equity attributable to:					
Equity shareholders of the Company			**74,276**		88,083
Non-controlling interest			**(414)**		(418)
			73,862		87,665
Total liabilities and equity		**$**	**157,676**	$	160,770

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Contingencies and legal proceedings (Note 21)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Eastern Platinum Limited

Consolidated statements of changes in equity
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Issued capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Total equity attributed to equity shareholders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Equity
Balance, December 31, 2022	**$1,240,890**	**$980**	**$(317,698)**	**$(850,538)**	**$73,634**	**$(437)**	**$73,197**
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	13,759	13,759	(10)	13,749
Other comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	(4,498)	—	(4,498)	29	(4,469)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	(4,498)	13,759	9,261	19	9,280
Rights offering for 64,080,653 common shares (Note 7)	5,240	—	—	—	5,240	—	5,240
Rights offering - share issuance cost	(179)	—	—	—	(179)	—	(179)
Share-based compensation - warrants	—	3	—	—	3	—	3
Share-based compensation - stock options	—	124	—	—	124	—	124
Transfer equity reserve related to expired options	—	(4)	—	4	—	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2023	**$1,245,951**	**$1,103**	**$(322,196)**	**$(836,775)**	**$88,083**	**$(418)**	**$87,665**
Net loss	—	—	—	(12,777)	(12,777)	(6)	(12,783)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	(1,465)	—	(1,465)	10	(1,455)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	—	—	(1,465)	(12,777)	(14,242)	4	(14,238)
Stock options exercised for 590,000 common shares (Note 7)	61	(17)	—	—	44	—	44
Share-based compensation - stock options	—	391	—	—	391	—	391
Transfer equity reserve related to expired warrants	—	(663)	—	663	—	—	—
Transfer equity reserve related to expired options	—	(65)	—	65	—	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2024	**$1,246,012**	**$749**	**$(323,661)**	**$(848,824)**	**$74,276**	**$(414)**	**$73,862**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Eastern Platinum Limited

Consolidated statements of cash flows
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2024	2023
Operating activities		
Net (loss) income for the year	**$ (12,783)**	$ 13,749
Adjustments to net (loss) income for non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortization	**4,717**	6,231
Stock based compensation	**391**	127
Expected credit loss	**(1,783)**	232
Interest and other income	**(1,306)**	(1,177)
Finance costs	**515**	5,265
Income tax expense	**68**	43
Foreign exchange loss	**2,007**	2,079
Net changes in non-cash working capital items		
Trade and other receivables	**1,267**	(6,822)
Inventories	**(5,300)**	4,117
Trade and other payables	**1,541**	678
Deferred revenue	**6,307**	(5,634)
	(4,359)	18,888
Adjustments to net loss (income) for cash items		
Taxes paid	**(75)**	—
Cash (used by) from operating activities	**(4,434)**	18,888
Financing activities		
Shares issued, net of issuance cost	**44**	5,061
Draw on (repayment of) finance facility	**1,688**	(1,922)
Finance costs paid	**(128)**	(287)
Lease payments	**(482)**	(1,481)
Net financing cash flows	**1,122**	1,371
Investing activities		
Purchases of short-term investments	**—**	(5,952)
Interest income received	**1,366**	1,109
Redemption of short-term investments	**3,133**	2,758
Release of restricted cash	**5**	—
Other asset additions	**(562)**	(484)
Property, plant and equipment additions	**(16,027)**	(2,634)
Net investing cash flows	**(12,085)**	(5,203)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**392**	627
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(15,005)**	15,683
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**18,131**	2,448
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 3,126**	$ 18,131
Of which consisting of cash equivalents	**$ 29**	$ 12,827

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Eastern Platinum Limited ("Eastplats" or the "Company") was incorporated in Canada with limited liability under the legislation of the Province of British Columbia. The Company's shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") (primary listing) and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange ("JSE") (secondary listing). The head office and principal address of the Company is located at 1080 – 1188 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company is a platinum group metals ("PGM") and chrome producing company engaged in the mining and processing of ore from the Zandfontein underground section and the re-mining and processing of tailings from the tailings dam at the Crocodile River Mine ("CRM"). The Company is also exploring and developing other PGM and chrome properties located in various provinces in South Africa.

The Company's presentation currency is U.S. dollars. All monetary amounts presented in these consolidated financial statements are in thousands of U.S. dollars ("$"), thousands of Canadian dollars ("Cdn$") or thousands of South African Rand ("ZAR"), except for per share amounts or otherwise indicated.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations for at least twelve months from December 31, 2024.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $3,126 and a working capital deficit of $38,713. The working capital deficit includes the full value of the Union Goal Offshore Solution Limited ("Union Goal") contracts payable of $52,740 (see Note 14) which is partially offset by the Union Goal receivable balance of $14,834. The Company has operating loss for the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company used cash in operating activities of $4,434.

The Company and its subsidiary, Barplats Mines (Pty) Limited ("Barplats") entered into an agreement (the "Framework Agreement") with Union Goal Offshore Solution Limited on March 1, 2018 and subsequently, various transactional agreements including an equipment and chrome plant agreement, loan agreement, escrow agreement and offtake agreement were signed on August 31, 2018 under the Framework Agreement (collectively referred to as the "2018 Retreatment Project Agreements"). On March 10, 2021, the Company, Barplats and Union Goal executed updated Retreatment Project Agreements (the "2021 Updated Retreatment Project Agreements") (see Note 14). All of these agreements are collectively referred to as the Union Goal Contracts and provide for construction, re-mining and processing of the tailings resource, and the subsequent offtake of chrome concentrate from the Barplats Zandfontein UG2 tailings facility (the "Retreatment Project").

Operations from re-mining the tailings material have produced chrome concentrate since December 2018 and have produced PGM concentrates since December 2020.

In August 2013, the Company's underground CRM operations were put on care and maintenance. In October 2023, the Company initiated a soft restart of the Zandfontein underground operations. During the third quarter of 2024, the Company begun to process run-of-mine ("ROM") UG2 ore from the Zandfontein underground operations at the CRM, and produced concentrates containing PGM 6E metals, as well as metallurgical chrome concentrates as by-product.

The Company's other existing projects, the Kennedy's Vale ("KV"), Spitzkop PGM ("Spitzkop") and Mareesburg PGM ("Mareesburg") projects (together the "Eastern Limb Projects") have been either in care and maintenance or on hold since 2012.

1. Nature of operations and going concern (continued)

As the Company continues to operate the tailings facility and advance underground operations at the CRM, there remains material uncertainty that the Company will be able to achieve sufficient cash inflows to meet its expected financial obligations in the next 12 months. Although the Company has been successful in raising equity and debt financing in the past, there can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company when needed, or, if available, that this funding will be on acceptable terms. These factors and material uncertainties may raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments to the carrying value and classification of assets and liabilities and related revenue and expenses that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and such adjustments may be material.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2025.

(b) Judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and revenue and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Factors such as the ongoing war in Ukraine, as well as other geopolitical risks and events, the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation and rising interest rates results in continued uncertainty and volatility in global markets and economies.

2. Basis of preparation(continued)

As discussed in Note 14, the Company purchased the Chrome Circuit equipment based on the contracts with Union Goal in connection with the Retreatment Project. The Chrome Circuit equipment is subject to put and call options in the event that either party is not satisfied with the agreed pricing or performance of the Chrome Circuit equipment during the initial contract period. The assessment of the accounting effect of the entire Union Goal Contracts requires significant judgment. There are significant estimates and uncertainties involved in assessing the performance and the economic value of the Chrome Circuit equipment, as well as the assessment of the value of the Company's revenue, deferred revenue, trade receivable and the related contracts payable to Union Goal. Management has assessed and concluded the revenue recognition under the Union Gold Contracts ceased in the second half of 2022 and suspended shipments to Union Goal as a result of continuing non-payment and failure of Union Goal to reduce its significantly long outstanding account with the Company. Accordingly, the Company discontinued the recognition of deferred revenue based on quantities re-mined from the tailings, as this method would only be applicable if the chrome concentrate were supplied to Union Goal under the Framework Agreement. In fiscal 2022, the Company reclassified its contracts payable to Union Goal from a non-current to current liability. This reclassification is based on the Company's best estimate of the timing of the payment due. Based on agreed terms in the Framework Agreement with Union Goal, the actual payment amount and the timing of the payment have yet to be determined and are subject to further negotiations as part of the Framework Agreement, including the Company's ability to offset trade receivables owing to it against the payable amount. On February 16, 2024, the Company received a notice of civil claim from Union Goal (Note 21(a)). On March 17, 2025, the Company delivered a notice to exercise the put option pursuant to the Union Goal Contracts for the re-purchase of the Chrome Circuit equipment by Union Goal.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company has assessed the expected credit loss ("ECL") relating to the outstanding trade receivable balance owed by Union Goal in the amount of $14,834 (ZAR279,011) to the Company based on the estimated timing of the settlement. The Company expects to negotiate the final purchase price of the chrome plant and settle the payment of its outstanding receivable at the same time. The credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivable balance with Union Goal is significantly reduced by way of the 2021 Updated Retreatment Project Agreements with any outstanding receivable balance applied against the contracts payable amount owed to Union Goal approximately $52,740 (Note 14). Accordingly, as at December 31, 2024, the Company estimated the ECL relating to the Union Goal trade receivable is $nil as the Company expects the full amount of the Union Goal trade receivable will be settled against the Contract Payable. A significant judgement is involved in assessing the expected timing of settlement. As at December 31, 2023, the Company has an ECL of $1,593 (ZAR29,164) against Union Goal trade receivable. The Company recorded an reversal of ECL relating to the Union Goal trade receivable of $1,551 (ZAR29,164) during the year ended December 31, 2024.

