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

WELCOME AND OVERVIEW

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

FINANCIAL REVIEW

MARKET REVIEW

OUTLOOK AND CONCLUSION

Nico Muller
Gerhard Potgieter
Brenda Berlin
Paul Finney
Nico Muller
OVERVIEW
Nico Muller, CEO
Operating context

**SUSTAINED LOW PRICE ENVIRONMENT**
- Near-term metal prices remain weak
- 65% PGM production operating at a loss
- Reduced investment in new production
- Long-term PGM market fundamentals remain attractive

**SOCIO-POLITICAL FRAMEWORK**
- Slowing economic growth
- Growing unemployment and poverty
- Rating downgrades
- Increasing political and social tension

**REGULATORY UNCERTAINTY**
- SA: New Mining Charter
- Zimbabwe: 15% Export levy and security of tenure in Zimbabwe
- Strengthening DMR collaboration

**STAKEHOLDER EXPECTATIONS**
- Increased community activism
- Increasing prioritisation of job security
- High demands on wage growth remains
- Social licence to operate key to sustainability

**INDUSTRY LANDSCAPE**
- Increased focus on mechanisation and modernisation
- Significant changes in ownership
- Increasing pressure to suspend loss-making production
• Fatality rate decreased from previous year, but nine employees suffered fatal injuries

• Over the past five years, Implats has invested significantly in safety initiatives to eliminate these causes – continued focus on:
  • workplace design
  • effective leadership
  • responsible behaviour
  • an improvement in safety culture

• Zimplats achieved 365 days without a lost-time injury
• LTIFR improved 8.8% to 5.92 per million man hours worked
## Operational – key features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Var %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine-to-market</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Zimplats</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Impala</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mimosa</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>(3.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Two Rivers</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>(3.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Marula</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>(11.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third-party production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>247</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group unit costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/Pt oz</td>
<td>22 691</td>
<td>21 731</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbn</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 16 &amp; 20 Shafts</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rustenburg on-mine SIB</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Zimplats</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PLATINUM PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mine-to-market</th>
<th>Third-party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1 438</td>
<td>1 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1 530</td>
<td>1 283</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial – key features

- Revenue increased 2.5% to R36.8 billion
- Cost of sales increased by 4.0% to R37.4 billion
- Decline in gross profit from R4 million to a loss of R529 million
- Weaker future PGM price expectations and lower production informed the impairment of the historical Royal Bafokeng royalty prepayment for equity in the 2007 empowerment transaction (carrying value of R10.2 billion)
- Basic headline loss of 137 cents per share
- No dividend declared
- Balance sheet remains strong
  - Gross cash of R7.8 billion
  - Unutilised facilities of R4.0 billion available until 2021
  - Issue of new convertible bond of R6.5 billion in May 2017

Note: Two Rivers, Zimplats, Mimosa and Marula excludes IRS charges
OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Gerhard Potgieter, Group executive: Mining
Impala UG2 mine plan

Business Plan 2018
• Mill throughput decreased 1.9% to 10.1 million tonnes (10.3 million tonnes) impacted by:
  • Mine wide regulatory safety stoppages, particularly in the first half of the year, direct impact 0.5 million tonnes lost

*Old shafts:*
  • Closure of 7, 7A and 8 Shafts – replaced by build up shafts

*Mature shafts*
  • A disruption in operations at 1 Shaft following the fall-of-ground incident in May 2016.
  • The resizing of UG2 conventional panel lengths on various shafts due to the above – re-established and returned to normal production

*Ramp-up shafts*
  • The temporary closure of the decline section at 14 Shaft after the January 2016 fire had a material impact – now recommissioned and production ramp-up is underway
  • Tonnage from 16 and 20 Shaft increased by 0.5 million on the previous year
• Mill head grade declined from 4.16g/t to 4.06g/t
• Refined platinum production increased by 4.4% to 654 600 ounces
• Unit costs increased 6.3% to R23 543 per platinum ounce refined (R22 139)
• The fire in January 2016 destroyed 3.6 km of decline infrastructure

