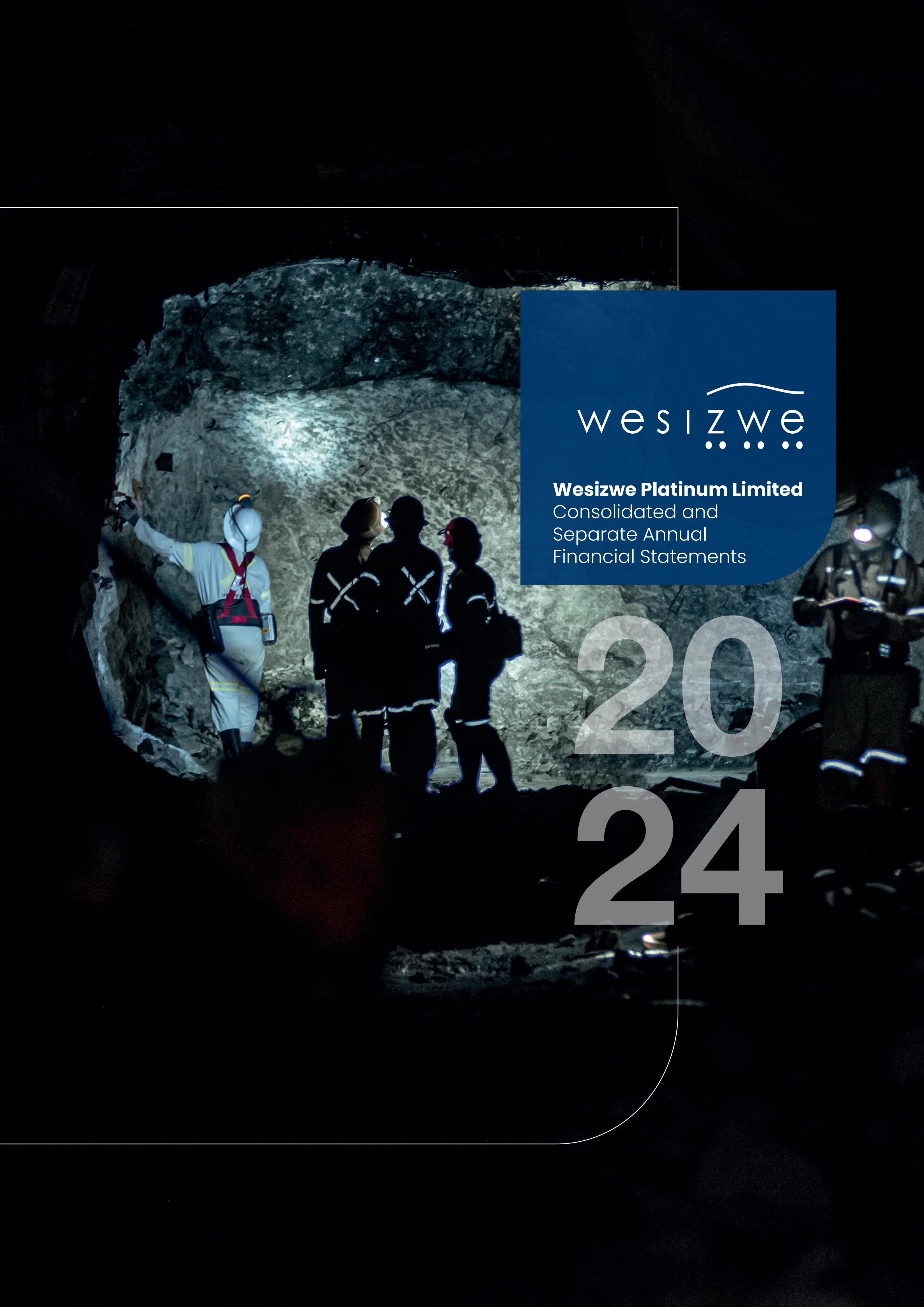

Wesizwe Platinum Limited

Consolidated and Separate Annual Financial Statements

2024

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About Wesizwe

Wesizwe Platinum Limited (Wesizwe) is a platinum group metals (PGMs) mining company listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). Our flagship project, the Bakubung Platinum Mine (BPM, the mine), is located in the Bushveld Igneous Complex, near Rustenburg in North West province, South Africa.

Vision

Our vision is to grow into a significant multi-commodity mining company, focused on strategic metals, with sound fundamentals to sustainably meet demand.

Mission

Our mission is to become a sustainable mid-tier producer of high-value PGMs that have long-term demand.

Prepared by

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of the Financial Director, Jianguo Liu. The financial statements have been audited in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, as amended (Companies Act).

Feedback

For any questions or to provide feedback on this report, please contact Corporate Affairs –

info@wesizwe.com.

Values

Zero harm to people and the environment

Ownership, accountability and responsibility

Trust, openness and transparency

Perseverance and tenacity

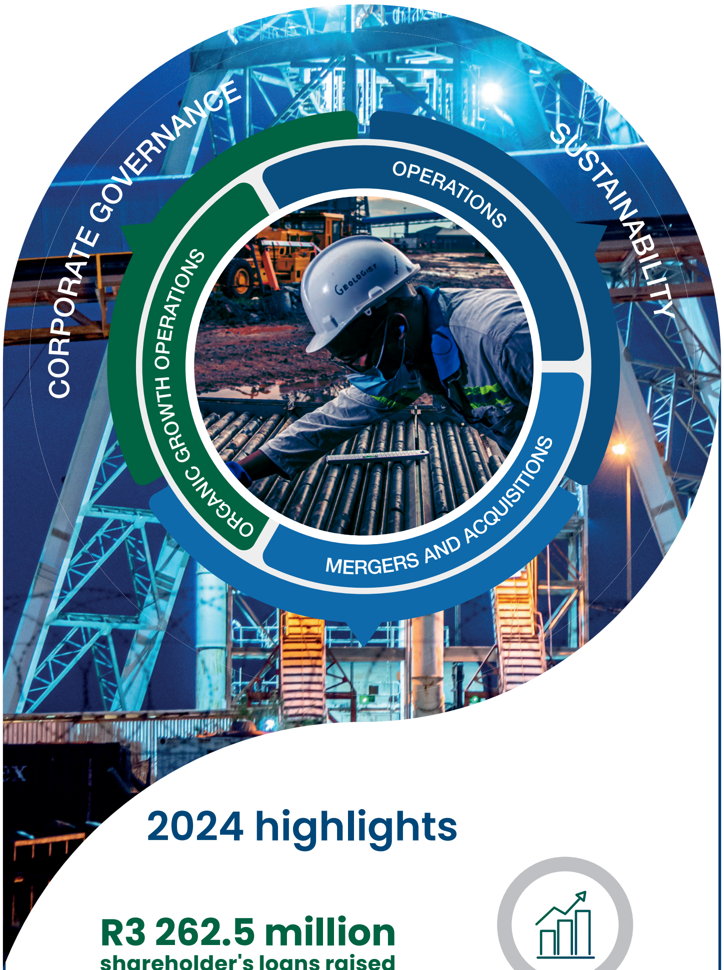
Ethical behaviour based on integrity and honesty

Respecting diversity and inclusion

Dignity, respect and fairness

Caring

We are committed to socioeconomic development of communities in which we operate



2024 highlights

R3 262.5 million
shareholder's loans raised

R989.2 million
cash investment
in property, plant and equipment

R658.6 million
forex loss on loans
denominated in foreign currency

R1 906.0 million
finance expense
incurred during 2024

12.86 cents
basic loss per share

Chief Executive Officer and Financial Director's responsibility statement

The Directors, whose names are stated below, hereby confirm that:

(a) The consolidated and separate annual financial statements, set out on pages 13 to 64, fairly present in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of Wesizwe Platinum Limited in terms of IFRS® Accounting Standards;

(b) To the best of our knowledge and belief, no facts have been omitted or untrue statement made that would make the consolidated and separate annual financial statements false or misleading;

(c) Internal financial controls have been put in place to ensure that material information relating to Wesizwe Platinum Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries have been provided to effectively prepare the financial statements of Wesizwe Platinum Limited;

(d) The internal financial controls are adequate and effective and can be relied upon in compiling the consolidated and separate annual financial statements, having fulfilled our role and function as Executive Directors with primary responsibility for implementation and execution of controls;

(e) Where we are not satisfied, we have disclosed to the Audit and Risk Committee and the auditors the deficiencies in design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls, and have taken steps to remedy the deficiencies; and

(f) We are not aware of any fraud involving Directors.

Banhu Zhang
Chief Executive Officer

Jianguo Liu
Financial Director

Directors’ responsibility and approval

for the year ended 31 December 2024

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Wesizwe Platinum Limited (“Wesizwe”, “the Company” or “Group” depending on context), comprising the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements which include a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS® Accounting Standards), IFRS Interpretations Committee interpretations issued and the requirements of the Companies Act, as well as the JSE Listings Requirements. In addition, the Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors’ report.

The Directors are also responsible for such internal controls as the Directors determine as necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The Directors have made an assessment of the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to continue as going concerns and have no reason to believe that the businesses will not be going concerns in the year ahead.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the consolidated and separate annual financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Approval of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Wesizwe Platinum Limited, as identified in the first paragraph, were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 September 2025 and signed by:

Dawn Mokhobo
Chairperson

Jianguo Liu
Financial Director

Certificate by the Company Secretary

for the year ended 31 December 2024

In terms of section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act, as amended, I certify that the Group has lodged with the Commissioner all such returns as are required of a public company in terms of the Act and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date.

Azeyech Consulting Services Proprietary Limited
Company Secretary

26 September 2025

Report of the Audit and Risk Committee

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Introduction

The Audit and Risk Committee (the committee) is pleased to present its report in terms of the Companies Act and the JSE Listings Requirements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. The committee conducted its work in accordance with the written terms of reference as approved by the Board, information about which is recorded in the corporate governance section of the 2024 Integrated Annual Report (2024 IAR).

The committee is an independent statutory committee appointed by the shareholders. The committee executes all statutory duties in terms of section 94 of the Companies Act in addition to those that are delegated by the Board.

Composition

The composition of the committee remained unchanged for the period under review and comprised members who have the necessary skills and experience to fulfil the duties of the committee. The committee comprised the following members:
- Victor Mabuza (Independent Non-executive Director and Chair);
- Lincoln Ngculu (Independent Non-executive Director); and
- Dawn Mokhobo (Independent Non-executive Director).

The appointment of all members of the committee is subject to the shareholders' approval at the next Annual General Meeting (AGM) to be held on 30 October 2025. The profiles of the members, including their qualifications, can be viewed in the 2024 IAR.

Frequency and attendance of meetings

The committee met eight times during the year.

Duties assigned by the Board

The committee has overseen financial and integrated reporting, the effectiveness of the risk management process, and policies and internal controls with reference to the findings of both the internal and external auditors. During the year under review, the committee met with the external auditor without management being present. The committee is satisfied that it has complied with its legal, regulatory and other responsibilities. In delivering this mandate, the committee performed the following key strategic initiatives:
- Considered and recommended the approval of the financial statements by the Board;
- Reviewed and approved trading updates communicated to the market;
- Reviewed and recommended Board approval of the 2024 IAR;
- Reviewed management's assessment of going concern;
- Assessed the suitability of the current audit firm and designated partner, in compliance with the JSE Listings Requirements and considered other relevant legislation;
- Ensured that there is a process for the committee to be informed of any reportable irregularities as defined in the Auditing Profession Act, 2005, identified and reported by the external auditor;
- Recommended and nominated the external auditor for appointment by the shareholders;
- Recommended Board approval of external audit fees and terms of engagement of the external auditor;
- Approved the external audit plan for the financial year and received feedback from the external auditor at the financial year end meeting;
- Ensured the independence of the internal audit function and that it had the necessary resources, standing and authority within the organisation to enable it to fulfil its duties as per the requirements of the King IV Codes and recommended practices;
- Approved the risk-based internal audit plan for the financial year and quarterly internal audit feedback;
- Received and reviewed reports from both internal and external auditors concerning the effectiveness of the internal control environment, systems and processes management;
- Reviewed and assessed the effectiveness and independence of both internal and external auditors and was satisfied with the independence of the audit services rendered; and
- Reviewed the expertise and qualifications of the Financial Director.

The committee has approved a policy on the use of external auditors for non-audit services. The principle of the policy is to ensure that, on an annual basis, non-audit service fees do not exceed 30% of the Company's audit fees on an aggregated basis and that the committee should pre-approve any non-audit services to be provided by the external auditor. There were no non-audit services rendered during the year.

External auditor

The committee nominated and recommended the appointment of the external auditor, SizweNtsalubaGobodo Grant Thornton Inc. (SNG Grant Thornton) to the shareholders in compliance with the Companies Act and the JSE Listings Requirements and the appointment of Altaf Fajandar as designated auditor for the 2024 financial year.

The committee has satisfied itself that the audit firm and designated auditor are accredited and appear on the JSE List of Accredited Auditors. The committee further satisfied itself that SNG Grant Thornton was independent of the Company, which includes consideration of compliance with criteria relating to independence proposed by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors.

Internal auditor

The committee has satisfied itself that the internal auditor, Mazars Advisory Proprietary Limited (Mazars), is independent of the Company, which includes consideration of compliance with criteria relating to the Institute of Internal Auditors and the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors.

The internal audit plan was approved and Mazars has access to the committee, primarily through its Chair.

Internal financial control

During the financial year, the Group experienced a cybersecurity incident that impacted certain IT systems including the Group's enterprise resource planning (ERP) system (SAP). Immediate action was taken to contain the breach, restore operations, and assess the extent of the incident. The committee was kept informed throughout, and independent forensic and cybersecurity experts were engaged to support containment, recovery and investigation efforts. The incident was also reported to the relevant authorities and regulators as required.

Following this incident, the Group undertook a review of its IT and cybersecurity controls, including those relevant to financial reporting systems. Remediation measures and enhancements were implemented to further strengthen the Group's cyber resilience, including updates to access controls, system monitoring, penetration testing, and employee awareness programmes.

As at the date of approval of the annual financial statements, the SAP environment — being a core financial reporting system — had not yet been fully recovered. As a result, management prepared the annual financial statements using manually compiled data extracted from the system shortly before the incident occurred. These data sets were subjected to internal reconciliation and review procedures where feasible. However, given the unavailability of system-level audit trails and the inability to perform standard system-driven audit procedures, the external auditors were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the completeness and accuracy over certain financial statement captions.

In light of this, the committee acknowledges that the internal financial controls relating to the completeness and integrity of financial information could not be fully assured for the affected areas. The committee has engaged with both management and the external auditors regarding this limitation and its implications, including the potential impact on the audit opinion.

While remediation of the SAP system is ongoing, the committee has prioritised oversight of system recovery efforts, enhancement of cybersecurity resilience and strengthening of related governance and business continuity planning processes.

The committee will continue to monitor progress and ensure that lessons learned from this incident are embedded into the Group's control environment and technology risk management going forward.

Expertise of the Financial Director and finance function

In compliance with paragraph 3.84(g)(i) of the JSE Listings Requirements, the committee satisfied itself with the appropriateness of the expertise and experience of the financial management team as a whole. The committee is satisfied with the performance, qualifications and expertise of the Financial Director.

The committee has reviewed the current performance and future requirements for the financial management of the Company and concluded that the current team has the appropriate skills, experience, and expertise required to fulfil the finance function.

Going concern

The committee reviewed the documents prepared by management in which they assessed the going concern status of the Company and its subsidiaries at the year end and the near future. Management had concluded that the Group was a going concern. Refer to note 34. The committee agreed with this assessment and resolved to recommend its acceptance to the Board.

Financial statements

The committee has reviewed the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and is satisfied that they comply with IFRS® Accounting Standards and the Companies Act. Areas of judgement were discussed to confirm accounting estimates.

Risk management

The Board has assigned oversight of the Company's risk management function to the committee. This delegated function comprises strategic and operational risks, which are tabled at each of the Board meetings for discussion. The risk register also acts as a basis on which independent assurance activities are developed.

Report of the Audit and Risk Committee continued

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Fraud prevention

A fraud prevention plan has been implemented and an anonymous tip-off line is functional. Monthly reports are provided by the independent service provider. The monitoring of reports from this service is shared between this committee and the Social and Ethics Committee.

Technology governance and information technology (IT)

The committee is responsible for:
- Obtaining independent assurance on the effectiveness of the IT internal controls;
- Overseeing the value delivery on IT and monitoring the return on investments on significant IT projects; and
- Ensuring that IT forms an integral part of the Company's risk management.

The committee reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's information and communications technology (ICT) environment and identified significant deficiencies in cyber resilience and systems recovery capabilities. As a result, the committee placed heightened emphasis on strengthening IT governance, improving system architecture, and embedding information security into the broader enterprise risk framework.

The committee acknowledges that at year end, key IT systems had not yet been fully restored, and management had to rely on manually extracted data to prepare the annual financial statements. This incident has underscored the importance of aligning the Company's ICT practices with generally accepted IT governance frameworks and best practices.

A comprehensive IT remediation and transformation programme is underway and will remain a key area of oversight by the committee in 2025.

Recommendation of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for approval by the Board

The committee recommended the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for approval by the Board.