Other areas of significant judgment and estimates made by management for the year ended December 31, 2024 in the application of IFRS Accounting Standards that have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the current and following fiscal years are discussed in Notes 4(q) and 0.

(c) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments recorded at their fair value . In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. These consolidated financial statements reflect the following accounting policies which have been consistently applied to all periods presented, except as described below.

3. New IFRS pronouncements issued but not effective

Certain accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued that are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). These amendments updated classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and related disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IASB clarified the recognition and derecognition date of certain financial assets and liabilities, and amended the requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system. It also clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets in determining whether they meet the solely payments of principal and interest criterion, including financial assets that have environmental, social and corporate governance ("ESG")-linked features and other similar contingent features. The IASB added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs and amended disclosures relating to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early application permitted. Management is currently assessing the effect of these amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements (IFRS 18), which replaces IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces a specified structure for the income statement by requiring income and expenses to be presented into the three defined categories of operating, investing and financing, and by specifying certain defined totals and subtotals. Where company-specific measures related to the income statement are provided, IFRS 18 requires companies to disclose explanations around these measures, which are referred to as management-defined performance measures. IFRS 18 also provides additional guidance on principles of aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and the notes. Retrospective application is required, and early application is permitted. Management is currently assessing the effect of this new standard on our financial statements.

The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted. Management is currently assessing the effect of the standard on the Company's financial statements.

4. Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies summarized below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has (i) power over the investee, (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All significant intercompany transactions, balances, revenues and expenses have been eliminated.

Non-controlling interest in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Company's equity. Non-controlling interest consists of the non-controlling interest at the date of the original business combination plus the non-controlling interest's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or loss since the date of acquisition, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. Changes in the Company's ownership percentage in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Company's interest and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the change in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the fair value of the consideration paid or received and the adjustment to the Company's non-controlling interest is recognized directly to equity.

(b) Presentation currency and foreign currency translation

The Company's presentation currency is the U.S. dollar. The functional currencies of the Company, its British Virgin Islands ("BVI") and Barbados intermediate holding companies are the Canadian dollar, while the South African subsidiaries are the South African Rand. These consolidated financial statements have been translated to the U.S. dollar in accordance with IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. This standard requires that assets and liabilities be translated using the exchange rate at period end, and income, expenses and cash flow items are translated using the rate that approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions (i.e., the average rate for the period). All resulting exchange differences are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the period end foreign exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are stated at fair value are translated using the historical rate on the date that the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in profit or loss.

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(d) Inventories

Inventories, comprising consumable parts, supplies, chrome concentrate and PGM material are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method and includes direct mining expenditures, transportation costs and an appropriate portion of allocated overhead. For consumable parts and supplies, the replacement cost is used as the best available measure of net realizable value. Net realizable value of chrome concentrate and PGM material is determined based on estimated selling price less estimated cost of completion and cost to sell. Certain parts and supplies which may not be used within one year are classified as non-current.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Mining assets

Assets owned and mineral properties being depleted are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Mineral properties not being depleted are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses. All direct costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized until the properties to which they relate are ready for their intended use, sold, abandoned or management has determined there to be impairment. If economically recoverable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mineral properties being depleted and amortized using the units-of-production method following commencement of commercial production. Interest on borrowings incurred to finance mining assets is capitalized until the asset is capable of carrying out its intended use.

Mining properties and mining and process facility assets are amortized on a units-of-production basis which is measured by the portion of the mine's proven and probable ore reserves recovered during the period. Capital work-in-progress, which is included in mining assets, is not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

(ii) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the cost of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activities, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired. When shares are issued as consideration for exploration and evaluation asset costs, they are valued at the closing share price on the date of issuance. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized as incurred. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal right to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, which management has determined to be indicated by a feasibility study, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and the balance is reclassified as producing assets.

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation asset is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest. It is management's judgment that the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have not reached the development stage and as a result are considered to be exploration and evaluation assets.

(iii) Residential properties and other property, plant and equipment

Residential properties and other property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. These assets are depreciated using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

Where an item of plant and equipment comprises significant components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized. Directly attributable expenses incurred for major capital projects and site preparation are capitalized until the asset is brought to a working condition for its intended use. These costs include dismantling and site restoration costs to the extent these are recognized as a provision.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate portion of normal overheads.

The costs of day-to-day servicing are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. These costs are more commonly referred to as "maintenance and repairs."

Financing costs directly associated with the construction or acquisition of qualifying assets are capitalized at interest rates relating to loans specifically raised for that purpose, or at the weighted average borrowing rate where the general pool of group borrowings is utilized. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when the asset is ready for its intended use.

(iv) Depreciation

The depreciation method, useful life and residual values are assessed annually. The property, plant and equipment are depreciated using either the straight-line or unit-of-production method over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the life of mine. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Plant and equipment owned	
Underground and other assets	life of mine
Mine houses	50 years
Office buildings	20 years
Plant	life of mine
Tailings retreatment plant	life of mine/processing
Computer equipment	3 years
Mineral properties being depleted	life of mine
Residential properties	50 years
Leases	lease term

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(v) Impairment

The Company's tangible assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each statement of financial position reporting date. If an indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash-generating unit ("CGU"), exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss for the year.

Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash-generating units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(vi) Reversal of impairment

Impairment losses are evaluated for potential reversals when events or circumstances warrant such consideration. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(f) Financial instruments

The Company follows IFRS 9 – Financial Instrument ("IFRS 9") to account for its financial instruments. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost or at fair value. The classification and measurement of financial assets is based on the Company's business models for managing its financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments for principal and interest.

Financial assets are classified into one of three categories below:
- amortized cost;
- fair value changes through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"); and
- fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial liabilities are classified into one of two categories below:
- amortized cost; and
- FVTPL.

(i) Initial recognition

The classification is determined at initial recognition and depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset. On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs except for financial assets and liabilities classified as FVTPL, in which case transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets classified as amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premiums on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest method. Amortization from the effective interest method is included in finance income. Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in profit or loss. Equity investments designated as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). Dividends from that investment are recorded in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment of the dividend is established unless they represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

As at years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company does not have any financial assets that are classified as FVTOCI.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets carried at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets. Expected credit losses are measured to reflect a probability-weighted amount, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

(iv) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified as amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premiums on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest method. Amortization using the effective interest method is included in finance costs.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognized in profit or loss.

(v) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or the Company 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 Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities classified as amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Gains and losses on derecognition of equity investments designated as FVTOCI (including any related foreign exchange component) are recognized in OCI. Amounts presented in OCI are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss, although the cumulative gain or loss may be transferred within equity.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When 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. In this case, a new liability is recognized, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of income.

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(vi) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices, without deduction for transaction costs. For financial instruments that are not traded in active markets, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques, such as using a recent arm's length market transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, discounted cash flow analysis, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, or other valuation models.

(g) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset over a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset during the term of the contract and if the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset, which is included in property, plant and equipment, and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise: fixed payments; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee, and the exercise price under any purchase option that the Company would be reasonably certain to exercise; lease payments in any optional renewal period if we are reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and penalties for any early termination of a lease unless we are reasonably certain not to terminate early.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(i) Environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of property, plant and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to mining assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation provision is accreted over time to reflect the unwinding of the discount with the accretion expense included in finance costs in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as mining assets.

The rehabilitation provision is re-measured at the end of each reporting period for changes of estimates and circumstances. Changes in estimates and circumstances include changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. The carrying amount of the liability is increased for the passage of time and adjusted for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are added to the carrying value of the rehabilitation provision and to the corresponding mining asset, or are expensed directly when no carrying value of the related asset remains.

