IMPLATS

EXCELLENCE IN PGMs

Delivering on our purpose

AFS

Audited Annual Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Implats' purpose is to create a better future – through the rare green metals it produces, through the way it conducts business and shares value, and through performance excellence across all spheres of its business.

How to navigate this report

For easy navigation and cross-referencing, we have included the following icons within this report:

Information available on our website **www.implats.co.za**

Information available elsewhere in this report

Follow us online at www.implats.co.za

- Direct access to all our reports available on release
- Our website has detailed investor, sustainability and business information.

https://twitter.com/Implats

https://www.linkedin.com/company/impala-platinum/

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCgshehA_JCYUeox7ICZw6bw/featured

https://www.facebook.com/implats/

OUR 2024 REPORTING SUITE

Implats is committed to establishing and maintaining trust through high-quality and transparent reporting that is useful to a wide variety of stakeholders:

Annual integrated report

- Reports to providers of financial capital how Implats creates, preserves or erodes value over time.

Climate change report

- Climate change risks and adaptations, decarbonisation plans and adoption of renewable energy
- Prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) Climate Change Disclosure Guidance.

ESG report

- Detail on material economic, social and environmental performance and governance
- GRI G4 core compliance
- Internal reporting guidelines in line with the UN Global Compacts
- Independent assurance report.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Statement

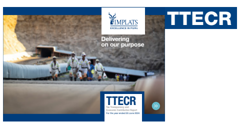
- Provides updated estimates and reconciliation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves
- Conforms to the South African Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (SAMREC Code) (2016)
- Conforms to Section 12.13 of the JSE Listings Requirements
- Competent Persons sign-off
- Third-party assurance.

Notice to shareholders

- Notice of annual general meeting
- Form of proxy.

Remuneration report

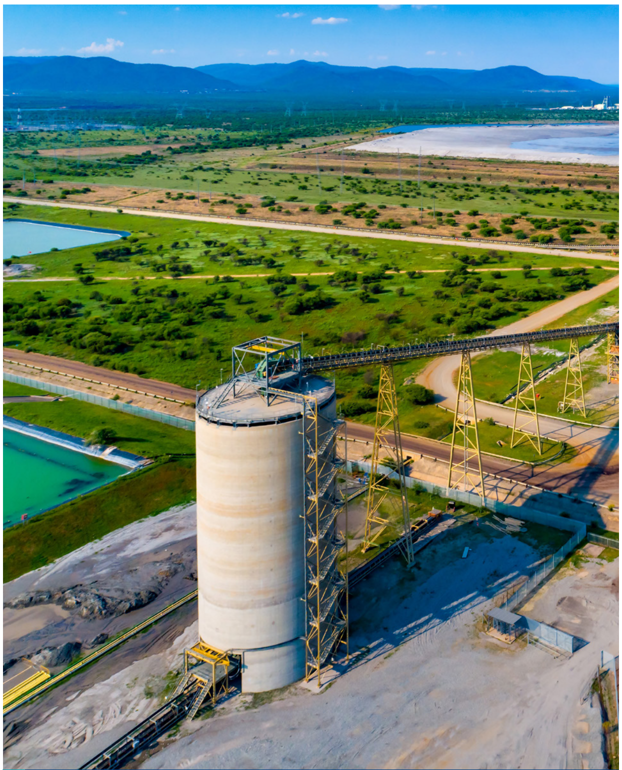
- Background statement
- Remuneration philosophy and policy
- Implementation report.



Tax transparency and economic contribution report

Prepared in accordance with GRI 207 and provides information on Implats'

- Approach to tax
- Tax governance and risk management
- Tax numbers and performance
- Country-by-country tax and economic contribution.



Impala Rustenburg

This report contains the consolidated financial statements and the separate annual financial statements of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024.

These annual financial statements were prepared according to IFRS Accounting Standards of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, the requirements of the South African Companies Act, No 71 of 2008, as amended (Companies Act), the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited, (JSE) as well as the recommendations of King IV™*.

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

The Group's mining operations are located on the Bushveld Complex in South Africa, the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe and the Canadian Shield.

The Group maintains a primary listing on the JSE in South Africa, a secondary listing on South Africa's A2X, and a level 1 American Depositary Receipt programme in the United States of America.

Our purpose

To create a better future

Our vision

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

Our values

RESPECT

- We believe in ourselves
- We work together as a team
- We take ownership of our responsibilities
- We are accountable for our actions

CARE

- We set each other up for success
- We care for the environment
- We work safely and smartly
- We make a positive contribution to society

DELIVER

- We play our A-game every day
- We go the extra mile
- We learn, adapt and grow
- We create a better future

How to navigate this report

For easy navigation and cross-referencing, we have included the following icons within this report:

AP **Accounting policies**

The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Company for preparing and presenting financial statements.

EJ **Estimates and judgements**

The complex or subjective judgements that have the most significant effect on amounts recognised and assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty where there is a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities with the next reporting period.

We welcome your feedback to ensure we cover all aspects

Go to **www.implats.co.za** or email **investor@implats.co.za** to provide us with your feedback.

Financial statement assurance
Consolidated financial statements
Company financial statements
Additional information

Report of the audit and risk committee

The Implats audit and risk committee (the committee) is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 30 June 2024, as required by section 94 of the Companies Act, No 71 of 2008, as amended (Companies Act), the King Code of Governance for South Africa (King IV), and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Listings Requirements (JSE Listings Requirements). This report aims to provide details on how the committee satisfied its statutory and board-delegated duties during the period under review, as well as on some of the significant matters that arose and how they were addressed to ensure the integrity of the Group's financial reporting.

FUNCTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The committee's main objective is to assist the board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities and has terms of reference in place which regulate both its statutory duties and those duties delegated to it by the board. The terms of reference are reviewed and updated every other year or as necessary. The scope of the committee extends to all activities of Implats and its subsidiaries. The committee is focused on ensuring the integrity of the Company's financial statements and the robustness of the Group's systems of internal control and financial and regulatory risk management, as well as its compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations. Additionally, the committee monitors the internal and external assurance services to ensure an effective control environment and to confirm that the assurance provided supports the integrity of information produced and reported on by the Company. The committee is also responsible for information technology (IT) governance.

COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS

The committee comprises four members all of whom are independent non-executive directors and have been appointed by the board and approved by the shareholders at the annual general meeting on 30 October 2023. The committee held a total of four scheduled meetings during the year.

Members[1]	Attendance	Appointed
Ms D Earp *BCom, BAcc, CA(SA), Chartered Director (SA)* (chairperson)	4/4	1 August 2018
Mr R Havenstein *BSc* and *MSc Chemical Engineering, BCom*	4/4	1 January 2021
Ms MJ Moshe *BCom (Accounting), BCom (Hons) (Management Accounting), MBA, CA(SA)*	4/4	23 August 2022
Mr PE Speckmann *BCompt (Hons), CA(SA)*	4/4	1 August 2018

*[1] Refer annexure C for the aggregate remuneration of the committee members. Information on the board composition and profiles, including experience and diversity, is disclosed in the annual integrated report and notice to shareholders which can be accessed at (**www.implats.co.za**).*

The Group chief executive officer (CEO), the chief financial officer (CFO), the chief audit executive (CAE), the executive heads representing Group financial reporting, Group management accounting, risk and security, legal services, the chief information officer, the external auditors as well as other members of management are standing invitees to all the committee meetings. At every scheduled quarterly meeting, the chairperson of the committee extends to the internal auditors, external auditors and management the opportunity to meet separately with the committee in closed sessions. The committee chairperson also meets separately with external and internal auditors between committee meetings.

COMMITTEE EVALUATION PROCESS

The board and its committees undergo effectiveness evaluations every two years on an alternating schedule. During the year the effectiveness of the committee was evaluated through a process overseen by the nomination, governance and ethics committee and the latest results indicated that the committee remains effective. The recommendations and key focus areas were included in the annual work plans.

Report of the audit and risk committee

MANDATE OF THE COMMITTEE – DISCHARGE OF DUTIES

The committee has discharged all its responsibilities as required by the Companies Act, King IV and the JSE Listings Requirements. The committee satisfied itself of the establishment of appropriate financial reporting procedures and that those procedures are operating. This included consideration of all entities included in the consolidated Group IFRS financial statements, to ensure that the audit and risk committee has access to all the financial information of the Group to allow Implats to effectively prepare and report on company and the Group's annual financial statements.

The board-approved terms of reference, including but not limited to the following:

External reporting	Internal control and risk management and combined assurance
◦ Reviewing accounting policies and key accounting judgements and estimates ◦ Reviewing management's assessment of the appropriateness of the going-concern basis of preparing the consolidated financial statements ◦ Reviewing tax provisions and contingencies including uncertain tax matters ◦ Monitoring the reporting processes and the preparation of fairly presented financial statements in compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements and accounting standards ◦ Monitoring the activities of internal auditors, ensuring the independence of their function and recommending the internal audit charter for board approval ◦ Reviewing and recommending the annual integrated report and its supplementary reports for board approval ◦ Reviewing and recommending publicly disclosed financial information for approval by the board and where appropriate, the quarterly production reports and trading updates to shareholders ◦ Considering the impact of the JSE Proactive Monitoring Panel reports on the Group financial statements and new and proposed accounting standards ◦ Considering the developments in sustainability and climate-related standards and their impact on Implats' general purpose financial reporting.	◦ Quarterly reviewing and monitoring of the effectiveness and implementation of the Group risk management framework and internal control mechanisms ◦ Approving the terms of reference of the internal audit function and assessing its effectiveness ◦ Approving the internal audit plan and reviewing regular reports from the Group risk management and internal audit functions and external auditors on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system ◦ Ensuring the integrity of financial information issued to stakeholders through robust internal controls and risk management processes ◦ Considering the activities of material subsidiaries and non-controlled operations through review of reports and minutes of the respective audit and risk committees ◦ Overseeing the appropriateness of the Group's combined assurance model to provide a coordinated approach to all assurance activities, including cooperation between internal and external auditors ◦ Monitoring and oversight of legal and compliance-related matters and approval of the Group compliance policy ◦ Monitoring the effectiveness of the information technology (IT), as well as focusing on cybersecurity particularly with regard to both IT and operational technology (OT) functions ◦ Confirmation of adequacy of insurance cover and placement.

External auditors	Governance
◦ Monitoring the activities, independence and suitability of the external auditors ◦ Approving audit fees and limiting the scope of their non-audit services to those that do not compromise their independence ◦ Recommending the appointment of external auditors for shareholder approval and overseeing any change of the lead partner. Prior to making its nomination, the committee requested and considered all information required in terms of the JSE Listings Requirements in assessing the auditor and the designated auditor's suitability for appointment.	◦ Considering the solvency and liquidity tests undertaken for specific transactions and distributions, and making associated recommendations to the board ◦ Recommending dividends in line with the Group capital allocation framework, balance sheet and liquidity, as well as dividend policies ◦ Fulfilling duties attributed to it by the Companies Act, the JSE Listings Requirements and King IV ◦ Reviewing and approving the Group tax and treasury policies ◦ Reviewing and approving the IT governance framework and strategy ◦ Reviewing and approving the compliance framework ◦ Reviewing the expertise, experience and performance of the CAE, CFO and the finance and internal audit functions.

Report of the audit and risk committee

FOCUS AREAS DURING THE YEAR – ANNUAL REPORTING

Interim and annual financial statements

The financial statements are prepared using appropriate accounting policies, which conform to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides and Financial Reporting Pronouncements, the requirements of the South African Companies Act, the JSE Listings Requirements and the recommendations of King IV.

The committee assessed and confirmed the appropriateness of the going-concern assumption adopted in both the interim and the annual financial statements. This included assessing the accounting treatment of significant transactions and estimates and considering the reasonableness of the values and commodity prices included in management budgets and the capital and the liquidity plans.

Specific attention was given to areas of significant judgement which included, but was not limited to, the items tabulated below:

Significant accounting issues considered by the committee in relation to the Group's financial statements	Responses of audit and risk committee
Accounting for Implats' broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) transaction (note 24) Implats concluded a series of agreements, paving the way to implement a meaningful broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) transaction at both its Impala Rustenburg and Impala Bafokeng assets. The transaction has resulted in 13% B-BBEE ownership at Impala and Impala Bafokeng. Equity ownership in Impala and Impala Bafokeng will be through an employee share ownership trust (ESOT), a community share ownership trust (CSOT) and a strategic empowerment consortium, with ownership of 4%, 4% and 5% respectively. The accounting for these transactions involved significant judgement, particularly in respect of the control assessment for consolidation purposes, and the measurement of the IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* charge.	The committee was informed of the accounting treatment of all three transactions and considered the calculation of the IFRS 2 B-BBEE charge. The committee further reviewed the associated disclosures in the consolidated financial statements to its satisfaction.
Impact of the new domestic currency in Zimbabwe (note 20.2) The Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) currency was introduced in the Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe on 5 April 2024 (replacing the ZWL). The Zimbabwe Gold will co-circulate with other currencies in the economy. The MPS introduced new policies that directly impact Implats' Zimbabwean operations.	The committee assessed the financial impact of the Zimbabwe Gold on the Group's Zimbabwean operations and the measures in place by our Zimbabwean operations to protect against the depreciation of the local currency against the US dollar. The committee noted the characteristics of the currency, being a structured currency anchored by precious minerals and foreign currency reserves. The committee noted the conversion of US$60.2 million held by the Zimbabwean Reserve Bank under the export surrender proceeds at the time of introduction of the new currency to a Zimbabwe Gold-denominated instrument with a 1-year tenor at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and the subsequent reclassification of the amount from cash to other receivables. The committee is satisfied with the appropriateness of the classification and measurement criteria applied to the Zimbabwe Gold in the financial statements.

Report of the audit and risk committee

Significant accounting issues considered by the committee in relation to the Group's financial statements	Responses of audit and risk committee
Impairment of assets (notes 4, 11, 13 and 18.1) The value of mining operations is sensitive to a range of characteristics unique to each asset. Management is required to apply judgement in the estimation of ore reserves, metal prices and production forecasts which impact cash flow projections.	The committee exercised oversight over the impairment review of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, goodwill and equity-accounted investments. The committee assessed the identification of impairment and impairment reversal indicators, the impact of economic and geopolitical factors and climate change on commodity prices and exchange rate assumptions, the review of changes in the valuation of cash-generating units (CGUs) and associated sensitivity analyses, as well as the appropriateness of disclosures made in the current year financial statements on key sources of estimation uncertainty. The current macro-economic conditions characterised by persistent inflation, high interest rates and a lower PGM pricing have led to continued contraction in profit margins and cash generation capacity across the PGM industry. This has caused a sharp decline in equity valuations across the PGM sector and a decline in the value of the underlying fair value of the net assets. In the current year, a total pre-tax impairment of R24 230 million was expensed, attributed to the following assets: ° Goodwill allocated to Impala arising from the acquisition of RBPlat, prepaid royalty and property, plant and equipment at Impala ° Property, plant and equipment at Impala Canada, reflecting lower palladium pricing and the associated change in the planned operating parameters ° Impairments of property, plant and equipment included in the net investment in the equity accounted entities, Two Rivers and Mimosa. The committee reviewed the updates provided by management on estimates and sensitivities used in the valuation of these assets, including the discount rates and long-term metal prices and was satisfied with the appropriateness of the calculation and impairment disclosures in the annual financial statements.
Measurement of in-process metal inventories (note 19) Inventory valuation is an area of focus for the Group due to the inherent level of judgement and complexity involved in assessing the carrying value of inventory carried on the balance sheet. Areas of judgement include quantifying in-process metal inventory.	The committee considered the relevant internal controls around the determination of in-process metal inventories and concluded that the in-process metal was fairly valued. The significant accounting judgements and estimates, including net realisable value adjustments, are appropriately disclosed in the consolidated audited annual financial statements.
Taxation (notes 9, 21 and 26) The Group's tax affairs are governed by complex domestic tax legislation, international tax treaties between countries and the interpretation of both tax authorities and courts. Given the many uncertainties that could arise from these factors, judgement is often required in determining the taxes due. Where required, legal counsel from independent experts is obtained.	The Group CFO provided the committee with updates throughout the year on various tax matters, including foreign and domestic tax policy updates, the implementation and operational outcomes of the tax risk management framework, the status of tax audits, tax reporting, and the status of uncertain tax positions which are disclosed in note 34. Although all these matters are inherently judgemental, no significant issues arose during the current reporting period. The Implats Group tax policy and the tax transparency and economic contribution report (once published) can be accessed at (**www.implats.co.za**).

The annual financial statements were approved by the board subsequent to the committee's review thereof and recommendation for approval.

Report of the audit and risk committee

JSE section 3.84(k) – Group CEO and CFO sign-off on internal controls over financial reporting

The committee was informed of the outcome of the internal financial controls certification process performed during the reporting period, which supports the CEO and CFO's attest statement. Where necessary, the committee considered the identified deficiencies as well as the appropriateness of management's response including remediation, reliance on compensating controls and additional review procedures. In the current year, the committee noted the progress made by the senior executives of Impala Bafokeng (formerly Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited (RBPlat)) to integrate and align Impala Bafokeng's internal financial controls with the Group.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Statement

The committee is satisfied with the review of the Mineral Resources and Reserves report, which was prepared in accordance with the South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (SAMREC Code (2016)) and the relevant JSE Listings Requirements by the strategy and investment committee and the sign-off by the Competent Persons. The control environment associated with the estimation of reserves is adequate and effective and the committee believes the reporting to be appropriate in all material aspects. Assurance on the Mineral Resource and Reserve Statement is contained on page 13 of that report.

The committee reviewed and jointly, with the strategy and investment committee, recommended the Mineral Resource and Reserve Statement to the board for approval.

Annual integrated report

The committee is responsible for the content of the annual integrated report and its compliance with applicable reporting frameworks, guidelines and best practice, including the International Integrated Reporting Framework, which informs the integrated reporting process. The material matters included in the report, identified by senior management through third-party facilitated workshops, as well as the structure and contents of the annual integrated report for the current year are approved by the committee.

The committee reviews and recommends the report to the board for approval.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) and climate change reports

The committee is responsible for reviewing the material issues reported to shareholders and other stakeholders, and considers the appointment, scope and conclusion of independent assurance providers for the ESG report. While the climate change report is not assured, certain key performance indicators disclosed therein are assured as part of the broader ESG reporting. The committee reviews and comments on the material matters to be included in the climate change report (which is prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the TCFD) and ESG report, which are jointly recommended to the board by the health, safety and environment committee, the social, transformation and ethics committee and the audit and risk committee.

Tax transparency and economic contribution report

The committee reviews Implats' tax transparency and economic contribution report, which aims to explain the Group's approach to tax, including its tax strategy, governance, risk management and economic contribution, to ensure that it was prepared in accordance with appropriate reporting frameworks and that its disclosures fairly represent the position of the Group.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE, INTERNAL CONTROL

The committee monitors the Group's system of risk management and internal control under delegation from the board. The Implats risk management system is designed to ensure awareness of current and emerging risks that threaten the achievement of strategic and operational objectives and the controls that mitigate those risks are identified so that assurance can be provided on the effectiveness of those controls. A determination can then be made on whether the risk is contained within the Group's risk appetite and tolerance levels.

Implats aims to maintain a strong ethical culture and risk awareness, and has implemented adequate and effective internal financial controls to confirm the integrity and reliability of the financial statements. The committee reviews management's self-assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the internal control environment, as well as internal audit's assessment of the effectiveness thereof, as part of the Group's combined assurance model. The committee receives quarterly reports on the status of risks and controls and has the opportunity to discuss and evaluate the findings and the reasonableness of remediation steps, if applicable.

The committee received detailed reports from the chief information officer on the Group's IT framework and had detailed discussions around cybersecurity, including the inherent risks and vulnerabilities with an increased focus on the security associated with operational technology. The committee considered the performance of information management, which includes IT, against an approved governance framework and is satisfied that adequate controls are in place and effective.

The committee further considered the risk of fraud, certain tax risks, security risks and the risks related to legislative compliance and measures taken to safeguard Implats.

Report of the audit and risk committee

The feedback of external auditors and specialists on the Group's systems of internal control, financial controls and IT risks and controls was reviewed.

The committee was satisfied with the controls and risk mitigation measures in place and no material or significant deficiencies were identified that could result in a material misstatement of the annual financial statements.

The Implats executive review the material Group risks quarterly. Strategic risks are allocated to the relevant board committees to oversee the adequacy of executive management's responses to those risks, as well as their assessment of emerging or special interest risks. The committees request detailed analyses by management to entrench their understanding where additional focus on specific risks is warranted. The committee reviews the risk management policies and processes to mitigate key risks and receives quarterly reports on the material Group and individual operations' risks. In addition, the committee provides oversight and receives confirmation from management on the adequacy of insurance coverage and the status of any material claims.

The committee considered and approved the risk appetite and tolerance curves of the risks assigned to it, on which a review is performed at least annually. Details of the material Group risks, the board committees that oversee them as well as their related deliberations are provided in the annual integrated report which can be accessed at **(www.implats.co.za)**.

IMPLATS GROUP INTERNAL AUDIT (IGIA)

IGIA provides independent assurance to the committee and is the overall coordinator of combined assurance for the Group.

In line with its charter, IGIA coordinates input into the combined assurance map (CAM) by collating assurance-related information from across the organisation related to the Group strategic risks. This input is arranged according to four levels of assurance to provide the committee with a view of overall assurance per risk. The third level of assurance is provided by IGIA in the form of assurance through internal audits and CAM verification reviews.

CAM verification reviews are conducted per board committee, on a quarterly rotational basis to provide assurance that associated controls over key strategic risks are in place and operating as intended. The outcomes of these reviews, including a status update on action plans underway are shared with the relevant committee and with the audit and risk committee. No concerns were noted in the current period.

The committee assesses the work of internal audit regularly through the review of quarterly internal audit activity reports, progress of the internal audit plan and issues arising through its annual effectiveness review. The resources of internal audit are also monitored to ensure appropriate expertise and experience.

The internal audit department budget and annual plans for the material Group subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures were approved by their respective audit and risk committees. The risk-based audit plans, which cover key risks for appropriate scope and coverage, are aligned across the Group subsidiaries. The revised Institute of Internal Auditors standards (effective implementation date of 9 January 2025) will be considered and any changes and enhancements to audit processes and methodologies will be updated accordingly.

The CAE has a direct reporting line to the audit and risk committee chair and administratively reports to the CFO.

The CAE has unrestricted access to the members of the committee and the internal audit reports rated as 'needs significant improvement' and 'unsatisfactory' are provided to the chairperson of the board and committee members. Significant findings from these internal audit reports are reviewed in detail at the quarterly committee meetings.

The committee has the option to convene private sessions in the absence of management where issues could be brought to the attention of the committee, however such a meeting was not required in the current period.

Premised on King IV principles, IGIA provided the committee with the annual assessment of the effectiveness of the Group's system of internal controls, risk management and internal financial controls. The assessment considered the results of internal control reviews completed during the year which encompassed various aspects of the audit universe (such as mining technical, financial, operational, IT and OT systems) in line with a risk-based audit plan and was found to be satisfactory.

Cyber risk and automation continue to evolve and where appropriate, specialists and data-driven techniques were utilised to deliver on assurance requirements. As new risks emerge, focus is placed on strengthening the associated control environment.

The committee has considered the appropriateness and timelines associated with significant audit findings and was satisfied that the identified deficiencies are in the process of being addressed and remediated. These are tracked to resolution through a formal issues-log tracking system and IGIA continued to successfully verify management's closure of actions.

Report of the audit and risk committee

While noting that improvements are required in certain areas of the business, the committee is of the opinion that, having reviewed the assessments undertaken by IGIA, nothing has come to the attention of the committee that caused it to believe that the Group's system of internal controls and risk management is not effective and that the internal financial controls do not form a sound basis for the preparation of reliable financial statements.

Forensic investigation activities

In order to realise its purpose and safeguard against risks of fraud, corruption, bribery and other unlawful behaviour, Implats has various policies **https://www.implats.co.za/esg-policies-and-key-documents.php** in place and reporting mechanisms which include a toll-free Whistle Blower Hotline (number: 0800 005 314) which is available 24 hours, to facilitate reports in all the official languages of South Africa. The hotline is operated by an independent third party with specialist knowledge and experience and all information is treated with strict confidentiality. The anonymity of all callers is also guaranteed if so requested. The chairpersons of the committee and the board receive all whistleblowing call reports. There is quarterly reporting of direct and indirect allegations received including, the results of closed cases, details of new cases per category and location, and the ageing profile of open cases based on the risk priority. In addition, monitoring of corrective action taken by management, root cause identification and feedback to whistleblowers, are also reviewed by the committee.

Chief audit executive review

The committee reviews the performance appraisal of the CAE and determines the competence and independence of the internal audit department annually. The committee is of the view that the CAE, Ms Daneshri Naidu, has the necessary qualifications, skills and experience to fulfil this role and is further satisfied with her performance and that of the internal audit function.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

Auditor effectiveness and independence – assessment of Deloitte

The committee monitored and assessed the effectiveness of the external auditors in respect of their independence and expertise and satisfied itself of the suitability and independence of the external auditor of the Group and the lead audit partner, Mr Sphiwe Stemela in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 3.84(g)(iii) of the JSE Listings Requirements.

The committee reviewed reports submitted by Deloitte on the quality assessment reviews undertaken internally and by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors together with progress on any remedial actions.

The committee reviewed and approved the 2024 external audit plan and the key audit risks identified. As part of the assessment of the performance and quality of the audit, the committee performed its assessment of the planning, delivery and execution of the audit, as well as considered the views of management and found the performance of the external auditor to be satisfactory.

No unresolved issues of concern between the Group and the external auditors were brought to the attention of the committee.

Audit fees

The committee, in consultation with executive management, approved the audit fee for the 2024 financial year. Audit fees are disclosed in note six to the consolidated annual financial statements.

To safeguard the independence of the external auditor, the nature, extent and approval of permitted non-audit-related services and related fees is governed by a policy that sets the limit as a percentage of the audit fee. The committee pre-approved all non-audit services and concluded that there were none that impacted the external auditor's independence.

Consideration given to the appointment of the external auditor

The committee's assessment of the external auditor's performance and independence underpinned its recommendation to propose to shareholders the re-appointment of Deloitte as auditor for the sixth year until the conclusion of the annual general meeting in 2025.

Resolutions to authorise the re-appointment of Deloitte will consequently be proposed at the annual general meeting of shareholders on 30 October 2024.

Report of the audit and risk committee

Key audit matters

The external auditors communicated three key audit matters in respect of their 2024 audit, concerning:
- the measurement of in-process metal inventories;
- the Impala and Impala Bafokeng Resources B-BBEE transaction; and
- the impairment assessments of Impala, Impala Canada, Two Rivers and Mimosa.

In addition to the committee's consideration of these matters (refer to the significant accounting issues considered by the committee in relation to the Group's financial statements on **pages 4** and **5**), the committee discussed the key audit matters with the external auditor to understand the audit procedures followed and the auditor's views. Following its assessment, the committee was satisfied with the conclusions reached by management and the external auditor.

The report of the external auditor can be found on **pages 12** to **15**.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER AND FINANCE FUNCTION REVIEW

The committee reviewed an internal assessment of the skills, expertise and experience of Ms Meroonisha Kerber, the Group CFO, and is satisfied she has the appropriate expertise and experience to meet her responsibilities.

Additionally, the committee considered and concluded on the appropriateness of the expertise, continuous development and adequacy of resources in the finance function.

FUTURE FOCUS AREAS

Future focus areas of the committee include, but are not limited to:
- Continuing to monitor market conditions and oversee the implementation of appropriate cash preservation responses to improve profitability and ensure sustainability of the Group's various operations
- Continuing to monitor and maintaining an optimal capital structure for the Group and the appropriateness of the capital allocation framework, taking cognisance of future growth options, market conditions and medium-term capital requirements
- Monitoring the ever-increasing cybersecurity risk and the internal and mitigating controls in place and continuing the focus and monitoring the integration of the IT and OT environment and the associated impact on cybersecurity risk
- Monitoring and responding to developments in the sustainability and climate-related financial reporting landscape to ensure that the Group has the appropriate resources and controls to meet stakeholder requirements.

CONCLUSION AND APPRECIATION

The committee is satisfied that it has considered and discharged its responsibilities in accordance with its mandate and statutory responsibilities. The committee further confirms that Implats has complied with the provisions of the Companies Act specifically relating to its incorporation and has operated in conformity with its Memorandum of Incorporation during the reporting period.

I wish to extend my appreciation to my fellow committee members, management, the external auditor and internal auditors for their work and support throughout the year.

Ms Dawn Earp
Chairperson of the audit and risk committee

29 August 2024

Directors' responsibility statement

The directors of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (the board) present the consolidated and separate annual financial statements (the annual financial statements) for the year ended 30 June 2024. The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards, the requirements of the Companies Act No 71 of 2008 (as amended) and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited (the Listings Requirements), and incorporate full and responsible disclosure in line with the accounting policies of the Group which are supported by prudent judgements and estimates.

The board is responsible for the maintenance of effective systems of internal control which are based on established organisational structures and procedures. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of the annual financial statements, and to prevent and detect material misstatement and loss.

The audit and risk committee assessed the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal controls and risk management during the year under review. This was achieved through the various levels of assurance such as management self-assessments and reports from the internal and external auditors. On the recommendation of the audit and risk committee, the board has considered and is satisfied that adequate accounting records, risk management processes and internal controls were maintained to provide reasonable assurance on the integrity and reliability of the annual financial statements and compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations. The board is further satisfied that the internal controls, processes and procedures provide reasonable assurance that all Group assets are safeguarded and verified, and that the possibility of material loss or misstatement is minimised.

The board further confirms that nothing has come to its attention that caused it to believe that the Company's system of internal controls and risk management are not effective and that the internal financial controls do not form a sound basis for the preparation of reliable financial statements. The board's opinion is underpinned by the audit and risk committee's statement which appears on **pages 2** to **9**.

The consolidated and separate annual financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of the chief financial officer, Ms M Kerber, CA(SA). The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis as the directors believe that the Company and the Group will continue to be in operation in the foreseeable future.

The annual financial statements as set out on **pages 21** to **123** have been approved and authorised for issue by the board and are signed on its behalf by:

NDB Orleyn
Chairman

NJ Muller
Chief executive officer

29 August 2024

Chief executive officer and chief financial officer responsibility statement

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

(a) The annual financial statements set out on **pages 21** to **123** fairly present in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer in terms of IFRS Accounting Standards

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

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

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

(e) Where we are not satisfied, we have disclosed to the audit and risk committee and the auditors any deficiencies in design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls, and have taken steps to remedy the deficiencies

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

M Kerber
Chief financial officer

NJ Muller
Chief executive officer

29 August 2024

Certificate by Company secretary

In terms of section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act, I certify that the Company has lodged with the Commissioner all such returns and notices as required by the Act and that all such returns and notices are true, correct and up to date.

TT Llale
Company secretary

29 August 2024

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) set out on **pages 21** to **123**, which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 June 2024; and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity; and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and the Company as at 30 June 2024, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We 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' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS (KAM)

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

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

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
In-process metal inventories In-process metal inventories are held in a wide variety of forms, and prior to refining as a precious metal, are contained in a carrier material. It is not possible to determine the exact metal content within the carrier material until the refining process is complete. As such, theoretical quantities are determined through a process known as metal accounting, in which the processes of sampling, analysing and weighing determine the metal content and split between types of metal. Quantities of recoverable metal are reconciled to the quantity and grade of input as well as the quantities of metal actually recovered. The nature of this process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor recoverability levels. As a result, the metal accounting process is constantly monitored, and the engineering estimates are refined based on actual results over time. The accuracy of metal accounting can vary quite significantly, and the quantum of in-process metal inventories requires a significant amount of estimation and judgement in its determination and was therefore considered a key audit matter. The estimates and judgements with respect to in-process metal inventories, including the quantification of the change in engineering estimate for the current financial year, are disclosed in note 19 of the consolidated financial statements.	Our work on the in-process metal inventories included: ◦ Obtained an understanding of the Group's procedures around the estimation of physical quantities and measurement of in-process metal inventories; ◦ Evaluated the design and implementation of key metal accounting controls, including an evaluation of the process by our technical mining advisory specialists; ◦ Tested the operating effectiveness of controls that measure in-process metal inventories quantities, including the relevant automated controls; ◦ Attended the physical in-process metal inventories counts at the refineries and the smelter; ◦ Using our internally developed metal accounting tool, verified the accuracy of management's inventories valuation; ◦ Tested the allocation of costs to the in-process metal inventories; ◦ Tested the elimination of intercompany profits associated with the in-process metal inventories; ◦ Evaluated the change in engineering estimates with respect to in-process metal inventories that have been recognised in the current financial year; and ◦ Reviewed the disclosures in respect of in-process metal inventories, including the description of the estimates and judgements in estimating the physical quantities of metal inventories, in the consolidated financial statements. The estimates and judgements with respect to the in-process metal inventories, including the relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, are substantiated and the Group's processes for estimation of in-process metal inventories are reliable.