The committee carried out its work as statutorily required. The committee has considered the JSE's most recent report back on proactive monitoring of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements and where necessary those of previous periods. Appropriate action has been taken to respond to these findings when preparing the consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The committee reviewed the Company's strategic risks for the reporting period and felt that the prior period's strategic risks were still the key strategic risks that the Company needed to focus on.

Additional focus areas for 2025

- Mine production management;
- Materials management review;
- Plant operations;
- Life of mine planning and monitoring – review;
- Legal and regulatory compliance;
- Revenue management;
- Combined assurance;
- Planned maintenance of mining equipment;
- Enterprise risk management;
- Technology and IT governance; and
- King IV Code implementation.

Victor Mabuza
Chairman

26 September 2025

Directors' report

for the year ended 31 December 2024

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Wesizwe Platinum Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Nature of business

Wesizwe Platinum Limited is a public company incorporated in the Republic of South Africa and its shares are listed on the JSE.

The Group's main strategic project is to build and operate South Africa's next PGMs mine at its Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited (Bakubung) operation, also known as BPM, which is owned by Wesizwe, firmly positioning the Group as a significant mid-tier precious metals producer.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the Group's business from the prior year.

Review of financial results and activities

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year save for the accounting policies that became effective and were adopted in the current year, outlined in the notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

Results of the Group for the year under review

The Group will not earn revenue from mining activities until such time as the BPM is brought into production.

The loss before tax for the Group for the year under review was R258.6 million (2023: R12.2 million). These results take into account administration expenses amounting to R98.0 million (2023: R27.8 million), other loss relating to a provision for legal claim amounting to R 207.0 million (2023: Rnil), finance income amounting to R18.2 million (2023: R24.4 million) and finance expense amounting to R7.0 million (2023: R18.7 million) as presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The loss before tax for the Company for the year under review was R76.8 million (2023: R11.9 million profit). These results take into account administration expenses amounting to R91.9 million (2023: R50.7 million) finance income amounting to R2 537.1 million (2023: R2 515.7 million) and finance expense amounting to R2 558.7 million (2023: R2 489.0 million) as presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Directorate

Directors and changes in the Board of Directors

Appointments

- Mr Yongxiang Huang – Appointed as Non-executive Director on 7 March 2024
- Mr Yu Bai – Appointed as Alternate Non-executive Director on 1 July 2024
- Mr Banhu Zhang – Appointed as Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director on 21 August 2025
- Mr Daqiang Pang, Mr Yulong Tian, Mr Kaiyu Kang – Appointed as Non-executive Directors on 21 August 2025

Resignations

- Mr Yongxiang Huang – Resigned 26 August 2024
- Mr Yu Bai – Resigned 10 February 2025
- Mr Fugui Qiao – Resigned 6 August 2025
- Mr Long Zou – Resigned 8 August 2025
- Ms Qing Yu – Resigned 13 September 2025

In accordance with clause 5.1.4 of the Company's Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI), Directors appointed during the year must be confirmed by shareholders at the AGM following such appointment. The Directors to be confirmed at the next AGM are Mr Banhu Zhang, Mr Daqiang Pang, Mr Yulong Tian and Mr Kaiyu Kang.

In accordance with clause 5.1.8 of the Company's MOI, one-third of the Non-executive Directors shall retire at each AGM on a rotational basis as determined in the said clause. Retiring Directors are eligible for re-election. The Directors retiring and seeking re-election at the AGM are Mr Lincoln Ngculu and Ms Dawn Mokhobo.

Directors' remuneration

Refer to the remuneration report in note 29 of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

Directors' interest in contracts

There is a conflict of interest policy in place. Directors are required to inform the Board timeously of conflicts or potential conflicts of interest they may have in relation to particular items of business. Directors are obliged to excuse themselves from discussions or decisions on matters in which they have a conflicting interest.

During the financial year, no material contracts were entered into in which Directors and prescribed officers of the Company had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the Group. The Directors had no interest in any third party or company responsible for managing any of the business activities of the Group.

Directors' report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Cybersecurity incident

The Directors are responsible for the establishment and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls to ensure the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

During the year under review, the Group experienced a material cybersecurity incident that disrupted access to several key IT systems, including the Group's enterprise resource planning (ERP) system, SAP, which is integral to the financial reporting process. The Group responded promptly by activating its cyber incident response plan, engaging independent forensic and cybersecurity specialists, and notifying the appropriate authorities and regulators.

As at the date of approval of the Annual Financial Statements, the SAP system had not yet been fully restored. As a result, the preparation of the financial statements was based on manual data compilation using system extracts obtained shortly prior to the incident. These extracts were subjected to additional internal controls and verification procedures to the extent possible.

The Directors note, however, that due to the limitations in system access and audit trail availability, the external auditors were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the completeness and accuracy of certain financial statement captions. This has impacted the audit opinion for the current financial year.

The Directors acknowledge this limitation and have prioritised the full recovery of affected systems, enhancement of cybersecurity controls, and improvement of the Group's IT governance framework. A remediation programme is underway to address identified control weaknesses and strengthen the resilience of the Group's financial reporting environment.

Subject to the above, the Directors believe that the internal financial controls, to the extent practicable under the circumstances, were effective for purposes of preparing the Annual Financial Statements.

Stated capital

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

Further details of the authorised and issued stated capital are set out in note 11 to the financial statements.

Special resolutions

The remuneration payable to Non-executive Directors was approved at the AGM that was held on 31 May 2024 effective until the next AGM, which will be held on 30 October 2025.

The Board of Directors of the Group is to be authorised in terms of section 45(3)9(a)(ii) of the Companies Act, as general approval to authorise the Group to provide any direct or indirect financial assistance to any related or inter-related companies of the Group on the terms and conditions and for the amounts that the Board of Directors may determine.

Events after the reporting period

SARS Tax Dispute Matter – Initiation of Tax Court Proceed

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Group concluded the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) process with the South African Revenue Services (SARS) in respect of the 2018 and 2019 income tax assessments. SARS formally agreed to reverse penalties of R26.87 million which has been credited to the profit or loss during the year. This outcome provides additional evidence of conditions that existed at 31 December 2024 and therefore constitute an adjusting event in terms of IAS 10.

Matters not resolved as part of the ADR have been referred to the Tax Court; no further adjustment has been recognised for these items because their outcome cannot be measured reliably at the reporting date. The Group will reassess the provision when there is a binding resolution or further evidence regarding the amount of the obligation.

Suspension of trading in the Company's securities on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Company received formal notification from the JSE that trading in its listed securities was suspended with effect from 2 June 2025.

The suspension was instituted as a result of a delay in the publication of the audited annual financial statements which constituted non-compliance with paragraph 3.16 of the JSE listing requirements which state that the issuer must within four months after end of each financial year end, release the results announcement dealing with either condensed financial statements or annual financial statements.

The Company is engaging with the JSE and is committed to taking all necessary steps to resolve the matter and facilitate the lifting of the suspension after release and publication of the annual financial statements.

Early settlement of CDB loan facility by the guarantor, Jinchuan (Hong Kong) Resources Limited (JHK)

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Board has approved for JHK acting in its capacity as guarantor of the Company's US$650 million CDB loan facility, resolved to fully settle the remaining principal balance of the loan on behalf of the Company by 31 December 2025.

At the date of approval, the Company had repaid US$359.8 million in principle and US$295.0 million in interest, with a remaining outstanding principal balance of US$290.2 million. The contractual maturity date of the facility remains January 2029.

To reduce the Company's overall cost of capital and in response to the Company's current cash flow constraints, the Jinchuan Group has committed to settling the remaining principal balance of US$290.2 million and estimated interest of US$12.3 million by 31 December 2025.

This event represents a non-adjusting subsequent event under IAS 10 as the decision and formal Board resolution to implement the revised repayment structure occurred after year end and does not provide evidence of conditions that existed at 31 December 2024.

No material events, other than disclosed above, have occurred after the reporting period and up to the date of this report that required further disclosure in these financial statements.

Funding and going concern

Funding of BPM

The project funding of US$650 million from China Development Bank (CDB), which Jinchuan Group Limited (Jinchuan) and China-Africa Development Fund (CAD) undertook to secure in terms of the subscription agreement, was finalised and the facility agreement was signed in December 2013. The term of this loan is 15 years from the date of the first drawdown, i.e. from January 2014. Capital repayments in "six monthly instalments" only commence after six years from the date of the first drawdown. The instalments commence as relatively small amounts, being 0.077% of the outstanding balance at the payment date of the first instalment, which increases with every consecutive repayment to a pre-final instalment of 8.5% of the outstanding balance on the payment date of the second last instalment. The final instalment will be equal to the balance outstanding on the final payment date. Initially, the variable interest rate is determined every six months, in advance, at the then ruling "six-month LIBOR rate" plus 3.5%. In line with global financial benchmark reforms and the cessation of LIBOR, the Group successfully transitioned from LIBOR to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) as the new benchmark interest rate was amended in the current financial year. Under the amended terms, the interest is now calculated as daily SOFR plus 0.42826% adjustment spread and a 2.9% margin, maintaining equivalence with the previous LIBOR-based structure. This project funding facility is exclusively available for the purposes of developing the BPM.

As at 31 December 2024, the full facility of US$650 million had been drawn down and a total of US$265 million principal debt had been repaid.

The Board is currently considering future funding options; such options will be a function of market conditions closer to the target date and additional funding requirements. In order to address shortfall funding, management has acquired the full commitment from the majority shareholder to continue to provide financial support to the Group to meet all its cash flow requirements.

Going concern

The Group incurred a total comprehensive loss for the year of R209.8 million (2023: R27.9 million) and its cash resources excluding restricted cash at the reporting date of R103.4 million (2023: R109.6 million) are not sufficient, based on current budgets, to conduct operations and complete the development of the BPM Project. The Group's current liabilities at the reporting date, which include shareholder's loans of Rnil (2023: R3 017.4 million), exceed the current assets by R685.1 million (2023: R3 540.7 million). The total assets exceed the total liabilities by R4 163.0 million (2023: R3 933.2 million), which includes shareholder's loans of R15 292.0 million (2023: R10 659.0 million) and interest-bearing borrowings (CDB loan) of R7 529.0 million (2023: R8 988.1 million). Jinchuan (Hong Kong) Resources Limited (JHK) is a guarantor of CDB loan.

The Company incurred a total comprehensive loss for the year of R76.8 million (2023: total comprehensive profit of R11.9 million) and its cash resources excluding restricted cash at the reporting date of R7.8 million (2023: R4.9 million) are not sufficient. The Company's current liabilities at the reporting date, which include shareholder's loans of Rnil (2023: R3 017.4 million), exceed the current assets by R0.5 million (2023: R133.2 million). The total assets exceed the total liabilities by R3 828.8 million (2023: R3 465.9 million), which includes shareholder's loans of R15 292.0 million (2023: R10 659.0 million) and interest-bearing borrowings (CDB loan) of R7 529.0 million (2023: R8 988.1 million).

These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists which may cast significant doubt as to the ability of the Group and Company to continue as a going concern in that they may be unable to realise their assets and discharge their liabilities in the normal course of business.

The ability of the Group and Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the support of the majority shareholder JHK covering future development costs, commitments, CDB loan repayments and the majority shareholder not calling on the current shareholder's loans.

As at reporting date, we have obtained a letter of support and JHK has indicated its commitment to continue to fund the financial requirements of the Group and Company and since reporting period, the Group and Company has received further funding from JHK of US$154.9 million to meet its operational cash requirements. Additionally, in the FY 2024, JHK has extended the settlement dates of loans amounting to US$487 million (R10 332.8 million), which were due on 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025, with a further two and three years to 31 December 2027. To date, the majority shareholder has invested significant capital in the BPM Project and has undertaken to provide all funding as may be necessary to achieve operational completion per the Shareholder Subscription Agreement.

Management has made certain judgements in assessing whether planned mitigating actions are sufficient to support the going concern assumption. This judgement involves factors beyond management's control, including the continued support of the majority shareholder, favourable conditions for completing the BPM Project, and commodity prices once operations begin. The majority shareholder is also a guarantor of the CDB loan. On this basis, management believes that the Group and Company will continue to receive necessary support from the majority shareholder.

Based on the above, the Directors are satisfied at the date of signing the consolidated and separate annual financial statements that there are reasonable grounds to believe that they will be successful in obtaining the required funding and that the Group and Company will have sufficient funds to meet its obligations as and when they fall due and have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare financial statements on a going concern basis.

Auditors

SNG Grant Thornton continued in office as auditors for the Company and its subsidiaries for the 2024 financial year.

The shareholders will be requested to reappoint SNG Grant Thornton as the independent external auditors of the Group and to confirm Mr Altaf Fajandar as the designated lead audit partner for the 2025 financial year at the AGM.

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is Azeyech Consulting Services Proprietary Limited.

Annual General Meeting

The notice convening the AGM to be held on 30 October 2025, together with a shareholder proxy form and the notes explaining the various resolutions to be considered at that meeting, is enclosed within the 2024 IAR.

Approval of consolidated and separate annual financial statements

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements set out on pages 13 to 64, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 September 2025.

Dawn Mokhobo
Chairperson

26 September 2025

Independent auditor’s report

for the year ended 31 December 2024

To the Shareholders of Wesizwe Platinum Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Disclaimer of Opinion

We were engaged to audit the consolidated and separate financial statements of Wesizwe Platinum Limited (the Group and Company) set out on pages 13 to 64, which comprise the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity, and the consolidated and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

We do not express an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements of Wesizwe Platinum Limited. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these consolidated and separate financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

As noted in the report of the audit and risk committee and the directors’ report, Wesizwe Platinum Limited experienced a cybersecurity incident which affected key Information Technology (IT) systems across the group which included the financial reporting system. The cybersecurity incident resulted in the entity being unable to access their financial reporting system and all financial data and backups were encrypted, resulting in the unavailability of system-level audit trails and the inability to perform standard system-driven audit procedures.

Management had prepared the consolidated and separate financial statements manually using data extracted from the system prior to the cybersecurity incident. As part of this process management were unable to recover general ledger transaction details for all statement of financial position accounts for the period 1 January 2024 to 30 November 2024 for all entities within the group. Consequently, we report that we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the consolidated and separate financial statements related to the following areas:

1. Due to the inability to access the financial reporting system, we were unable to verify opening balances as at 1 January 2024 to amounts disclosed in the consolidated and separate financial statements to the prior period audited balances. This matter is considered material and pervasive and could impact several financial statement line items.
2. We were unable to conclude on the completeness and accuracy of journal entries processed for the group and company for the entire financial period. This matter is considered material and pervasive and could impact several financial statement line items.
3. Included in note 20 of the consolidated and separate financial statements are group administration expenses of R644,1 million (before capitalization and excluding employee costs). We were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence over the completeness and accuracy of the amounts recorded for the period. As a result, we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to satisfy ourselves over the completeness and accuracy of the R888,5 million capitalized from administration expenses as disclosed in note 20, to property, plant and equipment. These capitalized administration expenses are included in the total mine development asset additions of R3,5 billion as reported in note 4 to the consolidated and separate financial statements. Consequently, we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence over the completeness and accuracy of amounts owing to suppliers (classified as trade payables) of R123,3 million (Group).
4. As a result of the matters described in points 1 to 3, we are unable to confirm the completeness and accuracy of the related income tax and deferred tax amounts reported in notes 16 and 22 respectively for the group, as the amounts presented are as a result of the movements in the statement of financial position and transactions recorded in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the period.
5. As a result of the matters described in points 2 to 4 above, impacting the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, we are unable to conclude on the completeness and accuracy of the closing balance of accumulated loss reported for group and company.
6. Due to the matters described in points 2 and 3, we are unable to confirm the completeness and accuracy of R68,8 million (Group) and R112,2 million (Company) disclosed as cash utilized from operations in the consolidated and separate statement of cash flows.
7. Due to the matters described in point 3, we are unable to confirm the completeness and accuracy of R989,1 million disclosed as acquisitions related to property, plant and equipment in the consolidated and separate statement of cash flows.
8. We are also unable to conclude on the appropriateness of management's assessment on whether a material uncertainty exists, as disclosed in note 34, related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group and company's ability to continue as a going concern.

As a result of the above matters, we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence and it was not possible to confirm or verify by alternative means, whether any adjustments were required or necessary in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Independent auditor's report continued

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Other matter – Reports required by the Companies Act of South Africa

The consolidated and separate financial statements include the Directors' Report, Report of the Audit and Risk Committee and the Certificate by the Company Secretary as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information further comprises of the Shareholder Analysis on page 65. The directors are responsible for this other information.

We have read the other information and, in doing so, considered whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. However, due to the disclaimer of opinion in terms of the International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 705 (Revised), Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report, we are unable to report further on this other information.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

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

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

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the group and company's financial statements, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that SizweNtsalubaGobodo Grant Thornton Inc. has been the auditor of Wesizwe Platinum Limited for seven years.