The costs of rehabilitation projects that were included in the rehabilitation provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The cost of ongoing current programs to prevent and control pollution is charged against profit or loss as incurred.

(j) Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue mainly consists of processing and delivering of chrome concentrate as well as the sale of PGM concentrate. IFRS 15 establishes a single five-step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. IFRS 15 requires entities to recognize revenue when 'control' of goods or services transfers to the customer.

Previously, and until June 30, 2022, chrome concentrate revenue was recognized when control was transferred to the original offtake party, Union Goal. This occurred when the chrome concentrate was produced by the chrome processing circuits and related technology equipment (the "Chrome Circuit") which was the point of time when control was deemed to have transferred, with the assumption that all chrome concentrate was continually shipped upon production, and that payment from Union Goal was considered probable. However, as shipment and delivery of chrome concentrate under the Framework agreement ceased in the second half of 2022, and payment was not considered probable, revenue recognition under the Union Goal contract also ceased. Once shipping of chrome concentrate resumed (to third-parties), and with payment considered probable, revenue recognition resumed for those third-party sales upon transfer of control of the chrome to them. This change in the timing for revenue recognition is supported by a clause in the 2021 Updated Retreatment Project Agreements that specifies that ownership of chrome concentrate remains with the Company when Union Goal is in arrears with payment.

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

The sales price of chrome concentrate under the Union Goal offtake agreement is determined based on a direct cost recovery basis including capital, operational, processing cost and logistics plus an upfront payment and a per ton fee based on the number of tons of material from re-mining the tailings made available to the chrome processing plant. As of July 1, 2022, the Company has begun to sell to third-parties based on market rates, with negotiated price adjustments agreed to with the buyers based on grade, shipping and other factors, and continued to do so during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

PGM concentrate revenue is recognized from processing tailings material based on an offtake agreement with Impala Platinum Limited ("Impala"). PGM concentrate revenue is recognized when control is transferred to the offtake party which is upon the PGM concentrates being physically transported, assayed and accepted at the site of the offtake party.

The sale of PGM is provisionally priced at the date of sale based on the Company's assay results for the metal contents. The final selling price (the "Final Price") for metal contents in PGM concentrate is based on the prevailing daily spot price averaged for the one month prior to the month of final payment with the final payment due in the fifth month following the delivery month. Revenue on these sales is measured at the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled, being the estimated price to be received and a corresponding trade receivable is recognized. The provisional price adjustments refer to the sales price based on movements in quoted market prices up to the Final Price. The trade receivables subject to provisional price adjustments are measured at FVTPL from initial recognition and until the date of settlement. The Company does not have significant performance obligations for freight and shipping service.

(k) Share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The board of directors grants such options for periods of up to five years, with vesting periods determined at its sole discretion and at prices equal to or greater than the average of the closing market price on the 5 days preceding the date the options were granted.

The fair value of the options granted to directors, officers and employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the stock options granted to consultants is measured at the fair value of the services delivered unless the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, which then is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Fair value of the stock options granted is recognized over the period that they are earned or services are rendered. The fair value is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. When fully vested stock options expire, are forfeited or are cancelled, the expenses previously recognized within reserve is reallocated to deficit.

(l) Finance costs

Finance costs primarily comprise accretion charges on provisions for environmental rehabilitation and contracts payable. Accretion charges on provisions for environmental rehabilitation and contracts payable are calculated using the effective interest method.

(m) Income taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to unused tax loss carry forwards, unused tax credits and differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in profit or loss in the period that substantive enactment occurs. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(n) Other income (expense)

Other income includes gains and losses on settlement of PGM trade receivables refinancing, rental income and scrap metals sale. Rental income from residential properties is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Scrap metal sales are incidental income and are recognized when goods are delivered and the collection from the sale is assured which is the same time as transfer of control.

(o) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

(p) Other comprehensive income (loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company’s net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company’s shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit (loss) such as fair value movements in certain investments designated through other comprehensive income, gains or losses on certain derivative instruments and foreign currency gains or losses related to translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company’s other comprehensive income (loss) was comprised of foreign currency translation gains and losses.

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(q) Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. in addition to the Note 2(b), other areas of significant judgment and estimates made by management for the year ended December 31, 2024 in the application of IFRS Accounting Standards that have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the current and following years are as follows:

(i) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Impairment of property, plant and equipment is based on the Company's estimate of the recoverable amount of the underlying cash generating unit. The estimate of recoverable amounts of a cash generating unit involving a mineral property is a complex estimate involving significant judgment and assumptions including analyzing the observable market transactions with the comparable assets, analyzing appropriate offtake contracts, estimating the quantity and grade of the recoverable reserves and resources, future production timing, rates and operating costs, future capital requirements, future metal prices, discount rates, and appropriate foreign exchange rates. The estimate of the quantity and grade of the recoverable reserves and resources involves assumptions about mining costs and metal prices, and is based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. If any of these estimates or assumptions prove to be inaccurate, or if the Company's operating plans are revised in the future, there could be a material impact on the estimated fair value of a mineral property.

Since 2016, management reassessed how the Eastern Limb projects would be brought to further development and into production, and concluded to advance the three Eastern Limb properties (consisting of KV, Spitzkop and Mareesburg) separately rather than concurrently. Therefore, it was determined that the Eastern Limb Projects comprised three independent CGUs. As such, for the purposes of the Company's impairment testing from 2017 onwards, management identified CRM, KV, Spitzkop and Mareesburg each as separate CGUs. There are no changes to the Company's CGUs in 2024 and 2023. Determination of the CGUs requires significant judgment.

The Company's market capitalization remained below net book value during the year ended December 31, 2024. As such, impairment tests were performed at December 31, 2024, and based on this analysis, the Company concluded the assets were not impaired (see further detail in Note 6(e)).

(ii) Environmental rehabilitation provision

Environmental rehabilitation obligations have been estimated by appropriately qualified external persons based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory and best practice requirements and have been measured at the net present value of expected future cash expenditures that would be required upon mine closure. These estimates require significant judgment about the nature, cost and timing of work to be completed, and may change with future changes to costs, environmental laws, regulations and remediation practices and the expected timing of remediation work. The details of assumptions used in calculation of the Company's environmental rehabilitation provision are disclosed in Note 15.

4. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(r) Critical accounting judgments

Critical accounting judgments relate to complex issues and subjective judgments or assessments, the outcome of a subsequent change can have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(i) Determination of functional currency

In accordance with IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates,* management determined that the functional currencies of the Company and its South African subsidiaries are the Canadian dollar and South African Rand, respectively as these are the currencies of the primary economic environment in which the companies operate.

(ii) Provision and contingencies

The Company is subject to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business activities, each of which is subject to various uncertainties and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved unfavourably to the Company. For matters that are probable and can be reasonably estimated, the Company establishes provisions in its consolidated financial statements. When evaluating legal proceedings that are pending against the Company, the Company and its legal counsel assess the perceived merits of the legal proceedings along with the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought. Management assesses the probability of liability being payable as either remote, more than remote or probable. If liability is considered to be less than probable, then the liability is not recorded and it is only disclosed as a contingent liability (see Note 21).

(iii) Going concern

As stated in Note 1, preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding its ability as going concern.

(s) Adoption of new accounting standards, interpretation or amendments

The Company adopted various amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards, which were effective for accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2024 including the following:

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments clarify the presentation of liabilities. The classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based on contractual rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period is affected by expectations about whether any entity will exercise its right to deter settlement. A liability will not due over the next twelve months is classified as non-current even if management intends or expects to settle the liability within twelve months. The amendment also introduces a definition of "settlement" to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer of cash, equity instruments, other assets, or services to the counterparty. The amendments are applied on or after the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2024, the adoption of this amendment did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except as noted)

5. Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held: December 31, 2024	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held: December 31, 2023
Afrimineral Holdings (Pty) Ltd.	Holding company	South Africa	**82.35%**	82.35%
Barplats Investments (Pty) Ltd.	Holding company	South Africa	**100%**	100%
Barplats Mines (Pty) Ltd.	Mining	South Africa	**100%**	100%
Brilliant Bravo Science and Technology Pty Ltd.*	Mining	South Africa	**90.00%**	90.00%
Eastern Platinum Holdings Limited	Holding company	BVI	**100%**	100%
Eastplats International Incorporated	Holding company	Barbados	**100%**	100%
Eastplats Acquisition Co. Ltd.	Holding company	BVI	**100%**	100%
Eastplats Holdings Limited	Holding company	BVI	**100%**	100%
EPL Pellets (Pty) Limited	Holding company	South Africa	**100%**	100%
Gubevu Consortium Investment Holding (Pty) Ltd.	Holding company	South Africa	**100%**	100%
Lion's Head Platinum (Pty) Ltd.	Holding company	South Africa	**100%**	100%
Mareesburg Joint Venture	Mining	South Africa	**100%**	100%
Rhodium Reefs (Pty) Ltd.	Mining	South Africa	**100%**	100%
Royal Anthem Investments 134 (Pty) Ltd.	Holding company	South Africa	**100%**	100%
SA New Land Communication Technology Pty Ltd.*	Mining	South Africa	**90.00%**	90.00%
SA Tian Jin Bo Yi Communications Technology Pty Ltd.*	Mining	South Africa	**90.00%**	90.00%
SA Victoria International Technology Pty Ltd.*	Mining	South Africa	**90.00%**	90.00%
Spitzkop Joint Venture ("Spitzkop PGM")	Mining	South Africa	**97.71%**	97.71%
Spitzkop Platinum (Pty) Ltd.	Mining	South Africa	**95.41%**	95.41%

* These entities are inactive.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

6. Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Right-of-use assets $	Plant and equipment $	Mineral properties previously depleted $	Mineral properties not being depleted $	Properties and land $	Total $
Balance as at December 31, 2022	**4,711**	**255,653**	**59,530**	**243,556**	**10,886**	**574,336**
Additions	—	2,486	—	148	—	2,634
Environmental provision change in estimate (Note 15)	—	(718)	—	(327)	—	(1,045)
Transfers	582	(582)	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange movement	(808)	(22,297)	(5,960)	(14,076)	(746)	(43,887)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**4,485**	**234,542**	**53,570**	**229,301**	**10,140**	**532,038**
Additions	—	17,035	—	165	—	17,200
Environmental provision change in estimate (Note 15)	—	776	—	(10)	—	766
Foreign exchange movement	(134)	(6,936)	(1,442)	(6,174)	(272)	(14,958)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**4,351**	**245,417**	**52,128**	**223,282**	**9,868**	**535,046**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at December 31, 2022	**2,957**	**189,996**	**48,916**	**218,359**	**1,886**	**462,114**
Depreciation	1,288	4,895	—	—	61	6,244
Foreign exchange movement	(153)	(12,376)	(8,412)	(16,096)	(40)	(37,077)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**4,092**	**182,515**	**40,504**	**202,263**	**1,907**	**431,281**
Depreciation	329	4,307	7	—	74	4,717
Foreign exchange movement	(119)	(5,002)	(1,088)	(5,445)	(54)	(11,708)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**4,302**	**181,820**	**39,423**	**196,818**	**1,927**	**424,290**
Carrying amounts						
At December 31, 2022	1,754	65,657	10,614	25,197	9,000	112,222
At December 31, 2023	393	52,027	13,066	27,038	8,233	100,757
At December 31, 2024	**49**	**63,597**	**12,705**	**26,464**	**7,941**	**110,756**

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

The following is property, plant and equipment categorized by project:

Cost	Crocodile River Mine $	Mareesburg $	Kennedy's Vale $	Spitzkop $	Other property, plant and equipment $	Total $
Balance as at December 31, 2022	**259,858**	**14,838**	**244,172**	**55,169**	**299**	**574,336**
Additions	2,482	—	—	148	4	2,634
Environmental provision change in estimate (Note 15)	(550)	(168)	(168)	(159)	—	(1,045)
Foreign exchange movement	(23,161)	125	(17,079)	(3,780)	8	(43,887)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**238,629**	**14,795**	**226,925**	**51,378**	**311**	**532,038**
Additions	17,016	—	16	165	3	17,200
Environmental provision change in estimate (Note 15)	745	(10)	31	—	—	766
Foreign exchange movement	(7,037)	(398)	(6,112)	(1,385)	(26)	(14,958)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**249,353**	**14,387**	**220,860**	**50,158**	**288**	**535,046**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at December 31, 2022	**168,806**	**6,200**	**235,345**	**51,564**	**199**	**462,114**
Depreciation	6,178	—	42	—	24	6,244
Foreign exchange movement	(15,870)	(424)	(16,122)	(4,667)	6	(37,077)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**159,114**	**5,776**	**219,265**	**46,897**	**229**	**431,281**
Depreciation	4,649	—	42	—	26	4,717
Foreign exchange movement	(4,360)	(156)	(5,915)	(1,254)	(23)	(11,708)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**159,403**	**5,620**	**213,392**	**45,643**	**232**	**424,290**
Carrying amounts						
At December 31, 2022	91,052	8,638	8,827	3,605	100	112,222
At December 31, 2023	79,515	9,019	7,660	4,481	82	100,757
At December 31, 2024	**89,950**	**8,767**	**7,468**	**4,515**	**56**	**110,756**

6. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) Crocodile River Mine ("CRM")

The Company holds directly and indirectly a 100% interest in CRM, through Barplats Investments (Pty) Ltd. ("Barplats Investment"), which is located on the eastern portion of the western limb of the Bushveld Complex. The Retreatment Project began providing material from re-mining the Zandfontein UG2 tailings in December 2018. Since December 2020, PGM production began utilizing the re-processed material of the Retreatment Project. The underground operations of the CRM were placed on care and maintenance in 2013. The Company has been working on refurbishing certain underground equipment since the soft restart of the Zandfontein underground operations in October 2023. Costs relating to the pre-production are expensed when incurred unless the expenditures are expected to provide additional future economic benefit that would increase mine capacity, in which case capitalization would be applicable. Starting the third quarter of 2024, the Company began to process ROM UG2 ore from the Zandfontein underground operations at the CRM, and produced concentrates containing PGM 6E metals as well as metallurgical chrome concentrates as by-product.

(b) Mareesburg Project

The Company holds directly and indirectly a 100% interest in the Mareesburg Project located on the eastern limb of the Bushveld Complex. The project is in its early stages and has not been in production. Given no development has occurred at Mareesburg and more work is required prior to making development decision, the property is regarded as an exploration and evaluation phase property, which is evaluated under IFRS 6.

(c) Kennedy's Vale Project ("KV")

The Company holds directly and indirectly a 100% interest in KV, an early-stage project which is located on the eastern limb of the Bushveld Complex.

(d) Spitzkop PGM Project ("Spitzkop")

The Company holds directly and indirectly a 97.7% interest in the Spitzkop PGM Project located on the eastern limb of the Bushveld Complex and next to KV. The early stage Spitzkop PGM Project has had limited further evaluation or development since it was put on hold in 2012.

(e) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Mineral properties are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, or previous impairment on assets is recoverable. In cases where the Company has current plans to develop a particular mineral property into an operating mining operation, management considers its internal discounted cash flow economic models as a proxy for the calculation of fair value less cost to disposal ("FVLCTD"), given a willing market participant would use such models in establishing a value for the properties. In situations where management does not currently intend to advance a particular mineral property into production, management will use reference market transactions and/or recent offers on the properties as a proxy for FVLCTD. The Company assesses the carrying values of its mineral properties for indication of impairment at each reporting date.

As at December 31, 2024, management assessed for possible indicators of impairment. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, as was the case in the previous fiscal year, the Company's market capitalization continued to be significantly lower than the carrying value of its net assets.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

6. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

As at December 31, 2024, the Company updated its discounted cash flow models for its significant assets, being the CRM underground and its chrome and PGM operations from re-mining and processing the CRM tailings, as well as the Kennedy's Vale and Spitzkop assets that are part of the Eastern Limb mining assets. The estimated recoverable amount for each CGU was higher than the carrying amount and as such, no impairment was required. Following inputs and assumptions were used in projecting cash flows for the impairment model related to the CRM underground as at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Assumptions	2024	2023
Discount rate	12.5%	12.5%
USD:ZAR exchange rate	ZAR16.94	ZAR18.22
Average 6E basket price (USD/oz)	$1,219	$1,184
Chrome price, 42% (USD/t)	$285	$298
Chrome price, 38.5% (USD/t)	$191	$200

When management utilizes internal discounted cash flow economic models in determining the recoverable value of the Company's mineral properties, the key assumptions are quantity and grade of recoverable reserves and resources, future metal prices, operating and capital costs, foreign exchange rates, discount rates and the estimated future production timing and production levels. Significant events such as the timing of the re-opening of the CRM underground for production and the completion of the Retreatment Project were taken into account in the projections.