Independent auditor's report

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Impala and Impala Bafokeng Broad-based black economic empowerment Transaction (B-BBEE) Implats implemented a Broad-Based B-BBEE transaction which entailed transferring ~13% of the shareholding of Impala Bafokeng and ~9% of Impala to various empowerment structures. The empowerment transaction is comprised of a series of transactions and key financial assumptions. The accounting for the empowerment transaction is complex and highly technical and therefore required a considerable audit effort around the key assumptions and judgements, in addition to interpreting legal agreements. The accounting impact of these transactions has been considered a key audit matter. The estimates and judgements applied in accounting for the B-BBEE transaction have been disclosed in note 24 of the consolidated financial statements.	Our work on the empowerment transaction included: ° Performed inquires with management to obtain an understanding of the empowerment transaction and the related structures; ° Obtained management's International Financial Reporting Standard 2: Share -based Payments (IFRS 2) model and related workings; ° Assessed the requirements of IFRS 2 in relation to the valuation of the BEE charge; ° Assessed the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard 10: Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS 10) in relation to the treatment of the new entities which form part of the empowerment structure; ° Engaged our internal International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) specialists to assist in the review of the BEE transaction accounting paper and ensure the group appropriately accounted for the transaction in line with the relevant IFRS guidance. ° Engaged our financial service advisory specialists to assist in the review of the valuation methodologies applied to the equity instrument as well as the assessing the reasonability of the final valuation. ° Tested the arithmetic and mechanical accuracy of management's IFRS 2 valuation model; ° Assessed the appropriateness of the disclosure contained in the Implats and Impala annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 around the BEE charge and the accounting treatment of the empowerment entities to ensure disclosures are appropriate in terms of IFRS 2 and IFRS 10; and ° Engaged our tax specialists to consider any applicable tax regulations which may impact the transaction. The BEE transaction is appropriately recognised and measured in line with IFRS and the relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are appropriate.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Cash Generating Units (CGUs) Impairment Assessment Due to the sustained decrease in the PGM commodity prices experienced in the current year, management has recognised an impairment of: ° R20.2 billion (before tax) at Impala; ° R1.63 billion (before tax) at Impala Canada; ° R2.94 billion (before tax) at a Two Rivers Platinum level; ° R2.05 billion (before tax) at a Mimosa level. Significant judgement is required by the directors in assessing the CGUs for impairment. The impairment assessment is underpinned by judgements and estimates applied in the determination of cash flow forecasts and the net assets comprising the CGUs. Accordingly, for the purposes of our audit, we identified the CGU impairment assessment as a key audit matter. The estimates and judgements surrounding the impairment recognised have been disclosed in note 11 of the consolidated financial statements.	Our work on the impairment recognised in the current year included: ° Performed enquiries with management to understand and document the process followed to prepare the impairment models and tested the design and implementation of the relevant controls for selected key assumptions; ° Obtained management's documented assessment of the key judgements and estimates used in the impairment models; ° Engaged our corporate finance specialists to assist with evaluating the appropriateness of the discount rate used to discount the cash flows used in the impairment models; ° Engaged our technical mining advisory specialists to assist in evaluation of key assumptions including the reserves used in the future production estimates, a review of the life-of-mine, review of the of the forecast commodity prices and exchange rate used in the impairment models as well as assessing the reasonableness of forecast operating and capital expenditures; and ° Assessed the integrity and mechanical accuracy of the impairment models and concluded on the reasonability of the key inputs into the discounted cash flow model; ° Assessed the reasonableness of judgements applied in the determination of net assets which comprise the CGUs; ° Assessed the appropriateness of the disclosure contained in the Group annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 around the impairment expense recognised to ensure that the disclosures are appropriate in terms of IFRS The assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model are reasonable and therefore the impairment recognised and the relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to the impairment are appropriate.

Independent auditor's report

OTHER INFORMATION

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Audited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024", which includes the Report of the Audit and Risk Committee, the Certificate by Company Secretary, the Directors' Report, as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and chief executive officer and chief financial officer responsibility statement, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Integrated Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards 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's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control;

Independent auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that Deloitte & Touche has been the auditor of Impala Platinum Holdings Limited for five years.

DocuSigned by:
Deloitte & Touche
E09FB7715245430...

Deloitte & Touche
Registered Auditor

Per: Sphiwe Stemela
Partner

29 August 2024

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

Directors' report

for the year ended 30 June 2024

NATURE OF BUSINESS

Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats/Company/Group) is a holding company and one of the world's foremost producers and suppliers of Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) to industrial economies. The Company is incorporated in South Africa and has a primary listing on the JSE Limited and a secondary listing on A2X Markets. The Company has interests in mining, processing and refining operations which are held as follows:

Company	Effective interest in %
Impala Platinum Limited (Impala), includes Impala and Impala Refining Services division	**87**
Marula Platinum (Pty) Ltd	**73.2**
Zimplats Holdings Limited	**87**
Impala Canada Limited	**100**
Impala Bafokeng Resources (Pty) Ltd	**87**
Mimosa Investments Limited	**50**
Two Rivers Platinum (Pty) Ltd	**46**
Impala Chrome (Pty) Ltd	**65**
Makgomo Chrome (Pty) Ltd	**50**

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Compliance with financial reporting standards

The Company annual financial statements and the Group consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, requirements of the South African Companies Act and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited.

Accounting policies

Amended standards were effective for the first time on 1 July 2023 or were not yet effective and early adopted by the Group on 1 July 2023. None of the amendments had an impact on the Group. Refer to the accounting policy section on **page 22** for the principal accounting policies and the changes to the accounting policies that were adopted during the financial year.

Results for the year

The consolidated annual financial statements can be found on **pages 21** to **109**. Management has included further commentary on the operational and financial performance of the Group for the year (including summarised consolidated annual results), which can be accessed at **https://www.implats-ir.co.za/results/2024/annual-results-2024/index.php**.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure amounted to R14.0 billion (2023: R11.5 billion).

DIVIDENDS

The Company has a dividend policy which is aligned with the Company's capital allocation framework which prioritises the Company's commitment to providing sustainable and attractive returns to shareholders while retaining a strong and flexible balance sheet and sufficiently capitalising the business to allow the Group to take advantage of future value-accretive growth opportunities. The dividend policy recommends a minimum payout of 30% of free cash flow, pre-growth capital for the period. However, at the time of the dividend declaration, the board will consider market conditions, the balance sheet position and the Company's forecast funding requirements and exercise its discretion in determining the final quantum of the dividend. This allows the board to adjust the minimum threshold through the cycle depending on the capital allocation priorities and enable the board to pay out much higher ratios at the top of the PGM cycle.

Directors' report

for the year ended 30 June 2024

In the six months ended 31 December 2023, the combination of weak PGM prices and significant capital cash outflows resulted in a free cash outflow of R4.8 billion. After adding back growth capital of R2.2 billion, as the Group progressed a series of strategic capital projects, and other non-discretionary outflows of R0.5 billion, an adjusted free cash outflow for the period of R3.1 billion was recorded. In line with the approved dividend policy, and after consideration of market conditions and capital requirements, no interim dividend for the six months ended 31 December 2023 was declared.

Similarly, for the 12 months ended 30 June 2024, the persistence of weak PGM pricing and significant capital cash outflows resulted in a free cash outflow of R4.0 billion. After adding back growth capital of R4.1 billion and other non-discretionary outflows of R0.6 billion, an adjusted free cash outflow for the financial year of R0.5 billion was recorded. In line with the approved dividend policy, and after consideration of market conditions and capital requirements, no final dividend for the year-end 30 June 2024 was declared.

POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The directors are not aware of any subsequent events that materially impact the annual financial statements.

GOING CONCERN

Based on the review of the Group's financial budgets and forecasts, the directors believe that the Company and Group have adequate financial resources to continue to be in operation for the foreseeable future. As a result, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, using appropriate accounting policies and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

ASSOCIATED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Information regarding the Company's associated and subsidiary companies is given in note 6 and note 7 of the annual financial statements of the Company.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital	Issued share capital	Unissued share capital
1 044 008 000 ordinary no par value shares	**904 368 485** ordinary no par value shares	**139 639 515** ordinary no par value shares

The issued share capital was 904 368 485 at 30 June 2024. The authorised share capital has increased to 1 044 008 000 no par value shares and the unissued share capital has increased to 139 639 515.

Further details on the authorised and issued share capital appear in note 23 of the consolidated annual financial statements.

Shares repurchased

During the year under review, the Group repurchased 4 345 413 shares in the market at the average price of R97.35 to satisfy the requirements of its long-term incentive plans. To the extent that these awards have not yet vested, these shares are reflected as treasury shares.

Treasury shares

There are currently 4 621 322 treasury shares held in terms of the long-term incentive plans.

Share-based compensation

The participation of the directors and prescribed officers in the Group's share option schemes are set out in annexure C of the consolidated financial statements.

Directors' report

for the year ended 30 June 2024

American depositary receipts

At 30 June 2024, Implats had 25 780 409 (2023: 14 080 261) sponsored American depositary shares in issue through Deutsche Bank AG London and trading on the over-the-counter markets in the USA. Each American depositary share is equal to one Implats ordinary share.

Shareholding in the Company

The issued capital of the Company held by public and non-public entities as at 30 June 2024 was as follows:

Shareholder type	Number of holders	% of total shareholders	Number of shares	% of issued capital
Public shareholders	28 780	99.98	898 961 027	99.40
Non-public shareholders	6	0.02	5 407 458	0.60
Treasury	1	0.00	4 621 322	0.51
Directors and executives	5	0.02	786 136	0.09
Total	**28 786**	**100.00**	**904 368 485**	**100.00**

BENEFICIAL SHAREHOLDINGS

The following table provides the details of the beneficial shareholding of more than 3% at 30 June 2024:

Beneficial shareholdings	Total shareholding	%
Government Employees Pension Fund (PIC)	158 772 151	17.56
Lingotto Long/Short Fund	32 027 632	3.54
Total	**190 799 783**	**21.10**

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT SHAREHOLDINGS

The following investment managers held, directly or indirectly, more than 3% of the issued share capital at 30 June 2024:

Investment manager	Total shareholding	%
PIC	128 559 832	14.22
Fidelity Management & Research Company	85 211 739	9.42
Lingotto Investment Management, LLP	51 519 508	5.70
Ninety One SA (Pty) Ltd	49 669 623	5.49
Kopernik Global Investors, LLC	35 183 921	3.89
The Vanguard Group Inc.	32 900 727	3.64
BlackRock Advisors, LLC	30 238 793	3.34
Total	**413 284 143**	**45.70**

Directors' report

for the year ended 30 June 2024

CHANGES IN DIRECTORATE

There were no changes in directorate during the FY2024 period.

Directorate

The board comprises nine (9) independent non-executive directors, one (1) non-executive director and three (3) executive directors. In compliance with the Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Schedule 10 of the JSE Listings Requirements, the directors who will retire at the next AGM are Messrs Sydney Mufamadi, Bernard Swanepoel, Ralph Havenstein and Ms Mpho Nkeli. The average length of service of the current ten (10) non-executive directors is 5.8 years (2023: 4.6 years), while that of the three (3) executive directors is 6.6 years (2023: 5.6 years).

Name	Position as director	Appointment date
NDB Orleyn	Independent non-executive chairman	3 August 2020
D Earp	Independent non-executive director	1 August 2018
R Havenstein	Independent non-executive director	1 January 2021
M Kerber	Chief financial officer	1 August 2018
BT Koshane	Non-executive director	27 August 2019
B Mawasha	Independent non-executive director	1 September 2022
MJ Moshe	Independent non-executive director	1 July 2022
FS Mufamadi	Independent non-executive director	5 March 2015
NJ Muller	Chief executive officer	3 April 2017
MEK Nkeli	Independent non-executive director	29 April 2015
LN Samuel	Executive director	27 November 2017
PE Speckmann	Independent non-executive director	1 August 2018
ZB Swanepoel	Independent non-executive director	5 March 2015

Board diversity

Gender
Male **6**
Female **7**

Nationality
Black South African **9**
White South African **4**

Independence
Executive **3**
Non-executive **1**
Independent non-executive **9**

Directors' interests

No contracts of significance were entered into in which the directors of the Company were materially interested during the financial year except for Ms M Kerber, Mr NJ Muller, Ms LN Samuel, Mr ZB Swanepoel and Mr R Havenstein who had an interest in some intercompany contracts and agreements by virtue of their membership of the board of Impala, Zimplats Holdings Limited and Impala Bafokeng. No change in the interests has taken place between 30 June 2024 and the date of this report.

Directors' beneficial interest in the Company's issued ordinary shares at 30 June is shown below:

	Direct	
Directors	2024	2023
M Kerber	**141 395**	71 213
NJ Muller	**515 356**	357 351
LN Samuel	**106 585**	44 951
NDB Orleyn	**300**	200
Total	**763 636**	473 715

Directors' report
for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Indirect	
Directors	**2024**	**2023**
ZB Swanepoel	**22 500**	10 000
NDB Orleyn	**—**	305
Total	**22 500**	10 305

The above disclosure includes 619 112 shares held in terms of the minimum shareholding requirement for executive directors. In terms of the long-term incentive plan, executive directors held 405 251 awards to acquire shares in the Company subject to the performance conditions being met, 153 191 bonus share plan awards and 83 463 awards in terms of the matching share plan. Refer to annexure C of the consolidated annual financial statements.

Directors' remuneration
Directors' remuneration is disclosed in annexure C of the consolidated annual financial statements in line with the Companies Act requirements.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED
During the year, the following special resolutions were passed by the shareholders:

Approval of non-executive directors' and committee members remuneration
Shareholders approved the remuneration which was paid to non-executive directors during the year under review.

Repurchase of Company's shares by the Company or subsidiaries
A renewal of the general authority to acquire up to 5% of the Company's shares subject to the provisions of the JSE Listings Requirements and the Companies Act, provided that the authority does not extend beyond 15 months from the date of the granting of that authority.

ADMINISTRATION
Financial, administrative and technical advisers
In terms of a service agreement, Impala acted as financial, administrative and technical advisers to the Group during the year on a fee basis. Ms M Kerber, Mr NJ Muller and Ms LN Samuel had an interest in the contract by virtue of the membership of the board of Impala.

Company secretary
Mr TT Llale acted as secretary to Implats and Impala. Impala acted as secretaries to other subsidiaries in the Group. The business and postal addresses of the Company secretary are set out on the inside back cover.

United Kingdom secretaries
The business and postal addresses of the United Kingdom secretaries are set out on the inside back cover.

Public officer
Mr Ben Jager acted as public officer to companies in the Group for the year under review.

Auditors
Deloitte acts as the current auditor. The designated auditor partner is Mr Sphiwe Stemela.

Sponsor
Nedbank Corporate and Investment Banking acted as the Company's JSE and A2X Markets sponsor.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
The annual general meeting (AGM) will be held on Wednesday, 30 October 2024 at 10:00. Please refer to the notice for further details of the ordinary and special business for consideration at the meeting.

Consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

GENERAL INFORMATION

The accounting policy information, judgements and estimates that are deemed material and have been applied in the preparation of these Group and Company financial statements are set out within the relevant notes to the financial statements and are indicated as follows:

AP Accounting policies

The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied in preparing and presenting financial statements.

EJ Estimates and judgements

The complex or subjective judgements that have the most significant effect on amounts recognised and assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty where there is a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities within the next reporting period.

Accounting policies, which are useful to users, especially where particular accounting policies are based on judgement regarding choices within IFRS Accounting Standards have been disclosed. Accounting policies for which no choice is permitted in terms of IFRS Accounting Standards, were included only if management concluded that the disclosure would assist users in understanding the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the materiality of the item being discussed. Accounting policies which are not applicable from time to
time, have been removed, but will be included if the type of transaction occurs in future.

Accounting policies that refer to 'consolidated' or 'Group', apply equally to the Company financial statements where relevant. The composition of the Group is further described in note 7 of the Company financial statements. These consolidated financial statements are presented in South African rand and rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated.

The following foreign currency exchange rates were used when preparing these consolidated financial statements:

US$[1]/ZAR	
Year-end rate:	R18.19 (2023: R18.85)
Average rate:	R18.71 (2023: R17.77)
C$[2]/ZAR	
Year-end rate:	R13.31 (2023: R14.23)
Average rate:	R13.81 (2023: R13.26)

[1] *United States dollar.*
[2] *Canadian dollar.*

The following Zimbabwe Gold (2023: Zimbabwean dollar)/ US dollar exchange rates were used when preparing these consolidated financial statements:

US$/ZWG[1](2023: ZW$[2])	
Year-end rate:	ZWG13.70 (2023: ZW$5 739.80)
Average rate:	ZWG13.44 (2023: ZW$1 185.37)

[1] *Zimbabwe Gold.*
[2] *Zimbabwean dollar.*

Sustainability and climate change-related disclosures

Implats adheres to existing legislation and financial reporting frameworks. Furthermore, the Group has noted the current developments in corporate sustainability reporting, particularly in relation to their financial impacts. Implats supports the work of the IFRS International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) toward achieving this goal and notes the sustainability disclosure standards, IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and topic-specific IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*, published in June 2023, for application in the general purpose financial reports of an organisation. The impact of these currently voluntary standards is being evaluated in order to establish the appropriate response to achieve decision-useful reporting to our providers of financial capital.

Notwithstanding, to the extent that climate change impacted the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, cash flows or the related estimates and judgements contained in the annual financial statements (AFS), these were considered and disclosed in the relevant notes.

Other climate and sustainability-related disclosures are available in the Group suite of annual reports as listed on the inside front cover of this book.

Consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

NEW AND REVISED IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The principal accounting policies used by the Group are consistent with those of the prior year, except for changes emanating from new or revised IFRS Accounting Standards.

NEW AND REVISED IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE GROUP

The following amendments to standards are effective and were adopted by the Group on 1 July 2023:

Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes – International Tax Reform: Pillar Two Model Rules*

- The amendments introduce a mandatory temporary exception (whose application must be disclosed) from the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from implementation of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Pillar Two Model Rules
- An entity is required to separately disclose its current tax expense/(income) related to Pillar Two income taxes, in the periods when the legislation is effective, and for periods in which Pillar Two legislation is (substantively) enacted but not yet effective, disclose known or reasonably estimable information of the entity's exposure from Pillar Two income taxes
- The exception applies retrospectively and immediately while the rest of the disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
- In the Annual National Budget Speech held on 21 February 2024, the South African government issued the Draft Global Minimum Tax Bill to give effect to Pillar Two for qualifying multi-nationals. It is proposed that this legislation will be applicable to fiscal years commencing on or after 1 January 2024. As such, this legislation will be applicable to Implats from 1 July 2024. The amendments therefore did not have a material impact on these financial statements.

The following amendments to standards are not yet effective and were early adopted by the Group on 1 July 2023:

Amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of exchangeability*

- The amendments add guidance to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not
- The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025
- The amendments did not have a material impact on these financial statements.

The following new standard is not yet effective and was not early adopted by the Group on 1 July 2023:

IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements*

- This new standard replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- IFRS 18 introduces new presentation and disclosure requirements of additional totals in the statement of profit or loss, a new note which discloses management-defined performance measures and enhancements to the requirements for aggregation and disaggregation
- The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted
- IFRS 18 is expected to impact the presentation and disclosure of the financial statements.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION, JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council, requirements of the South African Companies Act and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical-cost convention except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value
- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value
- Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements are measured using a binomial option pricing model.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services received.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Headline earnings (note 9) has been prepared in accordance with the changes contained in Circular 1/2023 – *Headline Earnings* as issued by SAICA.

Based on the review of the Group's financial budgets and forecasts, the directors believe that the Company and Group have adequate financial resources to continue to be in operation for the foreseeable future. As a result, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going-concern basis. Management and the board are required to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

Consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

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 and climate-related and other sustainability considerations where applicable. These estimates will seldom equal the actual results exactly. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are reviewed and in future periods. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in the notes where necessary and indicated with the EJ icon.

Summary of critical estimates and judgements:

- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 11)
- Impairment (notes 11.1.4 and 13)
- Valuation and measurement of inventory (note 19)
- IFRS 2 charge on B-BBEE transaction (note 24)
- Environmental rehabilitation provision (note 27).

Summary of selected accounting policies:

- New accounting policies adopted (**page 22**)
- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are measured on the historical-cost model
- Expenses are classified on a functional basis, with additional information provided on the nature of the expenses
- Operating cash flows are presented on the indirect method
- Other comprehensive income was disclosed on a pre-tax basis, with the tax effect for each item disclosed separately.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include those of the parent company, Impala Platinum Holdings Limited, its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and structured entities, using uniform accounting policies.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has the right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured in its functional currency, ie the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. For South African operations, the functional currency is South African rand, for Zimbabwean operations (Zimplats and Mimosa), US dollar, and for Impala Canada, the Canadian dollar. The consolidated financial statements are presented in South African rand, which is the presentation currency of the Group.

Functional currency of Zimplats

In April 2024, the Zimbabwean government officially introduced a new gold-backed currency, the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG), which replaced the Zimbabwean dollar (ZW$).

Considering the primary economic environment in which Zimplats operates, as well as factors such as which currency influences sales prices, competitive forces and regulations primarily determining sales prices, costs, financing activities and the currency in which receipts from operating activities are retained, management concluded Zimplats' functional currency to be the US dollar. The exchange rate between the US dollar and the Zimbabwean dollar was obtained from the interbank market up to 8 April 2024. Thereafter, the exchange rate between the Zimbabwe Gold and the US dollar was established through the interbank market from 9 April 2024 to 30 June 2024.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates. Gains or losses arising on settlement of such transactions and from the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Group companies

Total comprehensive income of our foreign operations is translated into South African rand at the actual exchange rate on transaction date. The average exchange rate is, where appropriate, used as an approximation of the actual rate at transaction date. Assets, including goodwill, and liabilities are translated at the ruling rates at the reporting date. The exchange differences arising on the translation of assets and liabilities of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. The proportionate disposal of the foreign entity would result in all of the translation differences being reclassified to profit or loss if control of the entity is lost. The proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interest if control is retained.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Revenue	2	**86 398**	106 594
Cost of sales	3	**(80 931)**	(84 256)
Gross profit		**5 467**	22 338
Impairment	4	**(21 852)**	(15 116)
IFRS 2 charge on B-BBEE transaction	24	**(1 932)**	—
Loss on remeasurement of previously held equity investment before acquisition – Royal Bafokeng Platinum	14	**—**	(1 772)
Other income	5	**1 170**	240
Other expenses	6	**(1 289)**	(1 319)
Finance income	7	**1 076**	1 792
Finance costs	8	**(960)**	(615)
Net foreign exchange transaction (losses)/gains		**(924)**	857
Share of (loss)/profit of equity-accounted entities	14	**(1 182)**	3 382
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(20 426)**	9 787
Income tax credit/(expense)	9	**3 275**	(3 609)
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(17 151)**	6 178
Other comprehensive (loss)/income comprising items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		**(1 432)**	5 805
Deferred tax thereon	26	**673**	(89)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) comprising items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15	**32**	152
Deferred tax thereon		**—**	—
Actuarial (loss)/gain on post-employment medical benefit	31	**(3)**	5
Deferred tax thereon	26	**1**	(1)
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income		**(729)**	5 872
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		**(17 880)**	12 050
(Loss)/profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(17 313)**	4 905
Non-controlling interests	25	**162**	1 273
		(17 151)	6 178
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(17 882)**	10 263
Non-controlling interests		**2**	1 787
		(17 880)	12 050
(Loss)/earnings per share (cents)			
Basic	10	**(1 929)**	577
Diluted	10	**(1 924)**	575

The notes and annexures on **pages 29** to **109** are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	**63 502**	71 176
Investment property	12	**86**	88
Goodwill	13	**3 523**	9 870
Investments in equity-accounted entities	14	**10 305**	12 525
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15	**693**	661
Environmental rehabilitation investments	16	**2 776**	2 506
Other financial assets	17	**1 275**	1 257
Prepayments and other assets	18	**208**	3 541
		82 368	101 624
Current assets			
Inventories	19	**26 578**	24 320
Trade and other receivables	20	**11 826**	11 310
Current tax receivable	21	**791**	1 059
Other financial assets	17	**34**	23
Prepayments and other assets	18	**1 729**	4 230
Cash and cash equivalents	22	**9 629**	26 820
		50 587	67 762
Total assets		**132 955**	169 386
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	23	**31 096**	25 819
Retained earnings		**44 276**	74 175
Foreign currency translation reserve		**13 321**	13 920
Share-based payment reserve	24	**2 221**	480
Other components of equity		**485**	453
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**91 399**	114 847
Non-controlling interests	25	**5 226**	11 188
Total equity		**96 625**	126 035
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax	26	**13 332**	19 140
Provisions	27	**2 855**	2 734
Deferred revenue	28	**1 259**	1 238
Borrowings	29	**1 912**	2 255
Other financial liabilities	30	**—**	8
Other liabilities	31	**128**	304
		19 486	25 679
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	32	**14 798**	16 041
Current tax payable	21	**173**	242
Provisions	27	**55**	94
Deferred revenue	28	**240**	144
Borrowings	29	**1 429**	335
Other financial liabilities	30	**49**	263
Other liabilities	31	**100**	553
		16 844	17 672
Total liabilities		**36 330**	43 351
Total equity and liabilities		**132 955**	169 386

The notes and annexures on **pages 29** to **109** are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Share capital Rm	Retained earnings Rm
Balance at 30 June 2022	23 080	81 336
Shares issued (notes 14 and 23)	2 631	—
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in Royal Bafokeng Platinum	—	—
Acquisition of shares in Royal Bafokeng Platinum from non-controlling interest	—	(269)
Shares purchased – long-term incentive plans (note 23)	(384)	—
Transfer of reserves	492	693
Share-based compensation expense (note 24)	—	—
Deferred tax on share-based compensation liability	—	(28)
Total comprehensive income	—	4 909
Profit for the year	—	4 905
Other comprehensive income	—	4
Dividends paid	—	(12 466)
Balance at 30 June 2023	**25 819**	**74 175**
Shares issued (notes 23 and 24)	**5 172**	**—**
Acquisition of shares in Royal Bafokeng Platinum from non-controlling interest[1]	**—**	**(10 937)**
Shares purchased – long-term incentive plans (note 23)	**(439)**	**—**
Transfer of reserves	**544**	**(105)**
Share-based compensation expense (note 24)	**—**	**—**
Deferred tax on share-based compensation liability	**—**	**(55)**
IFRS 2 charge on B-BBEE transaction (note 24)	**—**	**—**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	**—**	**(17 315)**
(Loss)/profit for the year	**—**	**(17 313)**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	**—**	**(2)**
Dividends paid	**—**	**(1 487)**
Balance at 30 June 2024	**31 096**	**44 276**

[1] *During the year, the remainder of the 43.59% shareholding in Royal Bafokeng Platinum (RBPlat) was acquired from the non-controlling shareholders for a total consideration of R11 431 million in cash and the issue of 37 967 328 Implats shares with a fair value of R5 172 million. The difference between the adjustment to the carrying amount of the non-controlling interest and the fair value of the consideration paid was directly recognised in equity, and attributable to the owners of the Company.*

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

The notes and annexures on **pages 29** to **109** are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

			Attributable to:		
Foreign currency translation reserve Rm	Share-based payment reserve Rm	Other components of equity Rm	Owners of the Company Rm	Non-controlling interests Rm	Total equity Rm
8 718	1 262	301	114 697	4 594	119 291
—	—	—	2 631	—	2 631
—	—	—	—	6 147	6 147
—	—	—	(269)	(145)	(414)
—	—	—	(384)	—	(384)
—	(1 185)	—	—	—	—
—	403	—	403	3	406
—	—	—	(28)	(22)	(50)
5 202	—	152	10 263	1 787	12 050
—	—	—	4 905	1 273	6 178
5 202	—	152	5 358	514	5 872
—	—	—	(12 466)	(1 176)	(13 642)
13 920	**480**	**453**	**114 847**	**11 188**	**126 035**
—	**—**	**—**	**5 172**	**—**	**5 172**
—	**—**	**—**	**(10 937)**	**(5 666)**	**(16 603)**
—	**—**	**—**	**(439)**	**—**	**(439)**
—	**(439)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
—	**244**	**—**	**244**	**3**	**247**
—	**—**	**—**	**(55)**	**3**	**(52)**
—	**1 936**	**—**	**1 936**	**—**	**1 936**
(599)	**—**	**32**	**(17 882)**	**2**	**(17 880)**
—	**—**	**—**	**(17 313)**	**162**	**(17 151)**
(599)	**—**	**32**	**(569)**	**(160)**	**(729)**
—	**—**	**—**	**(1 487)**	**(304)**	**(1 791)**
13 321	**2 221**	**485**	**91 399**	**5 226**	**96 625**

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Restated[1] Rm
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	33	**8 666**	30 372
Finance costs paid		**(480)**	(384)
Income tax paid	21	**(1 245)**	(6 419)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**6 941**	23 569
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditure net of changes in deposits on property, plant and equipment		**(12 291)**	(12 670)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	**(13 980)**	(11 356)
Decrease/(increase) in deposits on property, plant and equipment	18	**1 689**	(1 314)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		**119**	55
Acquisition of equity-accounted interest in Royal Bafokeng Platinum	14	**—**	(2 195)
Net cash acquired through the acquisition of Royal Bafokeng Platinum		**—**	2 862
Acquisition of controlling interest in Royal Bafokeng Platinum		**—**	(2 394)
Cash acquired through the acquisition		**—**	5 256
Acquisition of interest in other equity-accounted investments	14	**(134)**	(250)
Proceeds from disposal of short-term and other investments		**—**	1 125
Investments in environmental rehabilitation financial assets		**(22)**	(1 689)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**—**	(46)
Finance income received		**1 014**	1 695
Dividends received		**249**	1 616
Other		**14**	(94)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(11 051)**	(9 591)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Acquisition of Royal Bafokeng Platinum from non-controlling interests[1]		**(11 431)**	(275)
Purchase of shares for long-term incentive plans		**(439)**	(384)
Proceeds of borrowings	29	**1 123**	—
Repayments of borrowings	29	**(79)**	(2)
Repayments of lease liabilities	29	**(282)**	(295)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company	37	**(1 487)**	(12 466)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		**(304)**	(1 176)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(12 899)**	(14 598)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(17 009)**	(620)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**26 820**	26 505
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies		**(182)**	935
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	22	**9 629**	26 820

[1] *The comparative has been restated to correct presentation. The 'Acquisition of Royal Bafokeng Platinum from non-controlling interests' of R275 million was incorrectly presented as cash outflow from investing activities and has now been reclassified to be presented as cash outflow from financing activities. Refer to note 37.*

The notes and annexures on **pages 29** to **109** are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Notes to operating segment analysis

The Group identified Mining, Impala Refining Services (IRS) and 'All other segments' as reportable segments.

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

Revenue flows

The Group's segments generate revenues from their respective geographical locations in which they operate. The 'All other segments' includes the Group's equity-accounted entities, Mimosa and Two Rivers.

