



JOHANNESBURG SECURITIES EXCHANGE (JSE)

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) INVESTOR BRIEFING

9 SEPTEMBER 2014



Real Mining. Real People. Real Difference.

By Stephen Bullock

AGENDA

- OVERVIEW OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LIMITED
- SUSTAINABILITY AND MINING
- BUSINESS IMPERATIVES - Our material sustainability issues
- AMPLAT'S SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE
- THE 2014 STRIKE
- HOW SOCIETY USES PLATINUM
- Q&A

OVERVIEW OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LTD

A MEMBER OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLC

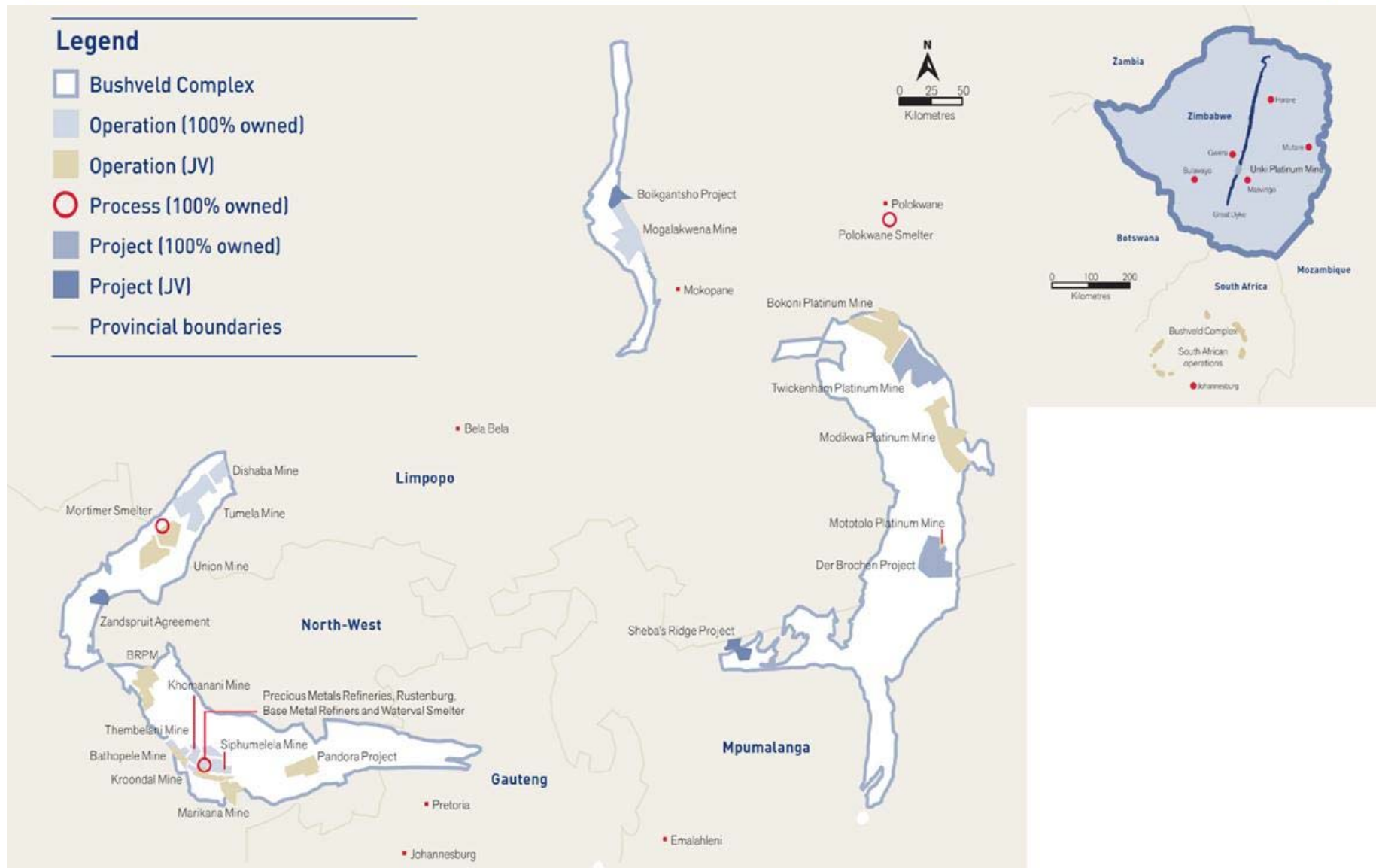
- Amplats is the world's leading platinum group metal (PGM) producer
 - Account for approximately 40% of world's newly mined platinum
 - Listed on the JSE and has its headquarter in Johannesburg, South Africa
- Amplats has eight mining operations in the Bushveld Complex: Bathopele, Dishaba, Khomanani, Khuseleka, Mogalakwena, Siphumelele, Thembelani and Tumela Mines
- Manage and operate Unki Platinum Mine in Zimbabwe
- Actively exploring in Brazil with JV exploration partners
- Have a number of strategic JVs such as Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela Traditional Community, Bapo-Ba-Mogale Traditional Community, Bokoni Platinum Mine, Modikwa Platinum Mine, Bafokeng-Rasimoni Platinum Mine, Styldrift Project (JV with Royal Bfokeng Platinum)
- Other JVs are Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela Traditional Community, Pandora JV, Eastern Platinum Ltd, Bapo-Ba-Mogale Traditional Community, Northam Platinum.