The results of the discounted cash flow economic models could change materially if these key assumptions change. The Company performed a sensitivity analysis on these key assumptions that assumed a 5%-10% change to each individual assumption while holding the other assumptions constant. The effect change for an adverse movement in any of the key assumptions in isolation caused the recoverable amount to be below the CGU carrying value for CRM as at December 31, 2024 is presented below:

Key assumption movements	CRM
10% decrease in discount rate	$17,867
10% decrease in rhodium price	$27,118
10% decrease in platinum price	$36,794
10% decrease in palladium price	$19,834
10% decrease in chrome price	$40,463
5% decrease in USD:ZAR exchange rate	$57,796

Consistent with the prior year, the KV and Spitzkop projects' recoverable amounts were determined on a FVLCTD basis with reference to comparable market data and transactions.

7. Issued capital

(a) Authorized

- Unlimited number of preferred redeemable, voting, non-participating shares without nominal or par value; and
- Unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

(b) Issued and outstanding

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had 202,491,426 common shares issued and outstanding (December 31, 2023 – 201,901,426).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 590,000 common shares resulting from stock options that were exercised for total gross proceeds of $44.

On May 12, 2023, the Company completed the 2023 Rights Offering and issued an aggregate of 64,080,653 common shares of the Company at a price of Cdn$0.11 per common share issued in respect of the exercise of rights trading on the TSX and ZAR1.4564 per common share issued in respect of the exercise of rights trading on the JSE. The Company received total gross proceeds of $5,240 in connection with the 2023 Rights Offering.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, common share equivalents (including stock options and warrants) are not included in the computation of loss per share as such inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, 4,040,000 stock options are dilutive if exercised and will increase the earnings per share ("EPS") denominator by 123,335 common shares.

(c) Warrants

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had nil share purchase warrants outstanding (December 31, 2023 – 5,960,000). On June 26, 2024, 5,960,000 warrants expired. On June 8, 2023, the Company extended the expiry date of the 5,960,000 share purchase warrants by one year to June 26, 2024 with all other terms remained unchanged. The Company recorded a share-based compensation expense of $nil and $3 during in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(d) Share options

The Company has an incentive plan (the "2016 Plan"), approved by the Company's shareholders at its special meeting held on October 12, 2016, under which options to purchase common shares may be granted to its directors, officers, employees and others at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Pursuant to the 2016 Plan, the maximum number of common shares issuable pursuant to the stock options and any other security based compensation agreement is 10% of the aggregate number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the time of grant. The exercise price must not be less than the five-day volume weighted average trading price of the Company's common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange with the maximum life of 10 years from the grant date. The vesting term of the stock options will be determined at the discretion of the Board. The 2016 Plan was renewed for three years and approved by the Company's shareholders at its annual general meeting held on June 13, 2019; it was again renewed for three years at its annual general meeting held on June 21, 2022.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

7. Issued capital (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company granted 4,190,000 stock options to its directors, officers, employees and a consultant to acquire common shares of the Company at an exercise price of Cdn$0.20 per share expiring in five years from the date of grant. These stock options vested 90 days from the grant date.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company granted 4,040,000 stock options to its directors, officers, employees and a consultant to acquire common shares of the Company at an exercise price of Cdn$0.10 per share expiring in five years from the date of grant. These stock options vested 90 days from the grant date.

The fair value of the options granted in 2024 and 2023 were estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2024	2023
Fair value (Cdn$)	**0.13**	0.04
Risk-free interest rate	**3.60%**	3.74%
Dividend yield	**0%**	0%
Expected volatility	**75.58%**	57.37%
Expected life of options (years)	**5**	5

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected volatility. The Company's expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's share price.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, $391 (2023 – $124) was recorded as share-based compensation expense relating to stock options in general and administrative services.

The following is a summary of stock option transactions:

	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price Cdn$**
Balance, December 31, 2022	3,200,000	0.27
Granted	4,040,000	0.10
Expired	(200,000)	0.31
Balance, December 31, 2023	7,040,000	0.17
Granted	4,190,000	0.20
Exercised	(590,000)	0.10
Expired	(680,000)	0.21
Balance, December 31, 2024	**9,960,000**	**0.19**

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

7. Issued capital (continued)

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable options at December 31, 2024:

Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Exercise price Cdn$	Remaining contractual life (years)	Expiry date
450,000	450,000	0.37	0.8	October 16, 2025
650,000	650,000	0.34	1.5	June 23, 2026
1,400,000	1,400,000	0.23	2.5	July 6, 2027
3,450,000	3,450,000	0.10	3.5	June 21, 2028
4,010,000	4,010,000	0.20	4.5	July 2, 2029
9,960,000	**9,960,000**		**3.5**	

8. Finance costs

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Accretion of interest on contracts payable (Note 14)	**-**	4,532
Accretion on interest on lease liabilities (Note 17)	**16**	133
Interest on provision for environmental rehabilitation (Note 15)	**382**	440
Other interest	**117**	160
	515	5,265

9. Income tax

The income tax recognized in profit or loss is comprised of:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Current tax expense	**81**	75
Deferred tax recovery	**(13)**	(32)
Income tax expense	**68**	43

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

9. Income tax (continued)

The provision for income taxes reported differs from the amounts computed by applying the cumulative Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates to the loss before tax provision due to the following:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	$	$
(Loss) income before income tax	**(12,715)**	13,792
Statutory tax rate	**27%**	27%
Expected tax (recovery) expense at the applicable tax rate	**(3,433)**	3,724
Difference in tax rates between foreign jurisdictions and Canada	**13**	12
Items not deductible for income tax purposes	**4,672**	131
Tax losses not recognized	**820**	422
Tax losses utilized	**(2,004)**	(4,246)
Income tax expense	**68**	43

The approximate tax effect of each item that gives rise to the Company's deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	$	$
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	**836**	872
	836	872

At December 31, 2024, the Company has approximately Cdn$68,647 of non-capital losses available to offset future taxable income in Canada expiring in various amounts from 2026 to 2044. The Company has approximately Cdn$3,480 of capital losses available to offset future taxable capital gains (capital losses do not expire). In South Africa, the Company has unredeemed capital expenditures of approximately ZAR6,284,485 (approximately $334,133) and estimated tax losses of ZAR196,472 (approximately $10,446) available for utilization against future taxable income. The South African losses do not expire unless the Company's business activities cease.

The tax benefit of the Company's Canadian and South African tax losses has not been recorded as assets in the consolidated financial statements due to the uncertainty of their realization.

The Company's operations are conducted in a number of countries with complex tax legislation and regulations pertaining to the Company's activities. Any reassessment of the Company's tax filings by the tax authorities may result in material adjustments to net profit or loss, tax assets, tax liabilities and operating loss carry-forwards. The Company provides for such reassessments when it is probable that a taxation authority will not sustain the Company's filing position and the amount of the tax exposure can be reasonably estimated.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

10. Non-controlling interest

The Company through Afrimineral Holdings (Pty) Ltd. and Spitzkop Platinum (Ptd) Ltd. directly and indirectly owns 97.7% Spitzkop PGM. Therefore the Company has the following non-controlling interest in South Africa for its project:

Holding company, incorporated and operating in South Africa	**Project**	**Effective interest owned by non-controlling interest**
Afrimineral Holdings (Pty) Ltd.	Spitzkop PGM	2.3%

11. Inventories

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	$	$
Chrome concentrate	**3,876**	2,085
PGM concentrate	**206**	7
Stockpile	**1,229**	-
Supplies and consumables	**4,359**	2,438
	9,670	4,530

12. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are comprised of:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	$	$
Trade receivables	**7,349**	10,928
Union Goal trade receivables**	**14,834**	15,245
VAT receivables	**1,139**	268
Other receivables	**4,375**	3,473
Expected credit losses*	**(415)**	(2,257)
	27,282	27,657

*of which including $nil (December 31, 2023 - $1,593) relating to Union Goal trade receivables
**also see Note 14

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

13. Other assets

Other assets consist of various money market fund investments that are classified as amortized cost and serve as security for a guarantee issued by the Company to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy of South Africa ("DMRE") in respect to environmental rehabilitation (see Note 15). Changes to other assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	$
Balance, December 31, 2022	6,383
Service fees	(36)
Interest income	520
Foreign exchange movement	(433)
Balance, December 31, 2023	**6,434**
Service fees	(39)
Interest income	601
Foreign exchange movement	(189)
Balance, December 31, 2024	**6,807**

14. Union Goal contracts

The continuity of the Union Goal Contracts and related balances are presented below:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	$	$
Deferred revenue		
Balance, beginning of year	**8,568**	9,073
Foreign exchange	**(297)**	(505)
Balance, end of year (d)	**8,271**	8,568

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

14. Union Goal contracts (continued)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	$	$
Contracts payable - Chrome Circuit equipment payable		
Carrying value, beginning of year	**46,248**	42,245
Accretion (c)	**—**	4,003
Carrying value, end of year (c), (c)	**46,248**	46,248
Contracts payable - Credit Facility		
Carrying value, beginning of year	**6,673**	6,549
Accretion (c)	**—**	569
Foreign exchange	**(181)**	(445)
Carrying value, end of year (c), (c)	**6,492**	6,673
Contracts payable, carrying value - total	**52,740**	52,921

The Company and its subsidiary Barplats entered into the Framework Agreement with Union Goal on March 1, 2018 and subsequently various transactional agreements including equipment and chrome plant agreement, loan agreement, escrow agreement and offtake agreement were signed on August 31, 2018 under the Framework Agreement (collectively referred to as the "2018 Retreatment Project Agreements"). On March 10, 2021, the Company, Barplats and Union Goal executed the updated Retreatment Project Agreements (the "2021 Updated Retreatment Project Agreements"). All of these agreements are collectively referred to as the Union Goal Contracts and provide for construction, re-mining and processing of the tailings resource, and the subsequent offtake of chrome concentrate from the Barplats Zandfontein UG2 tailings facility (the "Retreatment Project").