Prior to 30 May 2023, Impala Bafokeng (previously known as RBPlat) was included in 'All other segments', as it was an equity-accounted associate of the Group. On 30 May 2023, Implats obtained control of Impala Bafokeng, and it then formed part of the Mining segment:

- Impala mines and refines its own metal inventories and sells externally to third parties. Sales are disaggregated geographically in the revenue note (note 2)
- Impala Canada and Impala Bafokeng sell their mined PGM concentrate to one customer each in North America and South Africa, respectively
- IRS, a division of Impala, is dedicated to the refining of metal concentrate/matte purchases built up by Implats. Situated in Springs, some 35km east of Johannesburg in South Africa, IRS provides smelting and refining services through offtake agreements with Group companies (except Impala, Impala Canada and Impala Bafokeng) and third parties
- The Marula and Zimplats mining segment revenues are therefore made intra-group to IRS, which ultimately sells the refined metal externally to the third parties, disaggregated geographically as indicated in note 2.

Sales to the two largest customers were 11% and 8% (2023: 12% and 10%) of total revenue, from Impala and IRS.

Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment (note 11).

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

	Revenue		Capital expenditure		Non-current assets[1]	
	2024 Rm	2023 Rm	**2024 Rm**	2023 Rm	**2024 Rm**	2023 Rm
Other segment information						
South Africa	**84 967**	105 943	**5 036**	4 774	**31 641**	48 647
Zimbabwe	**14 402**	18 047	**8 225**	5 513	**34 971**	30 135
Canada	**5 580**	7 502	**742**	1 223	**499**	2 352
Intersegment revenue	**(18 551)**	(24 898)	**—**	—	**—**	—
	86 398	106 594	**14 003**	11 510	**67 111**	81 134

[1] *Excludes investments in equity-accounted entities, financial instruments and prepayments.*

Non-current assets and capital expenditure are allocated according to the location of the asset.

Revenues are allocated based on the country from which the sale originates.

Additional disaggregation of revenue by category, and per segment, has been disclosed.

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Segment profit reconciliation comprises the following items:		
Consolidation adjustments to inventory	**20**	3 086
	20	3 086
Reconciliation of segment assets comprises the following items:		
Intercompany balances eliminated	**(41 457)**	(42 366)
Inventory adjustments	**(275)**	(1 112)
Total	**(41 732)**	(43 478)
Reconciliation of segment liabilities comprises the following items:		
Intercompany balances eliminated	**(42 328)**	(43 234)
Deferred tax raised on undistributed reserves	**402**	2 528
Deferred tax on consolidation	**(74)**	(300)
Total	**(42 000)**	(41 006)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued

Operating segments – June 2024

	Mining segments				
	Impala Rm	Impala Bafokeng Rm	Marula Rm	Zimplats Rm	Impala Canada Rm
Segment profit					
Sale of goods					
Platinum	11 563	4 020	1 315	4 612	262
Palladium	6 642	1 958	1 509	4 515	4 457
Rhodium	6 477	1 980	1 287	1 829	–
Nickel	1 233	635	64	1 564	–
By-products	4 965	1 571	489	2 350	972
Commodity price adjustments	–	(435)	(338)	(468)	(111)
Revenue from gold streaming	–	–	–	–	–
Toll refining					
Treatment charges	–	–	(5)	–	–
Treatment income	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue	30 880	9 729	4 321	14 402	5 580
Production costs					
On-mine operations	(20 578)	(8 199)	(3 899)	(5 642)	(2 973)
Processing operations	(5 464)	(1 572)	(462)	(3 440)	(1 069)
Refining and selling	(1 430)	–	–	–	–
Depreciation of operating assets	(3 806)	(755)	(403)	(2 219)	(851)
Other costs					
Metals purchased	–	–	–	–	–
Corporate costs	(477)	(77)	–	(865)	(191)
Royalty expenses	(696)	(56)	(99)	(696)	(245)
Change in metal inventories	2 189	(56)	–	21	(326)
Chrome operation – cost of sales	–	–	–	–	–
Share-based compensation and other	(411)	(8)	10	(32)	(19)
Cost of sales	(30 673)	(10 723)	(4 853)	(12 873)	(5 674)
Gross profit/(loss)	207	(994)	(532)	1 529	(94)
Impairment – property, plant and equipment (note 11)	(10 626)	–	–	–	(1 632)
Impairment – goodwill (note 13)	(6 347)	–	–	–	–
Impairment – prepaid royalty (note 18)	(3 247)	–	–	–	–
IFRS 2 charge on B-BBEE transaction (note 24)	(1 144)	(788)	–	–	–
Other income/(expenses)	539	(324)	74	(103)	(138)
Finance income	699	385	100	60	52
Finance costs	(265)	(495)	(15)	(69)	(309)
Net foreign exchange transaction (losses)/gains	(153)	(49)	–	(670)	(34)
Share of loss of equity-accounted entities	–	–	–	–	–
(Loss)/profit before tax	(20 337)	(2 265)	(373)	747	(2 155)
Income tax (expense)/credit	3 284	273	62	924	223
(Loss)/profit for the year	(17 053)	(1 992)	(311)	1 671	(1 932)
External revenue[2]	30 804	9 901	–	–	5 580

[1] *Total reconciliation profit of R20 million is explained on* ***page 29***.
[2] *External revenue excludes intersegment revenue.*

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Total mining segments Rm	Impala Refining Services Rm	All other segments Rm	Reconciliation[1] Rm	Total Rm
	21 772	11 710	—	(5 928)	27 554
	19 081	10 977	—	(6 025)	24 033
	11 573	7 313	—	(3 117)	15 769
	3 496	2 436	—	(1 628)	4 304
	10 347	6 369	951	(2 912)	14 755
	(1 352)	—	—	806	(546)
	—	—	—	172	172
	(5)	—	(76)	81	—
	—	357	—	—	357
	64 912	39 162	875	(18 551)	86 398
	(41 291)	—	—	—	(41 291)
	(12 007)	(880)	—	—	(12 887)
	(1 430)	(1 050)	—	—	(2 480)
	(8 034)	—	(10)	—	(8 044)
	—	(32 017)	—	18 483	(13 534)
	(1 610)	(282)	—	—	(1 892)
	(1 792)	—	(8)	50	(1 750)
	1 828	(3)	(3)	28	1 850
	—	—	(443)	—	(443)
	(460)	—	—	—	(460)
	(64 796)	(34 232)	(464)	18 561	(80 931)
	116	4 930	411	10	5 467
	(12 258)	—	—	—	(12 258)
	(6 347)	—	—	—	(6 347)
	(3 247)	—	—	—	(3 247)
	(1 932)	—	—	—	(1 932)
	48	2	(187)	18	(119)
	1 296	50	670	(940)	1 076
	(1 153)	—	(747)	940	(960)
	(906)	229	(247)	—	(924)
	—	—	(1 182)	—	(1 182)
	(24 383)	5 211	(1 282)	28	(20 426)
	4 766	(1 410)	(73)	(8)	3 275
	(19 617)	3 801	(1 355)	20	(17 151)
	46 285	39 162	951	—	86 398

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued

Operating segments – June 2024 continued

	Mining segments				
	Impala Rm	Impala Bafokeng Rm	Marula Rm	Zimplats Rm	Impala Canada Rm
Segment assets and liabilities					
Non-current segment assets	18 140	11 239	3 116	35 172	499
Property, plant and equipment	15 875	9 459	2 658	34 971	499
Goodwill	—	190	—	—	—
Investments in equity-accounted entities	—	—	—	38	—
Environmental rehabilitation investments	2 024	381	371	—	—
Other financial assets	105	1 006	1	163	—
Prepayments	5	203	—	—	—
Other	131	—	86	—	—
Current segment assets	26 101	7 473	2 424	10 290	2 631
Inventories	10 555	736	116	1 979	677
Trade and other receivables	3 573	5 021	24	1 956	951
Intercompany balances	1 754	—	2 282	3 183	—
Intercompany treasury balances	7 278	527	—	—	—
Prepayments	10	33	—	1 643	43
Cash and cash equivalents	2 787	754	2	1 421	842
Other	144	402	—	108	118
Total assets	44 241	18 712	5 540	45 462	3 130
Non-current segment liabilities	3 963	4 866	885	8 462	523
Deferred tax	1 918	1 837	793	8 025	—
Provisions	1 455	397	65	411	499
Deferred revenue	—	1 259	—	—	—
Borrowings	487	1 373	27	9	16
Other	103	—	—	17	8
Current segment liabilities	14 375	1 826	797	4 460	4 221
Trade and other payables	4 289	1 471	686	3 173	681
Intercompany balances	793	49	98	91	3 490
Intercompany treasury balances	8 866	—	—	—	—
Provisions	21	—	—	—	—
Deferred revenue	—	240	—	—	—
Borrowings	210	66	11	1 134	8
Other	196	—	2	62	42
Total liabilities	18 338	6 692	1 682	12 922	4 744

[1] *The reconciliation of R41 732 million assets and R42 000 million liabilities is explained on* ***page 29***.

	Impala Rm	Impala Bafokeng Rm	Marula Rm	Zimplats Rm	Impala Canada Rm
Segment cash flow					
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1 678	(3 257)	(4)	(3 240)	(12)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	3 949	(2 057)	212	3 999	791
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	(2 402)	(1 076)	(373)	(6 432)	(695)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	131	(124)	157	(807)	(108)
Capital expenditure including right-of-use assets	3 102	1 437	497	8 225	742

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Total mining segments Rm	Impala Refining Services Rm	All other segments Rm	Reconciliation[1] Rm	Total Rm
68 166	3 333	10 869	—	82 368
63 462	—	40	—	63 502
190	3 333	—	—	3 523
38	—	10 267	—	10 305
2 776	—	—	—	2 776
1 275	—	—	—	1 275
208	—	—	—	208
217	—	562	—	779
48 919	26 867	16 533	(41 732)	50 587
14 063	12 773	17	(275)	26 578
11 525	53	248	—	11 826
7 219	128	4 567	(11 914)	—
7 805	13 859	7 879	(29 543)	—
1 729	—	—	—	1 729
5 806	2	3 821	—	9 629
772	52	1	—	825
117 085	30 200	27 402	(41 732)	132 955
18 699	—	459	328	19 486
12 573	—	431	328	13 332
2 827	—	28	—	2 855
1 259	—	—	—	1 259
1 912	—	—	—	1 912
128	—	—	—	128
25 679	17 846	15 647	(42 328)	16 844
10 300	4 142	356	—	14 798
4 521	6 426	1 838	(12 785)	—
8 866	7 278	13 399	(29 543)	—
21	—	34	—	55
240	—	—	—	240
1 429	—	—	—	1 429
302	—	20	—	322
44 378	17 846	16 106	(42 000)	36 330

(4 835)	(6 867)	(5 307)	—	(17 009)
6 894	49	(676)	674	6 941
(10 978)	50	551	(674)	(11 051)
(751)	(6 966)	(5 182)	—	(12 899)
14 003	—	—	—	14 003

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued

Operating segments – June 2023

	Mining segments				
	Impala Rm	Impala Bafokeng Rm	Marula Rm	Zimplats Rm	Impala Canada Rm
Segment profit					
Sale of goods					
Platinum	11 528	365	1 343	4 521	295
Palladium	9 587	217	2 525	6 875	6 854
Rhodium	16 258	225	3 244	4 356	—
Nickel	1 548	67	86	2 021	—
By-products	4 161	133	465	2 001	837
Commodity price adjustments	—	(413)	(807)	(1 727)	(484)
Revenue from gold streaming	—	16	—	—	—
Toll refining					
Treatment charges	—	—	(5)	—	—
Treatment income	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue	43 082	610	6 851	18 047	7 502
Production costs					
On-mine operations	(19 735)	(790)	(3 485)	(5 019)	(3 447)
Processing operations	(4 946)	(140)	(444)	(2 990)	(1 098)
Refining and selling	(1 521)	—	—	—	—
Depreciation of operating assets	(3 249)	(38)	(384)	(1 940)	(2 114)
Other costs					
Metals purchased	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate costs	(512)	(94)	—	(933)	(204)
Royalty expenses	(1 734)	(65)	201	(674)	(332)
Change in metal inventories	(814)	(151)	—	(78)	303
Chrome operation – cost of sales	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation and other	(949)	(81)	(80)	(55)	(23)
Cost of sales	(33 460)	(1 359)	(4 192)	(11 689)	(6 915)
Gross profit/(loss)	9 622	(749)	2 659	6 358	587
Impairments and loss on remeasurement of previously held equity investment in RBPlat before acquisition	—	(4 244)	—	—	(10 872)
Other (expenses)/income	(16)	(13)	6	(33)	(201)
Finance income	1 342	44	171	73	45
Finance costs	(256)	(26)	(15)	(47)	(258)
Net foreign exchange transaction gains/(losses)	642	—	—	(307)	(19)
Share of profit of equity-accounted entities	—	—	—	—	—
Profit/(loss) before tax	11 334	(4 988)	2 821	6 044	(10 718)
Income tax (expense)/credit	(3 320)	207	(801)	(1 446)	2 981
Profit/(loss) for the year	8 014	(4 781)	2 020	4 598	(7 737)
External revenue[2]	43 020	610	—	—	7 502

[1] *Total reconciliation profit of R3 086 million is explained on* ***page 29***.

[2] *External revenue excludes intersegment revenue.*

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Total mining segments Rm	Impala Refining Services Rm	All other segments Rm	Reconciliation[1] Rm	Total Rm
18 052	11 983	—	(5 864)	24 171
26 058	15 917	—	(9 401)	32 574
24 083	18 142	—	(7 600)	34 625
3 722	2 996	—	(2 107)	4 611
7 597	5 349	771	(2 527)	11 190
(3 431)	—	—	2 534	(897)
16	—	—	—	16
(5)	—	(62)	67	—
—	304	—	—	304
76 092	54 691	709	(24 898)	106 594
(32 476)	—	—	—	(32 476)
(9 618)	(819)	—	—	(10 437)
(1 521)	(1 016)	—	—	(2 537)
(7 725)	—	(11)	—	(7 736)
—	(47 151)	—	24 898	(22 253)
(1 743)	(309)	—	—	(2 052)
(2 604)	—	(20)	—	(2 624)
(740)	(6 036)	2	4 228	(2 546)
—	—	(407)	—	(407)
(1 188)	—	—	—	(1 188)
(57 615)	(55 331)	(436)	29 126	(84 256)
18 477	(640)	273	4 228	22 338
(15 116)	—	(1 772)	—	(16 888)
(257)	(148)	(674)	—	(1 079)
1 675	44	1 737	(1 664)	1 792
(602)	—	(1 677)	1 664	(615)
316	235	306	—	857
—	—	3 382	—	3 382
4 493	(509)	1 575	4 228	9 787
(2 379)	147	(235)	(1 142)	(3 609)
2 114	(362)	1 340	3 086	6 178
51 132	54 691	771	—	106 594

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2024

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued
Operating segments – June 2023 continued

	Mining segments				
	Impala Rm	Impala Bafokeng Rm	Marula Rm	Zimplats Rm	Impala Canada Rm
Segment assets and liabilities					
Non-current segment assets	39 012	10 524	2 992	30 330	2 352
Property, plant and equipment	27 325	8 746	2 567	30 135	2 352
Goodwill	6 347	190	—	—	—
Investments in equity-accounted entities	—	—	—	46	—
Environmental rehabilitation investments	1 833	337	336	—	—
Other financial assets	98	1 009	1	149	—
Prepayments	3 299	242	—	—	—
Other	110	—	88	—	—
Current segment assets	23 635	10 330	2 943	16 281	3 134
Inventories	8 395	737	105	2 314	1 084
Trade and other receivables	4 727	4 799	57	431	1 074
Intercompany balances	2 414	29	2 752	5 197	—
Intercompany treasury balances	5 359	—	—	—	—
Prepayments	637	94	7	3 452	36
Cash and cash equivalents	1 507	4 538	6	4 781	910
Other	596	133	16	106	30
Total assets	62 647	20 854	5 935	46 611	5 486
Non-current segment liabilities	7 845	5 294	1 009	8 218	529
Deferred tax	5 601	2 100	887	7 781	13
Provisions	1 409	350	84	366	499
Deferred revenue	—	1 238	—	—	—
Borrowings	696	1 468	38	47	6
Other	139	138	—	24	11
Current segment liabilities	11 077	2 182	749	2 940	4 671
Trade and other payables	4 136	1 429	625	2 729	1 043
Intercompany balances	894	—	115	46	3 525
Intercompany treasury balances	5 484	—	—	—	—
Provisions	59	—	—	—	—
Deferred revenue	—	144	—	—	—
Borrowings	185	60	9	44	37
Other	319	549	—	121	66
Total liabilities	18 922	7 476	1 758	11 158	5 200

[1] *The reconciliation of R43 478 million assets and R41 006 million liabilities is explained on* ***page 29***.

	Impala Rm	Impala Bafokeng Rm	Marula Rm	Zimplats Rm	Impala Canada Rm
Segment cash flow					
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5 626	4 570	1 446	1 177	509
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	10 161	(590)	2 868	8 516	1 795
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	(4 035)	5 164	(715)	(6 792)	(1 191)
Net cash used in financing activities	(500)	(4)	(707)	(547)	(95)
Capital expenditure including right-of-use assets	4 054	158	558	5 513	1 223

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

Total mining segments Rm	Impala Refining Services Rm	All other segments Rm	Reconciliation[1] Rm	Total Rm
85 210	3 333	13 081	—	101 624
71 125	—	51	—	71 176
6 537	3 333	—	—	9 870
46	—	12 479	—	12 525
2 506	—	—	—	2 506
1 257	—	—	—	1 257
3 541	—	—	—	3 541
198	—	551	—	749
56 323	29 895	25 022	(43 478)	67 762
12 635	12 777	20	(1 112)	24 320
11 088	8	214	—	11 310
10 392	136	4 690	(15 218)	—
5 359	16 920	4 869	(27 148)	—
4 226	—	4	—	4 230
11 742	2	15 076	—	26 820
881	52	149	—	1 082
141 533	33 228	38 103	(43 478)	169 386
22 895	—	556	2 228	25 679
16 382	—	530	2 228	19 140
2 708	—	26	—	2 734
1 238	—	—	—	1 238
2 255	—	—	—	2 255
312	—	—	—	312
21 619	20 352	18 935	(43 234)	17 672
9 962	5 532	547	—	16 041
4 580	9 461	2 045	(16 086)	—
5 484	5 359	16 305	(27 148)	—
59	—	35	—	94
144	—	—	—	144
335	—	—	—	335
1 055	—	3	—	1 058
44 514	20 352	19 491	(41 006)	43 351
13 328	1 330	(15 278)	—	(620)
22 750	1 286	(2 133)	1 666	23 569
(7 569)	44	(400)	(1 666)	(9 591)
(1 853)	—	(12 745)	—	(14 598)
11 506	—	4	—	11 510

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

2. REVENUE

		2024 Rm	2023 Rm
2.1	**Disaggregation of revenue by category**		
	Sale of goods		
	Platinum	27 554	24 171
	Palladium	24 033	32 574
	Rhodium	15 769	34 625
	Nickel	4 304	4 611
	By-products	14 755	11 190
		86 415	107 171
	Commodity price adjustments	(546)	(897)
	Revenue from gold streaming		
	Deferred revenue recognised (note 28)	160	15
	Variable consideration	12	1
	Revenue from services		
	Toll refining	357	304
		86 398	106 594
2.2	**Analysis of revenue by destination**		
	Main products (Pt, Pd, Rh and Ni)		
	Asia	26 127	40 713
	North America	15 441	23 883
	Western Europe	15 980	18 997
	South Africa	13 545	11 491
		71 093	95 084
	By-products		
	Asia	4 426	3 635
	Western Europe	3 096	2 875
	South Africa	5 054	3 002
	North America	2 047	1 548
	Australia	153	130
	Bermuda	172	16
		14 948	11 206
	Toll refining		
	Rest of Africa	349	298
	South Africa	7	4
	North America	1	2
		357	304
		86 398	106 594

Note 1 contains additional disclosure of revenue per reportable segment.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

2. REVENUE continued

EJ

Toll refining income

The IRS refining fee revenue is recognised over time, as IRS provides a service which creates or enhances an asset under customer control. The declaration period stipulated in the toll refining contracts is indicative of the time it takes to complete the refining service and is considered to be the most appropriate estimate of the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation. Refining revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the contractual declaration time frame.

AP

The Group generates revenue from the mining, concentrating, refining and sale of Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) and associated base metals. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the customer contract.

Sales revenue

The Group recognises revenue on inventory sold to a customer on delivery to the contractually agreed upon delivery point. This is the point at which the performance obligation is satisfied and a receivable is recognised as entitlement to the consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before payment is due. No element of financing is present due to the short-term nature of Group contracts and credit terms are consistent with market practice. The total consideration in the sales contract is allocated to each product based on the contractually agreed upon metal prices. Metal sales prices are determined based on observable spot prices when revenue is recognised.

Gold streaming revenue

The Group recognises revenue from the gold streaming agreement when gold ounces are allocated to the appropriate Triple Flag gold credit account. This is the point at which Triple Flag accepts and has control of the gold ounces, which is the point at which the performance obligation is satisfied, and the deferred revenue liability is reduced. The transaction price comprises the advance payment received, as well as a 5% cash payment which is based on the prevailing reference gold price for each gold ounce delivered. Due to the long-term nature of the agreement, a financing component is present. Refer to the AP in note 28 for the treatment of the significant financing component and the deferred revenue liability.

Commodity price adjustments

At Impala Canada and Impala Bafokeng, the sales price is determined on a provisional basis at the date of the sale, and subsequent adjustments are made to the sales price based on movements in quoted market prices up to the date of final pricing. These adjustments are separately disclosed within revenue.

Toll refining income

The Group derives toll income revenue from the processing and refining of metal concentrate which is subsequently returned to the customer. Toll refining income is recognised over time.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

3. COST OF SALES

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Production costs		
On-mine operations	**41 291**	32 476
Wages and salaries	**20 491**	16 754
Materials and consumables	**17 205**	13 086
Utilities	**3 595**	2 636
Processing operations	**12 887**	10 437
Wages and salaries	**2 230**	1 896
Materials and consumables	**6 430**	5 410
Utilities	**4 227**	3 131
Refining and selling	**2 480**	2 537
Wages and salaries	**863**	809
Materials and consumables	**1 306**	1 470
Utilities	**311**	258
Depreciation of operating assets (notes 11 and 33)[1]	**8 044**	7 736
Other costs		
Metals purchased	**13 534**	22 253
(Increase)/decrease in metal inventories	**(1 850)**	2 546
Royalty expenses	**1 750**	2 624
Corporate costs	**1 892**	2 052
Wages and salaries	**1 113**	1 095
Insurance	**459**	481
Donations	**28**	72
Other costs	**292**	404
Chrome operation – cost of sales	**443**	407
Share-based compensation and other	**460**	1 188
	80 931	84 256
The following disclosure items are included in cost of sales:		
Repairs and maintenance expenditure on property, plant and equipment	**5 473**	4 361
Cost of inventories sold[2]	**81 097**	78 137

[1] *In the prior year, Impala Canada revised the useful lives estimate for certain assets, increasing depreciation by approximately R741 million (C$56 million). Refer to note 11.* EJ

[2] *The cost of inventories sold excludes the net realisable value adjustment of R361 million (2023: R2 879 million) disclosed in note 19.*

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Employment benefit expense comprises:		
Wages and salaries	**23 239**	19 390
Pension costs – defined contribution plans	**1 458**	1 164
Share-based compensation	**550**	1 230
Cash-settled	**217**	781
Equity-settled	**333**	449
	25 247	21 784

Annexure D provides details of share awards issued and vested during the year by participants, as well as the disclosures required by IFRS 2 *Share-based Payments*. The details pertaining to share awards issued to and vested by directors during the year are disclosed in annexure C.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

3. COST OF SALES continued

AP

Short-term employee benefits

Remuneration to employees is charged to profit or loss on an ongoing basis. Provision is made for accumulated leave, incentive bonuses and other short-term employee benefits.

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses based on a formula that takes into consideration the drivers for achievement of corporate strategy and operational objectives. The Group recognises a provision when contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits include defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans. Additional information on defined benefit plans is provided in note 31.1.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after reporting date are discounted to present value.

Share-based payments

For share-based payments accounting policies, refer to notes 24 and 31.

4. IMPAIRMENT

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Impairment of non-financial assets is made up of the following:		
Impairment – property, plant and equipment (note 11)	**12 258**	10 872
Impairment – goodwill (note 13)	**6 347**	4 244
Impairment – prepaid royalty (note 18.1)	**3 247**	—
	21 852	15 116

During the current year, property, plant and equipment of R10 626 million, goodwill of R6 347 million, as well as the prepaid royalty of R3 247 million, which all formed part of the Impala Rustenburg mining cash-generating unit, were impaired to its recoverable amount of R21 026 million. Property, plant and equipment of R1 632 million (2023: R10 872 million) was also impaired at Impala Canada. In the prior period, goodwill of R4 244 million relating to the acquisition of Impala Bafokeng was impaired. For more information as well as other disclosure items with regard to impairment, refer to notes 11, 13 and 18.

5. OTHER INCOME

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Insurance proceeds – business interruption	**300**	—
Fair value gain on environmental rehabilitation investments (note 16)	**231**	165
Fair value gain on foreign exchange rate collars (note 30)	**222**	—
Tax penalties – credit (notes 21 and 33)	**159**	—
Profit on sale and leaseback of houses (note 33)	**30**	30
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 33)	**30**	24
Insurance proceeds – asset damage	**27**	—
Dividends received – Rand Mutual Assurance	**—**	7
Other	**171**	14
	1 170	240

AP

Deferred profit on sale and leaseback of houses

The excess of the proceeds over the carrying amount of the asset sold is amortised over the lease term.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

6. OTHER EXPENSES

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Restructuring costs	**488**	—
Acquisition-related costs – RBPlat	**204**	415
Acquisition-related costs – RBPlat acceleration of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payments*	**214**	—
Non-production-related corporate costs	**151**	101
Fair value loss on foreign exchange rate collars (note 30)	**—**	222
Exploration expenditure	**88**	169
Fair value loss on metal inventories – hedge ineffectiveness (note 19)	**—**	138
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 33)	**9**	39
Auditor remuneration	**52**	37
Loss – change of interest in associates	**—**	21
Other	**83**	177
	1 289	1 319
Auditor remuneration comprises:	**52**	37
Audit services including interim review	**52**	37
Other services	**—**	—

7. FINANCE INCOME

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Interest received – cash and cash equivalents	**767**	1 691
Interest received – employee housing loans	**126**	23
Interest received – advances	**34**	36
Interest received – current tax	**51**	3
Other	**98**	39
	1 076	1 792

Interest income recognised at amortised cost is R1 076 million (2023: R1 715 million).

AP

Interest income

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

8. FINANCE COSTS

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Unwinding of discount – deferred revenue (note 28)	**277**	9
Unwinding of discount – provision for environmental rehabilitation (note 27)	**267**	213
Interest paid – borrowings (note 29)	**179**	13
Commitment and facility fees	**99**	88
Interest paid – leases (note 29)	**92**	107
Guarantee fees	**8**	173
Other	**85**	12
	1 007	615
Less: Interest capitalised (note 11)	**(47)**	—
	960	615

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

9. INCOME TAX (CREDIT)/EXPENSE

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Current tax		
South African current tax	**2 026**	4 502
Current tax on profits for the year	**1 957**	4 389
Prior year adjustment	**50**	38
Withholding tax	**19**	75
Other countries' current tax	**(182)**	741
Current tax on profits for the year	**(98)**	512
Prior year adjustment	**(90)**	(47)
Withholding tax	**6**	276
Total current tax (note 21)	**1 844**	5 243
Deferred tax		
South African deferred tax	**(4 162)**	618
Temporary differences	**(4 313)**	655
Prior year adjustment	**151**	(37)
Other countries' deferred tax	**(957)**	(2 252)
Temporary differences	**(1 279)**	(2 138)
Prior year adjustment	**—**	(114)
Change in tax rate	**322**	—
Total deferred tax (note 26)	**(5 119)**	(1 634)
Total income tax (credit)/expense	**(3 275)**	3 609
The tax on the Group's profit differs as follows from the theoretical charge that would arise using the basic tax rate of 27% (2023: 27%) for South African companies:		
Normal tax for companies on (loss)/profit before tax	**(5 515)**	2 642
Adjusted for:		
Disallowable expenditure:		
Impairment of goodwill	**1 714**	—
IFRS 2 charge on B-BBEE transaction	**522**	—
Impairment and remeasurements of RBPlat	**—**	1 624
Advertising expenses	**39**	30
Share-based compensation expense	**76**	295
Finance costs	**17**	51
Donations and other social and labour plan costs	**25**	105
Income tax interest and penalties	**—**	3
Head office costs	**67**	68
Royalty expenses	**65**	24
Canadian mining costs	**2**	212
Other	**98**	102
Exempt income:		
Withholding taxes on undistributed profits	**(1 474)**	—
Foreign currency adjustments	**(12)**	(279)
Income tax interest and penalties	**(34)**	—
Share-based compensation expense	**(41)**	(23)
Other	**(24)**	(15)
Prior year adjustment	**111**	(160)
Canadian mining taxes	**(119)**	(822)
Change in tax rate – Zimbabwean tax	**322**	—
Deferred tax not recognised	**538**	348
Effect of after-tax share of profit from equity-accounted entities	**319**	(913)
Effect of different taxes of foreign subsidiaries	**11**	242
Withholding taxes on dividends	**18**	75
Income tax (credit)/expense	**(3 275)**	3 609
Effective tax rate (%)	**16**	37

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE continued

EJ

Income tax

Income tax includes current, deferred and withholding taxes. Current tax is calculated by applying enacted or substantively enacted tax rates to taxable income, including adjustments to tax payable in respect of prior years.

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit matters based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due.

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

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue outside the Group for the purposes of basic and headline earnings per share are calculated as follows:

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Number of shares		
Number of ordinary shares issued outside the Group (note 23)	**899.75**	863.04
Adjusted for weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the year	**(3.75)**	(13.58)
Adjusted for weighted average number of ordinary shares acquired during the year	**1.36**	0.82
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue for basic and headline earnings per share	**897.36**	850.28
Adjusted for:		
Dilutive potential ordinary shares relating to long-term incentive plan	**2.49**	3.49
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted basic and headline earnings per share	**899.85**	853.77

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Basic earnings – attributable (loss)/profit		
(Loss)/profit attributable to owners of the Company	**(17 313)**	4 905
(Loss)/profit used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**(17 313)**	4 905

	2024 Cents	2023 Cents
Basic (loss)/earnings per share	**(1 929)**	577
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share	**(1 924)**	575

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of the Company for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue for basic earnings per share.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of the Company for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted earnings per share. Potential ordinary shares are only treated as dilutive when their conversion would decrease earnings per share.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE continued

(Loss)/profit attributable to owners of the Company is adjusted as follows:

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Headline earnings – attributable profit		
(Loss)/profit attributable to owners of the Company	**(17 313)**	4 905
Remeasurement adjustments:		
Impairment – property, plant and equipment and prepaid royalty	**11 759**	7 814
Earnings remeasurement	**15 505**	10 872
Tax effects	**(3 746)**	(3 058)
Impairment – goodwill	**6 347**	4 244
Earnings remeasurement	**6 347**	4 244
Tax effects	**–**	–
Loss on remeasurement of previously held equity investment before acquisition – RBPlat	**–**	1 772
Earnings remeasurement	**–**	1 772
Tax effects	**–**	–
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 5)	**(45)**	(38)
Earnings remeasurement	**(60)**	(53)
Tax effects	**15**	15
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 6)	**5**	24
Earnings remeasurement after non-controlling interests	**8**	32
Tax effects	**(3)**	(8)
Loss on change of interest in associates	**–**	18
Earnings remeasurement after non-controlling interest	**–**	18
Tax effects	**–**	–
Earnings adjustments from equity-accounted entities	**1 673**	62
Earnings remeasurement – impairment – property, plant and equipment	**2 378**	94
Earnings remeasurement – profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**–**	(8)
Tax effects	**(705)**	(24)
Insurance proceeds – asset damage	**(15)**	–
Earnings remeasurement after non-controlling interests	**(21)**	–
Tax effects	**6**	–
Headline earnings	**2 411**	18 801
Headline earnings used in the calculation of diluted headline earnings per share	**2 411**	18 801

	2024 Cents	2023 Cents
Headline earnings per share	**269**	2 211
Diluted headline earnings per share	**268**	2 202

Headline earnings per share

Headline earnings per share is calculated by dividing the headline earnings attributable to the owners of the Company for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue for headline earnings per share.