• No production was possible while the rehabilitation project (R418m) was carried out

• The 16 month programme completed safely, ahead of time and on budget

• Ramp-up to return shaft complex to 1.9 mtpa has begun and is currently at 89% of intended production level

• Ramp-up planned to be at full production by Q2 2018
**16 Shaft Project Progress**

**PROJECT PROGRESS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 Planned</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>2018 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion pre-review (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion post review (%)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COST TO COMPLETION (Rm)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved Capital Pre-review</td>
<td>6 931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaft Modifications</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency Ore-pass &amp; ore flow de-congestion</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigeration</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team Build-up and Indirects</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Capital Post-review</td>
<td>7 939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure to date</td>
<td>(6 796)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Capital to be spent</td>
<td>1 143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROGRESS TO COMPLETION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Project Planned</th>
<th>Completed to date</th>
<th>Estimate as at 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Development (m)</td>
<td>54 056</td>
<td>49 442</td>
<td>51 179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 16 shaft production build-up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Planned 2017</th>
<th>Actual 2017</th>
<th>Plan 2018</th>
<th>Plan 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production tonnes hoisted</td>
<td>ktpa</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>1 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum production</td>
<td>kozs/a</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoping teams in place at year end</td>
<td>teams</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediately mineable face</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>1 278</td>
<td>1 451</td>
<td>2 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Graphs

- **Bar Chart:** Production (000 t) for Q1 to Q4,
- **Line Graph:** Percentage of Ramp-up from 2014 to 2022.
20 Shaft progress in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT PROGRESS</th>
<th>2017 Planned</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>2018 planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion pre-review (%)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion post review (%)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Development (m)</td>
<td>43 700</td>
<td>41 263</td>
<td>42 474</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COST TO COMPLETION (Rm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved Capital Pre-review</td>
<td>8 086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore pass rehabilitation</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction &amp; equipment</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional mining and Indirect costs</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Capital Post-review</td>
<td>8 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure to date</td>
<td>(7 501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Capital required</td>
<td>874</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 20 Shaft production build-up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Planned 2017</th>
<th>Actual 2017</th>
<th>Plan 2018</th>
<th>Plan 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production tonnes hoisted</td>
<td>ktpa</td>
<td>1 080</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>1 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum production</td>
<td>kozs/a</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoping teams in place at year end</td>
<td>teams</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediately mineable face</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>1 621</td>
<td>1 297</td>
<td>1 850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Production tonnes hoisted**: 1 080 ktpa planned, 919 ktpa actual, 1 200 ktpa plan for 2018, 1 600 ktpa plan for 2020.
- **Platinum production**: 83 kozs/a planned, 63 kozs/a actual, 85 kozs/a plan for 2018, 110 kozs/a plan for 2020.
- **Stoping teams in place at year end**: 54 teams planned, 51 teams actual, 60 teams plan for 2018, 75 teams plan for 2020.
- **Immediately mineable face**: 1 621 m planned, 1 297 m actual, 1 850 m plan for 2018, 2 700 m plan for 2020.
Operational performance at Marula continued to be disrupted by community protest action.

- Tonnes milled decreased 12.2% to 1.50 million tonnes (1.70 million tonnes)
- Head grade was maintained at 4.26g/t
- Platinum in concentrate production decreased 12.6% to 67 900 ounces (77 700 ounces)
- Unit costs increased to R29 779 per platinum ounce in concentrate (R24 131)
- Capital expenditure limited to R113 million (R89 million) to preserve cash

During the last quarter:

- Organisational restructure successfully completed to ensure profitability in the low-price environment
  - Overall staff complement has reduced by some 980 people through a sect. 189 process
  - Closure of the unprofitable contractor mined hybrid section at Clapham
  - Operations are now focused on the low-cost footwall section
- Clear strategy to monitor the performance on a quarterly basis – if the mine does not make a cash profit, it will be placed on care and maintenance.
• Two Rivers posted another outstanding safety and production year
• Tonnes milled was unchanged at 3.50 million tonnes
• Head grade was marginally lower at 3.90g/t (4.06g/t) due to mining split reef in the south side of the orebody
• Platinum in concentrate production was 181 900 ounces (185 900 ounces)
• Unit costs increased to R12 925 per platinum ounce in concentrate (R11 775)
• Tamboti mineral rights have been secured, providing optionality for an extended mining footprint and life of mine

**PRODUCTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Platinum in Concentrate (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All mining units sustained outstanding operational performances
- Tonnes milled increased by 4.8% to 6.7 million tonnes (6.4 million)
- Platinum in matte production (including concentrate sales to IRS) decreased 3.0% to 281 100 ounces (289 800 ounces*)
  *Stockpiled material was released in the previous year following a furnace outage in May 2015
- Redevelopment of the previously collapsed Bimha Mine is progressing well with full production still expected from April 2018
- Unit costs increased 10.5% to US$1 249 per platinum ounce in matte (US$1 130)
- The development of the replacement 2.2 million tonnes per annum Mupani mine was approved in November 2016
  - Total capital cost of US$264 million
  - US$11 million spent this year
- Implemented an employee share ownership trust holding 10% of Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited
- No further portals required until 2026, medium term cash generated towards dividends
Zimplats

Mined out area

Ngwarati  Rukodzi

Mupfuti  Bimha

Mupani

1105m

Zimplats

Member of the Implats Group
Delivered another excellent operational performance

- Tonnes milled improved 3.3% to 2.73 million tonnes (2.64 million)
- Head grade was maintained at 3.83g/t
- Platinum in concentrate production increased to 121 600 ounces (119 700 ounces)
- Unit costs increased in dollar terms to US$1 511 per platinum ounce in concentrate (US$1 463)

- Deferment of the 15% export levy on un-beneficiated platinum to 1 January 2018
  - Mimosa continues to consult with the Government of Zimbabwe in this regard
  - Both the proposed smelter and the 15% export levy are unaffordable given current basket prices and could result in mine closure
• IRS remains a strategic competitive advantage for Implats
  • Efficiently leverages Impala’s infrastructure
  • Contributes significantly to the bottom line, despite low PGM prices
• IRS contributed R1.3 billion to Group headline earnings
• Production increased by 7.8% to 875 200 ounces of platinum (811 500 ounces)
  • Platinum production from mine-to-market operations was maintained at 628 500 ounces
  • Third-party purchases and toll volumes increased by 35% to 246 700 platinum ounces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zimplats</td>
<td>266.4</td>
<td>251.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marula</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa</td>
<td>116.6</td>
<td>117.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Rivers</td>
<td>177.4</td>
<td>183.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine to market operations</td>
<td>628.5</td>
<td>628.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third party purchases and toll</td>
<td>246.7</td>
<td>182.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>875.2</td>
<td>811.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Operational conclusions

Impala
- Assessment underway
  - Old
  - Mature
  - Ramp-up
  - target cash positive
  - Rebalance labour complement
  - Complete 16 & 20 shafts only
  - Keep 17 shaft on care and maintenance

Marula
- No disruptions – sustain operational run rates
- Engage communities
- Cash positive or close

Two Rivers
- Steady state low cost producer
- Dividend paying

Zimplats
- Build Mupani
- Next portal in 2028
- Return cash to shareholders

Mimosa
- Steady state low cost producer
- Dividend paying
- Affordability of beneficiation

IRS
- Cash generative
- Leverage refining intellectual capital
FINANCIAL REVIEW

Brenda Berlin, CFO
Income statement

- Revenue increased due to higher metal prices
- Cost of sales contained at an increase of 4%
- Business interruption proceeds of R657 million for 14 shaft fire incident
- Impairment – Prepaid royalty R10.2 billion
- Group unit cost up 4% to R22 691 per platinum ounce