Our fundamental restructuring in 2013 was the first step in creating a resilient organisation, capable of sustaining value in the long term, for the benefit of all stakeholders

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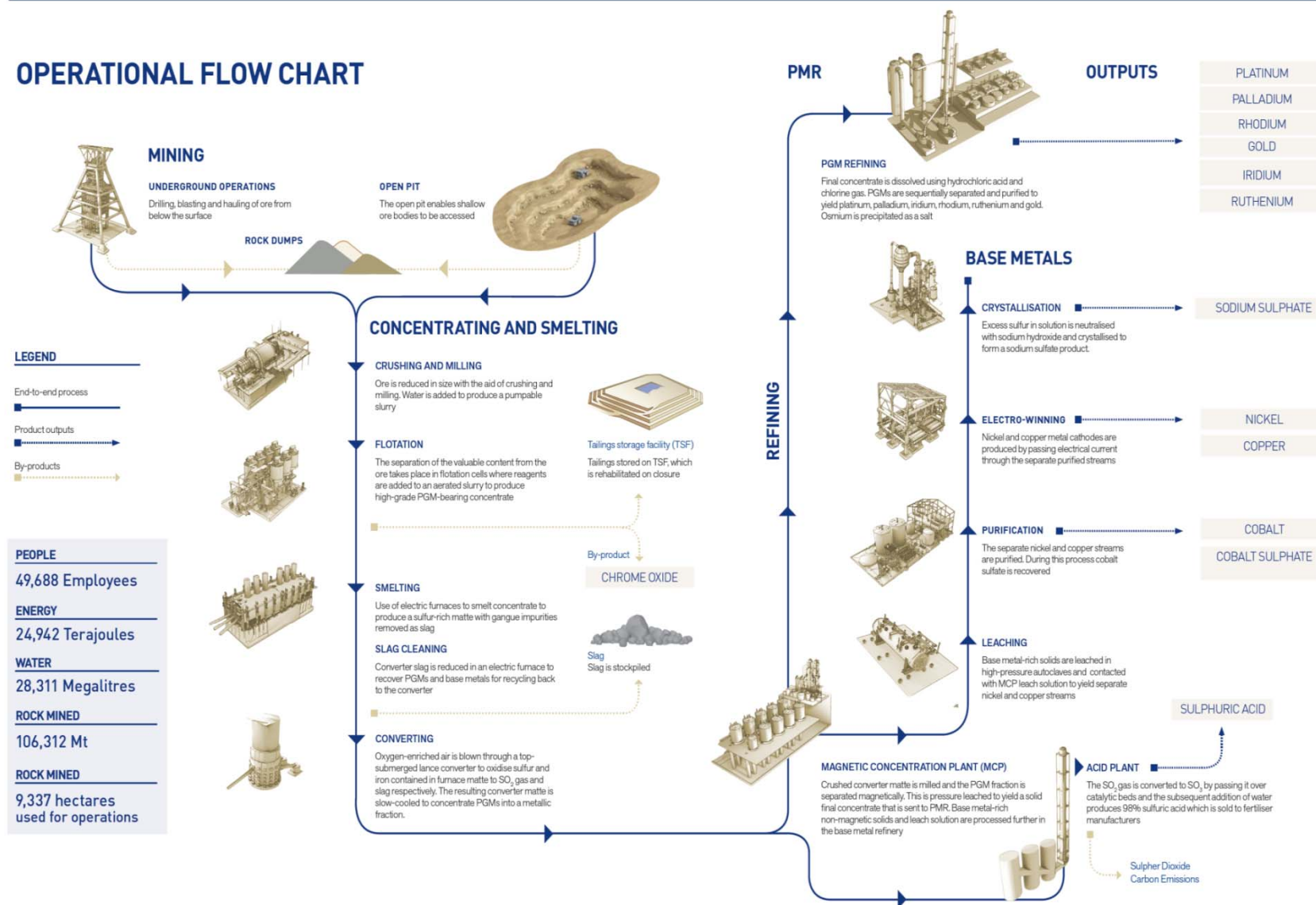
A MEMBER OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLC



OVERVIEW OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM LTD

A MEMBER OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLC

OPERATIONAL FLOW CHART



SUSTAINABILITY AND MINING

- Mining is arguably one of, if not the, most important industrial activity in the world
 - Against that measure, footprint is relatively limited at a global level; with
 - More impact at local levels
- Sustainability issues are at the heart of value delivery in the mining sector
 - Most of global mining companies operate within local and international standards
 - And integrate ESG issues into company's business strategy
- As an industry we have made a notable progress on social development, environmental rehabilitations, governance and good citizenship
 - Although we are operating in a changing and complex environment, much of which is attributed to legacy of apartheid
 - Social challenges
 - Changing legislation
 - Increasing desire to participate in the wealth generated by mining
 - Expectations for more transparency on a wider range of issues
 - More voices in the governance space: **Governments, NGOs, Investors, Academics, Customers and Consumers**
- It is vital that the industry continues to engage with internal and external voices on all aspects of the business

Value Drivers

Safety and Health

Environmental

Socio-political

People

Production

Cost

Financial

Through strategic engagements platforms such as Mining Indaba, Principles of Responsible Investments, JSE's ESG Forums etc., we are able to share best practices and ensure collective strategic future developments and a shared vision

BUSINESS IMPERATIVES - OUR MATERIAL ISSUES



OUR ABILITY TO OPTIMISE PRODUCTION, COST-EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY, WITHIN A CHANGING AND COMPLEX BUSINESS AND SOCIO-POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT



OUR ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND, MANAGE AND MEET STAKEHOLDER EXPECTATIONS AND BRIDGE ANY TRUST GAPS



SAFEGUARDING OUR EMPLOYEES' AND COMMUNITIES' HEALTH AND SAFETY



SEEKING TO ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE INFRASTRUCTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES, AND MINIMISING OUR FOOTPRINT



OUR OBLIGATION TO COMPLY WITH LEGISLATION, REGULATION, VOLUNTARY CODES AND SOCIAL COMPACTS



Our stakeholders participate in the development and sustainability of Amplats

BUSINESS IMPERATIVES - OUR MATERIAL ISSUES



Our ability to optimise production, cost-effectively and efficiently, within a changing and complex business and socio-political environment

Aspect includes:

- Decline in global demand (actual and anticipated) for PGMs
- Lack of confidence in security of supply/supply growth, leading to substitution
- Rising cost pressures
- High levels of company debt
- Productivity and meeting budgets
- Real and perceived obstacles to implementing portfolio review



Our ability to understand, manage and meet stakeholder expectations and bridge any trust gaps

Aspect includes:

- Job security and loss, and limited access to jobs for locals as a result of skills gaps
- Limited Company capacity to improve living conditions for all in a context of poor local service delivery
- Reputational and relationship damage, following Portfolio Review (conflict with government, labour and communities)
- Reputational damage to industry as a result of sector-wide violence and conflict
- Migrant labour, housing and accommodation
- Environmental impact on communities (current and legacy exposures)
- Implementation of credible and effective stakeholder engagement

BUSINESS IMPERATIVES - OUR MATERIAL ISSUES



Safeguarding our employees' and communities' health and safety

Aspect includes:

- Fatalities, and possible inability to sustain improvements
- Historic exposure to certain carcinogens
- Living conditions of employees (health, fatigue)
- Noise-induced hearing loss and tuberculosis