Diluted headline earnings per share

Diluted headline earnings per share is calculated by dividing the adjusted headline earnings attributable to the owners of the Company for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted headline earnings per share. Potential ordinary shares are only treated as dilutive when their conversion would decrease headline earnings per share.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Carrying value – opening balance	**71 176**	64 513
Capital expenditure[1]	**13 988**	11 379
Right-of-use assets capitalised	**23**	154
Property, plant and equipment acquired through the acquisition of RBPlat	**—**	8 644
Depreciation (note 3)[1]	**(8 052)**	(7 759)
Impairment (note 4)	**(12 258)**	(10 872)
Disposals and scrapping	**(98)**	(70)
Environmental rehabilitation adjustment (note 27.1)	**2**	(66)
Interest capitalised (note 8)	**47**	—
Exchange differences	**(1 326)**	5 253
Carrying value – closing balance	**63 502**	71 176

[1] *Includes depreciation of R8 million (2023: R23 million) which was capitalised to the cost of property, plant and equipment.*

For detailed disclosure per asset category of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, refer to annexure A.

Impairment – Impala Rustenburg mining operation

In the current year, Impala performed a recoverability assessment of its Impala Rustenburg mining operation due to a lower PGM price profile, as well as changes to the mine life. The assessment concluded in the impairment of R10 626 million to property, plant and equipment and an offsetting impact on deferred tax of R2 869 million that resulted in a post-tax loss of R7 757 million. The recoverable amount of the Impala Rustenburg mining cash-generating unit (CGU) of R21 026 million was determined on the basis of its fair value less costs of disposal. The recoverable amount is based on future discounted cash flows (value-in-use of the CGU), including an *in situ* 4E ounce value for mineral resources outside the approved mine plan. This is a Level 3 valuation in terms of the fair value hierarchy (note 35.1).

EJ

The key financial assumptions for the CGU used in the recoverable amount calculations were:

- An overall long-term real basket price per 6E ounce sold of R27 470 (2023: R28 650 in 2024 equivalent terms)
- A long-term pre-tax real discount rate of 26% (2023: 29%) and a long term post-tax real discount rate of 12% (2023: 13%)
- If the long-term metal prices were to increase by 5%, the recoverable amount would increase by approximately R20 000 million. Conversely, a decrease of 5% would negatively affect the recoverable amount by approximately R21 000 million
- If the real discount rate were to increase or decrease by 50 basis points, the recoverable amount would decrease or increase by approximately R1 700 million.

Change in estimate

For purposes of impairment testing, Implats calculates the value in use of cash-generating units (CGUs) based on the latest reliable information available, and considers experience gained over time.

The valuation of the mining and the refining CGUs require the input of revenue estimates that are impacted by internal transfer pricing, which affect the relative cash flow estimates associated with CGUs. The valuation technique applied in the value-in-use calculation is applied consistently.

In the current period, the cash flow inputs in value-in-use discounted cash flow calculation of Impala Rustenburg mining operation CGU was re-assessed using management's best estimate of future prices that could be achieved in an arm's-length transaction. The improvement in accuracy of the value-in-use calculation resulting from the change in estimate was achieved by transferring the concentrator from the refining to the mining CGU and re-estimating the mining CGU revenue cash flows by taking into account mine to concentrate revenues for the mining segment.

Consequently, the current year profit and loss includes a R10 626 million pre-tax impairment charge at the Impala Rustenburg mining operation. Due to the change in estimate, the post-tax impairment charge was R4 000 million higher than what it would otherwise have been. There is currently no reliable estimate of the impact of the change in estimate on future profits.

Impairment – Canada

Impala Canada performed a recoverability assessment of its Lac des Iles mine due to decreased consensus pricing and changes to the mine life and mineral reserves estimates. The assessment concluded in the impairment of R1 632 million (C$120 million) (2023: R10 872 million (C$771 million)) to property, plant and equipment and an offsetting impact on deferred tax of Rnil million (C$nil million) (2023: R3 058 million (C$217 million)) that resulted in a post-tax loss of R1 632 million ((C$120 million) (2023: R7 814 million (C$554 million)). The recoverable amount of the CGU of Rnil million (C$nil million) (2023: R2 334 million (C$164 million)) was determined on the basis of its fair value less costs of disposal.

Financial statement assurance
Consolidated financial statements
Company financial statements
Additional information

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT continued

EJ

The key financial assumptions for the cash-generating unit (CGU) used in the recoverable amount calculations were:

- An overall long-term real palladium price per ounce of US$970 (2023: US$1 350)
- A long-term post-tax real discount rate range of 10% to 11% (2023: 11% to 12%)
- If the long-term metal prices were to increase by 5%, the recoverable amount would increase by approximately R468.3 million (C$35.2 million) (2023: R1 120 million (C$78.7 million)). Conversely, a decrease of 5% would negatively affect the recoverable amount by approximately Rnil million (C$nil million) (2023: R1 241 million (C$87.2 million))
- If the real discount rate were to increase or decrease by 50 basis points, there would be no impact on the recoverable amount (2023: the recoverable amount would decrease or increase by approximately R28 million (C$2 million)).

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Capital commitments in respect of property, plant and equipment:		
Commitments contracted for	**3 060**	11 320
Approved expenditure not yet contracted	**9 985**	18 414
	13 045	29 734
Less than one year	**6 930**	15 160
Between one and five years	**6 115**	14 574

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

EJ

Shafts, mining development and infrastructure

Individual mining assets are depreciated on the units-of-production (UOP) method for the units associated with the assets. The UOP method better reflects the pattern of consumption of future economic benefits from these assets when compared to the straight-line method.

Metallurgical and refining plants

Metallurgical and refining assets are depreciated on either the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset, limited to the life of the mine, or the UOP method, depending on which method best reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Land, buildings and general infrastructure

Assets in this category are depreciated on either the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset, limited to the life of the mine, or the UOP method, depending on which method best reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Depreciation ceases when the residual value exceeds the carrying amount. The useful life of land and buildings subject to a finance lease is limited to the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Other assets

Other assets are depreciated on the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset, limited to the life of the mine. The useful lives of these assets are monitored on an ongoing basis and are as follows:

Asset type	Estimated useful life
◦ Information technology	3 years
◦ Mobile equipment	5 to 10 years

Units-of-production

Management has elected to use the centares mined in relation to centares proved and probable mineral reserves as an appropriate UOP depreciation methodology. Changes in proved and probable mineral reserves will impact the useful lives of the assets depreciated on the UOP method and the useful lives of assets depreciated on a straight-line basis, where those lives are limited to the life of the mine.

The depreciation calculation is based on the reserve centares of board-approved projects and has applied the following life-of-mine (LoM): Impala 11 years (2023: 14 years), Zimplats 43 years (2023: 35 years), Marula 22 years (2023: 24 years), Impala Bafokeng 24 years (2023: 22 years) and Impala Canada five years (2023: nine years). Due to the impairment of the Lac des Iles mine in the prior year, the Impala Canada LoM was revised to five years in the current year. Subsequently, the LoM of Impala Canada was revised to three years reflecting the change in planned operating parameters effected during the period at its operation.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT continued

EJ

Mineral reserves estimations

The reserves estimate impacts the depreciation and recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment. Resources related to a future project are transferred to the reserve category on approval of the project by the board. These resources are included in the calculation of the UOP and form part of the life of the relevant mine. Factors impacting the determination of proved and probable reserves are:

- Variance in the grade of mineral reserves (ie differences between actual grades mined and grades modelled)
- Differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions
- Unforeseen operational issues at mine sites
- Changes in capital, operating, mining, processing and reclamation costs, discount rates and foreign exchange rates.

Expectations regarding future profitability would impact the decision to continue mining and consequently, the continued classification as proved and probable mineral reserves. During the year, the factors impacting the proved and probable mineral reserves were reassessed and the LoMs were adjusted for accordingly. Refer to the Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Statement at **(www.implats.co.za)**.

Production start date

The Group assesses the stage of each mine construction project to determine when a mine moves into the commercial production stage. The criteria used to assess the start date are determined based on the unique nature of each mine construction project, such as the complexity of a plant and its location.

Pre-production costs are expensed to the extent that they are associated with pre-production income. When a mine construction project is ready for use and moves into commercial production, the capitalisation of mine construction costs ceases and further costs are either regarded as inventory or expensed. During the production stage, only costs qualifying for capitalisation as mining assets additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development are capitalised.

Impairment

Long-term mining assets that form part of board-approved projects are valued based on estimates of future discounted cash flows (DCFs) of the latest board-approved business forecasts of production volumes, costs of production, capital expenditure, metal prices and market forecasts for foreign exchange rates. A risk-adjusted discount rate is used, which takes into account risk specific to the CGU where cash flows have not been adjusted for the risk.

Mineral resources outside the approved mine plans are valued based on the *in situ* 4E ounce value. Comparable market transactions are used as a source of evidence adjusting specifically for the nature of each underlying orebody and the prevailing platinum price.

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

Possible indicators of impairment were considered in the impairment tests for property, plant and equipment, including climate-related impacts where applicable. The assets' DCFs were updated to reflect the revised production volumes, metal prices, cost forecasts and other factors. No impairment of property, plant and equipment was required other than an impairment of property, plant and equipment at Impala Rustenburg and Impala Canada, refer to **page 46**.

The key financial assumptions used in the recoverable amount calculations were:

- An overall long-term real basket price per 6E ounce sold of R27 470 (2023: R28 650 in 2024 equivalent terms) adjusted for the individual asset or CGU's prill split
- A long-term pre-tax real discount rate range of 11% to 26% (2023: 21% to 29%) and a long-term post-tax real discount rate range of 8% to 12% (2023: 11% to 19%) for the various CGUs in the Group
- *In situ* resource valuation of between US$2.00 and US$12.00 (2023: US$2.00 and US$12.00) per 4E ounce, depending on whether the resource is inferred, indicated and measured.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT continued

EJ

Change in useful lives

In the prior year, the estimate of the reserves used in the UOP depreciation of certain assets at Impala Canada was revised within the following categories:

- Shafts, mining development and infrastructure
- Metallurgical plants
- Other assets.

The UOP method of depreciation was previously determined using the full proven and probable reserves. Following this change, only the current mineable portion of those reserves was applied to assets that may be subject to either additional capital investment (depending on the future identification and extraction of reserves) or a shorter useful life. Additionally, the straight-line periods applied to certain buildings and machinery were also revised. The effect of these changes in estimates better aligned the depreciation charge in profit or loss with the future pattern and rate of consumption of those assets. This change in estimates increased the depreciation charge and reduced net profit before tax by approximately R741 million (C$56 million) for the prior year.

AP

Carrying amount

Property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Components

Property, plant and equipment comprising major components with different useful lives are accounted for separately. Significant expenditure to replace or modify a major component is capitalised after derecognition of the existing carrying amount and its write off to profit or loss. All maintenance costs are expensed.

Cost

Pre-production expenditure is capitalised, subsequent to the directors approving the project, when it can be demonstrated that future economic benefits are probable. Mining development and infrastructure expenditure, as well as evaluation costs and professional fees to establish, expand and to support and maintain productive capacity of the mines, are capitalised to property, plant and equipment. Capitalisation of costs ceases when the asset is in the location and condition necessary to operate as intended by management. Any net mining income earned, while the item is not yet capable of operating as intended, is recognised in profit or loss.

Interest on general or specific borrowings to finance the establishment or expansion of mining assets is capitalised during the construction phase. When general and/or specific borrowings are utilised to fund qualifying capital expenditure, such borrowing costs attributable to the capital expenditure are capitalised from the point at which the capital expenditure and related borrowing costs are incurred until construction is completed. The interest incurred on specific borrowings, net of any temporary income, is capitalised. Interest on general borrowings is capitalised at the weighted average cost of the debt on qualifying expenditure, limited to the interest incurred.

The present value of decommissioning costs, which relate to dismantling and removing of the asset as a result of the environmental rehabilitation obligation, is included in the cost of the related pre-production assets. Changes in the valuation estimates of the environmental rehabilitation liability are accounted for as follows:

- Decreases in the liability reduces the cost of the related asset. The decrease in the asset is limited to its carrying amount and any excess is accounted for in profit or loss
- Increases in the liability increases the carrying amount of the related asset.

The costs of IT software purchased and any direct expenditure incurred in its customisation and installation are capitalised. Internally developed software is capitalised only if it meets the criteria for capitalising development expenditure. All other software development expenditure is expensed in profit or loss.

Refer to note 29 AP for the accounting policy on right-of-use assets.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. All repairs and maintenance costs are expensed in the financial period they are incurred in.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal, retirement or scrapping of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT continued

AP

Depreciation

Assets are depreciated over their useful lives, taking into account historical and expected performance for straight-line depreciation and actual usage, on the UOP method. Depreciation is calculated on the carrying amount less the residual value of the assets or components of the assets, where applicable, and ceases when the residual value equals or exceeds the carrying amount of the asset. The depreciation of operating assets is charged to profit or loss and depreciation incurred in the construction of an asset is capitalised to the cost of that asset.

The UOP method of depreciation is based on actual production divided by the estimated economically recoverable proved and probable mineral reserves to be produced, concentrated or refined by that asset. The residual value of assets is determined by estimating the amount the entity would currently realise from disposal of the asset, after deducting disposal-related costs, if the asset was already in the condition expected at the end of its life.

Depreciation methods and depreciation rates are applied consistently within each asset class except where significant individual assets or major components of assets are identified to have different depreciation patterns.

Depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives are reviewed annually. The depreciation calculation is adjusted prospectively for changes in the residual values and useful lives.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment is assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Implats tests these assets for impairment on an annual basis, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, equal to the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. 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.

Property, plant and equipment is grouped at subsidiary level, which is the lowest level for which separately identifiable cash flows are available (CGUs). The assets within a CGU can include a combination of board-approved projects and mineral resources outside the approved mine plans.

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Cost	**207**	213
Accumulated impairment	**(121)**	(125)
Carrying amount	**86**	88
Reconciliation		
Cost		
Beginning of the year	**213**	220
Disposals	**(6)**	(7)
End of the year	**207**	213
Accumulated impairment		
Beginning of the year	**125**	130
Disposals	**(4)**	(5)
End of the year	**121**	125

Rental income of R7 million (2023: R6 million) after costs was received during the year. The R86 million (2023: R88 million) carrying amount of investment property, comprising undeveloped land and residential houses, has a fair value of R86 million (2023: R88 million). This fair value is categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (note 35.1). Fair value was calculated using a discounted cash flow valuation technique and a 9.0% (2023: 9.7%) discount rate applied to the expected future rental income. The fair value was not determined by a qualified independent valuer.

AP

Investment property

Investment property comprises land and houses held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment property is recognised initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent recognition of investment property is at cost, less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property is depreciated over the expected useful life of the asset, limited to the residual value of residential houses. No depreciation is provided on land.

Refer note 11 for the cost model and impairment accounting policies.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

13. GOODWILL

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Cost	**14 114**	14 114
Accumulated impairment	**(10 591)**	(4 244)
Carrying amount	**3 523**	9 870

The goodwill of R14 114 million associated with RBPlat arose on the business combination at acquisition date on 30 May 2023 and was impaired by R4 244 million to its recoverable amount of R9 870 million in the prior year. The carrying amount of R9 870 million was allocated to the relevant cash-generating units (CGUs), with R6 347 million allocated to the Impala Rustenburg mining CGU, R3 333 million to the Impala Refining Services (IRS) CGU and R190 million (post-impairment) to the Impala Bafokeng CGU, respectively.

During the current year, goodwill allocated to the Impala Rustenburg mining CGU of R6 347 million was impaired in full as part of the impairment of the Impala Rustenburg mining operation. Refer to note 11.

EJ

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is assessed for impairment as part of the specific CGUs to which the goodwill was allocated. The recoverable amount of the various CGUs where goodwill has been allocated was determined using its fair value less costs to sell. The fair value less costs to sell was determined based on estimates of future discounted cash flows (DCFs) of the latest adjusted LoM plans using updated assumptions on metal prices, rand foreign exchange rates and inflation. A risk-adjusted discount rate was used, taking into account specific risks relating to the CGU where cash flows have not been adjusted for the risk.

Mineral resources outside the approved mine plans are valued based on the *in situ* 4E ounce value. Comparable market transactions are used as a source of evidence adjusting specifically for the nature of each underlying ore body and the prevailing platinum price.

All the above estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties including achievement of mine plans, future metal prices and exchange rates. It is therefore possible that changes may occur which will affect the recoverability of the Impala, IRS and Impala Bafokeng's CGUs.

The key financial assumptions used in the recoverable amount calculations were:

- An overall long-term real basket price per 6E ounce sold of R27 470 (2023: R28 650 in 2024 equivalent terms) adjusted for the CGU's prill split
- A long-term pre-tax real discount rate of 26% (2023: range of 24% to 29%) and long-term post-tax real discount rate of 12% (2023: range of 17% to 20%)
- *In situ* resource valuation of between US$2.00 and US$12.00 (2023: US$2.00 and US$12.00) per 4E ounce depending on whether the resource is inferred, indicated and measured
- Any changes in the assumptions used will impact the recoverable amount as disclosed in note 11 and will not have any impact in the amount of goodwill impaired as goodwill allocated to the Impala Rustenburg mining CGU was impaired in full prior to the impairment of the prepaid royalty and thereafter property plant and equipment.

AP

Goodwill

Goodwill is an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life that arises on the date of acquisition of a business combination and represents the excess of the aggregate of the cost of the acquisition, the non-controlling interest and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (where applicable) over the net amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date.

For purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's CGUs (or group of CGUs) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Gains or losses on the disposal of a CGU include the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU sold.

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually, and at the end of each reporting period when an indicator of impairment exists. Goodwill is allocated to CGUs for impairment testing. The recoverable amount of the CGU to which goodwill was allocated is based on the highest of value in use or fair value less costs to sell, derived from reserve and resource ounces. If the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to other assets of the CGU prorate based on the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. Any impairment loss on goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss and is not reversed.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

14. INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES

Details of the Group's material joint ventures and associates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Entity	Principal activity	Place of incorporation	Place of business	Proportion of ownership and voting rights held by the Group 2024 %	2023 %	Investment 2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Joint ventures							
Mimosa[1]	Mining and producing PGM concentrate	Mauritius	Zimbabwe	**50**	50	**5 248**	6 642
AP Ventures	Developing high-growth technology companies	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	**19**	19	**1 093**	1 150
Associates							
Two Rivers[1]	Mining and producing PGM concentrate	South Africa	South Africa	**46**	46	**3 649**	4 494
Individually immaterial associates and joint ventures						**315**	239
Total investments in equity-accounted entities						**10 305**	12 525

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Movement in investments in equity-accounted entities		
Beginning of the year	**12 525**	26 804
Share of (loss)/profit[1]	**(1 773)**	2 523
Acquisition of equity-accounted interest in RBPlat	**–**	3 451
Cash consideration	**–**	2 195
Shares issued	**–**	1 256
Acquisition of interest in other equity-accounted investments	**134**	250
Carrying amount of equity investment immediately before acquisition date	**–**	(19 878)
Fair value of equity investment immediately before acquisition date – RBPlat	**–**	(18 106)
Loss on remeasurement of previously held equity investment before acquisition – RBPlat	**–**	(1 772)
Change of interests in other associates	**–**	(23)
Exchange differences	**(242)**	1 007
Dividends declared or received	**(339)**	(1 609)
End of the year	**10 305**	12 525
Share of (loss)/profit of equity-accounted entities is made up as follows:		
Share of (loss)/profit	**(1 773)**	2 523
Unrealised profit in inventory movements	**591**	859
Total share of (loss)/profit of equity-accounted entities	**(1 182)**	3 382

[1] *Share of loss includes a R1 673 million (after tax) impairment loss comprising an impairment of R2 378 million of property, plant and equipment and its related deferred tax credit of R705 million from Mimosa and Two Rivers. Refer to note 10.*

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

14. INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES continued

Summarised financial information of the Group's material joint ventures and associates is set out below (100%):

	Mimosa		Two Rivers	
	2024 Rm	**2023 Rm**	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
Financial position				
Capital and reserves	**10 495**	13 284	**7 933**	9 770
Non-current liabilities	**2 209**	3 135	**2 009**	2 669
Current liabilities	**772**	738	**2 358**	867
	13 476	17 157	**12 300**	13 306
Non-current assets	**6 995**	8 795	**9 419**	9 305
Current assets	**6 481**	8 362	**2 881**	4 001
	13 476	17 157	**12 300**	13 306
The above assets and liabilities include the following:				
Cash and cash equivalents	**368**	446	**40**	1 460
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	**—**	—	**1**	—
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	**1**	1	**80**	85
Profit or loss and total comprehensive income				
Revenue	**5 908**	7 505	**5 914**	7 897
(Loss)/profit for the year	**(2 026)**	955	**(1 836)**	2 332
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	**(2 026)**	955	**(1 836)**	2 332
The above profit for the year includes the following:				
Depreciation and amortisation	**1 228**	862	**451**	547
Impairment	**2 052**	—	**2 938**	—
Finance income	**10**	230	**71**	97
Finance costs	**38**	72	**28**	6
Income tax (credit)/expense	**(871)**	489	**(507)**	872
Reconciliation of the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investment recognised in the consolidated financial statements:				
Net assets of the entity	**10 495**	13 284	**7 933**	9 770
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the investment	**5 248**	6 642	**3 649**	4 494
Dividends received by the Group	**181**	209	**—**	414

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

14. INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES continued

	AP Ventures[1]	
	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Financial position		
Capital and reserves	**5 658**	5 780
Current liabilities	**32**	32
	5 690	5 812
Non-current assets	**5 278**	5 650
Current assets	**412**	162
	5 690	5 812
The above assets and liabilities include the following:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**412**	159
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	**23**	24
Profit or loss and total comprehensive income		
(Loss)/profit for the period	**(758)**	1 635
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	**(758)**	1 635
Reconciliation of the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the investment recognised in the consolidated financial statements:		
Net assets of the entity	**5 658**	5 780
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the investment	**1 093**	1 117
Acquisition of equity-accounted interest post 31 March[1]	**—**	33
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the investment	**1 093**	1 150
Dividends received by the Group	**—**	—

[1] *AP Ventures has a 31 March year-end, which is the reporting date that was established when AP Ventures was incorporated. For purposes of applying the equity method of accounting, the financial statements of AP Ventures for the year ended 31 March 2024 were used, and appropriate adjustments were made for the effects of significant transactions between that date and 30 June 2024.*

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
The Group's share of profit	**233**	76
The Group's share of total comprehensive income	**233**	76
The Group's share of dividends received	**158**	85
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interest in these associates and joint ventures	**315**	239

There are no unrecognised losses or significant restrictions on the ability of joint ventures or associates to transfer funds to the Group.

EJ

Impairment

Equity-accounted investments are regarded as cash-generating units and are tested for impairment on an individual basis. To the extent applicable, climate change and other factors unique to the environment in which the Group operates are incorporated in the cash flows and other estimates and assumptions that may impact future returns, in the discounted cash flow calculations of the Group's equity-accounted investments. Mimosa and Two Rivers impaired property, plant and equipment resulting in a post-tax equity accounted loss of R686 million and R987 million respectively. No impairment was recognised in the current period for the investments held in equity-accounted entities. For more estimates and judgements on impairments, refer note 11 EJ.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

14. INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES continued

AP

Equity-accounted investments

Associates

Associates are undertakings in which the Group has a long-term interest and over which it exercises significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement where the parties (joint ventures) that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets through an equity holding of the arrangement.

Both investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Equity method of accounting

The equity method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of associates and joint ventures by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

Equity accounting involves recognising in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income respectively, the Group's share of the associate or joint venture's post-acquisition profit or loss for the year, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income. Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or joint venture is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of profit or loss and movement in other comprehensive income of the investee, after the date of acquisition. Dividends and other equity receipts received reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of loss in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

Unrealised gains or losses on transactions between the Group and its associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates or joint ventures.

No goodwill relating to an associate or a joint venture is recognised. It is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised.

Discontinuing use of equity-accounting method

Use of the equity-accounting method is discontinued from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture. If the retained interest of a former associate or joint venture is a financial asset, the retained interest is initially recognised at fair value and is accounted for as an equity investment subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The difference between the fair value of the retained interest plus any proceeds from the part disposal of the associate or joint venture, and the carrying amount of the equity-accounted investment, at the date at which the equity method was discontinued, is recognised in profit or loss.

If the investment becomes a subsidiary, the change in control is accounted for as a business combination and the investment is subsequently consolidated into the Group.

Impairment

Equity-accounted investments are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. The carrying amount of each equity-accounted investment is tested for impairment separately. An impairment loss is provided for, in profit or loss, equal to the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use (Group's share of expected cash flows) and reduces the carrying amount of the investment.

When impairments are reversed due to positive changes in circumstances, the reversals are limited to the lower of initial impairment and the newly valued equity-accounted investment.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

15. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (FVOCI)

	Note	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Waterberg	15.1	**501**	506
Other		**192**	155
		693	661

15.1 Waterberg

The investment in the Waterberg Development Project (Waterberg) is classified as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income. During the year, the shareholding diluted from 15% to 14.95% following the decision not to participate in the last funding request. The fair value adjustment recognised through other comprehensive income was R5 million (2023: R140 million).

EJ

Measurement of FVOCI financial assets

Fair value measurements reflect the view of market participants under current market conditions taking into account the impact of climate and other sustainability-related financial risks where applicable. Both the Waterberg investment and the other investments were valued using unobservable level 3 measurement inputs which are further described in note 35.

AP

Investments in equity instruments

Implats subsequently measures all investments in equity instruments at fair value, except for subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. The Group elected to present the changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI), due to the Group's business model to hold these assets for value appreciation over the long term and to earn periodic returns.

Upon derecognition, the accumulated fair value gains and losses on these instruments are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends received are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

16. ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION INVESTMENTS

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Guarantee investments – Guardrisk	16.1	**2 395**	2 169
Guarantee investments – Centriq Insurance Company Limited	16.2	**170**	143
Environmental trust deposits	16.3	**211**	194
		2 776	2 506

16.1 Guarantee investments – Guardrisk

The investment in the insurance cell captive (Guardrisk) is to finance the long-term rehabilitation liabilities of the Group's South African mining operations. These investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss. During the year, a R226 million (2023: R165 million) fair value gain was recognised in profit or loss.

16.2 Guarantee investments – Centriq Insurance Company Limited

The environmental guarantee investments are managed by Centriq Insurance Company Limited and was established to meet the insurance guarantee requirements of the Impala Bafokeng mining operations' environmental liability, in which the investments serve as security for the insurance guarantees issued. The investments, which primarily consist of cash, are separately administered, and the Group's access thereto is restricted. The environmental rehabilitation guarantee investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss. During the year, an additional R22 million was invested and a R5 million (2023: R0.3 million) fair value gain was recognised in profit or loss.

Financial statement assurance
Consolidated financial statements
Company financial statements
Additional information

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

16. ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION INVESTMENTS continued

16.3 Environmental trust deposits

The Bafokeng Rasimone Environmental Rehabilitation Trust was created in accordance with statutory requirements to fund the estimated cost of pollution control, rehabilitation and the end-of-life mine closure for the Impala Bafokeng operation. These obligations are funded by funding the trust and providing guarantees to the Department of Mineral Resources. The trust holds deposits in Nedbank, RMB and Standard Bank that are carried at amortised cost. During the year, an R18 million (2023: R1 million) interest was earned and recognised in finance income.

EJ

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Fair value measurements reflect the view of market participants under current market conditions taking into account climate-related risks as well as geopolitical factors. Refer to note 35 for financial instrument risk disclosures.

AP

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

17. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Housing insurance investment	17.1	**74**	66
Subsequently measured at amortised cost			
Employee home-ownership scheme	17.2	**110**	104
Employee housing loans – Impala Bafokeng	17.3	**961**	962
Other		**164**	148
		1 309	1 280
Current		**34**	23
Non-current		**1 275**	1 257

Refer to note 35 for fair value and financial risk disclosure.

17.1 Housing insurance investment

The housing insurance investment, which comprises the Guardrisk cell captive and the Centriq Insurance Company Limited special experience account cover the risk of retrenchment of employees who are part of the Impala Bafokeng employee home-ownership scheme and the excess payable on housing claims, respectively. The housing insurance investment consists of money invested in unit trusts and money market accounts which are revalued throughout the year.

17.2 Employee home-ownership scheme

The interest-free loans relate to the Impala and Marula employee home-ownership schemes which are granted to qualifying employees at the respective operations. The loans are based on a portion of the value of the property acquired by the employee and are repayable over 20 years from grant date. The average remaining repayment period is between six and 20 years. The market-related effective weighted average interest rate is 9.8% (2023: 9.4%). These loans are secured by a second bond over residential properties.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

17. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS continued

17.3 Employee housing loans – Impala Bafokeng

The loans of R961 million (2023: R962 million) relate to the employee home-ownership scheme at Impala Bafokeng. These loans are repayable over a period of approximately 17 years from grant date. The average remaining repayment period is between one and 14 years. The market-related effective weighted average interest rate is 11.6% (2023: 10.8%). The loans are secured by life cover and disability cover of the employees.

EJ

Impairment of loans at amortised cost – Employee home-ownership scheme

Housing loans consist of housing loans advanced to Implats' employees in terms of the Implats' housing scheme. After the bank's screening and approval process for their part of the loan, Implats issues the employee with a housing loan for the outstanding amount. An impairment rate of 0.5% was applied to housing loans. This impairment assumption is based on expected default rates on the overdue loans, by employees showing signs of financial distress and adverse expected changes in macro-economic circumstances that could affect employees. This rate has not increased and will be reassessed for reasonableness going forward.

These loan receivables are deemed to be in default when the receivable is more than one month overdue or the employee has failed to honour a repayment arrangement.

Impairment of loans at amortised cost – Employee housing loans – Impala Bafokeng

The employee housing loans consist of housing loans advanced to Impala Bafokeng employees in terms of the Impala Bafokeng employee housing ownership scheme. The expected credit loss is calculated taking into account the following:

- Loss given default of 10% (2023: 10%)
- Probability of default of 3% (2023: 3%)
- Collateral that includes the house, Impala Bafokeng life cover that covers up to seven times the employee's salary limited to R2 million and Impala Bafokeng disability cover that covers 100% of the employee's salary and retrenchment cover.

Given the collateral and the low-risk profile of the employee housing loan receivables, an impairment rate of 1% (2023: 1%) was applied. This rate has not increased and will be reassessed for reasonableness going forward.

Refer to note 35.2.3 for additional disclosure on the credit risk assessment of the Impala Bafokeng employee housing loans.

AP

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The classification of these instruments is in line with the Group's business model to hold the assets to maturity and to collect contractual cash flows that consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the outstanding amount. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is presented in other income and expense and foreign exchange gains or losses presented in foreign exchange transaction gains or losses, directly in profit or loss. These assets with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as non-current assets.

Effective interest method

The effective interest exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees paid or received which form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) throughout the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability.

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

The general expected credit loss (ECL) model is applied to other receivables (note 19) and other financial assets at amortised cost. It requires a three-stage assessment of financial assets:
Stage 1: No significant deterioration in credit quality. This identifies financial assets as having a low credit risk, and the asset is considered to be performing as anticipated. At this stage, a 12-month expected credit loss assessment is required.
Stage 2: Significant deterioration in credit quality of the financial asset but no indication of a credit loss event. This stage identifies assets as underperforming. Lifetime ECLs are required to be assessed.
Stage 3: Clear and objective evidence of impairment is present. This stage identifies assets as non-performing financial instruments. Lifetime ECLs are required to be assessed.