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jun-2017</th>
<th>Jun-2016</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>36 841</td>
<td>35 932</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
<td>(37 370)</td>
<td>(35 928)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>(529)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross margin (%)</td>
<td>(1.4)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss from operations</td>
<td>(224)</td>
<td>(63)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment</td>
<td>(10 229)</td>
<td>(307)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(235)</td>
<td>(230)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss before tax</td>
<td>(10 688)</td>
<td>(600)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax credit</td>
<td>2 590</td>
<td>557</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loss for the year</td>
<td>(8 098)</td>
<td>(43)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEPS (cps)</td>
<td>(137)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group unit cost (R/Ptoz)</td>
<td>22 691</td>
<td>21 731</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sales revenue

- Revenue up by R909 million:
  - Increased levels of production offset by higher stock levels gave negative volume variance
  - Higher dollar metal prices
  - Stronger exchange rate
Cost of sales movement

- Cost of sales increased by 4% year on year:
  - Higher volumes and inflation
  - Depreciation charge

![Cost of sales movement chart](chart.png)
• Higher operating income: Insurance claim on 14 Shaft
• Exchange gains vs losses in prior year
• Higher tax expense: Zimplats and IRS
• Headline earnings down by R1.07 billion to a loss of R983 million
Headline earnings by company

- At Impala, revenue remained flat while cost of sales increased by 6.1%.
- Marula impacted by community disruptions.
- IRS made a headline profit of R1.3 billion utilising the spare capacity at Impala.
## Movement in gross cash position

- New convertible bond issue R6.5 billion
- Total capital expenditure of R3.4 billion includes:
  - 16 and 20 Shafts spend which amounted to R1.1 billion

### Bar Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jun-2016</th>
<th>Net operating cash</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Net bond cash</th>
<th>Other cash</th>
<th>Jun-2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,788</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>3,432</td>
<td>2,413</td>
<td>1,057</td>
<td>7,839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Net debt of R332 million at 30 June 2017 excluding leases

Available

- R7.8bn, cash
- Facilities of R4.0 billion in place until June 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R million</th>
<th>Jun-2017</th>
<th>Jun-2016</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross cash</td>
<td>7 839</td>
<td>6 788</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convertible bond</td>
<td>(5 808)</td>
<td>(5 423)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative financial instrument</td>
<td>(49)</td>
<td>1 137</td>
<td>(104)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marula BEE debt</td>
<td>(889)</td>
<td>(882)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimplats debt</td>
<td>(1 425)</td>
<td>(1 601)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt excluding leases</td>
<td>(8 171)</td>
<td>(6 769)</td>
<td>(21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net debt excluding leases</td>
<td>(332)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gearing ratio</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MARKET REVIEW
Paul Finney, Group Executive – Refining and Marketing
The global macroeconomic picture is slowly improving:

- Resilient Chinese economy
- IMF baseline projection of 3.5% global growth in 2017

However, risks remain:

- Brexit
- US policy

PGM prices (U$)

- 2017 average prices, y-o-y, were 4% higher for platinum, 27% for palladium and 13% for rhodium
- The platinum price was weighed down by both anti-diesel sentiment and Chinese jewellery performance
- Palladium and rhodium rallied on the back of fundamental auto demand
- The Rand strengthened by 14%, eroding some of the $ price gains
- Rand basket 2017 ended on average higher by 8% at R22 151

Source: IMF, LBMA and Impala Platinum analysis
2017: First half reflects a mixed performance

- North America declined by 2.3% but with higher sales of larger-engine vehicles. Inventories a concern
- Western Europe increased by 3.7%
- China overcame increased taxes, up 3.8%
- Japan up 9.2%, particularly hybrids and SUV’s

Our 2017 global light duty sales forecast is further growth of 1%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2016 (millions)</th>
<th>2017 (est.) (millions)</th>
<th>2017 Est. Growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>17.51</td>
<td>17.10</td>
<td>(2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>13.95</td>
<td>14.23</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>24.38</td>
<td>25.60</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of the World</td>
<td>32.40</td>
<td>32.30</td>
<td>(0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>93.20</strong></td>
<td><strong>94.22</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Reuters, CAAM, LMC, Nikkei Sangyo and Implats analysis
Increasing anti-diesel sentiment has resulted in a further decline in diesel’s share of the Western European market to 45% in 2017