SizweNtsalubaGobodo Grant Thornton Inc.
Altaf Fajandar
Director

Registered Auditor

26 September 2025

152 14th Road
Midrand
Gauteng

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2024

	Note	GROUP 2024 R'000	GROUP 2023 R'000	COMPANY 2024 R'000	COMPANY 2023 R'000
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	**26 069 580**	22 551 969	**3 546**	3 754
Intangible assets		**1 196**	3 103	**–**	–
Investments in subsidiaries	5	**–**	–	**1 458 132**	1 018 505
Loans to subsidiaries	6	**–**	–	**23 342 444**	17 327 151
Other financial assets	7	**9 136**	9 503	**–**	–
Restricted cash	10.2	**118 311**	118 311	**27 000**	27 000
		26 198 223	22 682 886	**24 831 122**	18 376 410
Current assets					
Loans to subsidiaries	6	**–**	–	**1 819 554**	4 736 112
Inventories	8	**1 411 363**	1 430 194	**–**	–
Other receivables	9	**120 387**	83 914	**22 596**	15 377
Cash and cash equivalents	10.1	**103 350**	109 581	**7 816**	4 948
		1 635 100	1 623 689	**1 849 966**	4 756 437
Total assets		**27 833 323**	24 306 575	**26 681 088**	23 132 847
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Stated capital	11	**3 425 544**	3 425 544	**3 425 544**	3 425 544
Shareholder's contributions	12	**1 448 330**	1 008 703	**1 448 330**	1 008 703
Mark-to-market reserves		**34 246**	34 613	**–**	–
Accumulated loss		**(745 072)**	(535 683)	**(1 045 074)**	(968 321)
		4 163 048	3 933 177	**3 828 800**	3 465 926
Liabilities					
Non-current Liabilities					
Shareholder's loans	13	**15 291 998**	7 641 650	**15 291 998**	7 641 650
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	**5 709 820**	7 135 666	**5 709 820**	7 135 666
Lease liability	15	**6 137**	6 152	**–**	–
Deferred tax liability	16	**329 058**	381 384	**–**	–
Provisions	17.1	**13 059**	44 153	**–**	–
		21 350 072	15 209 005	**21 001 818**	14 777 316
Current liabilities					
Loans from subsidiaries	6	**–**	–	**4 526**	3 829
Shareholder's loans	13	**–**	3 017 378	**–**	3 017 378
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	**1 819 136**	1 852 467	**1 819 136**	1 852 467
Lease liability	15	**1 479**	1 479	**–**	–
Provisions	17.2	**214 878**	–	**–**	–
Cash-settled share-based payment liability		**–**	2 962	**–**	2 962
Trade and other payables	18	**186 640**	159 326	**23 922**	10 083
Taxation payable	23	**98 070**	130 781	**2 886**	2 886
		2 320 203	5 164 393	**1 850 470**	4 889 605
Total liabilities		**23 670 275**	20 373 398	**22 852 288**	19 666 921
Total equity and liabilities		**27 833 323**	24 306 575	**26 681 088**	23 132 847

Consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2024

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Revenue	19	**—**	—	**36 634**	35 975
Other income		**35 332**	12 916	**—**	—
Loss on disposal of financial asset	7	**—**	(3 066)	**—**	—
Provision for legal claim	17.2	**(207 025)**	—	**—**	—
Administration expenses	20	**(98 010)**	(27 829)	**(91 857)**	(50 746)
Net operating (costs)/income		**(269 703)**	(17 979)	**(55 223)**	(14 771)
Finance income	21	**18 161**	24 438	**2 537 146**	2 515 653
Finance expense	21	**(7 038)**	(18 669)	**(2 558 676)**	(2 488 978)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		**(258 580)**	(12 210)	**(76 753)**	11 904
Income tax income/(expense)	22	**49 191**	(12 990)	**—**	—
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(209 389)**	(25 200)	**(76 753)**	11 904
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Loss on fair value of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	**(367)**	(13 431)	**—**	—
Income tax relating to fair value movements of equity instrument	22	**—**	10 739	**—**	—
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**(367)**	(2 692)	**—**	—
Other comprehensive loss for the year net of taxation		**(367)**	(2 692)	**—**	—
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(209 756)**	(27 892)	**(76 753)**	11 904
Earnings per share					
Basic loss per share (cents)	25	**(12.86)**	(1.55)		
Diluted loss per share (cents)	25	**(12.86)**	(1.55)		

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2024

GROUP	Stated capital R'000	Shareholder's contributions R'000	Mark-to-market reserves R'000	Accumulated loss R'000	Total equity R'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	3 425 544	422 748	37 305	(510 483)	3 375 114
Loss for the year	—	—	—	(25 200)	(25 200)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(2 692)	—	(2 692)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	(2 692)	(25 200)	(27 892)
Shareholder's contribution during the year	—	585 955	—	—	585 955
Balance at 31 December 2023	3 425 544	1 008 703	34 613	(535 683)	3 933 177
Loss for the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(209 389)**	**(209 389)**
Other comprehensive income	**—**	**—**	**(367)**	**—**	**(367)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**—**	**—**	**(367)**	**(209 389)**	**(209 756)**
Shareholder's contribution during the year	**—**	**439 627**	**—**	**—**	**439 627**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**3 425 544**	**1 448 330**	**34 246**	**(745 072)**	**4 163 048**
Note	11	12			

COMPANY	Stated capital R'000	Shareholder's contributions R'000	Mark-to-market reserves R'000	Accumulated loss R'000	Total equity R'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	3 425 544	422 748	—	(980 225)	2 868 067
Profit for the year	—	—	—	11 904	11 904
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	11 904	11 904
Shareholder's contribution during the year	—	585 955	—	—	585 955
Balance at 31 December 2023	3 425 544	1 008 703	—	(968 321)	3 465 926
Loss for the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(76 753)**	**(76 753)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(76 753)**	**(76 753)**
Shareholder's contribution during the year	**—**	**439 627**	**—**	**—**	**439 627**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**3 425 544**	**1 448 330**	**—**	**(1 045 074)**	**3 828 800**
Note	11	12			

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2024

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash utilised in operations	24.1	**(68 832)**	(316 039)	**(112 247)**	(30 206)
Finance income received		**13 502**	16 829	**2 816**	2 849
Finance cost paid		**(1 676)**	(1 494)	**(725 233)**	(890 233)
Taxation received	23	**—**	424	**—**	379
Taxation paid	23	**(15 932)**	(11 903)	**—**	(463)
Net cash utilised in operations		**(72 938)**	(312 183)	**(834 664)**	(917 674)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	24.2	**(989 191)**	(1 364 482)	**—**	—
Finance cost paid capitalised	14	**(725 233)**	(890 233)	**—**	—
Purchase of intangible assets		**(2 026)**	(2 227)	**—**	—
Loans advanced to subsidiaries		**—**	—	**(947 800)**	(1 800 050)
Proceeds from repayment of loans to subsidiaries		**—**	—	**696**	75 123
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(1 716 450)**	(2 256 942)	**(947 104)**	(1 724 927)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Interest-bearing borrowings repaid	14	**(1 475 801)**	(933 910)	**(1 475 801)**	(933 910)
Shareholder's loans raised	13	**3 262 541**	3 380 684	**3 262 541**	3 380 684
Repayment of lease liability		**(1 479)**	(12)	**—**	—
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**1 785 261**	2 446 762	**1 786 740**	2 446 774
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(4 127)**	(122 363)	**4 972**	(195 827)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**109 581**	224 335	**4 948**	193 166
Effects of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		**(2 104)**	7 609	**(2 104)**	7 609
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10.1	**103 350**	109 581	**7 816**	4 948

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2024

Reporting entity

Wesizwe is a company domiciled in the Republic of South Africa. The consolidated annual financial statements on 31 December 2024 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group"). The ordinary shares of the Company are listed on the JSE. Wesizwe, through its wholly owned subsidiary Bakubung, is engaged in the development of its mine, located on the western limb of the Bushveld Complex.

Basis of preparation of financial results

Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards, IFRIC® Interpretations issued, the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the requirements of the Companies Act as well as the JSE Listings Requirements.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. Refer to note 34.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except other financial assets recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in South African rand (ZAR), which is the Group's functional currency. Unless specified otherwise, all information presented in ZAR has been rounded to the nearest thousand. Management has determined the functional currency to be South African rand. Although borrowings are in US dollars, the amounts are converted into South African rand and all major operating costs are rand-denominated. Management will reassess the functional currency once trading of resources commences as sales prices of minerals are influenced by foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future production use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in terms of IFRS® Accounting Standards requires management to use estimates and assumptions that may materially affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as income and expenses. These estimates and judgements are based on historical experience, current and expected future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in note 3: Significant accounting estimates and judgements.

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these AFS are set out below.

1.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated annual financial statements consolidate those of Wesizwe and all of its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024. All subsidiaries have a reporting date of 31 December.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by Wesizwe. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated annual financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Subsidiaries are measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses, in the annual financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-Group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains and losses arising from intra-Group transactions, are eliminated on consolidation

1.2 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. No segment reporting has been produced as the Group is conducting construction activities in one geological location which represents its only business activity, with no revenue generated as yet.

1.3 Stated capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. The Group recognises in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, the cost of replacing part of an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Capitalised expenditure includes costs directly related to exploration and evaluation activities, including materials and fuel used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors. General and administrative costs are capitalised as an asset only to the extent that those costs can be related directly to operational activities. Exploration and evaluation expenditure that has been capitalised has been reclassified to property, plant and equipment, as the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is demonstrable. Development expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Group comprises costs directly attributable to the construction of a mine, related infrastructure and capitalised borrowings. No depreciation is recognised in respect of development assets. Development assets are recognised at cost and are assessed for impairment if facts and circumstances indicate that an impairment may exist.

Subsequently, it is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation methods and useful lives, as well as residual values, are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate. The recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an asset ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary to operate as intended by management.

1. Material accounting policies continued

1.4 Property, plant and equipment continued

Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets at the following rates:

Item	Depreciation method	Depreciation rate per annum
Buildings	Straight line	4.00%
Land	Not depreciated	
Furniture and fittings	Straight line	20.00%
Vehicles	Straight line	20.00%
Office equipment	Straight line	20.00%
Computer equipment	Straight line	33.33%
Technical equipment	Straight line	20.00%
Other office fittings	Straight line	25.00%
Right-of-use assets (ROU)	Period of the lease	
Plant and equipment*	Unit of production	
Mine development assets*	Unit of production	
Mining rights*	Unit of production	

** Depreciated using the units-of-production method based on the estimated proved and probable mineral reserves.*

No significant components have been identified for the asset categories above. Profit or loss on disposal is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying value.

Impairment

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a non-financial asset is impaired.

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amount of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent of other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of 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 assets for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

When impairments are reversed due to change in circumstances, reversals are based on the newly calculated recoverable amount, and limited to what the carrying amount would have been had the initial impairment not been recognised in prior years.

1.5 Financial instruments

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

The Group classifies financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures interest-bearing borrowings, shareholder's loans and loans from subsidiaries at fair value less transaction costs, if any.

1. Material accounting policies continued

1.5 Financial instruments continued

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. Assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent payments of principal and interest solely are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/losses together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. For FVOCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gains and losses within FVOCI will be transferred to retained earnings. Following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

The Group subsequently measures interest-bearing borrowings, shareholder's loans and loans from subsidiaries at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Modifications

The Group assesses any modifications to interest-bearing borrowings, shareholder loans and loans from subsidiaries. A modification is considered to occur when the contractual terms of the loans are renegotiated or otherwise altered, which may include changes in interest rates, repayment terms, maturity dates, or the conversion of debt to equity.

A modification is considered substantial if the terms of the modified financial liability are materially different from the original. A quantitative assessment is performed using the 10% test, whereby the present value of the revised cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate is compared to the carrying amount of the original liability. If the difference is 10% or more, the modification is treated as an extinguishment of the original loan and recognition of a new financial liability. Any difference between the carrying amount of the extinguished liability and the fair value of the new liability is recognised in profit or loss.

If the modification is not substantial, the loan is not derecognised. Instead, the original liability is adjusted for any modification gain or loss, calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. This adjustment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Group first identifying a credit loss event. The Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring ECLs, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:
- Financial assets that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk (Stage 1);
- Financial assets that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low (Stage 2); and
- Financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date (Stage 3).

"Twelve-month ECLs" are recognised for the first category while "lifetime ECLs" are recognised for the second and third categories.

Measurement of the ECLs is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument. Refer to note 31.

1. Material accounting policies continued

1.5 Financial instruments continued

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.6 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will occur and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured using the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the obligation, i.e. the amount that the Group would rationally pay to settle the obligation or transfer it to a third party. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is discounted to its present value using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specifics of the liability.

(i) Mine closure and environmental rehabilitation obligation

This long-term provision results from environmental disturbances associated with the Group's mining operations. This cost will arise from rectifying damage caused during the construction of the mine. Estimated long-term environmental and decommissioning obligations, comprising pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure are based on the Group environmental management plans, in compliance with current environmental and regulatory requirements and are determined by Independent environmental specialists.

Provision is made for the present value of the decommissioning and environmental cost at the end of the life of mine. The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

The increase in the decommissioning and environmental provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance expense in profit or loss. If the decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss. An increase in the liability is added to the carrying amount of the asset, provided it does not cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount, and the related decommissioning, restoration or similar liability is adjusted, the change in the liability is accounted for in accordance with IFRIC 1.6(a).

1.7 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax.

(i) Current taxation

Current taxation comprises taxation payable or recoverable, calculated on the basis of the expected taxable profit or loss for the year, using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustments of tax payable for previous periods. Current tax is recognised in profit or loss, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. The current tax rate is 27%.

(ii) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided at enacted or substantively enacted rates on all temporary differences between carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and the carrying amounts for taxation purposes. Full provision is made for all temporary differences between the tax base of an asset or liability and its carrying amount.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised unless it is probable that future taxable profits will be available in the foreseeable future against which the associated unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and taxable entity. In providing for deferred taxation, the Group takes into account any unredeemed capital expenditure on the development of the mine. The unredeemed capital expenditure may be set off against future taxable income and treatment permissible per the Income Tax Act.

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Material accounting policies continued

1.8 Finance income and finance expenses

Finance income

Finance income consists of interest income which is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Finance expenses

Finance expenses consist of interest expense which is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable as well as the unwinding discount on the provisions.

1.9 Inventories

Inventory comprises Run of Mine (ROM) and stores and materials.

(i) ROM inventories

Costs incurred in the production process are appropriately accumulated as stockpiles. The average cost of normal production includes total costs incurred on mining. Stockpiles are measured by estimating the stockpiled tonnes, the number of contained 4E ounces based on assay data. Stockpile tonnages are also verified by periodic surveys.

(ii) Stores and materials

Stores and materials are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value, on a weighted average basis. Obsolete, redundant and slow-moving stores are identified and written down to net realisable value which is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling expenses.

1.10 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. The Group has elected to capitalise foreign exchange losses that are directly attributable to borrowing costs incurred for the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset.

Foreign exchange differences have been included in the capitalised borrowing costs to the extent that they represent an adjustment to the interest rate. Therefore, foreign exchange differences to be capitalised should be restricted to such that total capitalised borrowing costs are in the range between:

- Interest incurred at the contractual rate (translated into the entity's functional currency);
- Interest that would have been incurred on a borrowing with identical terms in the entity's functional currency (local market-related rate had the loan been issued locally); and
- Borrowing costs are reduced by the income earned on funds not utilised.

Refer to note 4 for additional disclosure.

1.11 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gains or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the Group has adopted the following new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS® Accounting Standards) and interpretations that are effective for the current reporting financial year and that are relevant to its operations. The impact of each standard or amendment Is described below:

Lease - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback: Amendments to IFRS 16

The amendments to IFRS 16 clarify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction. Specifically, the amendments ensure that the seller-lessee does not recognise any portion of the gain or loss relating to the right-of-use asset it retains after the transaction. This adjustment enhances the consistency and accuracy in the accounting for such transactions.

The effective date of the Company is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

The amendment did not have an impact on the Group's annual financial statements as no such transactions were entered into during the year.

Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure requirements intended to improve transparency. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk exposure.

The effective date of the Company is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The amendments did not have an impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to have significant effect on the Group's financial position or performance.

Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current: Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments to IAS 1 specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

They also require entities to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current, but the entity's right to defer settlement depends on complying with covenants due within 12 months after the reporting date. This disclosure aims to enhance users' understanding of liquidity risk and covenant-related conditions.

The effective date of the Company is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The amendment did not materially impact on the classification of the Group's liabilities in the annual financial statements.

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The Group has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 or later periods. The Group is currently assessing the potential impact of these standards on its future financial statements.

IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendment)

This amendment provides clarify how to account for foreign currency transactions and translation when a currency lacks exchangeability into another currency.

Key points of the amendment are:

- A currency is regarded as exchangeable if it can be converted into another currency within a normal time frame to settle transactions. Where this is not possible, exchangeability is considered lacking.
- Where exchangeability is lacking, an entity must estimate the spot exchange rate that would apply if exchangeability existed. Observable market inputs should be used when available.
- Additional disclosure requirements are introduced, requiring entities to explain:
  - the currency affected and period of non-exchangeability;
  - the nature of restrictions;
  - the exchange rate used and the method of estimation; and
  - the financial impact on the financial statements.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (Amendments) - Financial Instruments and Financial Instruments: Disclosures

These amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 are aimed at enhancing the classification, measurement and disclosure requirements of financial instruments.