Once a default has occurred, it is considered a deterioration of credit risk and therefore identifies the asset as underperforming in stage 2.

Financial assets are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong ability to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. Indicators of an increase in credit risk requires judgement and may include historical information about the debtor, adverse actual and expected data about existing market conditions such as interest rates and the sovereign and financial institutions' credit ratings, which influence our forward-looking estimates, at the end of each reporting period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

18. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN) prepaid royalty	18.1	**–**	3 572
Deposits on property, plant and equipment	18.2	**924**	2 659
Business-related prepaid expenditure	18.3	**788**	1 276
Employee housing benefit	18.4	**225**	264
		1 937	7 771
Current		**1 729**	4 230
Non-current		**208**	3 541

18.1 Royal Bafokeng Nation (RBN) prepaid royalty

In March 2007, the Group agreed to pay the RBN all future royalties due to them, thus effectively discharging any further obligation to pay royalties. In turn, the RBN purchased shares through Royal Bafokeng Impala Investment Company and Royal Bafokeng Tholo Investment Holding Company, giving them a 13.2% holding in the Company at the time. The RBN has subsequently sold their shareholding in the Company. At year-end, the carrying amount of the prepaid royalty (R3 247 million) was impaired in full as part of the impairment of the Impala Rustenburg mining operation. Refer to notes 4 and 11.

18.2 Deposits on property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment prepayments mainly relate to amounts prepaid on capital equipment at Zimplats for the smelter expansion and SO_2 abatement plant projects, replacement mines, duty and value added tax on capital equipment, power supply, tailings dam extension implementation and base metal refinery.

18.3 Business-related prepaid expenditure

The business-related prepaid expenditure mainly relates to amounts prepaid on operating activities at Zimplats for power supply, import duty as well as other consumables.

18.4 Employee housing benefit

The current year movement in the employee housing benefit comprised an increase of R22 million (2023: R1 million) for additional houses sold to employees, an amortisation charge of R22 million (2023: R2 million), and reversals of R39 million (2023: R2 million) as a result of agreements being terminated.

AP

Prepayments

Prepayments are not financial assets and comprise deposits on property, plant and equipment, consumables and other prepaid operating expenditure.

Any expenditure paid in cash prior to the service being rendered or for which a benefit is receivable in the future will be recorded as prepayments and classified as current assets unless a portion of the prepayment covers a period longer than 12 months. The prepayment is subsequently expensed in profit or loss or capitalised to property, plant and equipment as and when the expense is incurred or assets are received.

Employee housing benefit

The Group recognises the difference between the fair value of the employee housing loan receivable at initial recognition and the transaction price as an employee benefit. The initial difference is amortised over the shorter of the service period of the employee (which takes into account expected retirement date) or the loan period. If the employee's service period differs from the initial expectation on occupation date, the change in expectation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The portion of the short-term employee benefit to be realised within 12 months from the reporting date is presented as part of current assets, the balance of the amount is presented as a non-current asset in the statement of financial position.

Prepaid royalty

There is no IFRS Accounting Standards which specifically applies to the prepaid royalty transaction. Management has developed an accounting policy in respect of this transaction as noted below and has applied this policy consistently over the life of the contract. This policy was formulated after assessing requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards dealing with similar and related issues and also the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement in the Conceptual Framework. The policy is considered to be relevant to the users of the financial statements and results in financial statements which are reliable.

Prepaid royalty is reported, initially at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation, using the units-of-production method based on economically recoverable proved and probable mineral reserves of the area to which the royalty relates. The amount amortised for the period is recognised within royalty expenses in profit and loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

19. INVENTORIES

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Mining metal		
Refined metal	**2 380**	2 893
Main products – at cost	**1 473**	1 214
Main products – at net realisable value	**284**	962
By-products – at net realisable value	**623**	717
In-process metal	**8 664**	6 503
At cost	**6 892**	4 846
At net realisable value	**1 772**	1 657
	11 044	9 396
Purchased metal[1]		
Refined metal	**3 404**	3 536
Main products – at cost	**2 309**	1 794
Main products – at net realisable value	**342**	1 074
By-products – at net realisable value	**753**	668
In-process metal	**9 200**	8 100
At cost	**8 356**	6 004
At net realisable value	**844**	2 096
	12 604	11 636
Total metal inventories	**23 648**	21 032
Stores and materials inventories	**2 930**	3 288
	26 578	24 320

[1] *The fair value exposure on purchased metal was designated as a hedged item and is included in the calculation of the cost of inventories. The fair value exposure relates to adjustments made to commodity prices and US dollar exchange rates from the date of delivery until the final pricing date as per the relevant contract. During the prior year, the hedging relationship was ineffective, resulting in a fair value loss adjustment of R138 million recognised in other expenses (note 6).*

The net realisable value (NRV) adjustment included in the inventory value is impacted by the prevailing metal prices at the reporting date. The current year adjustment of R361 million (2023: R2 879 million) comprised R65 million (2023: R923 million) for refined metal and R296 million (2023: R1 956 million) for in-process metal.

Purchased metal consists mainly of Impala Refining Services inventory.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

19. INVENTORIES continued

EJ

Inventory valuation

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

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

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

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

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

In-process metal estimate adjustments

Quantities of recoverable metal are reconciled to the quantity and grade of ore input as well as the quantities of metal actually recovered (metallurgical balancing). The nature of this process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor recoverability levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and the engineering estimates are refined based on actual results over time. The Group conducts periodic counts (usually annually) at the refineries to assess the accuracy of inventory quantities. Based on these counts, changes in engineering estimates of metal contained in-process resulted in a pre-tax increase in metal inventory of R968 million (2023: R480 million). Tolerances of up to 2% of annual throughput of the main products are regarded as normal levels of estimation uncertainty in the measurement of work-in-progress quantities.

AP

Metal inventories

Costs incurred in the production process are appropriately accumulated as stockpiles, metal in-process and refined inventories.

In-process and refined inventories are carried at the lowest of its average cost of normal production and NRV. Costs relating to inefficiencies in the production process are charged to the income statement as incurred.

NRV tests are performed, at least, on each reporting date and represent the expected sales price of the product based on prevailing metal prices, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale.

The average cost of normal production includes total costs incurred on mining, smelting and refining, including depreciation, less net revenue from the sale of by-products at the point where by-products become separately identifiable, allocated to main products based on the relative sales value of main products sold. Stock values are adjusted for upstream intra-group transactions with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities within the Group, eliminating intra-group profits in profit or loss and share of profit from equity-accounted entities, where applicable.

Refined by-products are valued at NRV and quantities of in-process metals are based on latest available assays. Recoverable metal quantities are continually tested for reasonableness by comparing the grade and quantity of ore input with the metal actually recovered. Engineering estimates are used to determine recoverable metal quantities and these estimates and the methodologies applied are improved on an ongoing basis. Metal quantity adjustments relating to prior years are adjusted without affecting production or impacting the calculation of unit cost per ounce produced during the current year.

Operating metal lease receipts are accounted for in profit or loss and the metal is carried as inventory.

Stores and materials

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Trade receivables		**2 307**	3 485
Trade receivables at fair value through profit or loss		**5 527**	5 274
Other receivables	20.1	**2 014**	1 577
Statutory receivable	20.2	**1 095**	—
Employee receivables		**206**	212
Value added taxation		**677**	762
		11 826	11 310
The foreign currency denominated balances, included above, were as follows:			
Trade receivables – US dollar		**3 076**	8 344
Credit exposure of trade receivables by country is as follows:			
North America		**1 272**	1 832
Western Europe		**1 244**	1 337
Asia		**467**	927
South Africa		**4 771**	4 630
Zimbabwe		**36**	2
Australia		**44**	31
		7 834	8 759

20.1 Other receivables

The other receivable balance comprises mainly of state royalties receivable of R545 million (2023: R605 million), housing assets of R394 million (2023: R440 million), Zimplats' contractors receivable of R440 million (2023: R218 million), as well as insurance proceeds receivable of R300 million.

20.2 Statutory receivable

Following the announcement of the 2024 Monetary Policy Statement on 5 April 2024, R1 095 million (US$60 million) which was held by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) under the 25% export proceeds surrender in terms of the Exchange Control regulations, was reclassified from cash and cash equivalents to statutory receivable. The announcement stated that outstanding payments for the currency surrendered to the RBZ would be converted into a Zimbabwe Gold-denominated instrument with a tenor of one year at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum, resulting in their reclassification to a statutory receivable. As of reporting date the instrument had not yet been issued.

EJ

Trade receivables

The impact of the macro-economic environment on trade receivables was assessed by gathering information about and interacting with trade customers individually. Past default experiences for all customers was evaluated and adjusted (note 35.2.3) for general economic conditions of the industry as well as the global environment the debtor operates in. The Group considers trade receivables to be in default if the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group; or if the trade receivable is 60 days past due. The Group has subsequently not recognised a loss allowance.

Employee receivables

Employee receivables consist of short-term advances. These receivables are generally recovered from the employees' salaries within 30 days, and due to their short-term nature, are considered to have a low credit risk. Indicators of increased credit risk include failure to recover the advances within 30 days.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

20. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES continued

AP

Trade receivables at fair value

Receivables subject to provisional pricing are measured at fair value through profit or loss. These financial assets relate to revenue from contracts with customers and the Group has an unconditional right to the consideration due as the performance conditions have been met. The value of the receivable fluctuates in line with PGM prices and foreign currency movements, resulting in this class of financial asset being measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment of trade receivables

The Group applies the simplified impairment approach to trade receivables carried at amortised cost as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the receivables. The Group considers its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors, that could indicate impairments taking into account the specific debtors and the economic environment.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, among others, include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment agreement with the Group.

Impairment of other receivables

Refer to note 17 for the impairment policy for other receivables.

21. CURRENT TAX

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Current tax payable	**173**	242
Current tax receivable	**(791)**	(1 059)
Net current tax receivable	**(618)**	(817)
Reconciliation		
Beginning of the year	**(817)**	3
Income tax expense (note 9)	**1 844**	5 243
Payments made during the year	**(1 245)**	(6 419)
Current tax payable acquired through the acquisition of RBPlat	**—**	426
Tax penalties paid (note 33)	**(165)**	—
Interest accrued	**(72)**	(3)
Tax penalties credit (notes 5 and 33)	**(159)**	—
Exchange differences[1]	**(4)**	(67)
End of the year	**(618)**	(817)

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

AP

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that were enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on judgement and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice (note 34).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Short-term bank deposits	**4 807**	20 522
Cash at bank	**4 822**	6 298
	9 629	26 820
The weighted average effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 8.33% (2023: 7.10%) and these deposits have a maximum maturity of 32 days (2023: 32 days).		
Exposure by currency is as follows:		
Bank balances – South African rand	**4 932**	19 627
Bank balances – US dollar	**3 238**	6 268
Bank balances – Canadian dollar	**724**	726
Bank balances – Zimbabwe Gold (2023: Zimbabwean dollar)[1]	**721**	188
Bank balances – Other currencies	**14**	11
	9 629	26 820
Exposure by country is as follows:		
South Africa	**7 354**	21 119
Europe	**306**	2 499
Zimbabwe – US dollar	**392**	2 093
Zimbabwe – Zimbabwe Gold (2023: Zimbabwean dollar)[1]	**721**	188
Canada	**842**	910
Asia	**13**	11
Australia	**1**	—
	9 629	26 820
The following cash and cash equivalents, included above, are restricted for use by the Group by virtue of their nature and not timing:		
RBPlat Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP)	**2**	316
Impala Bafokeng housing project	**31**	69
Collateral for independent electricity system operator	**47**	50
Morokotso Trust	**10**	11
Employee Share Ownership Trust (ESOT)	**12**	13
Unclaimed dividends	**13**	5
	115	464

[1] *The Zimbabwean dollar (ZW$) was replaced by the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) in April 2024.*

Fair value, financial risk and credit facilities disclosures are provided in note 35.

EJ

Impairment

Except for money market fund investments, the Group's cash and cash equivalents are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. The Group's cash is held at investment-grade financial institutions, which are considered to have a low credit risk. There was no significant increase identified in the credit risk of these financial institutions. The ECLs were therefore immaterial.

AP

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash-in-hand and on-demand deposits, together with short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are offset against cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement but included in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost except for money market fund investments which are held at fair value as they are redeemed through the sale of units in the funds and not solely through the recovery of principal and interest.

Financial statement assurance
Consolidated financial statements
Company financial statements
Additional information

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

23. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Share capital	**31 096**	25 819

Number of ordinary shares in issue outside the Group

	2024 Million	2023 Million
Number of ordinary shares issued	**904.37**	866.40
Treasury shares	**(4.62)**	(3.36)
Number of ordinary shares issued outside the Group	**899.75**	863.04
The movement of ordinary shares was as follows:		
Beginning of the year	**863.04**	846.13
Shares issued for long-term incentive plans	**3.08**	2.77
Shares purchased for long-term incentive plans	**(4.34)**	(2.04)
Shares issued on acquisition of interest in RBPlat	**37.97**	16.18
End of the year	**899.75**	863.04

The authorised share capital of the Company consists of 1 044.01 million (2023: 944.01 million) ordinary no par value shares. The additional 100 million ordinary no par value shares were approved by shareholders at the previous annual general meeting. The authorised but unissued share capital is 139.64 million (2023: 77.61 million) ordinary no par value shares and remains under the control of the directors.

AP

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

24. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
B-BBEE transaction share-based payment reserve	**1 936**	—
Equity-settled share-based compensation[1]	**285**	480
Total share-based payment reserve	**2 221**	480
Reconciliation		
Beginning of the year	**480**	1 262
Shares issued – B-BBEE transaction	**4**	—
IFRS 2 charge on B-BBEE transaction	**1 932**	—
Transfer of reserves[2]	**(439)**	(1 185)
Share-based compensation expense	**244**	403
End of the year	**2 221**	480

[1] *Annexure D provides details of share awards issued and vested during the year by participants as well as the disclosures required by IFRS 2* Share-based Payments.

[2] *Transfer of reserves consist of the transfer of vested equity-settled share-based compensation reserves as well as the Marula IFRS 2 BEE charge in the prior year.*

Financial statement assurance | Consolidated financial statements | Company financial statements | Additional information

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

24. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE continued

Broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE)

During the current year, Implats concluded a broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) transaction which resulted in an aggregate 13% B-BBEE ownership at Impala Platinum Limited (Impala), which owns Impala Rustenburg and Impala Refineries assets, and Impala Bafokeng, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Impala Bafokeng Resources Proprietary Limited (IBR). The B-BBEE equity ownership at Impala and IBR is held through the use of an employee share ownership trust (ESOT) and a community share ownership trust (CSOT), each holding 4%, as well as a strategic empowerment consortium, the Siyanda-led Bokamoso Consortium, holding another 5%. The purchase consideration due by the Impala CSOT and the IBR ESOT and CSOT was funded by interest-free vendor loans from Impala and IBR which will be repaid by 35% of future dividends receivable. The purchase consideration due by the Bokamoso Consortium was funded by way of a R100 million equity injection and vendor funding by Impala and IBR of the remaining amount at market-related coupon rates. The vendor funding will be repaid by 70% of future dividends. The transaction resulted in an IFRS 2 charge of R1 932 million. This charge represents the difference between the fair values of the interests in Impala and IBR and the fair values of the consideration received from the B-BBEE shareholders. The non-controlling interest resulting from the B-BBEE transaction will only be recognised once the loans are repaid.

EJ

B-BBEE transaction

The key financial assumptions for the IFRS 2 charge on the B-BBEE transaction calculation were:

- An overall long-term real basket price per 6E ounce of R27 470
- A long-term real post-tax discount rate of 12% and a long-term real pre-tax discount rate of 16%
- An estimated dividend yield range of 4% to 13% for Impala over the next 11 years and 1.5% to 8% for IBR over the next 25 years
- An estimated historical equity volatility of 50.2%
- A minority discount of between 12% to 20%
- If the dividend yield was to increase by 5%, the IFRS 2 charge would increase by approximately R110 million. Conversely, a decrease by 5% would result in the IFRS 2 charge decreasing by approximately R300 million.
- If the historical equity volatility was to increase by 5%, the IFRS 2 charge would increase by approximately R80 million. Conversely, a decrease by 5% would result in the IFRS 2 charge decreasing by approximately R77 million.

AP

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions) at grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis, with a corresponding increase in equity, as services are rendered over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest and adjusted for the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions.

25. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The table below shows details of subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests:

			Proportion of ownership and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit/(loss) allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
Company	**Place of incorporation**	**Place of business**	**2024 %**	**2023 %**	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
Zimplats Holdings Limited	Guernsey	Zimbabwe	**13**	13	**80**	752	**4 215**	4 539
Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited	South Africa	South Africa	**—**	44	**(89)**	(234)	**—**	5 749
Marula Platinum (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	South Africa	**23**	23	**62**	683	**883**	822
Individually immaterial subsidiaries			**26**	26	**109**	72	**128**	78
					162	1 273	**5 226**	11 188

The summarised financial information (100%) in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is disclosed in annexure B. The non-controlling interest resulting from the B-BBEE transaction will only be recognised once the loans are repaid.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

26. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax movements are attributable to the following temporary differences ((assets)/liabilities) and unused tax losses:

2024	Opening balance Rm	Recognised in profit or loss Rm	Change in tax rate Rm	Exchange differences Rm	Closing balance Rm
Property, plant and equipment	17 433	(1 639)	300	(307)	15 787
Prepaid royalty	(557)	(856)	—	—	(1 413)
Assessed losses	—	(1 068)	—	25	(1 043)
Withholding taxes on undistributed profits	1 410	(1 474)	—	—	(64)
Metal inventory adjustments	(87)	8		—	(79)
Fair value of assets and liabilities	123	112	—	—	235
Rehabilitation and post-retirement medical provisions	(393)	50	(4)	5	(342)
Leave liability	(398)	1	(2)	2	(397)
Share-based compensation	(185)	103	(1)	1	(82)
Lease liabilities	(179)	49	(1)	1	(130)
Provisions	(303)	(130)	(3)	2	(434)
Prepayments	771	(518)	29	(12)	270
Provisional pricing on sales	386	(74)	—	—	312
Fair value of treasury shares	38	69	—	—	107
Other	(40)	(74)	4	(3)	(113)
Subtotal	**18 019**	**(5 441)**[1]	**322**[1]	**(286)**	**12 614**

[1] *Included in the R5 119 million total deferred tax expense for the period (note 9).*

2024	Opening balance Rm	Recognised in share of profit of equity-accounted entities/equity Rm	Change in tax rate Rm	Exchange differences Rm	Closing balance Rm
Unrealised profit in metal inventories purchased from equity-accounted entities	(213)	219	—	—	6
Share-based compensation liability	(52)	52	—	—	—
Subtotal	**17 754**	**(5 170)**	**322**	**(286)**	**12 620**

2024	Opening balance Rm	Recognised in other compre-hensive income Rm	Change in tax rate Rm	Exchange differences Rm	Closing balance Rm
Translation differences of foreign operations (withholding taxes on undistributed profits)	1 378	(673)	—	—	705
Other	8	(1)	—	—	7
Total	**19 140**	**(5 844)**	**322**	**(286)**	**13 332**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

26. DEFERRED TAX continued

2023	Opening balance Rm	Recognised in profit or loss Rm	Exchange differences Rm	Acquisition of RBPlat Rm	Closing balance Rm
Property, plant and equipment	16 216	(2 325)	1 088	2 454	17 433
Prepaid royalty	(590)	33	—	—	(557)
Withholding taxes on undistributed profits	1 410	—	—	—	1 410
Fair value of assets and liabilities	580	(457)	—	—	123
Rehabilitation and post-retirement medical provisions	(387)	17	(18)	(5)	(393)
Leave liability	(364)	(27)	(7)	—	(398)
Share-based compensation	(222)	58	(8)	(13)	(185)
Lease liabilities	(196)	21	(4)	—	(179)
Provisions	(146)	(109)	(8)	(40)	(303)
Metal inventory adjustments	(1 229)	1 142	—	—	(87)
Prepayments	296	411	64	—	771
Provisional pricing on sales	551	(165)	—	—	386
Fair value of treasury shares	78	(40)	—	—	38
Other	33	(193)	205	(85)	(40)
Subtotal	16 030	(1 634)[1]	1 312	2 311	18 019

[1] *Refer to note 9.*

2023	Opening balance Rm	Recognised in share of profit of equity-accounted entities Rm	Exchange differences Rm	Acquisition of RBPlat Rm	Closing balance Rm
Unrealised profit in metal inventories purchased from equity-accounted entities	(531)	318	—	—	(213)
Share-based compensation liability	—	50	—	(102)	(52)
Subtotal	15 499	(1 266)	1 312	2 209	17 754

2023	Opening balance Rm	Recognised in other compre-hensive income Rm	Exchange differences Rm	Acquisition of RBPlat Rm	Closing balance Rm
Translation differences of foreign operations (withholding taxes on undistributed profits)	1 289	89	—	—	1 378
Other	7	1	—	—	8
Total	16 795	(1 176)	1 312	2 209	19 140

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

26. DEFERRED TAX continued

EJ

Unrecognised temporary differences

There are unrecognised temporary differences of R8 271 million (2023: R5 885 million) in the Group, relating to certain subsidiaries. These comprise unredeemed capex of R5 689 million (2023: R3 292 million), capital losses of R1 287 million (2023: R1 287 million), assessed loss of R553 million (2023: R669 million), fair value of assets and liabilities of R348 million (2023: R40 million) and other of R394 million (2023: R597 million). Reversal of these temporary differences is currently uncertain, therefore deferred tax has not been provided.

AP

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on the balance-sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax is not provided for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, as a result of a transaction other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and if at the time of the transaction, the temporary difference does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, such as the decision to declare a dividend, is within the control of the Group, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is provided on upstream transactions with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities, when eliminating unrealised profit in stock.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are calculated at the prevailing tax rates of the different fiscal authorities where the asset or liability originates. The normal company tax rate of the relevant fiscal authority is applied if the asset or liability is expected to be realised through use or settled in the normal course of business. If management, however, expects the asset or liability to be realised or settled in any other manner, the applicable tax rate would then be applied.

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

27. PROVISIONS

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Provisions for environmental rehabilitation	27.1	**2 738**	2 654
Deferred output VAT	27.2	**137**	139
Other		**35**	35
		2 910	2 828
Current		**55**	94
Non-current		**2 855**	2 734
27.1 Provisions for environmental rehabilitation			
Reconciliation			
Beginning of the year		**2 654**	2 274
Change in estimates – rehabilitation asset (note 11)		**2**	(66)
Change in estimates – cost of sales		**(90)**	(42)
Provisions acquired through the acquisition of RBPlat		**–**	210
Unwinding of discount (note 8)		**267**	213
Utilised – rehabilitation done[1]		**(47)**	(48)
Exchange differences		**(48)**	113
End of the year		**2 738**	2 654

[1] *Rehabilitation done mainly consists of concurrent rehabilitation at Zimplats open cast and rehabilitation at Impala Canada.*

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

27. PROVISIONS continued

27.1 Provisions for environmental rehabilitation continued

The current rehabilitation cost estimates and financial provisions are made up as follows:

	Current cost estimates		Financial provisions	
	2024 Rm	2023 Rm	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Impala mining operation – Rustenburg	**2 029**	1 906	**1 054**	1 004
Impala Refineries – Springs	**956**	1 008	**421**	464
Marula	**450**	436	**65**	84
Zimplats	**1 111**	902	**412**	366
Impala Bafokeng	**693**	654	**259**	210
Impala Canada	**547**	593	**499**	500
Afplats	**29**	27	**28**	26
	5 815	5 526	**2 738**	2 654

Guarantees and an insurance policy are available to the Department of Mineral Resources for South African mining operations to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act with respect to environmental rehabilitation (note 34).

EJ

Environmental rehabilitation

The Group's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Group recognises management's best estimate for asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred in future periods can differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, LoM estimates and discount rates can affect the carrying amount of this provision. The LoM estimates are impacted by mineral reserve estimations (note 11).

In particular, from 20 November 2015, regulations governing financial provisions for asset retirement obligations in South Africa were transitioned from the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) to the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA). The current closure cost is closely aligned with existing regulations.

Estimated long-term environmental provisions, comprising pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure, are based on the Group's environmental policy taking into account current technological, environmental and regulatory requirements.

Provisions for future rehabilitation costs were determined based on calculations which require the use of estimates. The current rehabilitation cost estimate is R5 815 million (2023: R5 526 million). Cash flows relating to rehabilitation costs will occur at the end of the life of the individual mines to be rehabilitated.

South African operations

The discount rate is the long-term risk-free rate as indicated by the government bonds which ranged between 9.2% and 12.0% (2023: between 9.5% and 12.3%) at the time of calculation. The net present value of current rehabilitation estimates is based on the assumption of a long-term real discount rate of between 4.2% and 7.0% (2023: 3.5% and 6.3%).

Zimbabwean operations

The discount rate used was 8.2% (2023: 8.1%) at the time of calculation. The net present value of current rehabilitation estimates is based on the assumption of a long-term real discount rate of 6.1% (2023: 5.9%).

Canadian operations

The discount rate used was 6.0% (2023: 6.0%) at the time of calculation. The net present value of current rehabilitation estimates is based on the assumption of a long-term real discount rate of 3.9% (2023: 3.7%).

27.2 Deferred output VAT

The deferred output VAT is in respect of the sale of Impala Bafokeng employee housing assets to employees, which is only payable to the South African Revenue Service, in terms of section 16(4)(a)(ii) of the Value Added Tax Act No 89 of 1991, to the extent that the capital portion of the purchase price is being repaid by employees. The deferred output VAT is initially recognised at the prevailing VAT rate of the selling price when a house is sold. When a sale is cancelled, the deferred output VAT is reversed.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

27. PROVISIONS continued

AP

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are recognised as the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at reporting date taking into account the time value of money where relevant.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

These long-term obligations result from environmental disturbances associated with the Group's mining operations. Estimates are determined by independent environmental specialists in accordance with environmental regulations.

Decommissioning costs

The costs arise from rectifying the damage caused before production commences. The net present value of future decommissioning cost estimates at year-end is recognised and fully provided for in the financial statements. The estimates are reviewed annually to take into account the effects of changes in the estimates. Estimated cash flows have been adjusted to reflect risks and timing specific to the rehabilitation liability. Discount rates that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the present value.

Changes in the measurement of the liability, apart from unwinding of the discount, which is recognised in profit or loss as a finance cost, are capitalised to the environmental rehabilitation asset (note 11).

Restoration costs

These costs arise from rectifying the damage caused after production commences. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates at year-end is recognised and fully provided for in the financial statements. The estimates are reviewed annually to take into account the effects of changes in the estimates. Estimated cash flows have been adjusted to reflect risks and timing specific to the rehabilitation liability. Discount rates that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the present value.

Changes in the measurement of the liability, apart from unwinding of the discount, which is recognised in profit or loss as a finance cost, are expensed to profit or loss.

Ongoing rehabilitation cost

The cost of the ongoing current programmes to prevent and control pollution is charged against income when they are incurred.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

28. DEFERRED REVENUE

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Summary		
Beginning of the year	**1 382**	—
Acquired through the acquisition of RBPlat	**—**	1 388
Finance costs (note 8)	**277**	9
Deferred revenue recognised (note 2)	**(160)**	(15)
End of the year	**1 499**	1 382
Current	**240**	144
Non-current	**1 259**	1 238

Impala Bafokeng (previously RBPlat) entered into a gold-streaming agreement with Triple Flag International Limited (Triple Flag) whereunder Triple Flag made an advance payment of US$145 million to Impala Bafokeng Resources (previously Royal Bafokeng Resources, a subsidiary of Impala Bafokeng), to be repaid through future delivery of gold credits directly linked with the gold production from its mining operations (excluding Styldrift II and the Impala royalty areas). 6 270 (2023: 576) gold ounces were delivered during the year.

Collateral – Triple Flag

As security for the gold stream, Triple Flag has the following security:

- A guarantee from Impala Bafokeng guaranteeing the due payment and performance of all present and future obligations under the stream, with recourse under that guarantee limited to the share that Impala Bafokeng holds in Impala Bafokeng Resources and Maseve Investments 11 (Pty) Ltd (another subsidiary of Impala Bafokeng)
- Second ranking security, ranking behind first ranking security over the same assets held by senior bank lenders, over essentially all of Impala Bafokeng Resources' property, assets and undertakings.

EJ

Deferred revenue

Impala Bafokeng intends to satisfy the performance obligations under the streaming arrangement through delivery of gold credits directly linked with its production and revenue will be recognised over the duration of the contract as Impala Bafokeng satisfies its obligation to deliver gold ounces. Each period, an estimate of the cumulative amount of the deferred revenue obligation that has been satisfied is determined and is recognised as revenue. The streaming arrangement is not a financial instrument because it will be satisfied through the delivery of non-financial items as part of the Group's expected sale requirements, rather than cash or financial assets.

Key inputs used to unwind the advance payment received to revenue	2024	2023
Estimated financing rate over life of arrangement (%)	**20**	20
Remaining life of stream (years)	**36.5**	44.5

AP

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is recognised as a contract liability when the Group has received an advance payment for the future delivery of inventory. The deferred revenue is recognised as revenue as and when the inventory that was paid for in advance is delivered over the term of the arrangement. The contract liability is not a financial instrument.

Financing component

A significant financing component results from the difference in the timing of the advance payment received and the transfer of control of the inventory. Interest expense on deferred revenue is recognised as finance costs using a discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the entity and its customer. The discount rate is determined at inception of the contract and not subsequently changed.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

29. BORROWINGS

		2024			2023		
	Notes	Non-current Rm	Current Rm	Total Rm	Non-current Rm	Current Rm	Total Rm
Lease liabilities	29.1	**571**	**282**	**853**	830	287	1 117
PIC housing facility	29.2	**1 341**	**55**	**1 396**	1 425	48	1 473
Bank borrowings	29.3	**—**	**1 092**	**1 092**	—	—	—
Total borrowings		**1 912**	**1 429**	**3 341**	2 255	335	2 590

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Reconciliation		
Beginning of the year	**2 590**	1 207
Proceeds from borrowings	**1 123**	—
Capital repayments	**(361)**	(297)
Interest repayments	**(245)**	(120)
Borrowings acquired through the acquisition of RBPlat	**—**	1 475
Lease liabilities acquired through the acquisition of RBPlat	**—**	37
Leases capitalised	**23**	154
Interest accrued (note 8)	**271**	120
Amortisation of fair value adjustment to PIC housing facility (note 33)	**(24)**	—
Exchange differences	**(36)**	14
End of the year	**3 341**	2 590

	2024 %	2023 %
The effective interest rates for all borrowings for the year were as follows:		
South African rand – borrowings	**8**	10
US dollar – borrowings	**8**	10
Canadian dollar – borrowings	**5**	2

Refer to note 35.2.4 for fair value and financial risk disclosure as well as the undrawn committed revolving credit facilities.