- Despite this, automotive platinum demand recorded near record highs for Q1 2017
- Growth in heavy duty diesel remains strong

Battery electric vehicles (BEV) being promoted by OEM’s to achieve CO₂ compliance in 2020

- Governments are supportive of BEV’s for both CO₂ and NOₓ reduction
- Forecasts are still only for 5% BEV market share by 2025

Hybrids are demonstrating faster consumer acceptance than pure battery

Higher PGM-loaded diesels will remain an important part of the fleet mix for CO₂ compliance

Source: Reuters, WPIC and Implats analysis
The threat of battery electric vehicles is overstated, in our view, for the foreseeable future

- Limited market penetration is forecast. (Range, re-charge, price, re-sale are all current valid concerns)
- The BEV target segment is both small and mid-size vehicles – the impact will be primarily on palladium
- Reliant currently on a majority of coal-fired power generation, not a holistic solution. Renewable energy is some time off
- The vehicle fleet will see more electrification but with a greater uptake of hybrids
- Fuel cell vehicles are the long-term sustainable solution to both CO₂ and NOₓ. Hydrogen provides the sustainable storage solution between renewable energy generation and consumption
- Groups such as the “Hydrogen Alliance” are adding momentum to the hydrogen economy
- We are committed to developing fuel cell applications
2016 global demand declined by 117 000 platinum ounces (-4%)
- China: -8.3%
  - Challenged by changing consumer tastes
- India: +11.4%
  - Evara and PDOL successes overcame challenges of strike, floods and demonetisation
- Japan: +2%
  - Expansion in the non-bridal category, increased popularity of precious metal long chain necklaces
- USA: +5.4%
  - Platinum designers and manufacturers are seeing a steady increase in their bridal business

2017 outlook
- China: -5%
  - Opportunities in gem-set, bridal, branded collections
- India: +25%
  - Market recovering quickly from demonetisation. PGI programmes recording excellent growth.
- Japan: +2%
  - Legacy programmes and export market being developed
- US: +6%
  - Platinum benefitting from low pricing differential to Gold

2017 global retail demand forecast shows marginal (-1%) reduction in demand

Source: PGI Consumer Retail Data.
2017 H1 global ETFs - relatively small increases in platinum, suggesting reluctance to liquidate these holdings. Palladium saw continued profit taking

- Platinum +87 koz
- Palladium -276 koz

Reduced Japanese small bar and coin investment

- Platinum 68 koz

WPIC

- Addition of platinum to Bullion Vault on-line platform
- Launch of Platinum deities in partnership with Muthoot Exim.
- Royal Mint launch of ‘Queen’s Beast” Platinum coin
- Created over 60 koz of additional Platinum demand this year

Source: HSBC and Implats analysis
2017 platinum fundamental deficits show large contraction
- Automotive -0.2%
- Jewellery -1.0%
- Industrial +3.2%
- Relatively flat primary and secondary supply

2017 palladium to remain in fundamental deficit
- Automotive +1.6%
- Industrial -0.6%
- Continued autocatalyst preference of Pd over Pt
- Primary and secondary supply +6.1%

2017 rhodium to remain in small fundamental surplus

Including Investment / ETF Movements
• Whilst we see a relatively balanced platinum market over the next year or two, the medium to long term fundamentals for platinum are stronger.

• There remains further upside for platinum automotive demand:
  • Back substitution into gasoline systems as palladium deficits continue.
  • Potential increase in use of lean NO\textsubscript{x} traps in diesel systems for real driving emissions testing.
  • Steady growth in both SUV and heavy duty markets.
  • Electrification - consumer preference for hybrids rather than BEV’s.

• The platinum jewellery market is stabilising, but needs further stimulus to revert to growth.

• Industrial demand will show steady growth in line with global GDP.