Seeking to ensure access and affordable infrastructural and natural resources, and minimising our footprint

Aspect includes:

- Affordable and reliable electricity supply
- Water-supply constraints, particularly for expansion projects and permitting bottlenecks



Our obligation to comply with legislation, regulation, voluntary codes and social compacts

Aspect includes:

- Ensuring real transformation
- Emissions (including threat of carbon emissions tax)
- Potential for water pollution
- Mining Charter (current and post-2014): Social and Labour Plans (SLPs), especially as they relate to meeting ownership and procurement objectives, and MPRDA amendments
- Obligation to respect human rights (includes land issues and sexual harassment)
- Beneficiation policy and practice

AMPLATS – 2013 PERFORMANCE ON KEY METRIX

PILLARS OF VALUE	2013 TARGET	2013 ACHIEVEMENT	2013 PERFORMANCE		
Safety and health	Zero fatalities	Six work-related work fatalities	Fatalities 	Total injuries 	Significant Section 54 stoppages
	Reduce total injuries by 20%	Total injuries decreased by 15%			
	No new cases of noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL)	68 new cases of NIHL identified			
Financial sustainability	Produce 2.2 to 2.4 Moz refined platinum	2.3 Moz refined platinum sold	Net sales revenue R billion 	Operating profit R billion 	Capital expenditure R billion
	Maintain costs to below R17,000 per platinum ounce	Achieved costs of R17,053 per platinum ounce			
	Generate R3.8 billion savings over three years	R1.9 billion savings achieved in 2013			
Mineral policy and legislative compliance	26% ownership of reserves and resources by historically disadvantaged South Africans (HDSAs) by 2014	More than 26% of attributable production to HDSA entities	HDSAs in management % Target: 40% 	Women in mining % Target: 10% 	Significant environmental incidents (Level 3-5) Target: 0
	HDSA procurement expenditure of 56%	HDSA procurement expenditure of 59%			
	Maintain ISO 14001 certification in 2013	Retained ISO 14001 certification in 2013			
	All operations to have approved water use licences	Amandelbult's water use licence outstanding			
Labour relations and our performance	30 refined platinum ounce/employee	30 platinum ounce/employee achieved	Ounces lost due to industrial action ounces 	Number of employees (including contractors) 	Productivity m ³ /total employee
	Labour unavailability to be below 12% benchmark*	Labour unavailability at 19.5%			
	* Labour unavailability includes all leave, training, absent without permission and absence during unprotected industrial action.				
Community development	All Socio-economic Assessment Toolbox (SEAT) assessments to be conducted	SEAT processes conducted at managed operations	Local economic development expenditure R million 	CED expenditure (CSI) R million 	
	1% pre-tax profit to be spent on community development	30% of pre-tax profit spent on community development			
Access to and allocation of natural resources	Reduce energy consumption per unit of production by 15% of 2004 baseline, by end 2014	Energy consumption per unit of production increased by 2%	Energy use Tj/oz 	Water intensity m ³ /oz PGM and gold 	GHG emissions CO ₂ /oz
	Reduce CO ₂ emissions by 10% per unit of production by end of 2014, from a 2004 baseline	CO ₂ emissions per unit of production increased by 3%			
	Achieve water consumption target of 33.1 million m ³	Water consumption of 33.4 million m ³			

2014 STRIKE

The recent 5 month long AMCU strike had a material impact on our interim results...

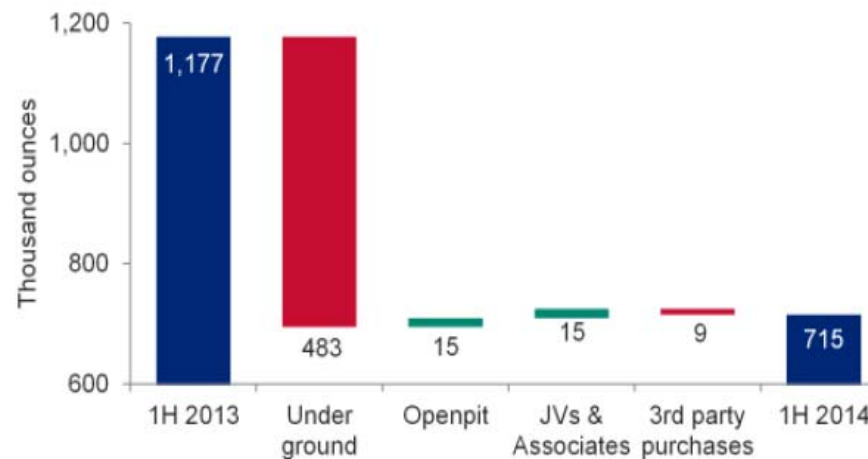
EQUIVALENT REFINED PRODUCTION

- 60% of production maintained through the strike
- Record performance at Mogalakwena Mine, 185 koz
- Joint Ventures and associates up 4% to 371 koz