(a) The 2021 Updated Retreatment Project Agreements were signed on March 10, 2021 and include the following:

(i) The 2021 Revised and Restated Framework Agreement;
(ii) The 2021 Revised and Restated Offtake Agreement;
(iii) The 2021 Revised and Restated Eastplats Loan Agreement; and
(iv) The 2021 Revised and Restated Barplats Equipment and Chrome Plant Agreement.

The 2021 Updated Retreatment Project Agreements was an adjustment to and refinement of the 2018 Retreatment Project Agreements based on two-years of operational history. The effect on contracts payable was considered an accounting estimate change and was recognized prospectively. The present value of the Chrome Circuit equipment payable and the Credit Facility was adjusted based on the revised future payments discounted by the estimated market interest rate.

(b) As at December 31, 2024, the total face value of the Chrome Circuit equipment payable is $46,248 (December 31, 2023 - $46,248), while the total value of the Credit Facility is $6,492 (ZAR122,123) (December 31, 2023 - $6,673 (ZAR122,123)).

(c) Included in finance cost, total contract payable accretion was $nil (2023 - $4,572) for the year ended December 31, 2024.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

14. Union Goal contracts (continued)

(d) Pursuant to the offtake agreement, Union Goal agreed to acquire all the chrome concentrate produced by Barplats from the Retreatment Project on the basis of the number of tons of material re-mined from the tailings and made available to the plant at a price equivalent to the aggregate of all the qualifying operating costs in the mining process and the logistics cost, plus other additional amount as agreed in the Framework Agreement. In the third quarter of 2022, after re-assessing the probability of settlement of outstanding accounts receivable by Union Goal, the Company suspended shipments to Union Goal as a result of continuing non-payment and failure of Union Goal to reduce its significantly long outstanding account with the Company, accordingly, the Company discontinued the recognition of deferred revenue based on quantities re-mined from the tailings, as this method would only be applicable if the chrome concentrate were supplied to Union Goal under the Framework Agreement. On February 16, 2024, the Company received a notice of civil claim from Union Goal (Note 21(a)). On March 17, 2025, the Company delivered a notice to exercise the put option pursuant to the Union Goal Contracts for the re-purchase of the Chrome Circuit equipment by Union Goal.

15. Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The environmental rehabilitation provision was estimated based on information currently available, including the estimated timing of recommencing operations, the remaining mine life, closure plans and applicable regulations. Significant closure activities include land rehabilitation, demolition of buildings and mine facilities and other costs.

Future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life-of-mine estimates and discount rates can affect the carrying amount of this provision. In particular, from November 20, 2015 in South Africa, regulations governing financial provisions for asset retirement obligations were transitioned from the South African Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (“MPRDA”) to the National Environmental Management Act (“NEMA”). These regulations were amended in October 2016 and were enacted into law in June 2022. NEMA may require changes to the estimate of the liabilities and the way in which the entity funds the obligation.

The provision for environmental rehabilitation at December 31, 2024 is $4,146 (December 31, 2023 - $3,130). The provision was determined using the following assumptions:

	2024	2023
Inflation rate	**4.44%**	4.98%
Weighted average discount rate	**11.24%**	12.28%
Estimated life of mine (years)		
- Zandfontein	**22**	23
- Crocette	**27**	27
- Kennedy’s Vale	**21**	21
- Spitzkop	**24**	24
- Mareesburg	**7**	7

As at December 31, 2024, $6,114 (ZAR115,000) (December 31, 2023 - $6,120 (ZAR112,000)) has been pledged as security for the guarantee issued to the DMRE in respect to environmental rehabilitation (see Note 13). Furthermore, certain of the Company’s residential properties in the amount of $1,127 (ZAR21,200) (December 31, 2023 - $1,158 (ZAR21,200)) were also pledged as security for the guarantee issued to the DMRE for the same reason. These guarantees will be utilized to cover expenses incurred to rehabilitate the mining area upon closure of the mine.

As at December 31, 2024, the undiscounted and inflated value of this liability is approximately $45,367 (ZAR853,273) (December 31, 2023 – $46,281 (ZAR847,039)).

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

15. Provision for environmental rehabilitation (continued)

Changes to the environmental rehabilitation provision are as follows:

	$
Balance, December 31, 2022	4,033
Revision in estimates	(1,045)
Accretion (Note 8)	440
Foreign exchange movement	(298)
Balance, December 31, 2023	3,130
Revision in estimates	766
Accretion (Note 8)	382
Foreign exchange movement	(132)
Balance, December 31, 2024	**4,146**

16. Commitments

(a) PGM concentrate offtake agreement

Since December 2020, the Company started to generate PGM concentrate revenue from processing tailings material based on an agreement with Impala Platinum Limited ("Impala") dated September 18, 2020. The agreement had been subsequently extended by mutual agreement yearly since inception until December 21, 2024. Subsequent to December 21, 2024, all PGM concentrate revenue is derived based on an offtake agreement with Impala dated April 30, 2004, subject to a recommissioning period as agreed between Impala and Barplats.

(b) Chrome concentrate offtake agreement

The Company has an offtake agreement with Union Goal for the chrome concentrate produced from the CRM historic tailings. The offtake agreement is one part of the 2018 Retreatment Project Agreements (see Note 14).

17. Leases

The Company has lease contracts for various items of mining equipment relating to CRM operations and office space at head office. The Company also has certain leases of assets with lease terms of 12 months or less and therefore, the Company applied the short-term lease exemption for these leases.

Effective October 1, 2020, the Company signed a new re-mining contract in relation to the Retreatment Project. This contract resulted in the Company recognizing $4,268 (ZAR66,584) of equipment under the right-of-use asset based on an estimated incremental borrowing rate of 9% for three and a half years non-cancellable lease term.

Effective October 1, 2021, certain equipment pay rates were modified without changing the overall lease term. The Company recognized additional $707 (ZAR10,904) of equipment under the right-of-use assets based on an estimated incremental borrowing of 9%.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

17. Leases (continued)

	December 31, 2024 $	December 31, 2023 $
Balance, beginning of year	**545**	2,170
Lease payments in cash	**(482)**	(1,607)
Non-cash accretion	**16**	133
Foreign exchange movement	**(20)**	(151)
Balance, end of year	**59**	545
Current portion	**18**	482
Non-current portion	**41**	63

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Company's undiscounted cash flows to their present value for its leases payable as at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	December 31, 2024 $	December 31, 2023 $
Within 1 year	**23**	498
Between 1 – 2 years	**24**	25
Over 2 years	**18**	46
Total undiscounted amount	**65**	569
Less: accretion	**(6)**	(24)
Total discounted amount	**59**	545

18. Related party transactions

Related party transactions have been measured at the exchange amount of consideration agreed between the related parties. Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are listed below:

(a) Trading transactions

The Company's related parties consist of private companies owned by current executive officers and directors. The Company incurred the following fees and expenses in the normal course of operations:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024 $	2023 $
Director fees	**247**	268
Share-based compensation	**124**	45
	371	313

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

18. Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

The Company's key management includes the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and Vice President ("VP"). The total compensation to key management for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Remuneration	**697**	621
Share-based compensation	**92**	40
	789	661

Key management personnel were not paid post-employment benefits or other long-term benefits during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

19. Segmented information

(a) Operating segments - The Company's operations are primarily directed towards the mining, exploration and development of chrome and PGM in South Africa. The Company has three reportable segments – CRM, Eastern Limb and Corporate. Eastern Limb consists of KV, Spitzkop and Mareesburg projects. Barbados, BVI and Canada collectively comprise the Corporate segment.