• Current prices are constraining both primary and secondary supply.

• Palladium and rhodium automotive demand will remain healthy, driven by both strong vehicle sales and tightening emissions legislation.
CONCLUSION and OUTLOOK

Nico Muller, CEO
Key considerations

Market conditions
- Near-term metal prices remain weak, with increased longer term PGM supply/demand uncertainty (new normal)
- Long-term PGM market fundamentals remain attractive

Business position
- Group returned a financial loss in 2017
- Rustenburg and Marula remained loss making
- Implats is moving up the cost-curve
- Growth projects progressing, but slower than planned

Key business objectives
- Shareholder returns is the number one priority
- Short-term focus on profitability
  - Value above volume (not driven by output commitments)
  - No support for loss making production
  - Operational excellence, increased productivity and reduced costs
  - Strategic review of Impala Rustenburg
  - Cross-boundary opportunities
- Over the longer-term, develop strategic optionality and re-balance the portfolio
Priority focus areas

- Right-size Impala Rustenburg
- Optimise the operating model
- Strengthen the leadership
- Improve organisational effectiveness and performance orientation
- Increase productivity
- Reduce costs
- Deliver growth projects

- Define clear performance expectations
- Reduce operational disruptions
- Improve productivity
- Meet profitability targets or suspend operations

- Prioritise profitability
- Eliminate loss making production
- Review Impala Rustenburg investment case
- Disciplined capital allocation policies
- Maintain strong balance sheet

- Act as a responsible corporate citizenship in the best interest of all stakeholders
- Maintain responsible environmental stewardship
- Minimise harm to employees health and safety

- Rebalance portfolio
- Focus on shallower orebodies that favour mechanised mining
- Reduce future dependence on high cost deep conventional mining operations
- Improve strategic optionality at Impala Rustenburg

- Prioritise shareholder returns
- Delegate authority and accountability
- Improve performance orientation
- Focus on performance management
- Prioritise the strategic HR role in the organisation

Turnaround Impala Rustenburg

Decisive Marula Strategy

Capital Allocation and Cash Management

Increase Organisational Effectiveness

Maintain Social Licence to Operate

Develop Strategic Agility

Priority Areas
Outlook – Impala Rustenburg

• Production guidance of between 680,000 and 720,000 ounces of platinum in 2018
• Longer term guidance will be subject to the strategic review currently under way and/or restructuring that may be required to return the operation to profitability
• Old shafts (E/F, 4, 6 and 9 Shafts)
  • Will reduce to approximately 100,000 platinum ounces in 2018 and sustain approximately 50,000 ounces thereafter
  • Key focus – harvest and extend life
• Mature shafts (1, 10, 11 and 12 Shafts)
  • Will grow to approximately 330,000 platinum ounces in 2018 and sustain approximately 300,000 platinum ounces into the future
  • Key focus – improve efficiencies and optimise shaft capacity
• Ramp-up shafts (14, 16 and 20 Shafts)
  • Will grow to approximately 270,000 platinum ounces in 2018 and support some 400,000 ounces longer term (310,000 ounces from 16 and 20 shafts at full capacity)
  • Key focus – grow and sustain low cost future production
• Capital expenditure
  • Will be contained below R2.6 billion in 2018
  • The 17 Shaft replacement project deferred - dependent on significantly improved PGM price environment
Outlook – Group

• Production estimates for 2018
  • Impala Rustenburg : 680 000 to 720 000 refined ounces of platinum
  • Marula : 85 000 ounces of platinum in concentrate
  • Two Rivers : 175 000 ounces of platinum in concentrate
  • Zimplats : 260 000 ounces of platinum in matte
  • Mimosa : 115 000 to 120 000 ounces of platinum in concentrate
  • Third party material : 250 000 to 260 000 refined ounces of platinum

  • Group : 1.57 to 1.61 million refined ounces of platinum

• Group unit cost is expected to be contained below R23 100 per platinum ounce in 2018

• Capital expenditure is planned at approximately R4.7 billion in 2018