Key aspects of the amendments include:

- Derecognition of financial liabilities: Clarification on the classification and derecognition timing of financial liabilities settled via electronic payment systems (e.g., real-time gross settlement systems). The amendments confirm that the derecognition date is when settlement instructions become irrevocable, rather than the date of cash transfer.

2. New standards and interpretations continued

2.1 Standards and interpretations not yet effective continued

- Contractual cash flow characteristics: Updated guidance on assessing whether financial assets meet the "solely payments of principal and interest" (SPPI) test. Specifically, the amendments provide clarity where contractual terms include Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)-linked features. Entities must assess whether such terms introduce cash flow variability inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement.
- Disclosures: Expanded requirements under IFRS 7 to provide additional transparency on:
  - how entities assess contractual cash flow characteristics;
  - the impact of ESG-linked features on classification and measurement; and
  - information on derecognition practices for liabilities settled electronically.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the recognition, measurement, or disclosure of its financial instruments due these amendments on the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
IFRS 18 introduces new requirements aimed at improving the presentation and disclosure in the primary financial statements. This standard seeks to enhance the usefulness and clarity of information presented to users.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

The standard is expected to impact the presentation and disclosure of the financial statements. The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the standard will have on the primary annual financial statements and related notes disclosures to the annual financial statements.

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
IFRS 19 sets out disclosure requirements specifically for subsidiaries that do not have public accountability, aiming to reduce disclosure burden while ensuring transparency.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires Directors and management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgement based on various factors and assumptions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant, including current and expected economic conditions, expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are discussed below and disclosed in the relevant notes where necessary.

3.1 Determination of mineral resource estimates

The Group estimates its mineral resources based on information compiled by Competent Persons on behalf of management. Reserves determined in this way will be used in the calculation of depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges, and for forecasting the timing of the payment of mine closure and environmental rehabilitation obligation. In assessing the life of a mine for accounting purposes, mineral resources are only taken into account where there is a high degree of confidence in economic extraction. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating ore reserves, and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in the forecast prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of reserves and may, ultimately, result in reserves being restated. Such changes in reserves could impact depreciation and amortisation rates, asset carrying values and provisions for mine closure and environmental rehabilitation costs.

3.2 Mine closure and environmental rehabilitation obligation

Mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. Management estimates the expected total expenditure for the rehabilitation and remediation of negative environmental impacts at closure at the end of the life of the mine. The amount recorded for the mine closure and environmental rehabilitation obligation requires management to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments relating to the future. These estimates are based on engineering studies of the work that is required by current environmental legislation. These estimates include actual gross closure costs, the rate at which costs may inflate, the life-of-mine estimates and discount rates. Refer to note 17.1.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements continued

3.3 Development expenditure

Development activities commence after the commercial viability and technical feasibility of the project is established.

Judgment is applied by management in determining when a project is commercially viable and technically feasible.

The Group considers the following items as pre-requisites prior to concluding on commercial viability:

- All requisite regulatory approvals from government departments in South Africa have been received and are not subject to realistic legal challenges;
- The necessary funding to engage in the construction and development of the project as well as general working capital until the project is cash generative;
- Compliant resource proving the quantity and quality of the project as well as a detailed Mine Plan reflecting that the mine can be developed and will deliver the required return rates; and
- The appropriate skills and resources to develop and operate the project.

In determining the expenses that should be capitalised in relation to the development of the qualifying asset, development expenditure, including indirect costs, are capitalised to the extent that the amounts incurred are directly attributable to the development activities and are necessary to bring the BPM to commercial production.

Any judgements may change as new information becomes available. If, after having commenced the development activity, a judgement is made that a development asset is impaired, the appropriate amount will be written off to profit or loss.

3.4 Review of asset carrying values and impairment

In accordance with IAS 36 – *Impairment of Assets,* the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication of impairment of non-financial assets. Where such indicators exist, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is performed. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and value in use (VIU). Estimating the recoverable amount requires management to make significant judgements and assumptions about future production volumes, commodity prices, mineral reserves, operating and capital costs, as well as macroeconomic variables such as exchange rates, inflation, and discount rates. Due to the inherent uncertainty associated with these estimates, changes in assumptions or external factors could result in revisions to the recoverable amount, potentially leading to further impairment charges or impairment charge reduced.

The most significant impairment assessment during the current reporting period related to the carrying value of the property, plant, and equipment of the BPM CGU. The recoverable amount of the BPM CGU was determined using the value-in-use method, based on a discounted cash flow (DCF) model

During the year ended 31 December 2024, management revised the sources of forward PGM pricing assumptions used in impairment testing. In prior years, forecasts were sourced from SFA Oxford, Standard Bank, and Consensus Economics. Following a review, the Group discontinued the use of SFA Oxford and retained only Standard Bank and Consensus Economics.

Standard Bank and Consensus Economics were retained due to their broader coverage, market neutrality, and representativeness of aggregated market participant expectations.

This change constitutes a change in accounting estimate under IAS 8, as it represents a revision of inputs to the impairment testing model. It has been applied prospectively from 31 December 2024. Prior period financial statements were not restated.

The recoverable amount was determined to be R30 108.2 million, compared to the carrying amount of R26 062.9 million, resulting in no impairment loss being recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements continued

3.5 Key financial assumptions – BPM CGU

	2024	2023
4e PGM Prices		
Platinum price (US$/oz) short term	**1 116 — 1 699**	1 032 — 1 632
Platinum price (US$/oz) long term	**1 651**	1 685
Palladium price (US$/oz) short term	**939 — 1 134**	832 — 1 124
Palladium price (US$/oz) long term	**928**	787
Rhodium price (US$/oz) short term	**7 169 — 15 024**	4 931 — 8 713
Rhodium price (US$/oz) long term	**10 566**	6 739
Gold price (US$/oz) short term	**2 247 — 2 697**	1 676 — 2 110
Gold price (US$/oz) long term	**2 220**	1 675
Foreign exchange rate		
US$ exchange rate (ZAR) short term	**18.00 — 18.15**	17.65 - 18.22
US$ exchange rate (ZAR) long term	**18.14**	18.18
Total estimated concentrate contained metal over life of mine		
Platinum (oz)	**5 552 415**	5 832 080
Palladium (oz)	**2 457 492**	2 574 529
Rhodium (oz)	**579 716**	608 564
Gold (oz)	**220 410**	221 758
Ruthenium (oz)	**908 636**	1 114 980
Iridium (oz)	**94 209**	201 514
Nickel (ton)	**56 916**	72 915
Copper (ton)	**21 187**	26 420
Cr_2O_3 (ton)	**4 875 410**	5 048 170
WACC	**10.82%**	10.19%

Sensitivity analysis

Scenario	**Recoverable amount R'000**	Impairment R'000
10% decrease in commodity prices	**27 779 517**	—
10% decrease USD/ZAR exchange rate	**25 185 572**	877 350
10% increase in WACC	**26 952 444**	—

3.6 Shareholder's contribution

Shareholder loans that were obtained and assessed to have interest rates that were below their market interest rates from Jinchuan Group (Hong Kong) Resources Holdings Limited. The excess above the nominal interest rates for these loans is accounted for as capital contribution.

If a shareholder makes a loan to the investment company at below-market rates and sets repayment terms, the difference between the actual interest rate charged and market-related interest is a part of the investment the shareholder made in the investment company. Due to this, Wesizwe has recognised an equity contribution during the current financial year. This is consistent with the principles set out in the Conceptual Framework, which defines income as "increases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of inflows or enhancements of assets or decreases of liabilities that result in increases in equity, other than those relating to contributions from equity participants". If a loan is made by a shareholder to an entity on favourable terms, the substance of the transaction is that the entity has received a contribution from the shareholder to the extent that the cash advanced exceeds the fair value of the entity's financial liability. Under the Framework this contribution is not income. Refer note 13.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements continued

3.7 Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Refer to note 31.

3.8 Going concern assumption

Refer to note 34 on assumptions and judgements made on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

4. Property, plant and equipment

	2024			2023		
	Cost R'000	**Accumulated depreciation R'000**	**Carrying value R'000**	Cost R'000	Accumulated depreciation R'000	Carrying value R'000
GROUP						
Land and buildings	**68 122**	**(18 906)**	**49 216**	64 490	(16 975)	47 515
Plant and equipment	**2 429 284**	**—**	**2 429 284**	2 427 756	—	2 427 756
Furniture and fittings	**4 243**	**(4 031)**	**212**	4 243	(3 945)	298
Vehicles	**8 350**	**(7 231)**	**1 119**	7 340	(6 685)	655
Office equipment	**2 414**	**(2 250)**	**164**	2 414	(2 183)	231
Computer equipment	**39 357**	**(36 048)**	**3 309**	38 785	(31 836)	6 949
Other office fittings	**13 438**	**(12 932)**	**506**	13 438	(12 608)	830
Technical equipment	**112 239**	**(92 263)**	**19 976**	81 550	(62 703)	18 847
Mining rights	**1 057 729**	**—**	**1 057 729**	1 057 729	—	1 057 729
Buildings under construction	**305 688**	**—**	**305 688**	302 882	—	302 882
Mine development assets	**22 195 903**	**—**	**22 195 903**	18 681 544	—	18 681 544
Right-of-use asset	**8 028**	**(1 554)**	**6 474**	8 028	(1 295)	6 733
Total	**26 244 795**	**(175 215)**	**26 069 580**	22 690 199	(138 230)	22 551 969
COMPANY						
Land and buildings	**6 868**	**(3 322)**	**3 546**	6 868	(3 114)	3 754
Furniture and fittings	**1 533**	**(1 533)**	**—**	1 533	(1 533)	—
Office equipment	**401**	**(401)**	**—**	401	(401)	—
Computer equipment	**1 538**	**(1 538)**	**—**	1 538	(1 538)	—
Other office fittings	**548**	**(548)**	**—**	548	(548)	—
Total	**10 888**	**(7 342)**	**3 546**	10 888	(7 134)	3 754

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2024

4. Property, plant and equipment continued

GROUP – 2024 Reconciliation of carrying value	Opening balance R'000	Additions R'000	Depreciation R'000	Closing balance R'000
Land and buildings	**47 515**	**3 632**	**(1 931)**	**49 216**
Plant and equipment	**2 427 756**	**1 528**	**–**	**2 429 284**
Furniture and fittings	**298**	**–**	**(86)**	**212**
Vehicles	**655**	**1 010**	**(546)**	**1 119**
Office equipment	**231**	**–**	**(67)**	**164**
Computer equipment	**6 949**	**572**	**(4 212)**	**3 309**
Other office fittings	**830**	**–**	**(324)**	**506**
Technical equipment	**18 847**	**30 689**	**(29 560)**	**19 976**
Mining rights	**1 057 729**	**–**	**–**	**1 057 729**
Buildings under construction	**302 882**	**2 806**	**–**	**305 688**
Mine development assets	**18 681 544**	**3 514 359**	**–**	**22 195 903**
Right-of-use asset	**6 733**	**–**	**(259)**	**6 474**
Total	**22 551 969**	**3 554 596**	**(36 985)**	**26 069 580**

GROUP – 2023 Reconciliation of carrying value	Opening balance R'000	Additions R'000	Depreciation R'000	Closing balance R'000
Land and buildings	44 707	4 576	(1 768)	47 515
Plant and equipment	2 423 810	3 946	–	2 427 756
Furniture and fittings	384	–	(86)	298
Vehicles	1 032	–	(377)	655
Office equipment	104	188	(61)	231
Computer equipment	10 852	2 226	(6 129)	6 949
Other office fittings	1 172	–	(342)	830
Technical equipment	2 261	45 295	(28 709)	18 847
Mining rights	1 057 729	–	–	1 057 729
Buildings under construction	288 280	14 602	–	302 882
Mine development assets	14 945 401	3 736 143	–	18 681 544
Right-of-use asset	6 992	–	(259)	6 733
Total	18 782 724	3 806 976	(37 731)	22 551 969

4. Property, plant and equipment continued

COMPANY – 2024 **Reconciliation of carrying value**	**Opening balance R'000**	**Additions R'000**	**Depreciation R'000**	**Total R'000**
Land and buildings	**3 754**	**–**	**(208)**	**3 546**
Office equipment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Computer equipment	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total	**3 754**	**–**	**(208)**	**3 546**

COMPANY – 2023 **Reconciliation of carrying value**	Opening balance R'000	Additions R'000	Depreciation R'000	Total R'000
Land and buildings	3 957	–	(203)	3 754
Office equipment	2	–	(2)	–
Computer equipment	2	–	(2)	–
Total	3 961	–	(207)	3 754

All property, plant and equipment are owned by the Group except for the underlying asset relating to the ROU. The Group holds full title of the buildings. The title deeds of all owned buildings are available for inspection at our registered office.

Bakubung has encumbered all its assets in favour of a South African special purpose vehicle (Security SPV) that holds the security for the benefit of the holding company's lender, CDB, and the guarantor, Jinchuan. Wesizwe and Bakubung have agreed to jointly and severally indemnify the Security SPV harmless in respect of claims and losses which the Security SPV may suffer by reason or in consequence of the Security SPV having issued the debt guarantees. This Security SPV is a wholly owned subsidiary of a trust of which the beneficiaries are the lender and the guarantor. Wesizwe and/or Bakubung do not have any interest, no managerial influence nor are they trustees of the Security SPV.

Mine development assets, mining rights and all plant and equipment associated with mine development assets are not being depreciated as the mine is not yet in production.

The Group has financed the development through specific loans from China Development Bank (CDB) and Shareholder Loans. Borrowing costs on these loans – including foreign exchange losses that are considered adjustments to interest – are capitalised using the capitalisation rate. For the year ended 31 December 2024 the capitalisation rates were 9.16 % (2023: 13.5 %) and 15.81% (2023 13.12%) respectively. During the year the Group capitalised R 2 557.6 million of borrowing costs (2023: R 2 478.4 million), which are included in additions to mine development assets. Other general borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

The mining rights are shown separately from other mine development assets. They arose historically from payments made during the exploration and evaluation phase and, consistent with the Group's accounting policy, were transferred to property, plant and equipment once commercial viability had been achieved for the mine to enter into development.

The ROU asset constitutes the mine surface lease of land on which the mine is situated and where the mining and processing activities take place.

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5. Investment in subsidiaries

The following table lists the entities which are controlled by the Group, either directly or indirectly through subsidiaries.

Name of company	Issued capital 2024	Issued capital 2023	% holding 2024	% holding 2023	COMPANY Carrying amount 2024 R'000	COMPANY Carrying amount 2023 R'000
Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited	**1 000**	1 000	**100**	100	**9 802**	9 802
Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited***	**—**	—	**—**	—	**1 448 330**	1 008 703
Wesizwe Properties Proprietary Limited *	**1**	1	**100**	100	**—**	—
Africa Wide Mineral Prospecting and Exploration Proprietary Limited*	**121**	121	**100**	100	**—**	—
Gabonewe Housing Estate Proprietary Limited*	**1**	1	**100**	100	**—**	—
Vaviscan Proprietary Limited**	**100**	100	**100**	100	**—**	—
Total					**1 458 132**	1 018 505

* *Wesizwe Platinum Limited holds a R1 investment in each of Wesizwe Properties Proprietary Limited and Gabonewe Housing Estate Proprietary Limited, and holds a R121 investment in Africa Wide Mineral Prospecting and Exploration Proprietary Limited.*

** *Vaviscan Proprietary Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited. The Company is held specifically for the farm Zwartkoppies which is to be utilised in a community project.*

*** *An equity investment has been recognised as a result of the below-market interest on loans received from Jinchuan Group (Hong Kong) Resources Holdings Limited and passed "back-to-back" on to Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited. Refer to note 12.*

6. Loans to subsidiaries

	COMPANY 2024 R'000	COMPANY 2023 R'000
Loans to subsidiaries		
Non-current		
Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited[1]	**1 913 040**	1 913 040
Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited[2]	**4 260 970**	8 186 955
Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited[3]	**16 795 692**	6 864 584
Africa Wide Mineral Prospecting and Exploration Proprietary Limited[1]	**23 433**	20 376
Gabonewe Housing Estate Proprietary Limited[1]	**323 257**	316 143
Wesizwe Properties Proprietary Limited[1]	**26 052**	26 053
Current		
Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited[2][4]	**1 819 136**	4 735 682
Gabonewe Housing Estate Proprietary Limited[4]	**227**	227
Wesizwe Properties Proprietary Limited[4]	**191**	203
Total loans to subsidiaries	**25 161 998**	22 063 263
Loans from subsidiaries		
Current		
Wesizwe Properties Proprietary Limited[4]	**(4 526)**	(3 829)
Net loans to subsidiaries	**25 157 472**	22 059 434
Split between non-current and current portions		
Non-current assets	**23 342 444**	17 327 151
Current assets	**1 819 554**	4 736 112
Total	**25 161 998**	22 063 263
Current liabilities	**(4 526)**	(3 829)
Total	**25 157 472**	22 059 434

(1) *Shareholder loans are payable on demand, subject to the subordination referred to herein, and bear no interest. These loans have been subordinated in favour of external creditors. Wesizwe has no intention to recall the loans to subsidiaries within the next 12 months.*

(2) *The loan is payable on the same terms and bears interest on the same terms as the loan with CDB and includes all foreign exchange differences related to the loan with CDB. Refer to note 14.*

(3) *The loans are payable on the same terms and bears interest on the same terms as the shareholder's loans 1 to 25 (2023: Loans 1 to 18) from Jinchuan Group (Hong Kong) Resources Limited and includes all foreign exchange differences related to the loan with Jinchuan Group (Hong Kong) Resources Limited. Refer to note 13.*

(4) *The loans are short-term loans payable on normal credit terms.*

Wesizwe has undertaken not to reduce its shareholding in Bakubung, Africa Wide, Wesizwe Properties and Gabonewe and to provide the necessary financial support to meet their obligations as and when they become due until such time as the assets of the companies exceed their liabilities.