(b) Geographic segments - The Company's expenses by geographic areas for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and assets by geographic areas as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2024				
	CRM	**Eastern Limb**	**Total South Africa**	**Corporate**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Property, plant and equipment additions	17,016	181	**17,197**	3	**17,200**
Revenue	62,507	—	**62,507**	—	**62,507**
Production costs	(57,068)	—	**(57,068)**	—	**(57,068)**
Production costs – depreciation	(4,616)	—	**(4,616)**	—	**(4,616)**
Loss before income taxes	(8,900)	(615)	**(9,515)**	(3,200)	**(12,715)**
Income tax recovery (expense)	110	(178)	**(68)**	—	**(68)**
Net (loss) income	(8,790)	(793)	**(9,583)**	(3,200)	**(12,783)**

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

19. Segmented information (continued)

	Year ended December 31, 2023				
	CRM	Eastern Limb	Total South Africa	Corporate	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Property, plant and equipment additions	2,482	148	**2,630**	4	**2,634**
Revenue	106,944	—	**106,944**	—	**106,944**
Production costs	(69,225)	—	**(69,225)**	—	**(69,225)**
Production costs – depreciation	(6,155)	—	**(6,155)**	—	**(6,155)**
Income (loss) before income taxes	16,639	(656)	**15,983**	(2,191)	**13,792**
Income tax expense	—	(43)	**(43)**	—	**(43)**
Net income (loss)	16,639	(699)	**15,940**	(2,191)	**13,749**

	December 31, 2024				
	CRM	Eastern Limb	Total South Africa	Corporate	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Total assets	135,439	20,940	**156,379**	1,297	**157,676**
Total liabilities	73,690	2,095	**75,785**	8,029	**83,814**

	December 31, 2023				
	CRM	Eastern Limb	Total South Africa	Corporate	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Total assets	135,403	21,306	**156,709**	4,061	**160,770**
Total liabilities	62,605	2,035	**64,640**	8,465	**73,105**

(c) Revenue

The Company’s revenues are all currently earned at the CRM in South Africa.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	%	%
Chrome	**87%**	95%
PGM	**13%**	5%
Total	**100%**	100%

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

20. Financial instruments

(a) Management of capital risk

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders which includes issued capital, equity-settled employee benefits reserve, deficit, and accumulated other comprehensive loss. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to: (i) obtain the best available return investing in mining; (ii) preserve capital; and (iii) maintain liquidity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares or issue debt instruments.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	$	$
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Trade receivables for PGM sales	**5,071**	1,861
Amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,126**	18,131
Restricted cash	**35**	43
Trade and other receivables (excluding taxes receivable and PGM trade receivables valued at FVTPL above)	**21,072**	25,528
Short-term investments	—	3,218
Other assets (Note 13)	**6,807**	6,434
	36,111	55,215
Financial liabilities		
Amortized cost		
Trade and other payables	**8,877**	5,740
Draw on finance facility	**2,508**	930
Lease liabilities	**59**	545
Contracts payable	**52,740**	52,921
	64,184	60,136

(c) Fair value of financial instruments

(iv) Fair value estimation of financial instruments

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade and other receivables (excluding taxes receivables and PGM trade receivables measured at FVTPL), other assets, trade and other payables and draw on finance facility approximate their carrying values due to the short-term to maturities of these financial instruments.

Contracts payable and lease liabilities required assessing the appropriate market interest rates on the liabilities. Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

20. Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped into a hierarchy based on the degree to which the fair value is observable. Level 1 fair value measurements are derived from unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability directly or indirectly. Level 3 fair value measurements are derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis are the PGM receivables and other financial assets. Other assets are mainly money market fund investments. These are level 1 financial instruments at December 31, 2024 and 2023. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. There were no transfers between levels during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(d) Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, interest rate risk, price risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Company's exposure to these risks and its methods of managing the risks remain consistent.

(i) Currency risk

The Company reports its financial statements in U.S dollars. The functional currency of head office and its BVI and Barbados intermediate holding companies is Canadian dollars and the functional currency of all South African subsidiaries is South African Rand. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk when the Company undertakes transactions and holds assets and liabilities in currencies other than its functional currencies.

The Company has not entered into any derivative financial instruments to manage exposures to currency fluctuations. The Company's exposure to currency risk affecting net income is summarized as below:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	$	$
Financial assets		
Denominated in USD at South African subsidiaries	**7,348**	10,928
Denominated in Rand at Canadian head office	**115**	113
Total	**7,463**	11,041
Financial liabilities		
Contracts payable denominated in Rand at Canadian head office	**6,493**	6,673
Contracts payable denominated in USD at South African subsidiaries	**46,207**	46,207
Total	**52,700**	52,880

20. Financial instruments (continued)

As at December 31, 2024, with other variables unchanged, a 10% strengthening (weakening) of the Canadian dollar against the South African Rand would have increased (decreased) net income before income tax by approximately $580; with other variables unchanged, a 10% strengthening (weakening) of the South African Rand against the U.S dollar would have increased (decreased) net income before income tax by approximately $3,533.

(ii) 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 changes in market interest rates. On November 10, 2022, the Company announced it had signed a finance facility agreement with Investec Bank Limited ("Investec") providing a secured credit facility of up to $6.1 million (ZAR 110 million) with an interest rate set at the Johannesburg Interbank Average Rate ("JIBAR") + margin agreed between the Company and Investec. At December 31, 2024, the Company had a balance owing of $2,508 (ZAR47,163) (December 31, 2023 - $930 (ZAR17,028) which is shown as draw on finance facility on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The Company has also provided $6,114 (ZAR115,000) (December 31, 2023 - $6,120 (ZAR112,000)) pledged as security for the guarantee issued to the DMRE in respect to environmental rehabilitation (see Note 15). These funds are held in interest bearing accounts and will be utilized to cover future expenses incurred to rehabilitate the mining area upon closure of the mine. Interest rate fluctuations may require the Company to provide additional security for these guarantees. The Company has no other material interest bearing contracts and is not subject to significant interest rate risk.

(iii) Commodity price risk

The Company's PGM concentrates sale are exposed to commodity price risk with respect to fluctuations in the prices of platinum group metals. Up until June 2022, the Company's chrome concentrate sales had been structured based on the tonnage processed referenced to the long-term chrome concentrate commodity price according to the Union Goal contract. Since late 2022, the Company began making third-party sales at market prices. The sales price is determined upon transfer of control of the chrome concentrates. The price is fixed once it is determined and there is no provision price adjustment for chrome concentrate sales.

The Company's PGM concentrates sale are subject to provision price adjustment and the Company has not entered into any derivative or hedge contract to manage exposure of the changes in the market price of platinum group metals. As at December 31, 2024, with other variables unchanged, a 10% movement of platinum group metal price would have increased (decreased) net income before income tax by approximately $507.

(iv) Credit and concentration risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and other assets. The carrying value of these assets included in the consolidated statement of financial position represents the maximum credit exposure.

There is both a credit risk and concentration risk associated with the collection of revenue from Union Goal. The risk is mitigated due to the contract structure and the significant outstanding contracts payable due to Union Goal (see Note 14 and Note 21). As at December 31, 2024, the Company is owed approximately $15 million from Union Goal in gross trade receivables from processing and dispatching chrome concentrate.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

20. Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its expansionary plans. The Company aims to ensure that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents. See Note 1 – Nature of operations and going concern for additional information on the Company's liquidity risk.

The Company's policy is to invest its excess cash in highly liquid, fully guaranteed, bank-sponsored instruments.

The Company started generating revenue from its Retreatment Project in December 2018, and at consistent expected levels since May 1, 2019. The Retreatment Project is dependent on its operating cash inflows from third-party buyers, in order to fund its current operating activities and eventually fulfil all obligations under the Union Goal Contracts. The Company's Eastern Limb Projects are on hold and the Company restarted underground operations and ramping up production based on available funding. The Company also generated some income from interest on investments and other income from the sale of non-core properties; although not expected to be significant, some of this income will be recurring for 2025 and future years. The Company also holds a secured finance facility with Investec which can provide financing of up to $6.1 million (ZAR110 million). There remains material uncertainty that the Company will be able to achieve sufficient cash flows to cover the Company's expected obligations for the next 12 months. Additional funding will also be required in the future to reach steady-state underground production at CRM, and to develop and bring the Eastern Limb Projects into commercial production.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following table summarizes the Company's significant commitments (undiscounted) and corresponding maturities as at December 31, 2024. Included below are the contracts payable to Union Goal of $52,740 which were based on the value of the original equipment received; however, the final amount owing and timing of payment are subject to negotiation as part of the Framework Agreement, including the Company's ability to offset trade receivables owing to it against the payable amount. The Company currently does not have expected payments of obligations and commitments beyond 5 years.