29.1 Lease liabilities

29.1.1 Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amount relating to leases:

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Interest paid (included in finance costs (note 8))	**92**	107
Short-term and low-value lease expenses (included in cost of sales (note 3))	**16**	14
Deferred profit on sale and leaseback of houses (note 5)	**(30)**	(30)

The total cash outflow for leases was R374 million (2023: R402 million). The Group also had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of R23 million (2023: R154 million).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

29. BORROWINGS continued

29.1 Lease liabilities continued

29.1.2 Leasing activities of the Group

Lease	Nature of leasing activity	Remaining life	Effective interest rate (%)
Friedshelf (land and buildings)	Lease arrangement for houses leased from Friedshelf (an associate of the Group). The houses were previously sold to Friedshelf as part of a sale and leaseback transaction	Four years	10.2
Forklifts	Lease arrangements for various forklifts	Between two and three years	7.0
Land and buildings (various)	Lease arrangements of office buildings and other operational buildings	Between one and five years	7.2
DHI (mobile equipment)	Road train lease	Two years	7.3
Air products (refining assets)	Lease arrangement for air products (oxygen and nitrogen pipeline)	12 years	5.9
Equipment	Lease arrangements for rigs and various other equipment	Six years	9.5

The Group also has certain leases of buildings and vehicles with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of various vehicles and equipment with low value. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

	2024			2023		
	Minimum lease payments Rm	Interest Rm	Principal Rm	Minimum lease payments Rm	Interest Rm	Principal Rm
Maturity analysis for lease liabilities						
Less than one year	**346**	**64**	**282**	372	85	287
Between one and two years	**333**	**43**	**290**	341	64	277
Between two and five years	**250**	**22**	**228**	552	60	492
More than five years	**64**	**11**	**53**	76	15	61
	993	**140**	**853**	1 341	224	1 117

29.2 PIC housing facility

The PIC housing facility was utilised by Impala Bafokeng to fund the construction of houses for Phase Two of its employee housing project, as well as the insurance investment (note 17.2). The PIC housing facility was a R2.2 billion facility that accrued interest at CPI plus a margin of 1%. Following the suspension of the construction of the houses in 2019 and commencement of repayment in 2021, the undrawn portion of the facility was no longer available, resulting in the reduction of the total facility to R1.3 billion. Security for the PIC housing facility is ring-fenced to the housing project assets. The facility has an effective interest rate of 12%. Impala Bafokeng Resources (Pty) Ltd has provided a limited recourse guarantee over the shares in Impala Bafokeng Resources Properties (RF) (Pty) Ltd.

29.3 Bank borrowings

Implats entered into a revolving borrowing base facility of R1 092 million (US$60 million) with Standard Bank of South Africa Limited in the current year. The facility bears interest at the Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 285 basis points per annum which is paid quarterly, with a tenor of 12 months. The facility was fully drawn at the end of the year.

29.4 Capital management

The Group defines total capital as equity plus debt in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group's objectives for capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce required cost of capital.

To maintain or improve its capital structure, the Group may vary the dividends paid to shareholders, return capital or issue shares to shareholders.

The Group monitors the debt-to-equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt to equity. Leases as well as the PIC housing facility are excluded from the Group net debt calculation. The gearing ratio as at 30 June 2024 was nil% (2023: nil%).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

29. BORROWINGS continued

AP

Borrowings

All borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

When general and/or specific borrowings are utilised to fund qualifying capital expenditure, such borrowing costs that are attributable to the capital expenditure are capitalised from the point at which the capital expenditure and related borrowing costs are incurred until completion of construction.

Effective interest method

This method is used to calculate the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of the interest revenue or interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. The effective interest rate discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees paid or received forming an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability.

Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the contractual lease payments due over the lease term, discounted using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate is not readily determinable, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used. Variable lease payments are included in the measurement of the lease liability if they are linked to an index or rate at the date of commencement. The initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability includes:

- Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee
- Exercise price of any purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the option
- Penalties payable for terminating the lease if the term of the lease reflects the termination option.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the value of the corresponding lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- Lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease
- Initial direct costs
- The amount of any provision recognised where the lessor is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

Lease payments are subsequently allocated between the lease liability and finance costs. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period at a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

When the lessee revises its estimate of the term of any lease due to changes in the probability of a lease extension or termination option being exercised, it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to be made over the revised term, which are discounted at the revised discount rate at remeasurement. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly adjusted when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised, using the revised discount rate on commencement of lease. In both cases, an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being depreciated over the new remaining lease term.

Financial statement assurance
Consolidated financial statements
Company financial statements
Additional information

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

30. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Commitment – Royal Bafokeng Nation	30.1	**49**	49
Foreign exchange rate collars	30.2	**–**	222
		49	271
Current		**49**	263
Non-current		**–**	8

30.1 Commitment – Royal Bafokeng Nation

Amendments to the Impala converted mining rights relating to the empowering provision were approved during the 2019 financial year, allowing the trustees to dissolve the Impala Bafokeng Trust (IBT). Impala Platinum Limited committed to contribute the remaining R49 million balance of the original R170 million commitment to the IBT by spending R10 million a year for community projects through its corporate social investment programmes.

30.2 Foreign exchange rate collars

During the prior period, Implats entered into zero-cost foreign exchange rate collars (FERCs) with various financial institutions to hedge the foreign currency exchange rate risk against the US dollar. The hedging agreements entered into converted US$52.5 million per month to South African rand for the period from June 2023 to May 2024. The floor had a minimum range of between R17.75/US dollar to R18.10/US dollar and the cap had a maximum range of between R19.21/US dollar to R19.52/US dollar. The FERCs expired in May 2024 and were all within range (refer to note 5).

No hedge accounting has been applied in respect of these derivative financial instruments.

31. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Summary			
Post-employment medical benefits	31.1	**67**	64
Cash-settled share-based compensation	31.2	**94**	174
Cash-settled share-based compensation – RBPlat	31.2	**–**	522
Deferred profit on sale and leaseback of houses[1]		**67**	97
		228	857
Current		**100**	553
Non-current		**128**	304

[1] *Relates to houses leased from Friedshelf (an associate of the Group) which were previously sold as part of a sale and leaseback transaction (note 29.1.1).*

31.1 Post-employment medical benefits

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Beginning of the year	**64**	69
Finance costs	**7**	7
Actuarial gain	**3**	(5)
Benefits paid	**(7)**	(7)
End of the year – actuarial valuation	**67**	64
Current	**–**	–
Non-current	**67**	64

Implats historically provided post-employment medical benefits to qualifying employees. Post-employment medical benefits for remaining employees and retirees are an unfunded liability. A 1% increase in the medical inflation rate would result in a R5 million (2023: R5 million) increase in the provision and a decrease of 1% would result in a decrease in the provision of R5 million (2023: R5 million). Subsidies of R8 million (2023: R7 million) are expected to be paid in the next financial year.

Qualifying active employees have an average age of 56 years (2023: 53 years) and an average service period of 28 years (2023: 27 years). Retirees have an average age of 80 years (2023: 79 years).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

31. OTHER LIABILITIES continued

31.2 Cash-settled share-based compensation

Annexure D provides details of share awards issued and vested during the year by participants as well as the disclosures required by IFRS 2 *Share-based Payments*. The details pertaining to share awards issued to and vested by directors during the year are disclosed in annexure C.

EJ

Post-employment medical benefits valuation

Calculating Implats' obligation for post-retirement healthcare liabilities depends on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries to calculate amounts. The assumptions include, among others, the discount rate, healthcare inflation costs, rates of increase in compensation costs and the number of employees who reach retirement age before the mine reaches the end of its life. While Implats believes that these assumptions are appropriate, significant changes in the assumptions could materially affect post-retirement obligations and future expenses, which may result in an impact on earnings in the periods that the changes in the assumptions occur.

As at 30 June 2024, actuarial parameters used by independent valuators assumed 7.8% (2023: 8.3%) as the long-term medical inflation rate and a 11.1% (2023: 11.4%) risk-free interest rate corresponding to the yields on long-dated high-quality bonds.

AP

Defined contribution retirement plans

Employee retirement schemes are funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds determined by periodic actuarial calculations.

A defined contribution plan is a pension scheme under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Group operates or participates in several defined contribution retirement plans for its employees. The pension plans are funded by payments from the employees and by the relevant Group companies to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations, and contributions to these funds are expensed as incurred. The assets of the different plans are held by independently managed trust funds. These funds are governed by either the South African Pension Funds Act of 1956, Zimbabwean law or Canadian law.

Post-employment medical benefit plan

The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. A valuation of this obligation is carried out annually by independent qualified actuaries. Actuarial gains or losses as a result of these valuations are recognised in other comprehensive income as incurred. Interest on the defined benefit liability is recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

Cash-settled share-based compensation

Cash-settled share-based payments are valued on the reporting date and recognised over the vesting period. A liability equal to the services received to date is determined and recognised at each reporting date with a corresponding expense. The fair value of share-based payments are calculated using the binomial option model for non-vested shares and intrinsic value for vested shares.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

32. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Trade payables	**8 341**	8 000
Trade payables – metal purchases[1]	**4 142**	5 532
Trade payables at fair value through profit or loss	**4 640**	6 521
Advances on metal purchases	**(498)**	(989)
Leave liability[2]	**1 803**	1 826
Royalties payable	**326**	444
Value added taxation	**75**	82
Other payables	**111**	157
	14 798	16 041
The foreign currency denominated balances as at 30 June were as follows:		
Trade and other payables – US dollar	**3 372**	4 386
Trade and other payables – Canadian dollar	**681**	1 039
Trade and other payables – euro	**301**	23
Trade and other payables – Zimbabwe Gold (2023: Zimbabwean dollar)[3]	**100**	148

[1] *The fair value exposure on purchased metal was designated as a hedged item and is included in the calculation of the cost of inventories (note 19). The fair value exposure relates to adjustments made to commodity prices and US dollar exchange rates from the date of delivery until the final pricing date as per the relevant contract. Refer to note 35 for hedge accounting disclosures.*

[2] *Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised on an ongoing basis. The liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees is accrued up to the reporting date.*

[3] *The Zimbabwean dollar was replaced by the Zimbabwe Gold in April 2024.*

Refer to note 35 for fair value and financial risk disclosure.

EJ

Advances on metal purchases

Certain customers are granted advances based on a contractually agreed percentage of the fair value of their in-process metal being purchased. The weighted average effective interest rate on advances was 5.6% (2023: 4.0%). The associated purchase liability serves as collateral for the advance.

The contractually agreed percentage generally provides a sufficient safety margin for normal price fluctuations not to expose the Group to undue credit risk. However, in times of significant price decreases, there is a risk that the fair value of the in-process metal creditor that serves as collateral, could decrease below the carrying amount of the advance. In the current year, the value of this metal creditor is higher than the advances.

In cases where the carrying amount of advances is not fully supported by the fair value of in-process metal creditors that serves as collateral, management uses judgement to determine the recoverability of the advances.

Management has the legal right to offset the advance against the metal-purchase creditor and the intention to settle the creditor on a net basis. Consequently, the advance has been offset against the creditor.

AP

Trade and other payables

The Group has made an irrevocable election to measure trade payables relating to metal purchases at fair value through profit or loss. Trade payables contracts host two embedded derivatives, namely fluctuations in PGM prices, and foreign currency exchange rates. This financial liability is used as a hedging instrument in the fair value hedge of a recognised asset, being purchased inventory.

All other trade payables are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

33. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(20 426)**	9 787
Adjusted for:		
Impairment (note 4)	**21 852**	15 116
IFRS 2 charge on B-BBEE transaction (note 24)	**1 932**	—
Loss on remeasurement of previously held equity investment before acquisition – RBPlat	**—**	1 772
Depreciation (notes 3 and 11)	**8 044**	7 736
Amortisation of prepaid royalty	**325**	279
Finance income (note 7)	**(1 076)**	(1 792)
Finance costs (note 8)	**960**	615
Share of loss/(profit) of equity-accounted entities (note 14)	**1 182**	(3 382)
Net realisable value adjustment on metal inventory (notes 3 and 19)	**(2 518)**	2 879
Dividends received – Rand Mutual Assurance (note 5)	**—**	(7)
Employee benefit provisions	**(7)**	(7)
Share-based compensation	**(348)**	310
Rehabilitation and other provisions	**(126)**	(96)
Acquisition-related costs accrued – RBPlat	**—**	250
Foreign currency differences	**803**	(1 031)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 5)	**(30)**	(24)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (note 6)	**9**	39
Deferred profit on sale and leaseback of houses (note 5)	**(30)**	(30)
Deferred revenue (notes 2 and 28)	**(160)**	(15)
Loss – change of interest in associates (note 6)	**—**	21
Amortisation of fair value adjustment to PIC housing facility (note 29)	**(24)**	—
Employee housing benefit	**(21)**	—
Fair value gain on environmental rehabilitation and other investments	**(240)**	(159)
Fair value (gain)/loss on foreign exchange rate collars (notes 5, 6 and 30)	**(222)**	222
Tax penalties paid (note 21)	**(165)**	—
Tax penalties credit (notes 5 and 21)	**(159)**	—
	9 555	32 483
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(588)**	137
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	**938**	(882)
Decrease in trade and other payables	**(1 239)**	(1 366)
Cash generated from operations	**8 666**	30 372

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, GUARANTEES AND UNCERTAIN TAX MATTERS

Contingent liabilities

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

Guarantees

The Group has issued guarantees to the below parties, in respect of liabilities held by companies in the Group. These liabilities are included in the consolidated financial statements (note 29).

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Guarantees		
Friedshelf[1]	**41**	57
Total guarantees	**41**	57

[1] *Guarantees to Friedshelf are in respect of rental of houses sold to and leased back from Friedshelf by Marula.*

The following guarantees have been issued by third parties and financial institutions on behalf of the Group to the following holders:

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Guarantees		
South African operations		
Takeover Regulation Panel	**—**	11 417
Department of Mineral Resources	**3 487**	3 254
Eskom	**197**	257
Other	**17**	24
	3 701	14 952
Impala Canada		
Closure Plan Surety Bond (Minister of Energy, Northern Development and Mines)	**317**	339
Total guarantees	**4 018**	15 291

Guarantees to regulators (Department of Mineral Resources and the Minister of Energy, Northern Development and Mines) are in respect of future environmental rehabilitation liabilities for which a provision of R1 905 million (2023: R1 824 million) has been raised (note 27.1).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

34. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, GUARANTEES AND UNCERTAIN TAX MATTERS continued

Uncertain income tax matters

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

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

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

South Africa

At 30 June 2024, the Group has an unresolved historical tax matter relating to deductions at its South African operations. The South African Revenue Service (SARS) had issued an additional assessment relating to this matter which the Group had lodged an appeal to the Tax Court. The Tax Court found in favour of SARS. Management is in the process of lodging an appeal to the High Court to settle this matter. Should the Group be successful in its appeal, it could result in a tax credit of up to R718 million (2023: R673 million) including interest.

Zimbabwe

Foreign currency taxes

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

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

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

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

Matters before the courts

Zimplats filed legal proceedings in the Special Court for Income Tax Appeals and the Supreme Court of Zimbabwe in relation to various historical income tax matters.

Subsequent to year-end, the Supreme Court of Zimbabwe ruled in favour of ZIMRA in respect of one of the tax matters. The ruling did not have any financial impact as Zimplats has on a without prejudice basis, settled the disputed liabilities involved in these cases.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

35.1 Financial instruments

Background and basis of preparation

The impact of external factors such as climate change, geopolitical tensions and other global and domestic economic factors are deemed to be priced into the valuation of financial instruments, which for the Group, mostly relates to securities price risk and commodity price risk used in the level 1 and 2 fair valuation techniques as determined by the market. The level 3 valuation techniques were adjusted by amending the cash flows associated with the discounted cash flow (DCF) valuations to factor in impacts of the various micro and macro-economic factors where applicable. The outcome of these considerations and the resulting adjustments are reflected in the respective carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value.

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

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Financial assets – carrying amount		
Financial assets at amortised cost	15 602	33 502
Other financial assets (note 17)	1 235	1 214
Environmental rehabilitation investments (note 16)	211	194
Trade receivables (note 20)	2 307	3 485
Other receivables (note 20)	2 014	1 577
Employee receivables (note 20)	206	212
Cash and cash equivalents (note 22)	9 629	26 820
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	8 166	7 652
Environmental rehabilitation investments (note 16)	2 565	2 312
Other financial assets (note 17)	74	66
Trade receivables (note 20)	5 527	5 274
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (note 15)	693	661
Total financial assets	24 461	41 815
Financial liabilities – carrying amount		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	11 842	10 796
Borrowings (note 29)	3 341	2 590
Other financial liabilities (note 30)	49	49
Trade payables (note 32)	8 341	8 000
Other payables (note 32)	111	157
Financial liabilities at FVPL	4 142	5 754
Trade payables – metal purchases (note 32)	4 142	5 532
Trade payables at FVPL	4 640	6 521
Advances on metal purchases[1]	(498)	(989)
Other financial liabilities (note 30)	–	222
Total financial liabilities	15 984	16 550

[1] *Advances on metal purchases are carried at amortised cost.*

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

35.1 Financial instruments continued

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

Financial instrument	Fair value 2024 Rm	Fair value 2023 Rm	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique and key inputs
Financial assets at FVOCI (note 15)				
Waterberg	**501**	506	Level 3	DCF Risk-free South African rand interest rate
Other	**192**	155	Level 3	DCF Risk-free South African rand interest rate
Financial assets at FVPL				
Guarantee investments – Guardrisk (note 16)	**2 395**	2169	Level 2	Market prices for listed investments
Guarantee investments – Centriq Insurance Company Limited (note 16)	**170**	143	Level 2	Shareholders Weighted Top 40 Index on the JSE
Housing insurance investment (note 17)	**74**	66	Level 3	Market prices for listed investments and reliance on an external valuer for DCF models for unlisted investments
Trade receivables (note 20)	**5 527**	5 274	Level 2	Quoted market metal prices and exchange rates
Financial liabilities at FVPL				
Foreign exchange rate collars (note 30)	**–**	222	Level 2	Black-Scholes valuation technique using quoted market exchange rates, volatility and risk-free South African rand interest rate
Trade payables at FVPL (note 32)	**4 640**	6 521	Level 2	Quoted market metal prices and exchange rates

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

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

35.1 Financial instruments continued

Fair value hierarchy continued

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements	Waterberg Rm	Other Rm	Environmental rehabilitation investments Rm	Total Rm
Balance at 30 June 2022	366	97	315	778
Purchases	—	46	—	46
Re-invested	—	—	(322)	(322)
Acquired through the acquisition of RBPlat	—	66	—	66
Income recognised in other profit or loss	—	—	7	7
Income recognised in other comprehensive income	140	12	—	152
Balance at 30 June 2023	**506**	**221**	**—**	**727**
Income recognised in other profit or loss	**—**	**8**	**—**	**8**
(Loss)/income recognised in other comprehensive income	**(5)**	**37**	**—**	**32**
Balance at 30 June 2024	**501**	**266**	**—**	**767**

Financial instrument income/(expenses)

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Financial instruments at FVPL – net fair value movement:		
Short-term investments	**—**	71
Housing insurance investment	**8**	—
Guarantee investments – Guardrisk	**226**	—
Guarantee investments – Centriq Insurance Company Limited	**5**	—
Foreign exchange forward contract	**78**	(85)
Trade receivables	**(546)**	(897)
Foreign exchange rate collars	**222**	(222)
Financial instruments at amortised cost		
Finance income for financial assets using effective interest method	**1 007**	1 758
Finance costs for financial liabilities using effective interest method	**(224)**	(122)

35.2 Financial risk management

Introduction

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, market risk (including currency risk, fair value and cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group, from time to time, uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by a central treasury department. Policies are approved by the board of directors, which sets guidelines to identify, evaluate and hedge financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units. The audit and risk committee approve written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investing excess liquidity.

Sovereign risk arises from foreign government credit risk, the risk that a foreign central bank or government will impose exchange regulations and the risk associated with negative events relating to taxation policy or other changes in the business climate of a country. These risks are monitored by management by actively engaging with both local and foreign government officials and by operating within the set frameworks.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

35.2 Financial risk management continued

35.2.1 Fair value hedge accounting

The Group has a hedging strategy and accounting policy to manage the fair value risk (commodity price and foreign currency exchange risk) to which purchased metal (note 19), the hedged item, is exposed. The financial instrument used to hedge this risk is trade payables related to metal purchases (note 32), included in trade payables, measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value movements on this financial liability were designated to hedge the price and foreign currency exchange risk on purchased metal inventory.

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

The effects of the fair value hedge are as follows:

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Hedging instrument		
Trade payables at fair value through profit or loss – metal purchases		
Carrying amount (note 32)	**4 640**	6 521
Fair value gain used to determine hedge effectiveness	**(871)**	(2 599)
Hedged item		
Purchased metal inventory (note 19)		
Purchased metal exposed to fair value movement	**4 640**	6 521
Change in fair value of hedged instrument used to determine hedge effectiveness	**871**	2 737
Accumulated fair value hedge gain included in metal purchases in respect of closing inventory[1]	**216**	994

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

Due to the significant decrease in the metal prices in the prior year in relation to the fair value movements in trade payables and inventory, there was hedge ineffectiveness identified in the hedging relationship at 30 June 2023. A R138 million fair value loss was recognised in other expenses (notes 6 and 19) in the prior year.

35.2.2 Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and liabilities.

To manage foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and liabilities, the Group, from time to time, uses forward exchange contracts within board-approved limits.

Sensitivity analysis

Foreign exchange risk sensitivity analysis presents the effect of a 10% change in the year-end exchange rate on financial instruments denominated in US dollar or Zimbabwe Gold (2023: Zimbabwean dollar) in profit or loss. The US dollar exposure below excludes companies whose functional currency is the US dollar. For the foreign exchange rate collars, in the prior year, a 5% increase in the US dollar exchange rate would have resulted in a R378 million loss, while a 5% decrease in the US dollar exchange rate would have resulted in a profit of R340 million.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

35.2 Financial risk management continued

35.2.2 Market risk continued

	Year-end US dollar exposure		Profit/loss effect[3]	
	2024 Rm	**2023 Rm**	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	**3 076**	8 344	**308**	834
Advances on metal purchases (note 32)[1]	**498**	989	**50**	99
Cash and cash equivalents	**2 540**	1 734	**254**	173
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables[2]	**(1 761)**	(2 785)	**—**	—
	4 353	8 282	**612**	1 106

[1] *Advances on metal purchases were offset against the related metal-purchase trade creditor (note 32).*
[2] *Includes the foreign exchange exposure on metal-purchase trade payables, which was designated as a hedging instrument in a fair value hedge (note 35.2.1). This creditor has no effect on the statement of profit or loss after hedge accounting.*
[3] *Represents an inflow or outflow of economic resources. Figures are calculated before tax and non-controlling interest.*

	Year-end Zimbabwe Gold (2023: Zimbabwean dollar) exposure[1]		Profit/loss effect[2]	
	2024 Rm	**2023 Rm**	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	**—**	79	**—**	8
Cash and cash equivalents	**721**	188	**72**	19
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**(100)**	(148)	**(10)**	(15)
	621	119	**62**	12

[1] *The Zimbabwean dollar (ZW$) was replaced by the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) in April 2024.*
[2] *Represents an inflow or outflow of economic resources. Figures are calculated before tax and non-controlling interest.*

Securities price risk

The Group is exposed to insignificant equity securities price risk.

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk refers to the risk of changes in fair value or cash flow of financial instruments as a result of commodity prices where the Group holds forward sales contracts and metal-purchase commitments included in trade and other payables, which are determined with reference to commodity prices.

From time to time, the Group enters into forward metal sales contracts, options or lease contracts to manage the fluctuations in metal prices, thereby preserving and enhancing its cash flow streams.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

35.2 Financial risk management continued

35.2.2 Market risk continued

Sensitivity analysis

Commodity price risk sensitivity analysis presents the effect of a 10% change in the commodity prices on commodity-based financial instruments in profit or loss.

	Year-end commodity exposure		Profit/loss effect[1]	
	2024 Rm	2023 Rm	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Financial assets				
Trade receivables at FVPL	**5 527**	5 274	**553**	527
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables at FVPL[2]	**(4 640)**	(6 521)	**–**	–
	887	(1 247)	**553**	527

[1] *Represents an inflow or outflow of economic resources. Figures are calculated before tax and non-controlling interest thereon.*
[2] *The commodity price exposure has a Rnil effect on the statement of profit or loss after hedge accounting (note 35.2.1).*

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in respect of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities. Movement in interest rates will have an impact on the fair value of these instruments but will not affect profit or loss as these financial assets and liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Fixed interest rate exposure:

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Financial assets		
Loans carried at amortised cost (note 17)	**110**	104
	110	104

The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in respect of its variable rate financial assets and liabilities.

The Group monitors its exposure to fluctuating interest rates. Cash and cash equivalents and rehabilitation trust investments are primarily invested with short-term maturity dates, which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

Sensitivity analysis

Cash flow interest rate risk sensitivity analysis presents the effect of a 100 basis points up and down fluctuation in the interest rate in profit or loss.

	Variable interest rate exposure		Profit/loss effect[2]	
	2024 Rm	2023 Rm	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Financial assets				
Advances on metal purchases (note 32)[1]	**498**	989	**5**	10
Loans carried at amortised cost (note 17)	**961**	962	**10**	10
Cash and cash equivalents (note 22)	**9 629**	26 820	**96**	268
	11 088	28 771	**111**	288

[1] *Advances have been offset against the related metal-purchase trade creditor.*
[2] *Represents an inflow or outflow of economic resources. Figures are calculated before tax and non-controlling interest thereon.*

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

35.2 Financial risk management continued

35.2.2 Market risk continued

Interest rate benchmark reform

Existing financial assets and financial liabilities are subject to the Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR) reform, such as London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Implats was not impacted by the IBOR reforms.

35.2.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the financial asset counterparty may default or not meet its obligations timeously. The Group minimises credit risk by ensuring that the exposure is spread over a number of counterparties.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of all the financial assets and the maximum amount the Group could have to pay if the guarantees are called on (note 34).

There is no material concentration of credit risk in cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and loans.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure related to cash and cash equivalents to any single financial institution by only dealing with well-established financial institutions of high credit quality standing. The credit exposure to any one of the counterparties is managed by setting exposure limits which are approved by the board.

	Exposure	
Banks' credit ratings	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
South African operations		
AA+ (zaf)	**6 744**	18 121
AA (zaf)	**609**	2 999
Overseas operations		
AA (zw)	**496**	914
AA- (zw)	**199**	—
AA-	**843**	2 852
AA- (zw)	**—**	188
BB-	**307**	557
No rating	**431**	1 189
	9 629	26 820

Foreign currency exposure and exposure by country for cash and cash equivalents is analysed further in note 22.

Trade and other receivables

The Group has policies in place to ensure that the sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Trade debtors comprise a limited number of customers, dispersed across different geographical areas. Credit evaluations are performed on the financial condition of these and other receivables from time to time. Trade receivables are presented in the statement of financial position net of any provision for impairment. No trade receivables are past due.

Advances are made to customers based on in-process metal purchases. Credit risk on advances where sufficient in-process metal creditors serve as collateral is low (note 32).

The table below provides an analysis of the Group's customer mix:

	New customers	**Two years and less**	**From two to five years**	**Longer than five years**	**Total**
Financial year 2024					
Number of customers	**1**	**3**	**1**	**44**	**49**
Value at year-end (R million)	**—**	**4 755**	**—**	**3 079**	**7 834**
Financial year 2023					
Number of customers	3	1	1	38	43
Value at year-end (R million)	—	—	144	8 615	8 759

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

35.2 Financial risk management continued

35.2.3 Credit risk continued

No customers are in default at year-end (2023: zero).

Credit risk exposure in respect of trade receivables and advances is analysed further in note 20.

Credit risk exposure in respect of employee receivables is limited by taking into account the employee's annual earnings, which serve as security.

Only an insignificant amount of these employee receivables are past due, as a result of employees having left the employment of the Group.

Financial assets at fair value and financial assets at amortised cost

The Group manages credit exposure related to these investments (aside from those included in cash and cash equivalents) by limiting the amounts invested at any single financial institution and by only dealing with well-established financial institutions of high credit quality standing.

	Exposure	
Financial institutions' credit ratings	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
Financial assets at FVOCI (note 15)		
No rating	**192**	155

Employee housing loans

Credit risk exposure is mainly attributed to the Group's employee housing loans. These loans are secured by a second bond over residential properties.

Expected credit losses on Impala Bafokeng employee housing loans (note 17.3)

The expected credit losses represent management's estimate of the credit losses expected on the employee housing loan receivable at the reporting date.

In calculating the expected credit loss (ECL), employee housing loan receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of employee housing receivable balances outstanding up to 30 June 2024 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced on these balances. Continued employment of employees has been identified to be the most relevant credit risk consideration and historical loss rates are adjusted based on expected changes in this factor.

Stage assessment

Stages are assessed by migrating all loans with a significant increase in credit risk to stage 2. A significant increase in credit risk is recognised when the employee has missed at least one payment (ie 30 days past due, which is used as an indication of a significant increase in credit risk), is in short-term forbearance and when the loan is restructured or an extension to the terms is granted.

If an employee housing loan receivable has a balance of more than the instalment amount in 30 days past due, the employee housing loan receivable is considered to have a significant increase in credit risk.

All employee housing loan receivables that are credit impaired at the reporting date are migrated to stage 3. The quantitative credit impairment criterion is set to when employees are more than 90 days past due on their contractual payments, which is in line with the IFRS 9 rebuttable presumption to move to stage three.

The employee housing loan receivable is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The loan is deemed not to have reasonable prospects of recovery when the employee continues to fail to promptly comply with the provisions of the sale agreement after all legal processes have been exhausted and the loan agreement has been cancelled.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

35.2 Financial risk management continued

35.2.3 Credit risk continued

The movement in the expected credit loss during the year was as follows:

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Beginning of the year	**6**	6
ECL charge recognised in profit or loss during the year	**5**	—
ECL write-off recognised in profit or loss during the year	**(3)**	—
End of the year	**8**	6
The gross carrying amount of employee housing loans receivable, and thus the maximum exposure to loss is as follows:		
Stage 1 ECL allowance	**866**	943
Stage 2 ECL allowance	**84**	8
Stage 3 ECL allowance	**21**	18
Total gross employee housing loans receivable	**971**	969
Less: Write-off	**(2)**	(1)
Less: Estimated credit loss	**(8)**	(6)
End of the year	**961**	962

At the end of the period, R2 million (2023: R1 million) of the Impala Bafokeng employee housing loans receivable were past due.

35.2.4 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Implats' committed revolving credit facility consists of a R6.5 billion South African rand tranche (2023: R6.5 billion) and a US$93.8 million US dollar tranche (2023: US$93.8 million) with various financial institutions. Impala Canada is also a borrower under the US dollar tranche. Management regularly monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve comprising undrawn borrowing facilities and cash and cash equivalents (note 22) on the basis of expected cash flows. All covenants on the facility have been met.

Committed revolving credit facility R6.5 billion (2023: R6.5 billion) – Impala Platinum Holdings Limited

	Total committed facility	
Banks' credit ratings	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
AA+ (zaf)	**6 545**	6 545

The committed revolving credit facility of R6.5 billion (2023: R6.5 billion) bears interest at the three-month Johannesburg Interbank Acceptance Rate (JIBAR) plus a margin and utilisation fee of between 210 and 260 basis points, subject to the level of utilisation and the total net debt to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) levels of the Group. The facility has an accordion option to increase the facility by an additional R2.2 billion (2023: R2.2 billion). In the current year, the facility was extended for another year and will mature on 24 February 2026. The facility was undrawn at year-end.

Subsequent to year-end, the committed revolving credit facility was amended and restated to add Impala Bafokeng Resources as an additional guarantor to the facilities agreement and the accordion option was increased from R2.2 billion to R4.2 billion.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

35.2 Financial risk management continued

35.2.4 Liquidity risk continued

Committed revolving credit facility US$93.8 million (2023: US$93.8 million) – Impala Platinum Holdings Limited

	Total committed facility	
Banks' credit ratings	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
AA+ (zaf)	**569**	589
AA	**569**	589
A-	**569**	589
	1 707	1 767

The US dollar tranche of the committed revolving credit facility of US$93.8 million (2023: US$93.8 million) bears interest at the three-month Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus a credit adjustment spread, margin and a utilisation fee of between 211 and 251 basis points, subject to the level of utilisation and the total net debt to EBITDA levels of the Group. The facility has an accordion option to increase the facility by an additional US$37.5 million (June 2023: US$37.5 million). During the current year, the facility was extended for another year and will mature on 24 February 2026, with no further option to extend. The facility was undrawn at year-end.

Credit facilities R3 billion (2023: R3 billion) – Impala Bafokeng

	Total committed facility	
Banks' credit ratings	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
AA+ (zaf)	**3 008**	3 008
	3 008	3 008

The R3 billion Impala Bafokeng credit facilities comprise a revolving credit facility of R2 billion (2023: R2 billion) which bears interest at JIBAR plus 250 basis points, as well as a general banking facility of R1 billion (2023: R1 billion) which bears interest at the prime rate less 140 basis points. Impala Bafokeng provided a cession and pledge of its shares in and claims against Impala Bafokeng Resources (IBR) as security under a subordination agreement of its claims against IBR in favour of the banks. IBR also provided a cession in which it cedes and pledges its rights, title and interest in respect of, or connected with the IBR operations. The revolving credit facility had an accordion option to increase the facility by an additional R1 billion (2023: R1 billion). The revolving credit facility was undrawn at year-end and Rnil (2023: R123.6 million) of the general banking facility was utilised for guarantees as at year-end.