The Company uses the general approach to measure the ECLs for all loan receivables. There were no write-offs in the current year for loan receivables to subsidiaries. Refer to note 31.

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

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7. Other financial assets

	GROUP	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000
Listed equity securities – Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited		
Opening balance	**–**	57 234
Disposal of financial asset	**–**	(41 187)
Loss on fair value	**–**	(12 981)
Loss on disposal of financial asset	**–**	(3 066)
Closing balance	**–**	–
Listed equity securities – Impala Platinum Holdings Limited		
Opening balance	**9 503**	–
Acquisition of financial asset	**–**	9 953
Loss on fair value movement	**(367)**	(450)
Closing balance	**9 136**	9 503

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investment in equity is measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. Fair values of the listed shares have been calculated by reference to quoted bid prices in active markets at the reporting date and are categorised within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Refer to note 32. The shares in Impala Platinum Holdings Limited are listed on the JSE, and the Group is satisfied that there is an active market. Transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The current investment in equities is not held for trading and the Group has elected to irrevocably designate at FVOCI.

The fair value movements on FVOCI Instruments are recognised in the mark-to-market reserve in equity. These are not classified to profit or loss upon derecognition in accordance with IFRS 9.5.7.5.

8. Inventories

	GROUP	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000
Run of Mine	**1 346 999**	1 329 248
Stores and materials	**64 364**	100 946
Total	**1 411 363**	1 430 194

Run of Mine (ROM)

ROM inventory consists of material extracted from mining operations at BPM during the development phase. It is measured at cost, which includes mining, handling, and related production costs, calculated on a basis consistent with the cost of inventory produced in the production phase. The BPM operation was not yet in commercial production as at year end.

Stores and Materials

Stores and materials primarily comprise consumables and spare parts held for use in the mining and plant operations. These are measured at cost and are not held for resale. As a result, NRV assessments are not typically performed unless specific indicators of obsolescence arise. Obsolete or damaged items are written off when identified.

9. Other receivables

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Financial instruments				
Other receivables	**73**	1 535	**–**	168
Dividends receivable	**6 733**	6 733	**–**	–
Cash consideration on sale of shares	**31 236**	31 236	**–**	–
Deposit – attorney trust account	**13 000**	13 000	**–**	–
Non-financial instruments				
Value added tax receivable	**46 499**	28 021	**13 765**	11 820
Prepayments	**22 846**	3 389	**8 831**	3 389
Total trade and other receivables	**120 387**	83 914	**22 596**	15 377
Financial instrument and non-financial instrument components of other receivables				
At amortised cost	**51 042**	52 504	**–**	168
Non-financial instruments	**69 345**	31 410	**22 596**	15 209
Total	**120 387**	83 914	**22 596**	15 377

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
10.1 Cash and cash equivalents				
Interest accrued	**10**	23	**2**	–
Bank balances	**28 159**	45 561	**778**	573
Short-term deposits	**75 181**	63 997	**7 036**	4 375
Current assets	**103 350**	109 581	**7 816**	4 948
10.2 Restricted cash				
Eskom – connection guarantees	**44 828**	44 828	**–**	–
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy – rehabilitation obligation	**73 483**	73 483	**27 000**	27 000
Non-current assets	**118 311**	118 311	**27 000**	27 000
Total	**221 661**	227 892	**34 816**	31 948

Restricted cash

At 31 December 2024, a deposit of R118.3 million (2023: R118.3 million) was held with a financial Institute and ceded in favour of the bank as security for guarantees issued on behalf of the Group. These guarantees secure:

- R48.4 million provided to Eskom in respect of electricity connection obligations; and
- R73.5 million (2023: R73.5 million) and R27.0 million (2023: R27.0 million) provided to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy in respect of the Group's rehabilitation obligations.

These deposits are subject to contractual withdrawal restrictions and are not available for day-to-day operational use until the underlying obligations have been settled or the guarantees have been released.

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2024

11. Stated capital

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Authorised shares				
2 000 000 000 no par value shares				
(2023: 2 000 000 000 no par value shares)				
Issued shares				
1 627 827 058 no par value shares	**3 425 544**	3 425 544	**3 425 544**	3 425 544

12. Shareholder's contributions

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Opening balance	**1 008 703**	422 748	**1 008 703**	422 748
Gain on initial recognition of shareholder's loans	**366 358**	370 866	**366 358**	370 866
Modification gain	**73 269**	215 089	**73 269**	215 089
Closing balance	**1 448 330**	1 008 703	**1 448 330**	1 008 703

The Group determined the fair value of the shareholder loans using its incremental borrowing rate which reflects the market interest rate that the Group would incur for a similar loan. Refer to note 13.

The Group recognised a capital contribution arising from the differences between the market interest rate and the nominal interest rate on shareholder loans 19 to 25 advanced in the current year from Jinchuan (Hong Kong) Resources Holdings Limited.

During the year, the Group modified the contractual terms of loans 1 to 9 and loans 11 to 16 by extending the maturity dates. Refer to note 13. The Group assessed these modifications in accordance with IFRS 9 and determined that they were not substantial, as the difference in present value of the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate and the present value of the original contractual cash flows was below the 10% threshold. These were therefore accounted for as non-substantial modifications.

13. Shareholder's loans

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Held at amortised cost				
Shareholder loans	**15 291 998**	10 659 028	**15 291 998**	10 659 028
Jinchuan Group (Hong Kong) Resources Holdings Limited				
Shareholder's loan 1[1]	**893 583**	804 678	**893 583**	804 678
Shareholder's loan 2[2]	**1 579 380**	1 405 735	**1 579 380**	1 405 735
Shareholder's loan 3[3]	**1 161 730**	1 007 784	**1 161 730**	1 007 784
Shareholder's loan 4[4]	**1 161 722**	1 007 784	**1 161 722**	1 007 784
Shareholder's loan 5[5]	**181 781**	157 560	**181 781**	157 560
Shareholder's loan 6[6]	**1 270 628**	1 102 262	**1 270 628**	1 102 262
Shareholder's loan 7[7]	**693 616**	631 623	**693 616**	631 623
Shareholder's loan 8[8]	**221 326**	195 643	**221 326**	195 643
Shareholder's loan 9[9]	**1 324 270**	1 137 472	**1 324 270**	1 137 472
Shareholder's loan 10[10]	**212 683**	191 108	**212 683**	191 108
Shareholder's loan 11[11]	**536 314**	467 873	**536 314**	467 873
Shareholder's loan 12[12]	**268 701**	235 254	**268 701**	235 254
Shareholder's loan 13[13]	**1 515 338**	1 299 648	**1 515 338**	1 299 648
Shareholder's loan 14[14]	**244 241**	209 014	**244 241**	209 014
Shareholder's loan 15[15]	**252 183**	218 466	**252 183**	218 466
Shareholder's loan 16[16]	**139 618**	122 315	**139 618**	122 315
Shareholder's loan 17[17]	**1 321 900**	416 156	**1 321 900**	416 156
Shareholder's loan 18[18]	**263 665**	48 653	**263 665**	48 653
Shareholder's loan 19[19]	**148 640**	—	**148 640**	—
Shareholder's loan 20[20]	**156 249**	—	**156 249**	—
Shareholder's loan 21[21]	**1 004 045**	—	**1 004 045**	—
Shareholder's loan 22[22]	**128 366**	—	**128 366**	—
Shareholder's loan 23[23]	**167 100**	—	**167 100**	—
Shareholder's loan 24[24]	**147 977**	—	**147 977**	—
Shareholder's loan 25[25]	**296 942**	—	**296 942**	—
Total shareholder's loans	**15 291 998**	10 659 028	**15 291 998**	10 659 028
Reconciliation of shareholder's loans				
Opening balance	**10 659 028**	6 737 889	**10 659 028**	6 737 889
Drawdown	**3 262 541**	3 380 684	**3 262 541**	3 380 684
Interest accrued	**1 396 191**	664 175	**1 396 191**	664 175
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	**413 865**	462 235	**413 865**	462 235
Transfer to shareholder's contributions	**(439 627)**	(585 955)	**(439 627)**	(585 955)
Closing balance	**15 291 998**	10 659 028	**15 291 998**	10 659 028
Split between non-current and current portions				
Non-current liabilities	**15 291 998**	7 641 650	**15 291 998**	7 641 650
Current liabilities	**—**	3 017 378	**—**	3 017 378
Total	**15 291 998**	10 659 028	**15 291 998**	10 659 028

13. Shareholder's loans continued

[1] The Group secured a US$41.0 million loan in December 2020. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[2] The Group secured a US$80.0 million loan in June 2021. The interest rate is accrued quarterly in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[3] The Group secured a US$50.0 million loan in December 2021. The interest rate is accrued quarterly in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[4] The Group secured a US$50.0 million loan in March 2022. The interest rate is accrued quarterly in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[5] The Group secured a US$9.0 million loan in May 2022. The interest rate is accrued quarterly in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[6] The Group secured a US$60.0 million loan in June 2022. The interest rate is accrued quarterly in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[7] The Group secured a US$31.0 million loan in August 2022. The interest rate is accrued quarterly in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[8] The Group secured a US$69.5 million loan in December 2022. The interest rate is accrued quarterly in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 30 November 2027.
[9] The Group secured a US$10.0 million loan in December 2022. The interest rate is accrued quarterly in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[10] The Group secured a US$10.0 million loan in January 2023. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[11] The Group secured a US$26.3 million loan in April 2023. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[12] The Group secured a US$13.0 million loan in June 2023. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[13] The Group secured a US$74.2 million loan in June 2023. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[14] The Group secured a US$12.3 million loan in August 2023. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[15] The Group secured a US$12.8 million loan in August 2023. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[16] The Group secured a US$7.0 million loan in October 2023. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[17] The Group secured a US$63.9 million loan in December 2023. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 30 November 2027.
[18] The Group secured a US$13.2 million loan in December 2023. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 30 November 2027.
[19] The Group secured a US$8.9 million loan in March 2024. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 30 November 2027.
[20] The Group secured a US$13.1 million loan in June 2024. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 30 November 2027.
[21] The Group secured a US$60.5 million loan in June 2024. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 30 November 2027.
[22] The Group secured a US$11.4 million loan in July 2024. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 30 November 2027.
[23] The Group secured a US$16.5 million loan in September 2024. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 30 November 2027.
[24] The Group secured a US$15.7 million loan in November 2024. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 31 December 2027.
[25] The Group secured a US$58.6 million loan in December 2024. The interest rate is accrued every six months in arrears at 6.5% of the amount drawn down. The interest and capital are payable by 30 November 2027.

14. Interest-bearing borrowings

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Held at amortised cost				
China Development Bank	**7 528 956**	8 988 133	**7 528 956**	8 988 133
Reconciliation of China Development Bank loan				
Opening balance	**8 988 133**	9 449 707	**8 988 133**	9 449 707
Interest accrued	**503 891**	621 661	**503 891**	621 661
Interest payment	**(725 233)**	(890 233)	**(725 233)**	(890 233)
Loan repayment	**(1 475 801)**	(933 910)	**(1 475 801)**	(933 910)
Realised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	**(258)**	4 938	**(258)**	4 938
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	**238 224**	735 970	**238 224**	735 970
Closing balance	**7 528 956**	8 988 133	**7 528 956**	8 988 133
Split between non-current and current portions				
Non-current liabilities	**5 709 820**	7 135 666	**5 709 820**	7 135 666
Current liabilities	**1 819 136**	1 852 467	**1 819 136**	1 852 467
Total	**7 528 956**	8 988 133	**7 528 956**	8 988 133

The Group secured and utilised a US$650 million loan from China Development Bank. The loan term is 15 years from the first drawdown in January 2014, with repayments commencing in 2020 and concluding in 2028.

The loan carries a variable interest rate which was initially determined every six months at the six-month LIBOR rate plus 3.5%. Interest is payable bi-annually and forms part of the effective interest rate (EIR) calculation.

The Group assessed the impact of the benchmark transition in accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. This change did not require a loan modification as the present value of future cash flows under the revised SOFR-based terms, discounted using the original EIR, was not substantially different from the original LIBOR-based cash flows.

As a result:
- The loan was not derecognised
- The change in benchmark was accounted for as a continuation of the existing loan in line with the practical expedient provided in IFRS 9 for IBOR reform.

The modification had no impact on profit or loss.

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15. Lease liability

	GROUP 2024 R'000	GROUP 2023 R'000
Opening balance	**7 631**	7 644
Interest expense	**1 464**	1 466
Lease payments	**(1 479)**	(1 479)
Closing balance	**7 616**	7 631
Split between non-current and current portions		
Non-current liabilities	**6 137**	6 152
Current liabilities	**1 479**	1 479
Total	**7 616**	7 631

Maturity analysis

The lease liability is secured by the related underlying assets. The undiscounted maturity analysis of the lease liability at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Within 1 year R'000	Between 2 — 5 years R'000	More than 5 years R'000	Total R'000
GROUP – 2024				
Lease payments	**1 479**	**5 915**	**29 941**	**37 335**
	1 479	**5 915**	**29 941**	**37 335**
GROUP – 2023				
Lease payments	1 479	5 915	31 420	38 814
	1 479	5 915	31 420	38 814

16. Deferred tax asset/liability

	GROUP	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000
Deferred tax liability		
Recognised in profit or loss		
Property, plant and equipment	**(6 663 316)**	(5 715 000)
Prepayments	**(3 785)**	—
Recognised directly in equity		
Other financial assets	**(314)**	(1 208)
Acquisition of mineral rights in Bakubung	**(285 251)**	(285 251)
Total deferred tax liability	**(6 952 666)**	(6 001 459)
Deferred tax asset		
Unredeemed exploration expenditure	**1 191**	1 191
Lease liability	**358**	243
Unredeemed mining capex	**6 555 313**	5 599 539
Provisions	**66 746**	19 102
Total deferred tax asset	**6 623 608**	5 620 075
The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liability relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction, and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred tax liability	**(6 952 666)**	(6 001 459)
Deferred tax asset	**6 623 608**	5 620 075
Total net deferred tax liability	**(329 058)**	(381 384)
Reconciliation of deferred tax liability		
Opening balance	**(381 384)**	(387 889)
Temporary difference movement on property, plant and equipment	**(948 316)**	(559 235)
Temporary difference on other financial assets	**894**	9 418
Temporary difference on provisions	**47 644**	(8 735)
Temporary difference on prepayments	**(3 785)**	—
Temporary difference on movement on lease liability	**115**	60
Movement in unredeemed mining capex	**955 774**	568 340
Tax rate change	**—**	(3 343)
Closing balance	**(329 058)**	(381 384)

The Group has unredeemed capital expenditure of R24 280.0 million (2023: R20 734.1 million) and unredeemed exploration expenditure of R4.3 million (2023: R4.3 million) for the year ended 31 December 2024. The unredeemed capital expenditure may be set off against future taxable income.

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17. Provisions

17.1 Mine Closure and environmental rehabilitation obligation

	GROUP	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000
Opening balance	**44 153**	79 642
Unwinding of discount	**4 238**	6 602
Change in estimate - decommissioning asset	**—**	(35 908)
Change in estimate - recognised in statement of profit or loss	**(35 332)**	(6 183)
Closing balance	**13 059**	44 153

This long-term obligation reflects the net present value of expected mine closure, restoration, and environmental rehabilitation costs, (including the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas) of which cash flows is expended at the end of life of the mine. The annual changes can be ascribed to additional disturbances caused during the year and changes in the escalation and discount rates. This estimate is based on the current cost estimate and escalated to the future planned closure date and then discounted at pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. The current estimates are based on environmental plans in accordance with current technology, environmental and regulatory requirements and the measurements of an independent professional surveyor.

At the time of establishing the provision, a corresponding asset is recognised that will be depreciated over the future life of the asset to which it relates. The provision is reassessed on an annual basis for changes in cost estimates, discount rates, and escalation rates.

As required by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, a deposit of R73.5 million (2023: R73.5 million) is held with a financial institution. Refer to note 10.2. This investment has been ceded as security in favour of the guarantees which the bank issued on behalf of the Group. The guarantees have been provided to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy for the mine closure and environmental rehabilitation.