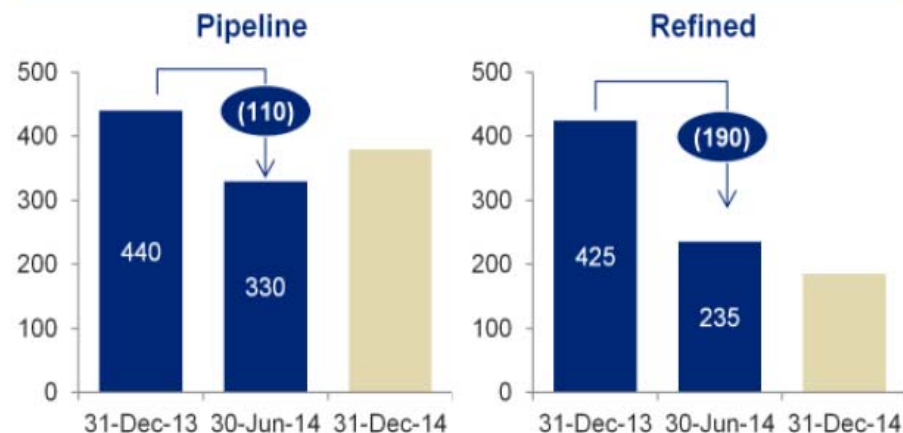
STRIKE IMPACT

- c.440 koz lost due to strike
 - 424 koz during strike from 23 Jan
 - 16 koz during ramp up from 25 June
- Draw down of stock by 300 koz to supplement refined production and meet sales of 1.04 Moz
- Restocking required when mines brought back into production (c.50-100koz)

Group equivalent refined platinum production



Strike impact on platinum inventory



WAGE COMPARISON

MINING INDUSTRY

Wage for an entry-level underground employee receiving a living-out allowance prior to the agreement reached on 24 June 2014

Lonmin

Basic minimum wage	R5,713
Guaranteed pay	R9,790

Implats

Basic minimum wage	R5,500
Guaranteed pay	R9,297

Amplats

Basic minimum wage	R5,000
Guaranteed pay	R8,604

Current wage for an entry-level underground employee receiving a living-out allowance *

Lonmin *

Basic minimum wage	R6,713
Guaranteed pay	R11,110

Implats ^

Basic minimum wage	R6,500
Guaranteed pay	R10,745

Amplats ^

Basic minimum wage	R7,850
Guaranteed pay	R12,206

* Year one alone
 ^ Effective from 1 July 2014
 * Effective from 1 October 2013



NON-MINING INDUSTRIES

Below are comparatively low basic minimum wage figures for the non-mining industries

Steel and engineering

Basic minimum wage	R4,912
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Motor industry

Basic minimum wage	R3,089
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Road and freight

Basic minimum wage	R4,007
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Civil engineering

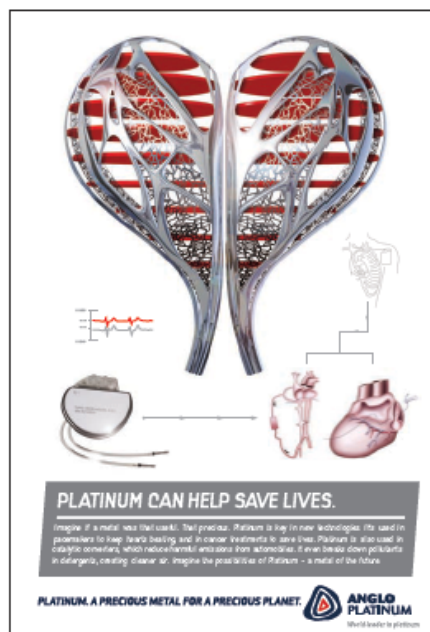
Basic minimum wage	R3,994
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Chemical industry