Subsequent to year-end the revolving credit facility, the general banking facility and the associated security were cancelled.

Bank borrowings – Revolving borrowing base facility

	Total facility
Banks' credit ratings	**2024 Rm**
AA+ (zaf)	**1 092**
	1 092

Implats entered into a revolving borrowing base facility of R1 092 million (US$60 million) with Standard Bank of South Africa Limited in the current year. The facility bears interest at the Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 285 basis points per annum which is paid quarterly, with a tenure of 12 months. This facility was fully drawn at the end of the year.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

35.2 Financial risk management continued

35.2.4 Liquidity risk continued

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The maturity analysis for leases is disclosed in note 29.

Financial assets relevant to the understanding of future cash flow related to financial liabilities have also been disclosed:

	Total carrying amount Rm	Contractual interest Rm	Total undiscounted contractual cash flow Rm	Less than one year Rm	Between one and two years Rm	Between two and five years Rm	Over five years Rm
At 30 June 2023							
Financial assets							
Trade and other receivables (note 20)	10 548	—	10 548	10 548	—	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents (note 22)	26 820	—	26 820	26 820	—	—	—
Financial liabilities							
PIC housing facility (note 29)	1 473	1 177	2 650	156	156	468	1 871
Other financial liabilities (note 30)	49	2	51	43	8	—	—
Trade and other payables (note 32)	13 689	—	13 689	13 689	—	—	—
At 30 June 2024							
Financial assets							
Trade and other receivables (note 20)	**10 054**	**—**	**10 054**	**10 054**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Cash and cash equivalents (note 22)	**9 629**	**—**	**9 629**	**9 629**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Financial liabilities							
PIC housing facility (note 29)	**1 396**	**1 123**	**2 519**	**96**	**105**	**361**	**1 957**
Bank borrowings (note 29)	**1 092**	**—**	**1 092**	**1 092**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other financial liabilities (note 30)	**49**	**—**	**49**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Trade and other payables (note 32)	**12 594**	**—**	**12 594**	**12 594**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Current financial assets are sufficient to cover financial liabilities for the next 15 months. Thereafter, retained cash and cash generated from operations are envisaged to be sufficient to settle the liabilities. Should the cash generated from operations not be sufficient, the Group can access its facilities or curtail its capital expenditure.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

AP

Financial instruments – General accounting policy

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Group entity becomes a party to the contract. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are added to, or deducted from, the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories on the basis of both the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets:

- Financial assets at FVPL
- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at FVOCI.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, being the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the Group transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Investments in debt instruments (notes 17, 20 and 22)

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There is currently only one measurement category to which the Group classifies its debt instruments.

Financial asset measured at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collecting contractual cash flows where those cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income calculated on the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is presented in other income and expense and foreign exchange gains and losses presented in foreign exchange transaction losses, directly in profit or loss. These assets with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as non-current assets.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at FVPL. Financial liabilities at FVPL, which include derivatives, are subsequently measured at fair value.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

36. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Associates

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Two Rivers		
Transactions with related party		
Purchases of metal concentrates	**5 160**	7 897
Year-end balances arising from transactions with related party		
Payable to associate	**1 867**	2 458
Makgomo Chrome		
Transactions with related party		
Tailings fee expense	**80**	69
Sale of metal concentrates	**80**	69
Friedshelf		
Transactions with related party		
Interest accrued	**73**	89
Repayments	**239**	220
Year-end balances arising from transactions with related party		
Borrowings – finance leases[1]	**619**	785
RBPlat		
Transactions with related party		
Royalty expense[2]	**–**	308

[1] *Friedshelf finance leases have an effective interest rate of 10.2%.*
[2] *RBPlat royalty expense for the prior year reflects the royalty expense up to 30 May 2023, thereafter RBPlat was consolidated and renamed Impala Bafokeng.*

Joint venture

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Mimosa		
Transactions with related party		
Refining fees	**349**	298
Interest received	**34**	36
Purchases of metal concentrates	**5 003**	6 494
Year-end balances arising from transactions with related party		
Payable to joint venture net of advance	**1 168**	1 117

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

For detailed disclosure on directors' remuneration and key management compensation, refer to annexure C.

37. RESTATEMENT DUE TO CHANGE IN CLASSIFICATION IN THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The 'Acquisition of Royal Bafokeng Platinum from non-controlling interests' of R275 million was incorrectly presented as a cash outflow from investing activities and has now been reclassified to a cash outflow from financing activities. The previous presentation was restated as follows:

	2023 As reported Rm	Re-classification Rm	2023 Restated Rm
Acquisition of Royal Bafokeng Platinum from non-controlling interests	(275)	275	–
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(9 866)**	**275**	**(9 591)**
Acquisition of Royal Bafokeng Platinum from non-controlling interests	–	(275)	(275)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	**(14 323)**	**(275)**	**(14 598)**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

38. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Dividends

The Company has a dividend policy which is aligned with the Company's capital allocation framework which prioritises the Company's commitment to providing sustainable and attractive returns to shareholders while retaining a strong and flexible balance sheet and sufficiently capitalising the business to allow the Group to take advantage of future value-accretive growth opportunities. The dividend policy recommends a minimum payout of 30% of free cash flow, pre-growth capital for the period. However, at the time of the dividend declaration, the board will consider market conditions, the balance sheet position and the Company's forecast funding requirements and exercise its discretion in determining the final quantum of the dividend. This allows the board to adjust the minimum threshold through the cycle depending on the capital allocation priorities and enable the board to pay out much higher ratios at the top of the PGM cycle.

The persistence of weak PGM pricing and significant capital cash outflows resulted in a free cash outflow of R4.0 billion. After adding back growth capital of R4.1 billion and other non-discretionary outflows of R0.6 billion, an adjusted free cash outflow for the financial year of R0.5 billion was recorded. In line with the approved dividend policy, and after consideration of market conditions and capital requirements, no final dividend for the year-end 30 June 2024 was declared.

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Dividends paid		
Final dividend No 99 for 2023 (2023: No 97 for 2022) of 165 cents (2023: 1 050 cents) per ordinary share	**1 487**	8 896
Interim dividend No 98 for 2023 of 420 cents per ordinary share	**—**	3 570
	1 487	12 466

Other events occurring after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any other subsequent events which materially impact the annual financial statements, aside from amendments to the credit facilities as disclosed in note 35.2.4.

AP

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability on the date on which such dividends are declared. Dividends tax is withheld by the Group on behalf of its shareholders and is applicable to all dividends paid. Amounts withheld are not recognised as part of the Group's tax charge but rather as part of the dividend paid. Cash flows from dividends paid are classified under financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE A

Detailed disclosure per asset category of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets (note 11)

	Shafts, mining development and infrastructure Rm	Metallurgical and refining plants Rm	Land, buildings and mineral rights Rm	Assets under construction Rm	Other assets Rm	Total Rm
Cost						
30 June 2022	65 371	21 622	6 558	13 310	7 646	114 507
Capital expenditure[1]	2 683	1 020	14	6 279	1 383	11 379
PPE acquired through the acquisition of RBPlat	999	3 055	4 089	453	48	8 644
Right-of-use assets capitalised	—	12	8	—	134	154
Transfer from assets under construction	1 253	3 401	213	(5 156)	289	—
Disposals and scrappings	(577)	(239)	(42)	(28)	(538)	(1 424)
Rehabilitation adjustment (note 27.1)	(66)	—	—	—	—	(66)
Exchange differences	3 374	1 931	600	859	1 042	7 806
30 June 2023	**73 037**	**30 802**	**11 440**	**15 717**	**10 004**	**141 000**
Capital expenditure[1]	**2 739**	**1 106**	**17**	**8 978**	**1 148**	**13 988**
Right-of-use assets capitalised	**—**	**—**	**7**	**—**	**16**	**23**
Interest capitalised	**—**	**—**	**—**	**47**	**—**	**47**
Transfer	**12 338**	**293**	**(2 126)**	**(10 715)**	**210**	**—**
Disposals and scrappings	**(68)**	**(339)**	**(6)**	**(9)**	**(854)**	**(1 276)**
Rehabilitation adjustment (note 27.1)	**2**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**
Exchange differences	**(1 341)**	**(682)**	**(176)**	**(400)**	**(427)**	**(3 026)**
30 June 2024	**86 707**	**31 180**	**9 156**	**13 618**	**10 097**	**150 758**

[1] *Includes depreciation of R8 million (2023: R23 million) which was capitalised to the cost of property, plant and equipment.*

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE A continued

	Shafts, mining development and infrastructure Rm	Metallurgical and refining plants Rm	Land, buildings and mineral rights Rm	Assets under construction Rm[2]	Other assets Rm	Total Rm
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
30 June 2022	27 461	9 395	2 441	6 632	4 065	49 994
Depreciation (notes 3 and 33)[1]	4 571	1 483	285	—	1 420	7 759
Disposals and scrappings	(576)	(253)	(33)	—	(492)	(1 354)
Impairment (notes 4 and 11)	6 999	2 006	273	145	1 449	10 872
Exchange differences	1 086	656	188	1	622	2 553
30 June 2023	**39 541**	**13 287**	**3 154**	**6 778**	**7 064**	**69 824**
Depreciation (notes 3 and 33)[1]	**4 353**	**2 060**	**310**	**—**	**1 329**	**8 052**
Transfer from impaired assets under construction	**6 632**	**163**	**—**	**(6 795)**	**—**	**—**
Disposals and scrappings	**(67)**	**(335)**	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(774)**	**(1 178)**
Impairment (notes 4 and 11)	**10 852**	**906**	**76**	**59**	**365**	**12 258**
Exchange differences	**(945)**	**(367)**	**(57)**	**(5)**	**(326)**	**(1 700)**
30 June 2024	**60 366**	**15 714**	**3 482**	**36**	**7 658**	**87 256**
Carrying value at 30 June 2023	33 496	17 515	8 286	8 939	2 940	71 176
Carrying value at 30 June 2024	**26 341**	**15 466**	**5 674**	**13 582**	**2 439**	**63 502**

[1] R8 044 million depreciation was expensed to cost of sales (2023: R7 736 million) and R8 million (2023: R23 million) capitalised to the cost of property, plant and equipment.

[2] Comprises assets under construction of Rnil million (2023: R3 981 million) at the Impala cash-generating unit (17 Shaft), Rnil million (2023: R2 651 million) at Afplats and R36 million (2023: R146 million) at Impala Canada which were impaired.

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE A continued

	Metallurgical and refining plants Rm	Land and buildings Rm	Other assets Rm	Total Rm
Right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment				
30 June 2022	101	419	161	681
Right-of-use assets acquired through the acquisition of RBPlat	—	6	29	35
Right-of-use assets capitalised[1]	27	8	126	161
Disposals	—	—	(2)	(2)
Transfers	—	—	(36)	(36)
Depreciation	(27)	(97)	(93)	(217)
Impairment	(6)	(5)	(47)	(58)
Exchange differences	—	(1)	14	13
30 June 2023	**95**	**330**	**152**	**577**
Right-of-use assets capitalised	**—**	**7**	**16**	**23**
Depreciation	**(23)**	**(97)**	**(59)**	**(179)**
Impairment	**—**	**(3)**	**(11)**	**(14)**
Exchange differences	**—**	**—**	**(2)**	**(2)**
30 June 2024	**72**	**237**	**96**	**405**

[1] *Includes cash improvements capitalised to Impala Canada's right-of-use assets of R7 million.*

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Assets under construction included in property plant and equipment		
Assets under construction consist mainly of (carrying value):		
Impala	**654**	1 467
Zimplats (Smelter and SO_2 abatement plant, Mupani Mine and Bimha Mine upgrades)	**12 056**	6 718
Other	**872**	754
	13 582	8 939
Other assets		
Other assets consist mainly of (carrying value):		
Mobile equipment	**1 930**	2 213
Information technology	**405**	537
Other	**104**	190
	2 439	2 940

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE B

Summarised financial information (100%) in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests (note 25)

The summarised financial information below presents amounts before intra-group eliminations. The Zimplats financial information disclosed below was translated using the closing and annual average US dollar exchange rates as on **page 21**.

	Zimplats Holdings Limited		Marula Platinum (Pty) Ltd	
	2024 Rm	**2023 Rm**	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
Non-current assets	**35 171**	30 329	**2 683**	2 517
Current assets	**10 289**	16 281	**2 424**	2 945
Total assets	**45 460**	46 610	**5 107**	5 462
Equity	**32 540**	35 452	**3 538**	3 823
Non-current liabilities	**8 463**	8 219	**757**	876
Current liabilities	**4 457**	2 939	**812**	763
Total equity and liabilities	**45 460**	46 610	**5 107**	5 462

	Zimplats Holdings Limited		Marula Platinum (Pty) Ltd	
	2024 Rm	**2023 Rm**	**2024 Rm**	**2023 Rm**
Revenue	**14 402**	18 047	**4 326**	6 856
Gross profit/(loss)	**2 173**	7 018	**(418)**	2 499
Profit/(loss) before tax	**740**	6 058	**(341)**	2 859
Income tax expense	**(549)**	(1 446)	**56**	(808)
Profit/(loss) for the year	**191**	4 612	**(285)**	2 051
Net cash from operating activities	**3 999**	7 202	**212**	2 868
Net cash used in investing activities	**(6 432)**	(5 478)	**(373)**	(715)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(807)**	(3 919)	**157**	(2 150)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(3 240)**	(2 195)	**(4)**	3
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	**241**	511	**—**	—

There are no significant restrictions on the ability of the Group to access and use assets or settle liabilities.

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE C

Directors' remuneration and key management compensation

The following tables summarise the fixed and variable remuneration of the executive directors, prescribed officers and other senior executives of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2024. Further information can be obtained in notes 24 and 31, as well as the Group's annual remuneration report at (**www.implats.co.za**).

Fixed remuneration

	Package R'000	Retirement funds R'000	Other benefits R'000	Total 2024 R'000	Total 2023 R'000
Executive directors					
NJ Muller	12 440	1 796	14	14 250	14 061
M Kerber	7 995	1 007	9	9 011	8 882
LN Samuel	6 465	816	22	7 303	7 198
Prescribed officers					
MC Munroe	8 419	1 060	22	9 501	9 376
M Motlhageng[3]	6 036	813	32	6 881	4 840
SP Morutlwa[4]	6 468	815	18	7 301	242
K Pillay	4 612	581	9	5 202	4 526
GS Potgieter[5]	865	—	—	865	10 241
SE Sibiya	4 546	381	128	5 055	4 551
J Theron	6 058	238	294	6 590	6 532
T Hill[1]	600	30	14	644	638
A Mhembere[2]	655	98	58	811	822
Company secretary					
TT Llale	3 423	332	78	3 833	3 247

[1] (C$'000).
[2] (US$'000).
[3] Appointed as a prescribed officer from 1 June 2023, remuneration disclosed for the full FY2023.
[4] Appointed 19 June 2023.
[5] Retired 31 July 2022, subsequent contract ended 31 July 2023.

Variable remuneration

	Bonus 2023 R'000	Gains on long-term incentives exercised and shares sold R'000	Total 2024 R'000	Total 2023 R'000
Executive directors				
NJ Muller	9 891	15 400	25 291	30 446
M Kerber	4 811	6 230	11 041	12 666
LN Samuel	3 898	6 036	9 934	11 879
Prescribed officers				
MC Munroe	5 135	6 825	11 960	13 296
M Motlhageng[3]	2 303	1 127	3 430	2 511
SP Morutlwa[4]	1 220	—	1 220	1 220
K Pillay	1 995	6 366	8 361	4 031
GS Potgieter[5]	5 468	20 698	26 166	17 104
SE Sibiya	1 846	2 856	4 702	4 440
J Theron	2 711	4 145	6 856	8 498
T Hill[1]	831	577	1 408	977
A Mhembere[2]	423	935	1 358	892
Company secretary				
TT Llale	1 414	1 909	3 323	4 076

[1] (C$'000).
[2] (US$'000).
[3] Appointed as a prescribed officer from 1 June 2023, remuneration disclosed for the full FY2023.
[4] Sign-on bonus and retention award paid in respectively June 2023 and June 2024.
[5] Retired 31 July 2022, subsequent contract ended 31 July 2023.

Financial statement assurance
Consolidated financial statements
Company financial statements
Additional information

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE C continued

Directors' remuneration and key management compensation continued

Non-executive directors' fees in aggregate for the year

	Board R'000	Audit and risk committee R'000	Health, safety and environment committee R'000	Nominations, governance and ethics committee R'000	Social, transformation and remuneration committee R'000	Strategy and investment committee R'000	Total *ad hoc* meetings R'000	Total 2024 R'000	Total 2023 R'000
NDB Orleyn	3 131	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 131	3 131
D Earp	671	514	—	201	—	201	46	1 633	1 678
R Havenstein	1 097	244	406	—	—	201	163	2 111	1 631
BT Koshane	671	—	201	—	201	—	93	1 166	1 166
B Mawasha	1 288	—	201	—	201	—	93	1 783	1 026
MJ Moshe	1 288	244	—	—	—	201	23	1 756	1 077
FS Mufamadi	2 343	—	—	201	—	—	23	2 567	2 500
MEK Nkeli	671	—	201	201	406	—	140	1 619	1 642
PE Speckmann	671	244	—	—	201	—	23	1 139	1 207
ZB Swanepoel	3 800	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 800	3 438

Non-executive directors' fees for board meetings held during the year

	Implats board R'000	Impala Bafokeng board R'000	Zimplats board R'000	Impala Canada board R'000	Total board meetings R'000	Total board meetings 2023 R'000
NDB Orleyn	3 131	—	—	—	3 131	3 131
D Earp	671	—	—	—	671	671
R Havenstein	671	426	—	—	1 097	671
BT Koshane	671	—	—	—	671	671
B Mawasha	671	—	—	617	1 288	564
MJ Moshe	671	—	—	617	1 288	671
FS Mufamadi	671	—	1 672	—	2 343	2 299
MEK Nkeli	671	—	—	—	671	671
PE Speckmann	671	—	—	—	671	671
ZB Swanepoel	2 013	426	1 207	154	3 800	2 929

Non-executive directors' fees for *ad hoc* meetings held during the year

	Health, safety and environment committee R'000	Nominations, governance and ethics committee R'000	Social, transformation and remuneration committee R'000	Strategy and investment committee R'000	Total *ad hoc* meetings R'000	Total *ad hoc* meetings 2023 R'000
D Earp	—	23	—	23	46	91
R Havenstein	140	—	—	23	163	185
BT Koshane	70	—	23	—	93	93
B Mawasha	70	—	23	—	93	116
MJ Moshe	—	—	—	23	23	23
FS Mufamadi	—	23	—	—	23	—
MEK Nkeli	70	23	47	—	140	163
PE Speckmann	—	—	23	—	23	91

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE C continued

Directors' remuneration and key management compensation continued

The following table reflects the status of shares and unexercised options held by executive directors, prescribed officers and other senior executives and the gains made by them as a result of past awards during the year ended 30 June 2024:

	Balance at 30 June 2023	Allocated during the year	Date of allocation	Forfeited during the year	Performance condition achieved[1]	Exercised during the year[2]	Date exercised	Balance at 30 June 2024	First vesting date
Directors									
NJ Muller									
LTIP BSP	58 462	67 017	2 Oct 2023	–	–	44 249	2 Oct 2023	81 230	
								14 213	3 Oct 2024
								33 508	2 Oct 2024
								33 509	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	165 674	101 385	2 Oct 2023	–	56 878	113 756	2 Oct 2023	210 181	
								52 369	1 Oct 2024
								56 427	3 Oct 2025
								101 385	2 Oct 2026
Matching shares	17 319	35 765	–	–	–	–	–	53 084	
M Kerber									
LTIP BSP	26 950	32 595	2 Oct 2023	–	–	19 678	2 Oct 2023	39 867	
								7 272	3 Oct 2024
								16 297	2 Oct 2024
								16 298	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	75 961	54 946	2 Oct 2023	–	23 153	46 306	2 Oct 2023	107 754	
								25 364	1 Oct 2024
								27 444	3 Oct 2025
								54 946	2 Oct 2026
Special share award[3]	16 280	–	–	–	–	16 280	15 Mar 2024	–	
								–	
Matching shares	7 348	9 434	1 Mar 2024	–	–	–	–	16 782	
LN Samuel									
LTIP BSP	23 057	26 409	2 Oct 2023	–	–	17 372	2 Oct 2023	32 094	
								5 685	3 Oct 2024
								13 204	2 Oct 2024
								13 205	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	64 927	44 520	2 Oct 2023	–	22 131	44 262	2 Oct 2023	87 316	
								20 560	1 Oct 2024
								22 236	3 Oct 2025
								44 520	2 Oct 2026
Matching shares	4 380	9 217	–	–	–	–	–	13 597	

[1] *The 2020 PSP awards achieved maximum performance over the three-year vesting period and vested at 200% of the initial shares awarded.*
[2] *For associated gains, refer to table on* ***page 100***.
[3] *The shares vesting from the special share award were deferred to the matching share plan (MSP).*

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE C continued

Directors' remuneration and key management compensation continued

	Balance at 30 June 2023	Allocated during the year	Date of allocation	Forfeited during the year	Performance condition achieved[1]	Exercised during the year[2]	Date exercised	Balance at 30 June 2024	First vesting date
Company									
TT Llale									
LTIP BSP	8 072	9 580	2 Oct 2023	–	–	6 059	2 Oct 2023	**11 593**	
								2 013	3 Oct 2024
								4 790	2 Oct 2024
								4 790	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	23 137	15 169	2 Oct 2023	–	7 790	15 580	2 Oct 2023	**30 516**	
								7 281	1 Oct 2024
								8 066	3 Oct 2025
								15 169	2 Oct 2026
Prescribed officers									
MC Munroe									
LTIP BSP	27 155	34 791	2 Oct 2023	–	–	20 909	2 Oct 2023	**41 037**	
								6 246	3 Oct 2024
								17 395	2 Oct 2024
								17 396	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	82 351	57 936	2 Oct 2023	–	26 558	53 116	2 Oct 2023	**113 729**	
								26 856	1 Oct 2024
								28 937	3 Oct 2025
								57 936	2 Oct 2026
Matching shares	7 740	–	–	–	–	–	–	**7 740**	
M Motlhageng									
LTIP BSP	10 351	15 600	2 Oct 2023	–	–	5 446	2 Oct 2023	**20 505**	
								4 905	3 Oct 2024
								7 800	2 Oct 2024
								7 800	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	27 129	44 521	2 Oct 2023	–	3 663	7 326	4 Jun 2024	**67 987**	
								11 226	1 Oct 2024
								12 240	3 Oct 2025
								44 521	2 Oct 2026
SP Morutlwa									
LTIP PSP	–	54 148	2 Oct 2023	–	–	–	–	**54 148**	
								9 631	5 Sep 2026
								44 517	2 Oct 2026

[1] *The 2020 PSP awards achieved maximum performance over the three-year vesting period and vested at 200% of the initial shares awarded.*
[2] *For associated gains, refer to table on* ***page 100***.

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE C continued

Directors' remuneration and key management compensation continued

	Balance at 30 June 2023	Allocated during the year	Date of allocation	Forfeited during the year	Performance condition achieved[1]	Exercised during the year[2]	Date exercised	Balance at 30 June 2024	First vesting date
Prescribed officers continued									
K Pillay									
LTIP SAR	42 934	–	–	–	–	42 934	15 Apr 2024	**–**	
								–	
LTIP BSP	11 154	13 520	2 Oct 2023	–	–	8 430	2 Oct 2023	**16 244**	
								2 724	3 Oct 2024
								6 760	2 Oct 2024
								6 760	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	32 350	28 096	2 Oct 2023	–	10 895	21 790	2 Oct 2023	**49 551**	
								10 229	1 Oct 2024
								11 226	3 Oct 2025
								28 096	2 Oct 2026
Matching shares	3 769	–	–	–	–	–	–	**3 769**	
GS Potgieter[3]									
LTIP BSP	16 969	–	–	1 415	–	15 554	26 Oct 2023	**–**	
								–	
LTIP PSP	92 808	–	–	36 007	56 801	113 602	26 Oct 2023	**–**	
								–	
Matching shares	7 592	–	–	1 793	–	5 799	–	**–**	
SE Sibiya									
LTIP BSP	10 553	12 506	2 Oct 2023	–	–	7 462	2 Oct 2023	**15 597**	
								3 091	3 Oct 2024
								6 253	2 Oct 2024
								6 253	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	34 027	29 327	2 Oct 2023	–	11 576	23 152	2 Oct 2023	**51 778**	
								10 754	1 Oct 2024
								11 697	3 Oct 2025
								29 327	2 Oct 2026
Matching shares	3 992	–	–	–	–	–	–	**3 992**	

[1] *The 2020 PSP awards achieved maximum performance over the three-year vesting period and vested at 200% of the initial shares awarded.*
[2] *For associated gains, refer to table on* ***page 100***.
[3] *Retired 31 July 2022, subsequent contract ended 31 July 2023.*

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE C continued

Directors' remuneration and key management compensation continued

	Balance at 30 June 2023	Allocated during the year	Date of allocation	Forfeited during the year	Performance condition achieved[1]	Exercised during the year[2]	Date exercised	Balance at 30 June 2024	First vesting date
Prescribed officers continued									
J Theron									
LTIP BSP	16 423	18 368	2 Oct 2023	–	–	12 434	2 Oct 2023	**22 357**	
								3 989	3 Oct 2024
								9 184	2 Oct 2024
								9 184	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	47 251	40 088	2 Oct 2023	–	16 125	32 250	2 Oct 2023	**71 214**	
								14 980	1 Oct 2024
								16 146	3 Oct 2025
								40 088	2 Oct 2026
Matching shares	7 328	–	–	–	–	–	–	**7 328**	
T Hill									
LTIP BSP	41 618	75 948	2 Oct 2023	–	–	32 868	5 Oct 2023	**84 698**	
								8 750	3 Oct 2024
								37 974	2 Oct 2024
								37 974	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	65 879	49 288	2 Oct 2023	–	23 088	46 176	5 Oct 2023	**92 079**	
								20 177	1 Oct 2024
								22 614	3 Oct 2025
								49 288	2 Oct 2026
A Mhembere									
LTIP SAR	145 452	–	–	–	–	145 452	22 Dec 2023	**–**	
								–	
LTIP BSP	39 142	52 058	2 Oct 2023	–	–	28 135	5 Oct 2023	**63 065**	
								11 007	3 Oct 2024
								26 029	2 Oct 2024
								26 029	2 Oct 2025
LTIP PSP	107 271	74 422	2 Oct 2023	–	39 012	78 024	11 Oct 2023	**142 681**	
								32 002	1 Oct 2024
								36 257	3 Oct 2025
								74 422	2 Oct 2026
Matching shares	9 126	–	–	–	–	–	–	**9 126**	

[1] *The 2020 PSP awards achieved maximum performance over the three-year vesting period and vested at 200% of the initial shares awarded.*
[2] *For associated gains, refer to table on* ***page 100****.*

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE D

Share-based compensation

Equity-settled share-based compensation

Equity schemes include the bonus share plan (BSP), performance share plan (PSP) as well as matching share plan (MSP), together referred to as the long-term incentive plan 2018 (LTIP 2018).

The LTIP 2018 share options are full-value shares. The contractual life of the BSP ends on the vesting date. The PSP have an additional life of three years after vesting.

Refer to the cash-settled share-based compensation section on page 107 for the cash-settled awards related to these schemes and annexure C for detailed disclosure on share-based payment rights held by key management personnel (directors and senior executive management).

Long-term incentive plan 2018 (LTIP 2018)

Bonus share plan (BSP)

The bonus share award comprises fully paid shares awarded free of charge to participants at the end of a two-year vesting period. Fifty percent of the awarded shares vest one year after date of the award, and the remaining 50% at the end of two years after the award date. At the date of award, participants are only granted conditional rights to receive these shares at a future date and are entitled to shareholder rights prior to vesting date. For the shares to vest, participants are primarily required to remain employed by a company in the Implats Group.

Performance share plan (PSP)

The performance shares are Implats shares purchased by the Group, awarded free of charge to designated participants, at a vesting period determined at the discretion of the remuneration committee. On the date of award, participants are only granted conditional rights to acquire these shares at a future date and are not entitled to any shareholder rights prior to vesting date. For the shares to vest, participants must remain employed by a company in the Implats Group and are subject to the satisfaction of the performance conditions measured over the performance period.

Matching share plan (MSP)

The matching share award comprises fully paid shares awarded free of charge to participants who accumulated the required minimum shareholding requirements during a period of six years. Matching shares will be awarded based on one share for every three shares held by participants in terms of the minimum shareholding requirements.

The fair value of the LTIP 2018 awards was valued using the share price on valuation date, and market-related performance conditions for the PSP. The weighted average option value and the weighted average share price on valuation date (date of issue) were R105.72 (2023: R170.79) and R68.52 (2023: R244.43) for the BSP and PSP respectively. The average option value was R122.70 (2023: R183.33) for the MSP share awards at the end of the financial year.

	2024			2023		
	BSP 000	PSP 000	MSP 000	BSP 000	PSP 000	MSP 000
Movement in the number of share options outstanding was as follows:						
Beginning of the year	**2 592**	**1 670**	**69**	3 100	1 692	64
Granted	**3 994**	**1 445**	**54**	1 580	785	5
Forfeited	**(373)**	**(199)**	**(2)**	(213)	(81)	—
Exercised	**(1 923)**	**(596)**	**(6)**	(1 875)	(726)	—
End of the year	**4 290**	**2 320**	**115**	2 592	1 670	69
Exercisable	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
Not yet exercisable	**4 290**	**2 320**	**115**	2 592	1 670	69

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following vesting terms:

	2024			2023		
Number of share options	BSP 000	PSP 000	MSP 000	BSP 000	PSP 000	MSP 000
Vesting year						
2024	**—**	**—**	**115**	1 866	537	69
2025	**2 469**	**461**	**—**	726	518	—
2026	**1 821**	**535**	**—**	—	615	—
2027	**—**	**1 324**	**—**	—	—	—
Total options	**4 290**	**2 320**	**115**	2 592	1 670	69

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE D continued

Share-based compensation continued

Cash-settled share-based compensation

The Group issues cash-settled share-based payments to employees of the Zimbabwean and Canadian operations. Cash-settled share-based payments are valued on reporting date and recognised over the vesting period.

The Long-term Incentive Plan 2018 (LTIP 2018) comprises a bonus share plan (BSP) and a performance share plan (PSP). Both the BSP and the PSP, schemes consist of shares with a nil exercise price.

The cash-settled share-based compensation is made up as follows:

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Summary		
LTIP 2018 – BSP	**85**	84
LTIP 2018 – PSP	**8**	45
Other incentive plans	**1**	45
	94	174
Beginning of the year	**174**	275
Charge to the income statement	**45**	10
Payments	**(120)**	(146)
Exchange differences	**(5)**	35
End of the year	**94**	174
Current	**25**	140
Non-current	**69**	34

LTIP 2018

The fair value of the cash-settled share-based compensation was valued using the share price of R90.77 (2023: R125.32) at valuation date and the related performance conditions attached to the PSP. The weighted average option value at valuation date was R90.77 and R29.39 (2023: R125.32 and R198.50) for the BSP and PSP, respectively.