During the year, a reduction in the rehabilitation liability of R35.3 million (2023: R42.1 million) was recognised. The carrying amount of the related decommissioning asset was Rnil. In accordance with AFRIC 1 – Changes in Existing Decommissioning Restoration and Similar Liabilities, the excess of R35.3 million over the decommissioning asset carrying value was recognised as a gain in profit or loss.

For purposes of calculating the provision, the following key assumptions were used by management.

	GROUP	
	2024	2023
Current cost estimate (R'000)	**125 677**	86 830
Estimated life of mine (years)	**34**	27
Inflation rate (%)	**4.43**	5.98
Pre-tax risk free discount rate (%)	**11.63**	8.67

At reporting period, management reassessed the estimated life of mine to be 34 years. Management at that point also reassessed the appropriateness of the discount rate in use and determined a rate that is aligned to the estimated life of mine of 34 years. The change in discount rate and estimated life of mine has been treated as a change in accounting estimate in terms of IAS 8.

17. Provisions continued

17.2 Other provisions

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Opening balance				
CC5C legal claim - capitalised	**7 853**	–	**–**	–
CC5C legal claim – recognised in statement of profit or loss	**207 025**	–	**–**	–
Closing balance	**214 878**	–	**–**	–

During the current year, the Group recognised a provision of R214.9 million in respect of claims initiated by a former mining contractor, China Coal No 5 Construction Co. Ltd (CC5C).

The provision arose from the conclusion of an adjudication process relating to:
- previously rejected claims for compensation events; and
- amounts previously withheld by Bakubung in respect of low performance damages.

Following the adjudicator's decision, and based on legal advice regarding the probability of settlement, management concluded that the obligation meets the recognition criteria of IAS 37.14. Accordingly, the provision has been recognised as at 31 December 2024.

Management has further assessed whether any portion of the costs provided will results in future economic benefits to the Bakubung development project. Based on this assessment R7.9 million was capitalised to assets under construction and R207.0 million was recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

The matter remains under legal review, and management considers the amount provided to represent the best estimate of the potential obligation at the reporting date.

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18. Trade and other payables

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Financial instruments				
Trade payables	**123 353**	114 576	**9 616**	511
Non-financial instruments				
Leave pay accrual	**14 843**	16 463	**939**	2 145
Bonus accrual	**7 717**	14 763	**2 350**	5 496
Salary accrual	**14 617**	13 000	**5 701**	1 931
Other payables*	**2 962**	–	**2 962**	–
Value added tax payable	**23 148**	524	**2 354**	—
Total trade and other payables	**186 640**	159 326	**23 922**	10 083

** Other payables relates to a vested cash-settled share-based payment liability that is not yet paid out as at 31 December 2024.*

Financial instrument and non-financial instrument components of trade and other payables

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
At amortised cost	**123 353**	114 576	**9 616**	511
Non-financial instruments	**63 287**	44 750	**14 306**	9 572
Total	**186 640**	159 326	**23 922**	10 083

19. Revenue

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Rendering of services				
Management fees received	**—**	—	**36 634**	35 975

20. Administration expenses

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Administration expenses include:				
Internal auditors' remuneration	**3 075**	3 077	**2 763**	2 940
External auditors' remuneration	**3 894**	3 353	**3 894**	3 353
Depreciation	**36 985**	37 731	**208**	207
Amortisation	**3 932**	2 521	**—**	—
Directors' fees – short-term benefits	**7 778**	8 290	**7 778**	8 290
Deferred bonus plan expenses	**—**	(1 651)	**—**	(1 651)
Employee costs – short-term benefits	**342 395**	353 355	**20 170**	22 866
Short-term lease – buildings	**213**	—	**621**	591
Short-term lease – equipment	**17 107**	24 812	**—**	—
Legal fees	**8 768**	7 148	**1 168**	173
Statutory publications, corporate identity and investor relations	**2 503**	3 197	**2 164**	1 715
Travel and accommodation	**1 179**	1 316	**705**	111
Consulting fees	**10 846**	9 472	**1 778**	1 554
Outsourced services	**213 589**	446 372	**2 041**	1 556
Security	**12 440**	12 440	**—**	—
Electricity and water	**96 471**	98 344	**—**	—
Communication costs	**3 026**	1 774	**1 189**	1 232
Municipal rates and services	**309**	302	**—**	—
Licence fees	**1 286**	10 093	**—**	—
Maintenance expenditure	**63 679**	111 090	**—**	3
Stock adjustments	**40 342**	(556)	**—**	—
Other administration expenses	**116 759**	165 858	**47 378**	7 806
Project expenses capitalised	**(888 566)**	(1 270 509)	**—**	—
Total	**98 010**	27 829	**91 857**	50 746

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21. Finance income and finance expense

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Finance income from financial assets measured at amortised cost:				
Finance income from subsidiaries	**–**	–	**2 529 668**	2 505 194
Finance income from financial institutions				
Interest earned on cash balances	**13 499**	16 822	**2 816**	2 849
Interest accrued on cash balances	**3**	7	**3**	1
Total	**13 502**	16 829	**2 532 487**	2 508 044
Foreign exchange gains				
Unrealised gain on conversion of interest accruals denominated in foreign currency	**4 401**	–	**4 401**	–
Realised gain on conversion of loan denominated in foreign currency	**258**	–	**258**	–
Realised gain on payment of interest accruals denominated in foreign currency	**–**	7 609	**–**	7 609
Total	**4 659**	7 609	**4 659**	7 609
Total finance income	**18 161**	24 438	**2 537 146**	2 515 653
Finance expense				
Finance expense for borrowings at amortised cost	**1 900 082**	1 285 836	**1 900 082**	1 285 836
Lease liability finance costs	**1 464**	1 466	**–**	–
Finance costs other	**212**	28	**–**	–
Time value of money adjustment to rehabilitation obligation	**4 238**	6 602	**–**	–
Total	**1 905 996**	1 293 932	**1 900 082**	1 285 836
Foreign exchange losses				
Realised loss on conversion of loan denominated in foreign currency	**–**	4 938	**–**	4 938
Unrealised loss on conversion of bank accounts denominated in foreign currency	**2 104**	–	**2 104**	–
Unrealised loss on conversion of interest accruals denominated in foreign currency	**–**	2 869	**–**	2 869
Unrealised loss on conversion of loan denominated in foreign currency	**656 490**	1 195 335	**656 490**	1 195 335
Total	**658 594**	1 203 142	**658 594**	1 203 142
Finance costs capitalised*				
Interest income	**375**	2 963	**–**	–
Finance expense	**(1 900 082)**	(1 285 836)	**–**	–
Net foreign exchange losses	**(657 845)**	(1 195 532)	**–**	–
Net finance costs capitalised	**(2 557 552)**	(2 478 405)	**–**	–
Total finance expense	**7 038**	18 669	**2 558 676**	2 488 978

** Finance costs capitalised are costs directly related to the loans in notes 13 and 14.*

22. Taxation

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Major components of the tax (income)/expense				
Current				
Company tax – current year	**3 135**	3 992	**–**	–
Company tax – prior years	**–**	4 744	**–**	–
	3 135	8 736	**–**	–
Deferred				
Originating and reversing temporary differences	**(52 326)**	4 254	**–**	–
	(49 191)	12 990	**–**	–
Tax on other comprehensive income				
Deferred tax – current year	**–**	(10 739)	**–**	–
	–	(10 739)	**–**	–
Reconciliation of effective tax rate	**%**	%	**%**	%
Standard tax rate	**27.0**	27.0	**27.0**	27.0
Non-taxable income	**–**	–	**–**	–
Non-deductible expenses	**–**	–	**1.5**	–
Disallowed overseas travel	**–**	–	**(0.1)**	–
Disallowed legal expenses	**(0.9)**	(7.7)	**(0.4)**	0.3
Disallowed consulting fees	**(0.3)**	(3.9)	**(0.6)**	0.1
Disallowed provisions	**(17.9)**	(14.6)	**–**	–
Disallowed sponsor fees	**–**	(0.7)	**(0.1)**	0.7
Deferred tax asset not raised	**(12.2)**	(136.8)	**(27.3)**	(1.3)
Disallowed SARS interest	**2.0**	(20.3)	**–**	–
Deferred tax movement on mining development expenditure	**21.3**	63.2	**–**	–
Changes in provision in prior years	**–**	(38.9)	**–**	–
Assessed loss utilised	**–**	26.1	**–**	(26.8)
Effective rate	**19.0**	(106.6)	**–**	–

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23. Taxation payable

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Opening balance	**(130 781)**	(124 319)	**(2 886)**	(2 970)
South African company tax – current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	**(3 135)**	(8 736)	**–**	–
Taxation paid	**15 932**	11 903	**–**	463
Interest	**(6 958)**	(9 205)	**–**	–
Penalties reversed	**26 872**	–	**–**	–
Taxation received	**–**	(424)	**–**	(379)
Closing balance	**(98 070)**	(130 781)	**(2 886)**	(2 886)

24. Note to the statement of cash flows

24.1 Cash utilised in operations

	GROUP 2024 R'000	GROUP 2023 R'000	COMPANY 2024 R'000	COMPANY 2023 R'000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	**(258 580)**	(12 210)	**(76 753)**	11 904
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation	**36 985**	37 731	**208**	208
Amortisation	**3 932**	2 521	**–**	–
Foreign exchange movements	**(2 070)**	2 967	**–**	–
Interest income	**(13 502)**	(16 829)	**(2 816)**	(2 849)
Finance expense	**212**	28	**–**	–
Lease liability finance costs	**1 464**	1 466	**–**	–
Non-cash intercompany recoveries	**–**	–	**(36 544)**	(35 431)
Change in estimate of environmental rehabilitation recognised in profit or loss	**(35 332)**	(6 183)	**–**	–
Movement in provisions	**207 025**	–	**–**	–
Loss on disposal of financial asset	**–**	3 066	**–**	–
Time value of money adjustment to rehabilitation obligation	**4 238**	6 602	**–**	–
Penalties and interest (reversed)/ incurred	**(19 914)**	9 184		
Deferred bonus plan	**–**	(1 651)	**–**	(1 651)
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	**18 831**	(309 108)	**–**	–
Other receivables	**(36 473)**	45 540	**(7 219)**	(2 422)
Trade and other payables	**24 352**	(79 163)	**10 877**	35
Cash utilised in operations	**(68 832)**	(316 039)	**(112 247)**	(30 206)

24. Note to the statement of cash flows continued

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
24.2 Reconciliation of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment				
Additions per property, plant and equipment (note 4)	**3 554 596**	3 806 976	**–**	–
Non-cash capitalised provisions	**(7 853)**	–	**–**	–
Decrease in decommissioning asset	**–**	35 908	**–**	–
Unrealised foreign exchange differences capitalised	**(657 845)**	(1 195 532)	**–**	–
Finance cost capitalised	**(1 899 707)**	(1 282 870)	**–**	–
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**989 191**	1 364 482	**–**	–

25. Earnings per share

	GROUP	
	2024	2023
Basic earnings/(loss) per share		
Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.		
The basis of calculation of basic earnings/(loss) per share is:		
Attributable loss to ordinary shareholders (R'000)	**(209 389)**	(25 200)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	**1 627 827 058**	1 627 827 058
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	**(12.86)**	(1.55)

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

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25. Earnings per share continued

Diluted earnings/(loss) per share

In the determination of diluted earnings per share, profit/(loss) attributable to the equity holders of the parent and the weighted average number of ordinary shares are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

	GROUP	
	2024	2023
The basis of calculation of diluted earnings/(loss) per share is:		
Attributable loss to ordinary shareholders (R'000)	**(209 389)**	(25 200)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (shares)	**1 627 827 058**	1 627 827 058
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	**(12.86)**	(1.55)

	Gross 2024	Net of tax 2024	Gross 2023	Net of tax 2023
Headline earnings/(loss) and diluted headline earnings/(loss) per share				
The basis of calculation of headline earnings/(loss) and diluted headline earnings/(loss) per share is:				
Attributable loss to ordinary shareholders (R'000)	**(209 389)**	**(209 389)**	(25 200)	(25 200)
Headline earnings/(loss) (R'000)	**(209 389)**	**(209 389)**	(25 200)	(25 200)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (shares)		**1 627 827 058**		1 627 827 058
Headline earnings/(loss) per share (cents)		**(12.86)**		(1.55)
Diluted headline earnings/(loss) per share (cents)		**(12.86)**		(1.55)

26. Commitments

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Commitments not recognised in the financial statements:				
Commitments due within: Next 12 months				
Operating expenses	**135**	115	**85**	101
Project capital commitments	**221 197**	305 407	**—**	—
Total	**221 332**	305 522	**85**	101

27. Dividends

The Group has never declared nor paid dividends. The Group has no intention of paying dividends in the immediate future as it anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance its business.

28. Related parties

Relationships

Subsidiaries

Africa Wide Mineral Prospecting and Exploration Proprietary Limited
Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited
Gabonewe Housing Estate Proprietary Limited
Vaviscan Proprietary Limited
Wesizwe Properties Proprietary Limited

Shareholder with significant influence

Jinchuan Group (Hong Kong) Resources Holdings Limited

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2024 R'000	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Related party balances				
Loan accounts – owing by related parties				
Africa Wide Mineral Prospecting and Exploration Proprietary Limited	**–**	–	**23 433**	20 376
Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited	**–**	–	**24 788 838**	21 700 261
Gabonewe Housing Estate Proprietary Limited	**–**	–	**323 484**	316 370
Wesizwe Properties Proprietary Limited	**–**	–	**26 243**	26 256
Total	**–**	–	**25 161 998**	22 063 263
Loan accounts – owing to related parties				
Wesizwe Properties Proprietary Limited	**–**	–	**4 526**	3 829
Jinchuan Group (Hong Kong) Resources Holdings Limited	**15 291 998**	10 659 028	**15 291 998**	10 659 028
Total	**15 291 998**	10 659 028	**15 296 524**	10 662 857
For the terms relating to these loans refer to notes 6 and 13.				
Related party transactions				
Interest accrued/(expensed) from related parties				
Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited	**–**	–	**2 529 668**	2 505 194
Jinchuan Group (Hong Kong) Resources Holdings Limited	**(1 396 191)**	(664 175)	**(1 396 191)**	(664 175)
Total	**(1 396 191)**	(664 175)	**1 133 477**	1 841 019
Shareholder's contribution				
Jinchuan Group (Hong Kong) Resources Holdings Limited	**439 627**	585 955	**439 627**	585 955
Rental charges paid to related parties				
Wesizwe Properties Proprietary Limited	**–**	–	**680**	680
Management fees charged to related party				
Bakubung Minerals Proprietary Limited	**–**	–	**36 634**	35 975

Transactions with key management have been disclosed in note 29.

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued
for the year ended 31 December 2024

29. Directors and prescribed officers

Director	Designation	Office	Changes
Dawn Mokhobo	Independent Non-executive Director	Chairperson	
Long Zou[1]	Executive Director	Chief Executive Officer	Resigned 8 August 2025
Banhu Zhang	Executive Director	Chief Executive Officer	Appointed 21 August 2025
Jianguo Liu	Executive Director	Financial Director	
Lincoln Ngculu	Independent Non-executive Director	Social and Ethics Committee Chair	
Victor Mabuza	Independent Non-executive Director	Audit and Risk Committee Chair	
Qing Yu	Non-executive Director	Remuneration and Nominations Committee Chair	Resigned 13 August 2025
Fugui Qiao	Non-executive Director	Technical Committee Chair	Resigned 6 August 2025
Yongxiang Huang	Non-executive Director		Appointed 7 March 2024, Resigned 26 August 2024
Yu Bai	Alternate Non-executive Director		Appointed 1 July 2024, Resigned 10 February 2025
Daqiang Pang	Non-executive Director		Appointed 21 August 2025
Yulong Tian	Non-executive Director		Appointed 21 August 2025
Kaiyu Kang	Non-executive Director		Appointed 21 August 2025

[1] *Long Zou is a foreign secondee paid by the Jinchuan Group.*

Interest of Directors and prescribed officers in shares of the Company

The beneficial interest of the Directors and prescribed officers of the Company in the issued share capital of the Company as at the date of this report is as follows:

	2024 Direct ordinary shares	2023 Direct ordinary shares	**2024 Indirect ordinary shares**	2023 Indirect ordinary shares
Directors				
Lincoln Ngculu	**–**	–	**2 232 101**	2 232 101
Prescribed officers				
Basetsana Ramaboa	**–**	183 748	**–**	–
Total	**–**	183 748	**2 232 101**	2 232 101

There have been changes to the direct shareholding during the year, with the resignation of Ms Ramaboa from the employment of Wesizwe.