	<1 year	**1 – 5 years**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
Contracts payable	52,740	—	52,740
Trade and other payables	8,877	—	8,877
Draw on finance facility	2,508	—	2,508
Lease liabilities	23	42	65
	64,148	**42**	**64,190**

21. Contingencies and legal proceedings

The Company is subject to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business activities, each of which is subject to various uncertainties, it is not possible to predict the outcome and the result of which may be resolved unfavorably to the Company. These include the following matters:

(a) Litigation by Union Goal against the Company

On February 16, 2024, the Company received a notice of civil claim from Union Goal, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia (the "BC Supreme Court"). In the notice, Union Goal claimed a breach of contract and unjust enrichment with respect to the credit facility provided to Eastern Platinum Ltd. from Union Goal, asserting that the outstanding balance of the credit facility ($7,115) had become payable. The Company does not believe it is in breach, as the updated framework agreement stated that the credit facility would become payable 210 days after receipt of the plant commissioning certificate related to the Optimization program, which has not been received. The Company has raised a jurisdictional challenge and seeks to stay the claim on that basis. The application on the jurisdictional challenge has been adjourned generally by consent and a requisition filed to adjourn the hearing. A consent order to stay of proceedings, pending an arbitration, is being settled between the parties. This matter is considered part of the arbitration process to be undertaken to settle the matters regarding the Union Goal Contracts, which is expected to occur during 2025. A notice of arbitration was received and the Company sent a response to the notice during the first quarter of 2025.

(b) Further litigation by 2538520 Ontario Limited against the Company (Civil Claim 1)

On February 7, 2020, 2538520 Ontario Limited ("253") and its CEO, Rong Kai Hong ("Hong"), (together, the "Plaintiffs") filed a claim alleging that the Company and several Directors had acted oppressively in 2016 when Hong had vied to purchase Company shares and elect a slate of Directors at the 2016 AGM ("Civil Claim 1"). The Plaintiffs seek, among other relief, orders requiring a change to the Company share ownership, election of new Directors, several changes to senior management and damages of $50,000 (or such greater amount as may be proven at trial) from the Company, certain present and former Directors and Officers, and separately seven other listed defendants. On June 11, 2021, the Plaintiffs filed an amended claim in response to an imminent application from the Company and its directors and officers to dismiss the claim as an abuse of process. The Plaintiffs agreed to a consent dismissal of the claims against the non-executive directors and struck a substantial portion of the contents of their notice of civil claim. Claims against the Company, certain senior management as well as claims against certain other parties remain extant**.** An application with respect to service on other parties was heard in February 2022 and the BC Supreme Court determined on June 30, 2022 that those other parties have been properly served. Counsel for 253 and Hong demanded that certain parties deliver responses to the civil claim by no later than July 31, 2022, failing which 253 and Hong would seek default judgment. No responses have been filed as of the date of these financial statements, and while the Plaintiffs have now applied for default judgment against those other defendants, the application has yet to be heard. On March 13, 2024, the Plaintiffs filed a further amended notice of civil claim, contrary to the Court Rules. The parties, however, agreed to strike that further amended claim by consent, and have submitted a consent order to that affect with the Court. The amended claim of June 11, 2021 therefore governs. The Company intends to apply to dismiss the lawsuit early in 2025, and has been trying to schedule a hearing for several months. No provision is made in these consolidated financial statements as the Company assessed the allegations have no merit.

21. Contingencies and legal proceedings (continued)

(c) Further litigation by 2538520 Ontario Limited against the Company (Civil Claim 2)

In July 2024, 2538520 Ontario Limited filed the claim it made in its further amended notice of civil claim in Civil Claim 1 as a separate civil claim ("Civil Claim 2"). The new claim alleges that the Company and affiliated parties sold chrome concentrate to a certain third-party customer at below market value, and seeks much the same relief as was sought in Civil Claim 1. The Company has filed a response and has applied to strike and dismiss the claim on a summary basis. It intends to set that application at the same time as the application to dismiss Civil Claim 1. No provision is made in these consolidated financial statements as the Company assessed the allegations have no merit.

(d) Litigation by Xiaoling Ren against the Company

In December 2020, the Company received a petition filed with the BC Supreme Court by Xiaoling Ren, a shareholder of the Company, seeking leave from the court to commence a derivative action on behalf of the Company against certain of its current and former directors. The petition is substantially similar to that filed in November 2018 for 253, which was dismissed in 2019, and which decision was upheld on appeal. The Company filed a response to and sought dismissal of Ms. Ren's petition.

In April 2023, the court released its reasons for judgment denying leave to commence a derivative action against certain current and former directors, but granting leave as against the former CEO of the Company. In early May 2023, pursuant to the court's earlier decision granting leave, Ms. Ren filed a derivative notice of civil claim with the BC Supreme Court in the Company's name against the former CEO. In December 2023, the Company commenced an appeal of the April 2023 order granting leave to commence a derivative action. On March 21, 2024, the court denied the appeal. The Company then applied for leave to appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of Canada, but its application was dismissed. This means the April 2023 order granting leave to commence a derivative action is effective, therefore, the derivative case of the Company's name against the former CEO will move forward. It is up to Ms. Ren's counsel to move the action forward and they have begun taking preliminary steps to do so. It is not possible to provide a further evaluation of the claim as of the date of these consolidated financial statements or make an assessment regarding potential future cash outflow.

(e) Claim dispute regarding Spitzkop

The Company has received a notice from the DMRE on October 25, 2018 of an appeal launched with the DMRE with respect to the Company's mineral license issued in 2012 relating to the Spitzkop property. In addition, the claimant has launched an appeal against a water use license and a related review application in respect thereof in the High Court in South Africa. The Company and the claimant are currently engaging to amicably resolve this matter and it does not expect that it will result in a material cash outflow by the Company in the foreseeable future.

(f) Project Agreement – PGM Circuit H

In July 2020, Barplats entered into an agreement with Advanced Beneficiation Technologies (Pty) Ltd ("ABT") in respect of the possible construction of a modular plant to process PGMs from certain tailings at the CRM (the "Circuit H Project"). The agreement is the subject of a dispute and ABT has referred the dispute to arbitration under the agreement. In addition, on June 27, 2023, Barplats received a summons out of the High Court of South Africa (North West Division, Mahikeng) from ABT Toda (Pty) Limited as plaintiff. In both matters, pleadings were exchanged and are now closed, the process of the discovery of documents is underway. No provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements for this matter.

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share amounts or otherwise noted)

22. Revenue contracts with customers

During the year ended December 31, 2024, 87% ($54,459) of the Company's revenue was in relation to the processing of chrome concentrates and was generated through third-party sales. The remaining 13% ($8,048) of the Company's revenue was from PGM concentrate sales and was generated under the offtake agreement with Impala (see Note 16(a)).

During the year ended December 31, 2023, 95% ($101,752) of the Company's revenue was in relation to the processing of chrome concentrates and was generated through third-party sales. The remaining 5% ($5,192) of the Company's revenue was from PGM concentrate sales and was generated under the offtake agreement with Impala (see Note 16(a)).

Chrome and PGM concentrate transactions are contracted based on prevailing market prices, adjusted for actual grades and in the case of chrome concentrate, shipping and other logistics costs. PGM concentrate transactions are governed by the Company's offtake agreement with Impala.

As at December 31, 2024, 67% of the gross trade receivable balance in the amount of $14,834 (ZAR279,011) (December 31, 2023 – 58%, $15,245 (ZAR279,011)) was attributed to Union Goal (see Note 14), and the related ECL related to the trade receivable balance owed by Union Goal was $nil (December 31, 2023 – $1,593 (ZAR29,164).

As at December 31, 2024, 44% of the deferred revenue balance, in the amount of $6,377 (December 31, 2023 – 4%, $399) was related to chrome sales received from third-parties. The remaining deferred revenue was attributed to the Union Goal Contracts (Note 14).

23. Headline and diluted headline (loss) earnings per share

The Company's shares are also listed on the JSE which requires the Company to present headline and diluted headline earnings (loss) per share. Headline earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing headline earnings (loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period. Diluted headline earnings (loss) per share is determined by adjusting the headline earnings (loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the period after taking all potential dilutive effects.

The following table summarizes the adjustments to (loss) income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for the purpose of calculating headline (loss) earnings attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company, and the headline (loss) earnings and diluted headline (loss) earnings per share.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	$	$
(Loss) income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	**(12,777)**	13,759
Headline (loss) earnings attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	**(12,777)**	13,759
Headline (loss) earnings and diluted headline (loss) earnings per share	**(0.06)**	0.08