	2024		2023	
	BSP 000	PSP 000	BSP 000	PSP 000
Summary				
Movement in the number of share options outstanding:				
Beginning of the year	**1 031**	**447**	910	630
Granted	**1 377**	**448**	722	45
Exercised	**(106)**	**(128)**	(564)	(212)
Forfeited	**(741)**	**(26)**	(37)	(16)
End of the year	**1 561**	**741**	1 031	447
Exercisable	**—**	**—**	—	—
Not yet exercisable	**1 561**	**741**	1 031	447

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following vesting terms:

	2024		2023	
Number of share options	BSP 000	PSP 000	BSP 000	PSP 000
Vesting year				
2024	**—**	**—**	678	128
2025	**933**	**143**	353	142
2026	**628**	**188**	—	177
2027	**—**	**410**	—	—
Total options	**1 561**	**741**	1 031	447

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE D continued

Share-based compensation continued

Cash-settled share-based compensation continued

Bonus Share Plan (BSP)

The bonus share plan represents derivative financial instruments that are referenced to shares of Implats, the cash equivalent of which is awarded free of charge to participants. Fifty percent of the awarded instruments vest one year after the award and the remaining 50% at the end of two years after the award date. At the date of award, participants are only granted conditional rights to receive these instruments at a future date and are not entitled to any shareholder rights prior to vesting date. For the instruments to vest, participants are required to remain employed by a company in the Implats Group.

Performance Share Plan (PSP)

The performance share plan represents derivative financial instruments that are referenced to shares of Implats, the cash equivalent of which is awarded free of charge to designated participants, at a vesting period determined at the discretion of the remuneration committee. On the date of award, participants are only granted conditional rights to receive these instruments at a future date and are not entitled to any shareholder rights prior to vesting date. For the instruments to vest, participants must remain employed by a company in the Implats Group, subject to the satisfaction of the performance condition measured over the performance period.

Other incentive plans

Long-term incentive plan (LTIP 2012)

Allocations of the SAR awards under this scheme ceased in 2018 and were fully exercised in 2024. As a result, no SARs were exercisable at year-end (2023: 502 000). The prior year weighted average option value and share price on valuation date were R88.57 and R125.32, respectively. The prior year fair value of the SAR awards was calculated using the intrinsic value for vested options, while full value shares are valued using the share price on valuation date, adjusted for the present value of expected dividends during the vesting period as well as market performance conditions.

Cash-settled share-based compensation – Impala Bafokeng

RBPlat (which was renamed Impala Bafokeng) previously issued cash-settled share-based payments that were referenced to the Impala Bafokeng shares to its employees. The compensation plans comprised the Impala Bafokeng bonus share plan (IB – BSP), the Impala Bafokeng performance share plan (IB – PSP) and the Impala Bafokeng share appreciation rights (IB – SAR).

Following the acquisition of Impala Bafokeng by Implats and the delisting of Impala Bafokeng from the JSE, the vesting of the Impala Bafokeng cash-settled share-based payments was accelerated in the current period, and the share awards settled in full.

The Impala Bafokeng cash-settled share-based compensation is made up as follows:

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Summary		
IB – BSP	–	127
IB – PSP	–	145
IB – SAR	–	250
	–	522
Beginning of the year	**522**	–
Acquired through the acquisition of Impala Bafokeng	–	482
Charge to the income statement	**56**	75
Payment	**(578)**	(35)
End of the year	–	522
Current	–	384
Non-current	–	138

2024	IB – BSP 000	IB – PSP 000	IB – SAR 000
Summary			
Movement in the number of share options outstanding:			
Beginning of the year	**1 912**	**2 605**	**3 925**
Exercised	**(1 912)**	**(2 605)**	**(3 925)**
End of the year	–	–	–
Exercisable	–	–	–
Not yet exercisable	–	–	–

Annexures to the consolidated financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

ANNEXURE D continued

Share-based compensation continued

Cash-settled share-based compensation continued

2023	IB – BSP 000	IB – PSP 000	IB – SAR 000
Summary			
Movement in the number of share options outstanding:			
Beginning of the year	—	—	—
Acquired through the acquisition of RBPlat	1 912	2 605	4 245
Exercised	—	—	(320)
End of the year	1 912	2 605	3 925
Exercisable	—	248	1
Not yet exercisable	1 912	2 357	3 924
Vesting year			
2023	—	—	1 202
2024	1 615	818	1 252
2025	297	593	792
2026	—	510	407
2027	—	292	221
2028	—	144	50
Total options	1 912	2 357	3 924

In the prior year, the fair value of the Impala Bafokeng cash-settled share-based payments was valued using the share price of R124.87 at valuation date and the related performance conditions attached to the IB – PSP. The weighted average option value at valuation date in the prior year was R121.21 and R115.88 for the IB – BSP and IB – PSP respectively. The fair value of the IB – SAR was valued using the binomial option pricing model for non-vested shares. In the prior year, the weighted average option value for the IB – SAR was R74.61 at valuation date.

The average inputs in the prior year for determining the fair value of the IB – SAR were as follows:

	IB – SAR
2023	
Weighted average exercise price (ZAR)	147
Volatility (%)	40 to 57
Dividend yield (%)	6.4
Risk-free interest rate (%)	9 to 10

Impala Bafokeng bonus share plan (IB – BSP)

The Impala Bafokeng – BSP represented derivative financial instruments that were referenced to Impala Bafokeng shares. The IB – BSP participants were awarded based on an equivalent of the number of Impala Bafokeng shares, which constituted a specified percentage of the participant's annual cash bonus. For the instruments to vest, participants were required to remain employed by Impala Bafokeng over a three-year period.

Impala Bafokeng performance share plan (IB – PSP)

The IB – PSP granted to participants was linked to the future performance of Impala Bafokeng as compared to its peers, by utilising total shareholder return as a measure of performance. The awards under this scheme vested in equal tranches on the third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the award. The proportion of awards that vest was based on Impala Bafokeng's performance on the third anniversary. For the instruments to vest, participants were required to remain employed by Impala Bafokeng over the three-year period.

Impala Bafokeng share appreciation rights (RBPlat – SAR)

The Impala Bafokeng – SAR was granted to participants on the day of commencement of employment at Impala Bafokeng. These awards vested from years three to five from the year that they were granted, in three equal tranches. The awards lapsed on the tenth anniversary of the award.

Refer to annexure C for the details on share-based payment rights held by key management personnel (directors and senior executive management).

Company statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Revenue	2	**8 887**	31 131
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	7	**(24 564)**	(5 885)
Finance costs		**(763)**	(1 682)
Finance income		**4**	—
Other income	3	**82**	301
Other expenses	4	**(2 083)**	(654)
Loss/(profit) before tax		**(18 437)**	23 211
Income tax credit/(expense)	5	**49**	(148)
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(18 388)**	23 063
Other comprehensive income comprising items that may not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**11**	135
Total other comprehensive income		**11**	135
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		**(18 377)**	23 198

The notes on **pages 114** to **123** are an integral part of these financial statements.

Company statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in associates and joint ventures	6	**1 375**	1 244
Investments in subsidiaries	7	**26 448**	34 409
Loans to subsidiaries	7	**2 624**	4 346
Other financial assets	8	**562**	551
		31 009	40 550
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables		**99**	9
Loan to subsidiaries	7	**118**	140
Current tax receivable		**—**	137
Prepayments		**—**	4
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**3 755**	15 061
		3 972	15 351
Total assets		**34 981**	55 901
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	10	**31 694**	26 522
Retained earnings		**(3 970)**	15 910
Other components of equity		**218**	207
Total equity		**27 942**	42 639
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	**150**	217
		150	217
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		**296**	465
Current tax payable		**3**	—
Borrowings	12	**6 590**	12 580
		6 889	13 045
Total liabilities		**7 039**	13 262
Total equity and liabilities		**34 981**	55 901

The notes on **pages 114** to **123** are an integral part of these financial statements.

Company statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Share capital Rm	Retained earnings Rm	Other components of equity Rm	Total equity Rm
Balance at 30 June 2022	23 891	5 377	72	29 340
Shares issued	2 631	—	—	2 631
Total comprehensive income	—	23 063	135	23 198
Profit for the year	—	23 063	—	23 063
Other comprehensive income	—	—	135	135
Dividends paid	—	(12 530)	—	(12 530)
Balance at 30 June 2023	**26 522**	**15 910**	**207**	**42 639**
Shares issued	**5 172**	**—**	**—**	**5 172**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	**—**	**(18 388)**	**11**	**(18 377)**
Loss for the year	**—**	**(18 388)**	**—**	**(18 388)**
Other comprehensive income	**—**	**—**	**11**	**11**
Dividends paid	**—**	**(1 492)**	**—**	**(1 492)**
Balance at 30 June 2024	**31 694**	**(3 970)**	**218**	**27 942**

The notes on **pages 114** to **123** are an integral part of these financial statements.

Company statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	14	**(378)**	(347)
Dividends received	2	**8 223**	29 375
Finance income received		**445**	1 659
Finance costs paid		**(744)**	(1 673)
Income tax received/(paid)		**122**	(194)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**7 668**	28 820
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of interest in Impala Bafokeng		**(11 432)**	(4 864)
Loans to subsidiaries		**(4)**	(8)
Loan repayments from subsidiaries		**75**	1 040
Investment in environmental rehabilitation investments		**–**	(46)
Acquisition of interest in AP Ventures		**(131)**	(197)
Proceeds from the disposal of short-term investments		**–**	1 123
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(11 492)**	(2 952)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		**676**	178
Repayments of borrowings		**(6 666)**	(16 783)
Dividends paid		**(1 492)**	(12 530)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(7 482)**	(29 135)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(11 306)**	(3 267)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**15 061**	18 328
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	**3 755**	15 061

The notes on **pages 114** to **123** are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Company financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basis of preparation and principal accounting policies are disclosed on pages 21 to 23. The accounting policies are aligned with the consolidated financial statements and are disclosed within each relevant note within the consolidated financial statements. Where accounting policies are different or additional to that as disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, it was disclosed within the notes to the Company financial statements.

AP

Subsidiaries, associated undertakings and joint ventures (notes 6 and 7)

Subsidiaries, associated undertakings and joint ventures are accounted for at cost less any impairment provision in the Company financial statements.

2. REVENUE

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Dividends received	**8 223**	29 375
Interest received – cash and cash equivalents	**375**	1 501
Interest received – loans to subsidiaries	**266**	233
Management fee	**23**	22
	8 887	31 131

The Company's main sources of revenue are further disaggregated as follows:

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Dividends received		
Impala Holdings Limited	**6 211**	22 224
Marula Platinum (Pty) Ltd	**—**	2 130
Impala Platinum B.V.	**842**	1 781
Impala Platinum Zimbabwe (Pty) Ltd	**783**	1 657
Impala Bafokeng Platinum (Pty) Ltd	**—**	902
Two Rivers Platinum (Pty) Ltd	**—**	414
Mimosa Investments Limited	**181**	209
Impala Chrome (Pty) Ltd	**111**	8
Other	**95**	50
	8 223	29 375
Finance income		
Impala Canada Limited	**266**	231
Impala Chrome (Pty) Ltd	**—**	2
	266	233

AP

Revenue

Revenue of the Company mainly comprises dividend income and finance income. Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established. Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

3. OTHER INCOME

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Provision for community development reversed	**53**	—
Fair value loss on foreign exchange forward contract	**29**	—
Net foreign exchange transaction gains	**—**	301
	82	301

Notes to the Company financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

4. OTHER EXPENSES

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Net foreign exchange transaction losses	**243**	—
Acquisition-related costs – RBPlat	**108**	406
Corporate costs	**62**	62
Service fee	**27**	26
Fair value loss on foreign exchange forward contract	**—**	85
Impairment of intercompany loans	**1 619**	5
Other	**24**	70
	2 083	654

5. INCOME TAX CREDIT/(EXPENSE)

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Current tax		
South African current tax	**(5)**	(16)
Prior year adjustment	**(6)**	(22)
Withholding tax	**(8)**	(23)
Deferred tax		
Temporary differences	**64**	(89)
Prior year adjustment	**4**	2
Total income tax credit/(expense)	**49**	(148)
The tax of the Company's profit differs as follows from the theoretical charge that would arise using the basic tax rate of 27% (2023: 27%) for South African companies:		
Normal tax for companies on loss/(profit) before tax	**4 978**	(6 267)
Adjusted for:		
Disallowable expenditure	**(512)**	(202)
Exempt dividend income	**2 220**	7 931
Prior year adjustment	**(3)**	(20)
Deferred tax not recognised (impairment)	**(6 632)**	(1 589)
Taxable capital gain	**(2)**	(1)
Income tax credit/(expense)	**49**	(148)
Effective tax rate (%)	**0.3**	0.6

6. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Associates		
Two Rivers (note 14 of the consolidated annual financial statements)	**202**	202
Makgomo Chrome (note 14 of the consolidated annual financial statements)	**61**	61
Joint ventures		
Mimosa (note 14 of the consolidated annual financial statements)	**376**	376
AP Ventures (note 14 of the consolidated annual financial statements)	**736**	605
Total investments in associates and joint ventures	**1 375**	1 244

Notes to the Company financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

7. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

		% interest		Carrying amount Investment		Carrying amount Loans[3]	
	Issued share capital	2024 %	2023 %	2024 Rm	2023 Rm	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Company and description							
Impala Holdings Limited (investment holding company)	R11 302	**100**	100	**11 302**	11 302	**44**	44
Impala Platinum Limited (mines, refines and markets PGMs)	[1]	**87**	100	**–**	–	**–**	–
Impala Platinum Investments (Pty) Ltd	[1]	**100**	100	**–**	–	**–**	–
Impala Platinum Properties (Rustenburg) (Pty) Ltd	[1]	**100**	100	**–**	–	**–**	–
Employee Share Ownership Trust		**–**	–	**–**	–	**748**	821
Afplats (Pty) Ltd (owns mineral rights)	[1]	**74**	74	**–**	–	**–**	–
Imbasa Platinum (Pty) Ltd (owns mineral rights)	[1]	**60**	60	**–**	–	**–**	–
Inkosi Platinum (Pty) Ltd (owns mineral rights)	[1]	**49**	49	**–**	–	**–**	–
Gazelle Platinum Limited (investment holding company)	[1]	**100**	100	**–**	–	**–**	–
Impala Platinum Japan Limited[4] (marketing representative)	¥10m	**100**	100	**2**	2	**–**	–
Impala Platinum Zimbabwe (Pty) Ltd (investment holding company)	[1]	**100**	100	**73**	73	**–**	–
Impala Platinum B.V.[5] (investment holding company)	€0.02m	**100**	100	**900**	900	**–**	3
Zimplats Holdings Limited[2,6] (investment holding company)	US$10.8m	**87**	87	**–**	–	**–**	–
Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Pvt) Limited[7] (owns mineral rights and mines PGMs)	US$30.0m	**87**	87	**–**	–	**–**	–
Marula Platinum (Pty) Ltd (owns mineral rights and mines PGMs)	R1 032	**73**	73	**1 363**	1 363	**74**	93
Impala Chrome (Pty) Ltd (processes tailings and chrome and produces chrome concentrate)	[1]	**65**	65	**32**	32	**–**	–
Impala Bafokeng Platinum (Pty) Ltd (owns mineral rights and mines PGMs)	R12 523	**100**	56	**12 776**	20 451	**–**	–
Impala Canada Limited[8] (owns mineral rights and mines PGMs)	C$239m	**100**	100	**–**	286	**1 876**	3 525
Total				**26 448**	34 409	**2 742**	4 486
Total investments at cost						**29 190**	38 895

All subsidiaries were incorporated in South Africa unless otherwise indicated.

[1] *Share capital less than R50 000.*
[2] *Listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.*
[3] *Refer to note 7.1 for the terms of repayment.*
[4] *Incorporated in Japan.*
[5] *Incorporated in the Netherlands.*
[6] *Incorporated in Guernsey.*
[7] *Incorporated in Zimbabwe.*
[8] *Incorporated in Canada.*

Notes to the Company financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

7. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES continued

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries was made up as follows:		
Impairment – Impala Bafokeng	**24 278**	3 537
Impairment – Impala Canada	**286**	2 348
	24 564	5 885

Impairment – Impala Bafokeng

In the current period, the investment in Impala Bafokeng was impaired by R24 278 million to its recoverable amount of R12 776 million. Refer to note 11 of the consolidated annual financial statements. In the prior period, the investment in Impala Bafokeng of R23 988 million was impaired by an amount of R3 537 million to its recoverable amount of R20 451 million. The recoverable amount was determined using the Impala Bafokeng closing share price as at 30 June 2023 of R124.87 and the number of shares held in Impala Bafokeng at that date, being 163 776 692. The fair value less costs to sell valuation of the investment in Impala Bafokeng was categorised as a level 1 valuation of the fair value hierarchy.

Impairment – Impala Canada

The investment in Impala Canada of R286 million (2023: R2 634 million) was impaired in full (2023: by an amount of R2 348 million) to its recoverable amount of Rnil (2023: R286 million). The recoverable amount was determined using the net asset value of the Impala Canada cash-generating unit at 30 June 2024. The fair value less cost to sell valuation of the investment in Impala Canada was categorised as a level 3 valuation within the fair value hierarchy. Refer to notes 4 and 11 of the consolidated annual financial statements for more information on the impairment.

		Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
7.1	**Loans to subsidiaries**			
	Intra-group loan – Impala Canada Limited	7.1.1	**1 876**	3 525
	Intra-group loan – Impala Employee Share Ownership Trust	7.1.2	**748**	821
	Other subsidiaries	7.1.3	**118**	140
			2 742	4 486
	Current		**118**	140
	Non-current		**2 624**	4 346

7.1.1 Intra-group loan – Impala Canada Limited

The Company made a loan to Impala Canada to acquire all of the outstanding shares of North American Palladium. The loan carries interest at three-month SOFR plus the Credit Adjustment Spread of 0.26% plus 195 basis points, with interest payable quarterly. The capital amount is repayable on demand, although the Company has no intention to demand repayment from Impala Canada in the next 12 months. During the current period, the loan was impaired by R1 614 million to its recoverable amount of R1 876 million.

7.1.2 Intra-group loan – Impala Employee Share Ownership Trust

The loan is non-interest bearing and is repayable by means of 35% of future dividends received from the investment held in Impala Platinum Limited.

Notes to the Company financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

7. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES continued

7.1 Loans to subsidiaries continued

7.1.3 Loans to other subsidiaries

Loans to other subsidiaries are non-interest bearing, have no fixed terms of repayment and are expected to be settled within the near future.

AP

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment policy for financial assets on the IFRS 9 expected credit loss (ECL) model, is consistent with that of the Group as disclosed in note 17 of the consolidated annual financial statements.

Loans to subsidiaries

Intra-group loans are measured at amortised cost. They generally do not bear interest and have no repayment terms. The general ECL model is applied to these instruments. All intra-group loans are considered to be low credit risk as they have a low risk of default and the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. The ECL allowance recognised during the period is limited to the probability of default in the next 12 months, on the full carrying amount of the financial asset.

General factors of a significant increase in the credit risk in intra-group loans are a reduced or negative net asset value or a significant decrease on the debtor company's discounted cash flow valuation. When this is the case, the loan is considered to be credit impaired and is immediately evaluated on the lifetime ECL model, which is the result of all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The write-off policy for intra-group loans is consistent with that of the Group.

8. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Notes	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Subsequently carried at fair value			
Guardrisk insurance cell captive	8.1	**61**	45
Investment in Waterberg	8.2	**501**	506
		562	551
Current		**—**	—
Non-current		**562**	551

8.1 Guardrisk insurance cell captive

The financial asset was revalued to R61 million (2023: R45 million), recognising a R16 million gain (2023: R6 million loss) in other comprehensive income.

8.2 Investment in Waterberg

The investment in Waterberg was revalued to R501 million (2023: R506 million), recognising a R5 million loss (2023: R140 million income) through other comprehensive income. During the year, the shareholding diluted from 15% to 14.95%, following the decision not to participate in the last funding request.

AP

Investments in equity instruments

Implats subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. The Company elected to present changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI), due to the Company's business model to hold these assets for value appreciation over the long term as well as collecting contractual cash flows.

For these financial assets there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains or losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Notes to the Company financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Short-term bank deposits	**3 679**	14 888
Cash at bank	**76**	173
	3 755	15 061

Refer to note 22 of the consolidated annual financial statements for detailed disclosure relating to cash and cash equivalents.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Share capital	**31 694**	26 522
The movement of ordinary shares was as follows:		
Beginning of the year	**866.40**	850.22
Shares issued on acquisition of interest in RBPlat[1]	**37.97**	16.18
End of the year	**904.37**	866.40

[1] *Refer to notes 14 and 37 of the consolidated annual financial statements.*

The authorised share capital of the Company consists of 1 044.01 million (2023: 944.01 million) ordinary no par value shares. The additional 100 million ordinary no par value shares were approved by shareholders at the previous annual general meeting. The authorised but unissued share capital is 139.64 million (2023: 77.61 million) ordinary no par value shares and remains under the control of the directors.

During the period, an additional 37.97 million (2023: 16.18 million) shares to the value of R5 172 million (2023: R2 631 million) were issued for the acquisition of interest in RBPlat.

11. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax movements are attributable to the following temporary differences:

2024	Opening balance Rm	Recognised in profit or loss Rm	Closing balance Rm
Unrealised foreign currency gains/(losses)	**214**	**(64)**	**150**
Other	**3**	**(3)**	**—**
	217	**(67)**	**150**

2023	Opening balance Rm	Recognised in profit or loss Rm	Closing balance Rm
Unrealised foreign currency gains	130	84	214
Other	—	3	3
	130	87	217

Notes to the Company financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

12. BORROWINGS

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Intra-group borrowing – Impala Platinum Limited	**4 992**	11 436
Intra-group borrowing – Marula Platinum (Pty) Ltd	**749**	961
Intra-group borrowing – Impala Bafokeng Platinum (Pty) Ltd	**527**	—
Intra-group borrowing – Impala Chrome (Pty) Ltd	**321**	183
Intra-group borrowing – other	**1**	—
	6 590	12 580
Current	**6 590**	12 580
Non-current	**—**	—
Reconciliation		
Beginning of the year	**12 580**	29 185
Proceeds	**676**	178
Interest accrued	**666**	1 430
Interest repayments	**(666)**	(1 430)
Capital repayments	**(6 666)**	(16 783)
End of the year	**6 590**	12 580

Intra-group borrowing

The borrowings from these subsidiaries are unsecured and are repayable in 20 years from signature date, or on demand, if their shareholding changes or on an earlier date if agreed upon by both parties. Interest is charged at the Company's investment rate of 8.2%.

Refer note 16 for fair value and financial risk disclosure and note 34.2.4 of the consolidated annual financial statements for additional information of the undrawn committed revolving credit facilities.

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND GUARANTEES

Contingent liabilities

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

Guarantees

Guarantees were issued by various institutions to the below party in respect of the acquisition of RBPlat. These guarantees expired at the end of July 2023.

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Takeover Regulation Panel	**—**	11 417

14. CASH USED IN OPERATIONS

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
(Loss)/profit before tax	**(18 437)**	23 211
Adjusted for:		
Foreign currency differences	**235**	(415)
Dividends received (note 2)	**(8 223)**	(29 375)
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	**24 564**	5 885
Acquisition-related costs – RBPlat accrued	**—**	250
Impairment of intra-group loans	**1 619**	5
Fair value loss on short-term investments	**—**	6
Finance costs	**763**	1 682
Finance income	**(645)**	(1 734)
	(124)	(485)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(85)**	11
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	**(169)**	127
Cash used in operations	**(378)**	(347)

Notes to the Company financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Associates and joint venture (note 6)

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Two Rivers Platinum (Pty) Ltd		
Transactions with related party		
Dividends received	**–**	414
Makgomo Chrome (Pty) Ltd		
Transactions with related party		
Dividends received	**95**	51
Mimosa Investments Limited		
Transactions with related party		
Dividends received	**181**	209
Royal Bafokeng Platinum Limited		
Transactions with related party		
Dividends received	**–**	902

Subsidiaries (notes 7 and 12)

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Impala Platinum Limited		
Transactions with related party		
Repayment of borrowings	**(6 444)**	(16 003)
Interest paid	**(535)**	(1 268)
Management fee received	**23**	22
Service fee paid	**(27)**	(26)
Balances arising from transactions with related party		
Borrowings	**4 992**	11 436
Impala Employee Share Ownership Trust (Impala – ESOT)		
Balance arising from transactions with related party		
Loan	**748**	821
Impala Holdings Limited		
Transactions with related party		
Dividends received	**6 211**	22 224
Loan capitalised (note 7)	**–**	(11 302)
Balances arising from transactions with related party		
Loan	**44**	44
Marula Platinum (Pty) Ltd		
Transactions with related party		
Dividends received	**–**	2 130
Loan repayment	**–**	(787)
Repayment of borrowings	**(213)**	(755)
Interest paid	**(81)**	(154)
Balances arising from transactions with related party		
Borrowings	**749**	961
Marula Employee Share Ownership Trust (Marula – ESOT)		
Transactions with related party		
Fair value adjustment on the loan	**(19)**	(9)
Loan repayment	**–**	(58)
Balances arising from transactions with related party		
Loan	**74**	93
Impala Platinum Zimbabwe (Pty) Ltd		
Transactions with related party		
Dividends received	**783**	1 657

Notes to the Company financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS continued

Subsidiaries (notes 7 and 12) continued

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Impala Platinum B.V.		
Transactions with related party		
Dividends received	**842**	1 781
Balances arising from transactions with related party		
Loan	**—**	3
Borrowings	**2**	—
Impala Chrome (Pty) Ltd		
Transactions with related party		
Dividend received	**111**	8
Interest received	**—**	2
Interest paid	**(23)**	(9)
Loan repayment	**—**	(34)
Proceeds from borrowings	**138**	178
Balances arising from transactions with related party		
Borrowings	**321**	183
Impala Canada Limited		
Transactions with related party		
Interest received	**266**	231
Loan repayment	**—**	(688)
Loan impairment	**(1 614)**	—
Balances arising from transactions with related party		
Loan	**1 876**	3 525
Impala Bafokeng Limited		
Interest paid	**(27)**	—
Balances arising from transactions with related party		
Borrowings	**527**	—

Directors' remuneration and key management compensation

The fixed and variable remuneration as well as the status of shares and unexercised options of the executive directors, prescribed officers, and other senior executives is disclosed in annexure C of the consolidated annual financial statements.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its risk on a Group-wide basis. Refer to note 35 of the consolidated annual financial statements.

16.1 Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

There are no significant concentrations of foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk in respect of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities. Movement in interest rates will have an impact on the fair value of these instruments but will not affect profit or loss as these financial assets and liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Fixed interest rate exposure

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Financial assets		
At amortised cost		
Loans to subsidiaries (note 7.1)	**866**	961
	866	961

Notes to the Company financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2024

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

16.1 Market risk continued

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

16.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the risk that the financial asset counterparty may default or not meet its obligations timeously. The maximum exposure to the credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of all the financial assets and the maximum amount the Company could have to pay if the guarantees are called on (note 13).

The potential concentration of credit risk could arise in loans to associates, loans to subsidiaries, receivables and prepayments and trade receivables. No financial assets were past due for the current or the comparative period under review. No terms relating to financial assets were renegotiated resulting in assets not being past due.

Loans to subsidiaries

These loans are unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

16.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Impala Platinum Holdings Limited's cash requirements are met by dividends received, loans from subsidiaries, as well as from its borrowing facilities. For more information on the Company's undrawn general banking facilities refer to note 35.2.4 of the consolidated annual financial statements.

Trade and other payables are all due within a 12-month period. Guarantees are further analysed in note 13.

16.4 Cash flow interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest-bearing liabilities resulting in cash flow interest rate risk.

17. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Dividends

The Company has a dividend policy which is aligned with the Company's capital allocation framework which prioritises the Company's commitment to providing sustainable and attractive returns to shareholders while retaining a strong and flexible balance sheet and sufficiently capitalising the business to allow the Group to take advantage of future value-accretive growth opportunities. The dividend policy recommends a minimum payout of 30% of free cash flow, pre-growth capital for the period. However, at the time of the dividend declaration, the board will consider market conditions, the balance sheet position and the Company's forecast funding requirements and exercise its discretion in determining the final quantum of the dividend. This allows the board to adjust the minimum threshold through the cycle depending on the capital allocation priorities and enable the board to pay out much higher ratios at the top of the PGM cycle.

The persistence of weak PGM pricing and significant capital cash outflows resulted in a free cash outflow of R4.0 billion. After adding back growth capital of R4.1 billion and other non-discretionary outflows of R0.6 billion, an adjusted free cash outflow for the financial year of R0.5 billion was recorded. In line with the approved dividend policy, and after consideration of market conditions and capital requirements, no final dividend for the year-end 30 June 2024 was declared.

	2024 Rm	2023 Rm
Dividends paid		
Final dividend No 99 for 2023 (2023: No 97 for 2022) of 165 cents (2023: 1 050 cents) per ordinary share	**1 492**	8 948
Interim dividend No 98 for 2023 of 420 cents per ordinary share	**–**	3 582
	1 492	12 530

Other events occurring after the reporting period

Other events occurring after the reporting period are disclosed in note 38 of the consolidated annual financial statements.

Contact details and administration

REGISTERED OFFICE

2 Fricker Road
Illovo, 2196
Private Bag X18
Northlands, 2116
Telephone: +27 (11) 731 9000
Telefax: +27 (11) 731 9254
Email: investor@implats.co.za
Registration number: 1957/001979/06
Share codes: JSE: IMP ADRs: IMPUY
ISIN: ZAE000083648
ISIN: ZAE000247458
Website: http://www.implats.co.za

IMPALA PLATINUM LIMITED AND IMPALA REFINING SERVICES

Head office

2 Fricker Road
Illovo, 2196
Private Bag X18
Northlands, 2116
Telephone: +27 (11) 731 9000

Impala Rustenburg

PO Box 5683
Rustenburg, 0300
Telephone: +27 (14) 569 0000

Marula

2 Fricker Road
Illovo, 2196
Private Bag X18
Northlands, 2116
Telephone: +27 (11) 731 9000

Impala Refineries

PO Box 222
Springs,1560
Telephone: +27 (11) 360 3111

Impala Bafokeng

2 Fricker Road
Illovo, 2196
Private Bag X18
Northlands, 2116
Telephone: +27 (11) 731 9000

Zimplats

First Floor South Block
Borrowdale Office Park
Borrowdale Road
Harare
Zimbabwe
PO Box 6380
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone: +26 (34) 886 878/85/87
Fax: +26 (34) 886 876/7
Email: info@zimplats.com

Impala Canada

69 Yonge Street
Suite 700
Toronto, ON, Canada
M5E 1K3
Telephone: +1 (416) 360 7590
Email: info@impalacanada.com

Impala Platinum Japan Limited

Uchisaiwaicho Daibiru, room number 702
3-3 Uchisaiwaicho
1-Chome, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo
Japan
Telephone: +81 (3) 3504 0712

SPONSOR

Nedbank Corporate and Investment Banking,
a division of Nedbank Limited
135 Rivonia Road
Sandton, 2196
Johannesburg

COMPANY SECRETARY

Tebogo Llale
Email: tebogo.llale@implats.co.za

UNITED KINGDOM SECRETARIES

St James's Corporate Services Limited
Suite 31, Second Floor
107 Cheapside
London EC2V 6DN
United Kingdom
Telephone: +44 (020) 7796 8644
Email: phil.dexter@corpserv.co.uk

PUBLIC OFFICER

Ben Jager
Email: ben.jager@implats.co.za

TRANSFER SECRETARIES

Computershare Investor Services (Pty) Ltd
Rosebank Towers
15 Biermann Avenue, Rosebank
Private Bag X9000, Saxonwold, 2132
Telephone: +27 (11) 370 5000

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche
Johannesburg Office
5 Magwa Crescent
Waterfall City
Johannesburg, 2090
Telephone: +27 (11) 806 5000

Cape Town Office
The Ridge
6 Marina Road
Portswood District
V&A Waterfront
Cape Town, 8000
Telephone: +27 (21) 427 5300

CORPORATE RELATIONS

Johan Theron
Investor queries may be directed to:
Email: investor@implats.co.za

IMPLATS
EXCELLENCE IN PGMs

Impala Platinum Holdings Limited
Tel: +27 (11) 731 9000, Email: investor@implats.co.za
2 Fricker Road, Illovo, 2196, Private Bag X18, Northlands, 2116

www.implats.co.za