Remuneration paid to Directors and prescribed officers

Non-executive Directors	**Directors' fees R'000**	**Attendance fees R'000**	**Total R'000**
2024			
Dawn Mokhobo	**346**	**770**	**1 116**
Victor Mabuza	**145**	**1 239**	**1 384**
Lincoln Ngculu	**145**	**934**	**1 079**
Total	**636**	**2 943**	**3 579**
2023			
Dawn Mokhobo	346	1 267	1 613
Victor Mabuza	145	1 243	1 388
Lincoln Ngculu	145	944	1 089
Total	636	3 454	4 090

29. Directors and prescribed officers continued

Remuneration paid to Directors and prescribed officers continued

Executive Directors	Number of months	Salaries R'000	Bonuses R'000	Deferred bonus plan R'000	Total R'000
2024					
Jianguo Liu[1]	**12**	**4 200**	**—**	**—**	**4 200**
Total		**4 200**	**—**	**—**	**4 200**
2023					
Jianguo Liu[1]	12	4 200	—	—	4 200
Total		4 200	—	—	4 200

[1] *Jianguo Liu is a foreign secondee. A fee is charged for his services to Wesizwe, as per the service level agreement between Wesizwe and CAD.*

Prescribed officers*	Number of months	Salaries R'000	Bonuses R'000	Deferred bonus plan R'000	Total R'000
2024					
Basetsana Ramaboa[1]	**6**	**1 794**	**169**	**1 037**	**3 000**
Benjamin Sekano[2]	**5**	**2 164**	**2 170**	**—**	**4 334**
Itumeleng Mogale[2]	**7**	**1 283**	**—**	**—**	**1 283**
Johannes Pule[2]	**9**	**1 675**	**—**	**—**	**1 675**
John Beneke[1]	**5**	**2 434**	**—**	**—**	**2 434**
Julia Matabane[2]	**6**	**1 000**	**—**	**—**	**1 000**
Zhimin Li[1]	**2**	**955**	**—**	**—**	**955**
Total		**11 305**	**2 339**	**1 037**	**14 681**

[1] *Ms Ramaboa retired effective June 2024. Mr Li and Mr Beneke resigned effective February 2024 and May 2024 respectively.*
[2] *Mr Sekano, Ms Mogale, Mr Pule and Ms Matabane joined during 2024.*

Prescribed officers*	Number of months	Salaries R'000	Bonuses R'000	Deferred bonus plan R'000	Total R'000
2023					
Basetsana Ramaboa	12	2 657	—	2 898	5 555
Zhimin Li	12	4 039	—	—	4 039
Total		6 696	—	2 898	9 594

* *Prescribed officers are members of the Executive Committee.*

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2024

30. Financial instruments and risk management

Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets	Note	FVOCI R'000	Amortised cost R'000	Total R'000
GROUP – 2024				
Other financial assets	7	**9 136**	**—**	**9 136**
Other receivables*	9	**—**	**51 042**	**51 042**
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**—**	**221 661**	**221 661**
Total		**9 136**	**272 703**	**281 839**
GROUP – 2023				
Other financial assets	7	9 503	—	9 503
Other receivables*	9	—	52 504	52 504
Cash and cash equivalents	10	—	227 892	227 892
Total		9 503	280 396	289 899

* *Excludes VAT and prepayments.*

Financial assets	Note	Amortised cost R'000	Total R'000
COMPANY – 2024			
Loans to subsidiaries	6	**25 161 998**	**25 161 998**
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**34 816**	**34 816**
Total		**25 226 914**	**25 226 914**
COMPANY – 2023			
Loans to subsidiaries	6	22 063 263	22 063 263
Other receivables*	9	168	168
Cash and cash equivalents	10	31 948	31 948
Total		22 095 379	22 095 379

* *Excludes VAT and prepayments.*

30. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Categories of financial instruments continued

Financial liabilities	Note	Amortised cost R'000	Total R'000
GROUP – 2024			
Trade and other payables*	18	**123 353**	**123 353**
Shareholder's loans	13	**15 291 998**	**15 291 998**
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	**7 528 956**	**7 528 956**
Lease liability	15	**7 616**	**7 616**
Total		**22 951 923**	**22 951 923**
GROUP – 2023			
Trade and other payables*	18	114 576	114 576
Shareholder's loans	13	10 659 028	10 659 028
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	8 988 133	8 988 133
Lease liability	15	7 631	7 631
Total		19 769 368	19 769 368
COMPANY – 2024			
Trade and other payables*	18	**9 616**	**9 616**
Loans from subsidiaries	6	**4 526**	**4 526**
Shareholder's loans	13	**15 291 998**	**15 291 998**
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	**7 528 956**	**7 528 956**
Total		**22 835 096**	**22 835 096**
COMPANY – 2023			
Trade and other payables*	18	511	511
Loans from subsidiaries	6	3 829	3 829
Shareholder's loans	13	10 659 028	10 659 028
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	8 988 133	8 988 133
Total		19 651 501	19 651 501

* *Excludes VAT and employee cost accruals.*

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

for the year ended 31 December 2024

30. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Financial risk management

Overview

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to financial instruments and the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Group is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board has established the Audit and Risk Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly by management to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit and Risk Committee also oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit and Risk Committee is assisted in the oversight role at operations level by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes regular and *ad hoc* reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit and Risk Committee.

Capital management

The Board defines capital as equity issued to shareholders. There were no changes in the capital management strategies from the prior year. There are no external imposed capital requirements. The Group's debt-equity ratio is currently (673%) (2023: 305%). The Company has loan covenants with CDB in that the net worth of the Group will not be less than R2 billion and that the financial indebtedness of the Group shall not exceed US$700 million. As at 31 December 2024, CDB had waived this covenant until June 2025. The Group is managing the capital of the Group to ensure that neither of these loan covenants are defaulted on.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group's counterparty exposure arises from investments in money market instruments, and the risk is limited by dealing with reputable financial institutions.

(i) Other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and loans to subsidiaries

The Group and Company have exposure to other receivables of R51.0 million and Rnil respectively (2023: R52.5 million and R0.2 million respectively). The Group and Company have exposure to cash and cash equivalents of R221.7 million and R34.8 million respectively (2023: R227.9 million and R31.9 million respectively). The Company has exposure to loans to subsidiaries of R25 162.0 million (2023: R22 063.3 million). Refer to note 31 with respect to the impairment of loans to subsidiaries. The credit risk has been assessed as insignificant.

Exposure to credit risk is limited by only investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a favourable credit rating. Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are invested with the following institutions at 31 December 2024:

	CREDIT RATING		GROUP		COMPANY	
Institution	**2024**	2023	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Bank of China	**A**	A	**54 374**	49 036	**131**	188
China Construction Bank	**A**	A	**1 616**	17 203	**199**	186
China Development Bank	**A+**	A+	**1**	1	**1**	—
Investec	**AA+**	AA+	**99 901**	92 532	**33 470**	30 781
Standard Bank	**AA+**	AA+	**64 966**	68 125	**1 015**	793
First National Bank	**AA+**	AA+	**803**	995	**—**	—
Total			**221 661**	227 892	**34 816**	31 948

30. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Credit Rating Source: Fitch Ratings, as at 31 December 2024 for all the South African Banks.

The Group holds deposits with Chinese banks operating in South Africa, namely Bank of China, China Construction Bank, and China Development Bank. These banks do not have Fitch National Ratings in the South African context. Accordingly, their global long-term issuer credit ratings from Moody's Investors Service are disclosed. All deposits are held with South African branches, which are regulated by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and are subject to local prudential requirements.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group is in the development stage of its mining operations and currently does not generate operational revenue. Accordingly, the Group remains dependent on shareholder funding, primarily in the form of shareholder loans and capital contributions, to meet its ongoing obligations and development expenditure.

As at 31 December 2024, exposure to liquidity risk is made up predominantly of shareholders loans and the CDB loan (interest-bearing borrowings) and the Group manages this risk through funding and financial support from its majority shareholder to be able to meet its obligation when It becomes due. As at reporting period, the majority shareholder has:

- Guaranteed the repayment of the CDB loan going forward and subsequent to reporting period have committed to settling the total outstanding CDB loan by 31 December 2025.
- Undertaken to provide all funding as may be necessary to achieve BPM mining project operational completion per the Shareholder Subscription Agreement.
- Extended shareholder loans that were due on 31 December 2024 (R3 177.7 million) and 31 December 2025 (R7 155.1 million) to 31 December 2027.

The above measures provide management with a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

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30. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Maturity analysis

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

	Note	Interest rate %	6 months or less R'000	6 to 12 months R'000	1 to 2 years R'000	2 to 5 years R'000	More than 5 years R'000	Total R'000
GROUP – 2024								
Shareholder's loan 1	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 016 511	–	1 016 511
Shareholder's loan 2	13	6.50	–	–	–	2 019 419	–	2 019 419
Shareholder's loan 3	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 334 676	–	1 334 676
Shareholder's loan 4	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 318 495	–	1 318 495
Shareholder's loan 5	13	6.50	–	–	–	237 329	–	237 329
Shareholder's loan 6	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 717 857	–	1 717 857
Shareholder's loan 7	13	6.50	–	–	–	797 766	–	797 766
Shareholder's loan 8	13	6.50	–	–	–	257 856	–	257 856
Shareholder's loan 9	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 793 946	–	1 793 946
Shareholder's loan 10	13	6.50	–	–	–	255 192	–	255 192
Shareholder's loan 11	13	6.50	–	–	–	656 390	–	656 390
Shareholder's loan 12	13	6.50	–	–	–	324 822	–	324 822
Shareholder's loan 13	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 854 438	–	1 854 438
Shareholder's loan 14	13	6.50	–	–	–	304 501	–	304 501
Shareholder's loan 15	13	6.50	–	–	–	319 167	–	319 167
Shareholder's loan 16	13	6.50	–	–	–	171 642	–	171 642
Shareholder's loan 17	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 376 796	–	1 376 796
Shareholder's loan 18	13	6.50	–	–	–	317 262	–	317 262
Shareholder's loan 19	13	6.50	–	–	–	208 093	–	208 093
Shareholder's loan 20	13	6.50	–	–	–	204 916	–	204 916
Shareholder's loan 21	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 417 866	–	1 417 866
Shareholder's loan 22	13	6.50	–	–	–	195 269	–	195 269
Shareholder's loan 23	13	6.50	–	–	–	265 432	–	265 432
Shareholder's loan 24	13	6.50	–	–	–	243 332	–	243 332
Shareholder's loan 25	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 278 381	–	1 278 381
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	6.23	752 345	1 085 536	2 619 517	4 955 190	–	9 412 588
Trade and other payables*	18		123 353	–	–	–	–	123 353
Total			875 698	1 085 536	2 619 517	24 842 544	–	29 423 295

** Excludes VAT and employee cost accruals.*

30. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Maturity analysis continued

	Note	Interest rate %	6 months or less R'000	6 to 12 months R'000	1 to 2 years R'000	2 to 5 years R'000	More than 5 years R'000	Total R'000
COMPANY – 2024								
Shareholder's loan 1	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 016 511	–	1 016 511
Shareholder's loan 2	13	6.50	–	–	–	2 019 419	–	2 019 419
Shareholder's loan 3	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 334 676	–	1 334 676
Shareholder's loan 4	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 318 495	–	1 318 495
Shareholder's loan 5	13	6.50	–	–	–	237 329	–	237 329
Shareholder's loan 6	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 717 857	–	1 717 857
Shareholder's loan 7	13	6.50	–	–	–	797 766	–	797 766
Shareholder's loan 8	13	6.50	–	–	–	257 856	–	257 856
Shareholder's loan 9	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 793 946	–	1 793 946
Shareholder's loan 10	13	6.50	–	–	–	255 192	–	255 192
Shareholder's loan 11	13	6.50	–	–	–	656 390	–	656 390
Shareholder's loan 12	13	6.50	–	–	–	324 822	–	324 822
Shareholder's loan 13	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 854 438	–	1 854 438
Shareholder's loan 14	13	6.50	–	–	–	304 501	–	304 501
Shareholder's loan 15	13	6.50	–	–	–	319 167	–	319 167
Shareholder's loan 16	13	6.50	–	–	–	171 642	–	171 642
Shareholder's loan 17	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 376 796	–	1 376 796
Shareholder's loan 18	13	6.50	–	–	–	317 262	–	317 262
Shareholder's loan 19	13	6.50	–	–	–	208 093	–	208 093
Shareholder's loan 20	13	6.50	–	–	–	204 916	–	204 916
Shareholder's loan 21	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 417 866	–	1 417 866
Shareholder's loan 22	13	6.50	–	–	–	195 269	–	195 269
Shareholder's loan 23	13	6.50	–	–	–	265 432	–	265 432
Shareholder's loan 24	13	6.50	–	–	–	243 332	–	243 332
Shareholder's loan 25	13	6.50	–	–	–	1 278 381	–	1 278 381
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	6.23	752 345	1 085 536	2 619 517	4 955 190	–	9 412 588
Trade and other payables*	18		9 616	–	–	–	–	9 616
Total			761 961	1 085 536	2 619 517	24 842 544	–	29 309 558

**Excludes VAT and employee cost accruals.*

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

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30. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Maturity analysis continued

	Note	Interest rate %	6 months or less R'000	6 to 12 months R'000	1 to 2 years R'000	2 to 5 years R'000	More than 5 years R'000	Total R'000
GROUP – 2023								
Shareholder's loan 1	13	6.71	18 459	18 915	1 123 113	–	–	1 160 487
Shareholder's loan 2	13	6.50	95 065	101 245	2 224 546	–	–	2 420 856
Shareholder's loan 3	13	5.00	22 574	23 131	1 262 370	–	–	1 308 075
Shareholder's loan 4	13	5.00	22 574	23 131	1 235 429	–	–	1 281 134
Shareholder's loan 5	13	5.00	4 063	4 164	217 587	–	–	225 814
Shareholder's loan 6	13	5.00	27 088	27 757	1 450 579	–	–	1 505 424
Shareholder's loan 7	13	5.00	13 996	14 341	733 165	–	–	761 502
Shareholder's loan 8	13	6.50	5 848	6 035	246 969	–	–	258 852
Shareholder's loan 9	13	6.50	126 004	44 717	193 635	1 848 963	–	2 213 319
Shareholder's loan 10	13	6.50	3 899	5 973	217 739	–	–	227 611
Shareholder's loan 11	13	6.50	–	15 363	560 057	–	–	575 420
Shareholder's loan 12	13	6.50	–	7 602	277 150	–	–	284 752
Shareholder's loan 13	13	6.50	–	43 403	1 582 277	–	–	1 625 680
Shareholder's loan 14	13	6.50	–	7 278	256 430	–	–	263 708
Shareholder's loan 15	13	6.50	–	7 629	268 781	–	–	276 410
Shareholder's loan 16	13	6.50	–	4 168	145 741	–	–	149 909
Shareholder's loan 17	13	6.50	–	–	–	508 752	–	508 752
Shareholder's loan 18	13	6.50	–	–	–	67 529	–	67 529
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	6.71	730 815	1 121 652	2 142 531	7 357 935	–	11 352 933
Trade and other payables*	18		114 576	–	–	–	–	114 576
Total			1 184 961	1 476 504	14 138 099	9 783 179	–	26 582 743

**Excludes VAT and employee cost accruals.*

	Note	Interest rate %	6 months or less R'000	6 to 12 months R'000	1 to 2 years R'000	2 to 5 years R'000	More than 5 years R'000	Total R'000
COMPANY – 2023								
Shareholder's loan 1	13	6.71	18 459	18 915	1 123 113	–	–	1 160 487
Shareholder's loan 2	13	6.50	95 065	101 245	2 224 546	–	–	2 420 856
Shareholder's loan 3	13	5.00	22 574	23 131	1 262 370	–	–	1 308 075
Shareholder's loan 4	13	5.00	22 574	23 131	1 235 429	–	–	1 281 134
Shareholder's loan 5	13	5.00	4 063	4 164	217 587	–	–	225 814
Shareholder's loan 6	13	5.00	27 088	27 757	1 450 579	–	–	1 505 424
Shareholder's loan 7	13	5.00	13 996	14 341	733 165	–	–	761 502
Shareholder's loan 8	13	6.50	5 848	6 035	246 969	–	–	258 852
Shareholder's loan 9	13	6.50	126 004	44 717	193 635	1 848 963	–	2 213 319
Shareholder's loan 10	13	6.50	3 899	5 973	217 739	–	–	227 611
Shareholder's loan 11	13	6.50	–	15 363	560 057	–	–	575 420
Shareholder's loan 12	13	6.50	–	7 602	277 150	–	–	284 752
Shareholder's loan 13	13	6.50	–	43 403	1 582 277	–	–	1 625 680
Shareholder's loan 14	13	6.50	–	7 278	256 430	–	–	263 708
Shareholder's loan 15	13	6.50	–	7 629	268 781	–	–	276 410
Shareholder's loan 16	13	6.50	–	4 168	145 741	–	–	149 909
Shareholder's loan 17	13	6.50	–	–	–	508 752	–	508 752
Shareholder's loan 18	13	6.50	–	–	–	67 529	–	67 529
Interest—bearing borrowings	14	6.71	730 815	1 121 652	2 142 531	7 357 935	–	11 352 933
Trade and other payables*	18		511	–	–	–	–	511
Total			1 070 896	1 476 504	14 138 099	9 783 179	–	26 468 678

**Excludes VAT and employee cost accruals.*

The maturity profile above differs from amounts presented in the statement of financial position due to:
- Inclusion of future interest payments at contractual rates versus fair value rates calculated per IFRS 9. Refer to note 13.
- The maturity table reflects undiscounted contractual cash flows, including future interest payments, whereas the statement of financial position reflects present values (fair value) of these obligations.

30. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Market risk

Market risk refers to the potential impact of changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates on the Group's financial performance and the fair value of its financial instruments. The Group's objective in managing market risk is to contain exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising returns relative to the risks undertaken.

At the current stage of the mine project development, the Group is primarily exposed to foreign currency risk arising from US dollar-denominated borrowings and the imported content of capital projects. Management, with the support of external specialists, has identified various mitigation strategies, which will be implemented as necessary to manage this exposure.

Once the Group begins generating revenue in US dollars, this will serve as a natural hedge against foreign currency risk. In such a scenario, foreign exchange losses resulting from the revaluation of US dollar loans would likely be offset by improved net income in South African rand terms if the rand weakens, and *vice versa* if it strengthens.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its variable rate investment which are held to earn a return on temporary surplus cash as well as interest-bearing borrowings which are subject to fluctuations in market interest rates.

The Group manages this risk by implementing an investment strategy that prioritises capital preservation, liquidity, and reasonable returns. Investment decisions are made with the support of external investment advisers.

(i) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis includes only financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk, which were recognised at the reporting date and assumes that all other variables remain constant. There were no changes in methods or assumptions compared to the previous reporting period.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities that have variable interest rate exposure at the reporting date are as follows:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Note	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000	**2024 R'000**	2023 R'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	10.1	**103 350**	109 581	**7 816**	4 948
Restricted cash	10.2	**118 311**	118 311	**27 000**	27 000
Total		**221 661**	227 892	**34 816**	31 948
Financial liabilities					
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	**(7 528 956)**	(8 988 133)	**(7 528 956)**	(8 988 133)
Total		**(7 528 956)**	(8 988 133)	**(7 528 956)**	(8 988 133)

A 50-basis point decrease in interest rates on favourable bank balances, including restricted cash, of R221.7 million (2023: R227.9 million), would reduce the Group's equity and profit or loss by R11.1 million (2023: R11.4 million). Conversely, a 50-basis point increase would have an equal and opposite effect.

For the Company, a 50-basis point decrease in interest rates on favourable bank balances, including restricted cash, of R34.8 million (2023: R31.9 million), would reduce equity and profit or loss by R1.7 million (2023: R1.6 million). Similarly, a 50-basis point increase would result in an equal and opposite effect.

A 50-basis point decrease in interest rates on variable interest rate borrowings would increase equity and profit or loss by R376.4 million (2023: R449.4 million), a 50-basis point increase would result in an equal and opposite effect.

This sensitivity analysis assumes all other variables remain constant.

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

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30. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the foreign exchange rate. The Group is exposed to currency risk on interest-bearing borrowings and shareholder loans balances that are denominated in US dollar.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

GROUP AND COMPANY	**2024 US dollar exposure US$'000**	2023 US dollar exposure US$'000	**2024 Converted exposure R'000**	2023 Converted exposure R'000
Financial liabilities				
Shareholder's loans	**814 721**	575 889	**15 291 998**	10 659 028
Interest-bearing borrowings	**425 141**	491 644	**7 528 956**	8 988 133
Total	**1 239 862**	1 067 533	**22 820 954**	19 647 161

Exchange rates at year end	**2024**	2023
ZAR/US$	**18.8204**	18.2818

(i) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following information presents the sensitivity of the Group's profit or loss and equity to reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates for the currencies to which it is exposed. The sensitivity rate of 10% reflects the rate used internally by management for foreign currency risk reporting and represents management's best estimate of a reasonably possible change in exchange rates at reporting date.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency-denominated monetary items and recalculates their translation using the sensitivity rate at the reporting date and assumes that all other variables remain constant. There were no changes in methods or assumptions compared to the previous reporting period.

A weakening of 10% in the foreign exchange rate would result in a decrease in equity and profit or loss by R2 289.4 million (2023: R1 964.7 million) primarily due to the impact on interest-bearing borrowings and shareholder's loans. Conversely, a strengthening of 10% in the exchange rate would have an equal but opposite effect.

31. Impairment of financial assets

Loans receivable from subsidiaries

The Company has material loans receivable from subsidiaries. Refer to note 6.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available, reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

The following indicators are incorporated:
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations;
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower; and
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a borrower is more than 60 days past due in making a contractual payment. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due.

31. Impairment of financial assets continued

Loans receivable from subsidiaries continued

The Company uses three categories for loans, which reflect their credit risk and how the loan loss provision is determined for each of those categories:

Category provision	Category definition	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss
Stage 1 – Performing	Borrowers have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows	12-month expected losses. Where the expected lifetime of an asset is less than 12 months, expected losses are measured at its expected lifetime
Stage 2 – Underperforming	Loans for which there is a significant increase in credit risk, as significant increase in credit risk is presumed if interest and/or principal repayments are 30 days past due	Lifetime expected losses
Stage 3 – Non-performing	Interest and/or principal repayments are 60 days past due	Lifetime expected losses

Over the term of the loans, the Company accounts for its credit risk by appropriately providing for ECLs on a timely basis. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Company considers historical loss rates for each borrower and adjusts for forward-looking macroeconomic data.

The interest-bearing loan receivable from Bakubung is considered to be a performing loan as Bakubung has a low risk of default and strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows. As such, any loss allowance recognised would be based on 12-month expected losses. The expected credit loss calculated for this loan was found to be insignificant.

ECL was calculated using a combination of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) as follows:
ECL = PD * LGD * EAD

Where:
PD represents the likelihood over a specified period that a borrower will not be able to make scheduled payments. A PD of 10.3% (2023: 7.5%) was used based on market information adjusted for factors specific to the borrower.

LGD represents the amount of money that the Company expects to lose if the borrower defaults. The assessment takes into account expected recovery costs, the value of the collateral held and the timing and likelihood of realising such collateral. In this case, as the mine is held as security, and its value is expected to cover the outstanding exposure, the LGD was assessed to be negligible.

EAD represents the amount by which the Company is exposed to loss, as a result of the default on the loan which our calculation determined to be the carrying value of the loan.

The Company considered impairment for other loans receivable from subsidiaries which are all unsecured, interest–free and repayable on demand. All recovery scenarios evaluated indicated that the ECLs from these loans would be immaterial.

Other financial instruments

The Group and Company holds balances in restricted cash and cash and cash equivalents. Based on the assessments performed, the ECL associated with these balance were assessed to be immaterial.

For the portion of other receivables that meet the definition of financial instruments under IFRS 9, the ECLs were also assessed to be immaterial at both Group and Company levels.

Notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements continued

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32. Fair value information

	Note	Fair value hierarchy	GROUP 2024 Carrying amount R'000	GROUP 2024 Fair value R'000	GROUP 2023 Carrying amount R'000	GROUP 2023 Fair value R'000
Cash and cash equivalents	10.1	Level 1	**103 350**	**103 350**	109 581	109 581
Restricted cash	10.2	Level 1	**118 311**	**118 311**	118 311	118 311
Other receivables*	9	Level 2	**51 042**	**51 042**	52 504	52 504
Other financial assets	7	Level 1	**9 136**	**9 136**	9 503	9 503
Trade and other payables*	18	Level 3	**(123 353)**	**(123 353)**	(114 576)	(114 576)
Shareholder's loans	13	Level 3	**(15 291 998)**	**(14 221 281)**	(10 659 028)	(9 523 617)
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	Level 2	**(7 528 956)**	**(7 528 956)**	(8 988 133)	(8 988 133)
Total			**(22 662 468)**	**(21 591 751)**	(19 471 838)	(18 336 427)

**Excludes VAT, prepayments and employee cost accruals.*

	Note	Fair value hierarchy	COMPANY 2024 Carrying amount R'000	COMPANY 2024 Fair value R'000	COMPANY 2023 Carrying amount R'000	COMPANY 2023 Fair value R'000
Cash and cash equivalents	10.1	Level 1	**7 816**	**7 816**	4 948	4 948
Restricted cash	10.2	Level 1	**27 000**	**27 000**	27 000	27 000
Other receivables*	9	Level 2	**–**	**–**	168	168
Loans to subsidiaries	6	Level 3	**25 161 998**	**23 888 407**	22 063 263	18 907 880
Trade and other payables*	18	Level 3	**(9 616)**	**(9 616)**	(511)	(511)
Shareholder's loans	13	Level 3	**(15 291 998)**	**(14 221 281)**	(10 659 028)	(9 523 617)
Interest-bearing borrowings	14	Level 2	**(7 528 956)**	**(7 528 956)**	(8 988 133)	(8 988 133)
Loans from subsidiaries	6	Level 3	**(4 526)**	**(4 526)**	(3 829)	(3 829)
Total			**2 361 718**	**2 158 844**	2 443 878	423 906

**Excludes VAT, prepayments and employee cost accruals*

Fair value hierarchy

The levels are classified as follows:
Level 1 – fair value is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities.
Level 2 – fair value is determined using directly observable inputs other than level 1 inputs.
Level 3 – fair value is determined on inputs not based on observable market data.

There were no transfers between any of the levels during the year.

Cash and restricted cash, which although carried at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition, will equal the amount receivable from the third-party financial institutions, thus fair value.

Long-term interest-bearing borrowings have terms that are market-related and therefore their carrying amounts reasonably approximate fair value. Refer to note 14.

Other financial assets relate to investment in equity instruments, their fair value is measured using level 1 inputs obtained directly from JSE. Refer to note 7.

The fair value of shareholder loans is measured using level 3 inputs. A discounted cash flow is used to determine the fair values of shareholder loan. The valuation method considers the present value of expected payments, discounted at a risk-adjusted discount rate.

33. Events after reporting date

SARS Tax Dispute – ADR Outcome and Tax Court Proceedings

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Group concluded the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) process with the South African Revenue Services (SARS) in respect of the 2018 and 2019 income tax assessments. SARS formally agreed to reverse penalties of R26.87 million which has been credited to the profit or loss during the year. This outcome provides additional evidence of conditions that existed at 31 December 2024 and therefore constitute an adjusting event in terms of IAS 10.

Matters not resolved as part of the ADR have been referred to the Tax Court; no further adjustment has been recognised for these items because their outcome cannot be measured reliably at the reporting date. The Group will reassess the provision when there is a binding resolution or further evidence regarding the amount of the obligation.

Suspension of trading in the Company's Securities on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Company received formal notification from the JSE that trading in its listed securities was suspended with effect from 2 June 2025.

The suspension was instituted as a result of a delay in the publication of the audited annual financial statements which constituted non-compliance with paragraph 3.16 of the JSE Listings Requirements which state that the issuer must within four months after end of each financial year end, release the results announcement dealing with either condensed financial statements or annual financial statements.

The Company is engaging with the JSE and is committed to taking all necessary steps to resolve the matter and facilitate the lifting of the suspension after release and publication of the annual financial statements.

Early Settlement of CDB loan facility by the guarantor, Jinchuan (Hong Kong) Resources Limited (JHK)

Subsequent to the reporting date, the Board has approved for JHK acting in its capacity as guarantor of the Company's US$650 million CDB loan facility, resolved to fully settle the remaining principal balance of the loan on behalf of the Company by 31 December 2025.

At year end, the Company had repaid US$359.8 million in principle and US$295.0 million in interest, with a remaining outstanding principal balance of US$290.2 million. The contractual maturity date of the facility remains January 2029.

To reduce the Company's overall cost of capital and in response to the Company's current cash flow constraints, the Jinchuan Group has committed to settling the remaining principal balance of US$290.2 million and estimated interest of US$12.3 million by 31 December 2025.

This event represents a non-adjusting subsequent event under IAS 10 as the decision and formal Board resolution to implement the revised repayment structure occurred after year end and does not provide evidence of conditions that existed at 31 December 2024.

No material events, other than disclosed above, have occurred after the reporting period and up to the date of this report that required further disclosure in these financial statements.

34. Going concern

The Group incurred a total comprehensive loss for the year of R209.8 million (2023: R27.9 million) and its cash resources excluding restricted cash at the reporting date of R103.4 million (2023: R109.6 million) are not sufficient, based on current budgets, to conduct operations and complete the development of the BPM Project. The Group's current liabilities at the reporting date, which include shareholder's loans of Rnil (2023: R3 017.4 million), exceed the current assets by R685.1 million (2023: R3 540.7 million). The total assets exceed the total liabilities by R4 163.0 million (2023: R3 933.2 million), which includes shareholder's loans of R15 292.0 million (2023: R10 659.0 million) and interest-bearing borrowings (CDB loan) of R7 529.0 million (2023: R8 988.1 million). Jinchuan (Hong Kong) Resources Limited (JHK) is a guarantor of CDB loan.

The Company incurred a total comprehensive loss for the year of R76.8 million (2023: total comprehensive profit of R11.9 million) and its cash resources excluding restricted cash at the reporting date of R7.8 million (2023: R4.9 million) are not sufficient. The Company's current liabilities at the reporting date, which include shareholder's loans of Rnil (2023: R3 017.4 million), exceed the current assets by R0.5 million (2023: R133.2 million). The total assets exceed the total liabilities by R3 828.8 million (2023: R3 465.9 million), which includes shareholder's loans of R15 292.0 million (2023: R10 659.0 million) and interest-bearing borrowings (CDB loan) of R7 529.0 million (2023: R8 988.1 million).

These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists which may cast significant doubt as to the ability of the Group and Company to continue as a going concern in that they may be unable to realise their assets and discharge their liabilities in the normal course of business.

The ability of the Group and Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the support of the majority shareholder JHK covering future development costs, commitments, CDB loan repayments and the majority shareholder not calling on the current shareholder's loans.

As at reporting date, we have obtained a letter of support and JHK has indicated its commitment to continue to fund the financial requirements of the Group and Company and since reporting period, the Group and Company has received further funding from JHK of US$154.9 million to meet its operational cash requirements. Additionally, in the FY 2024, JHK has extended the settlement dates of loans amounting to US$487 million (R10 332.8 million), which were due on 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025, with a further two and three years to 31 December 2027. To date, the majority shareholder has invested significant capital in the BPM Project and has undertaken to provide all funding as may be necessary to achieve operational completion per the Shareholder Subscription Agreement.

Management has made certain judgements in assessing whether planned mitigating actions are sufficient to support the going concern assumption. This judgement involves factors beyond management's control, including the continued support of the majority shareholder, favourable conditions for completing the BPM Project, and commodity prices once operations begin. The majority shareholder is also a guarantor of the CDB loan. On this basis, management believes that the Group and Company will continue to receive necessary support from the majority shareholder.

Based on the above, the Directors are satisfied at the date of signing the consolidated and separate annual financial statements that there are reasonable grounds to believe that they will be successful in obtaining the required funding and that the Group and Company will have sufficient funds to meet its obligations as and when they fall due and have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare financial statements on a going concern basis.

Shareholder analysis

Shareholder spread	Number of shareholders	% of total shareholding	Number of shares	% of issued share capital
0 – 1 000	9 516	69.43	1 281 445	0.08
1 001 – 10 000	2 115	15.43	8 064 103	0.50
10 001 – 100 000	1 463	10.67	52 512 830	3.23
100 001 – 1 000 000	505	3.68	157 875 676	9.70
Over 1 000 000	106	0.77	1 408 093 004	86.49
Total	**13 705**	**100.00**	**1 627 827 058**	**100.00**
Distribution of shareholders				
Banks	5	0.04	1 480 516	0.09
Close corporations	23	0.17	3 302 972	0.20
Foundations and charitable funds	3	0.02	90 000	0.01
Insurance companies	1	0.01	217 021	0.01
Investment partnerships	12	0.09	15 386 318	0.95
Managed funds	17	0.12	59 466 516	3.65
Private companies	81	0.59	166 413 683	10.22
Public companies	3	0.02	944 492 302	58.02
Retail shareholders	13 412	97.85	391 052 617	24.02
Retirement benefit funds	4	0.03	535 591	0.03
Stockbrokers and nominees	9	0.07	12 742 154	0.78
Trusts	134	0.98	32 644 918	2.01
Unclaimed scrip	1	0.01	2 450	0.01
Total	**13 705**	**100.00**	**1 627 827 058**	**100.00**

Shareholder type	Number of shareholders	% of total shareholding	Number of shares	% of issued share capital
Non-public shareholders	1	0.01	2 232 101	0.14
Directors and associates	1	0.01	2 232 101	0.14
Beneficial shareholders > 10%	2	0.01	944 372 302	58.01
Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited	1	0.01	211 850 125	13.01
China-Africa Jinchuan Inv Ltd	1	0.01	732 522 177	45.00
Public shareholders	13 702	99.98	681 222 655	41.85
Total	**13 705**	**100.00**	**1 627 827 058**	**100.00**

Beneficial shareholders with a holding greater than 3% of the issued shares	Number of shares	% of issued share capital
China-Africa Jinchuan Inv Ltd	732 522 177	45.00
Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited	211 850 125	13.01
Micawber 809 (Pty) Limited	97 362 283	5.98
Africa Continental Resources Venture	73 630 000	4.52
Total	**1 115 364 585**	**68.51**

Total number of shareholdings	**13 705**
Total number of shares in issue	**1 627 827 058**

Issued capital	
Total certificated holdings	836 988 716
Total dematerialised holdings	790 838 342
Total	**1 627 827 058**

Administration

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Incorporated in the Republic of
South Africa
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Share code: WEZ
ISIN: ZAE000075859
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