Basic minimum wage	R4,992
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REMARKABLE PLATINUM – HOW IT IS USED



1 | Pacemakers

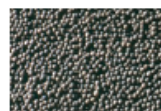
Platinum can keep your heart beating

Pacemakers, used to treat heart disorders which result in slow or irregular heartbeat, usually contain at least two platinum-iridium electrodes, through which pulses of electricity are transmitted to stabilise the heartbeat. Platinum electrodes are also found in pacemaker-like devices which are used to help people at risk of fatal disturbances in the heart's rhythm. This risk can be minimised by implanting a device known as an internal cardioverter defibrillator which sends an electric charge to the heart as soon as it detects a problem so as to restore a normal heartbeat. The image above is from Anglo Platinum's latest advertising campaign. The heart on the front cover of the annual report is a platinum jewellery piece with the components of a pacemaker embedded in it.

2 | Applications beyond expectation

Platinum touches our lives in a myriad of ways

While platinum has made its global mark in the autocatalyst sector and as the jewellery industry's precious metal of choice, it is surprising to learn how diverse and important a role platinum plays in the production of a myriad of products and devices that protect the environment and improve our health. Commercial application of platinum is now evident in nearly every facet of commerce, including medical, industrial and technology sectors.



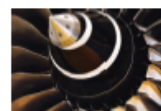
Oil refining



Platinum sensors



Fertiliser manufacture



Jet engine blades



OIL REFINING

Platinum is used in numerous aspects of oil refining processes including reforming and isomerisation, which create the higher octane components for gasoline. Platinum is key to the production of gasoline – without it, refineries would not be able to produce enough gasoline to meet current requirements.

REINFORCING GLASS FIBRE MANUFACTURE

Platinum equipment is used in a large range of glass manufacturing products including reinforcement glass fibre, where producers use it in fibreisation. Fibreisation is the drawing of the glass fibres from a platinum alloy container called a 'bushing'.

PLATINUM SENSORS IN BUILDINGS

Some carbon monoxide (CO) detectors in buildings use platinum. The detectors are small electrochemical devices which measure the CO concentration and will cause alarms to be activated if CO levels get dangerously high. Platinum is used in the detectors because of its resistance to corrosion.

FERTILISER MANUFACTURE

A platinum-rhodium catalyst is used in the nitric acid manufacturing process, to achieve high conversion efficiencies. Nitric acid is an important component in the manufacturing of fertiliser and explosives used in mining.

JET ENGINE TURBINE BLADES

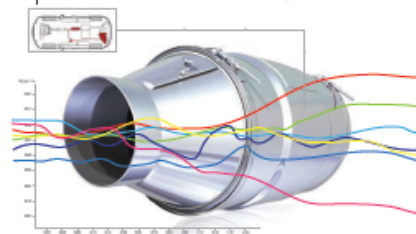
Over the last decade, most jet engine manufacturers have improved the efficiency of their engines by running at higher temperatures. At the heart of each engine are the turbine blades, which have to be protected against harsh conditions. This protection is provided by a thin layer of platinum which is electroplated onto the blade.

ENSURING A METRE REMAINED A METRE FOR 70 YEARS

From 1889 to 1960, the metre was defined as the length of a platinum-iridium alloy bar, known as the International Prototype Meter bar. The previous bar was made of platinum in 1799. The International Prototype Kilogram remains defined by a cylinder of the same platinum-iridium alloy made in 1879.

Source: www.platinum.nasrthey.com

3 | Platinum in autocatalysts



45% of the demand for newly mined platinum came from the autocatalyst sector in 2009. Autocatalysts are used to reduce noxious emissions from vehicles, helping to clean the air we breathe and to protect the environment.

4 | Platinum facts

Some technical basics

- Weight: 21.45 grams per cubic centimetre
- Melting point: 1,786°C (gold 1,064°C, iron 1,535°C)
- Refining: It takes approximately 42 days in our process from ore to final platinum product
- Production: In 2009 approximately 2.3 million new ounces of platinum were used in platinum jewellery
- Properties: Catalyst, hypoallergenic, resistant to heat and acids
- Group metals: Palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, osmium
- Measuring perfection: 1,000 parts = 100% platinum

5 | Interesting platinum jewellery statistics

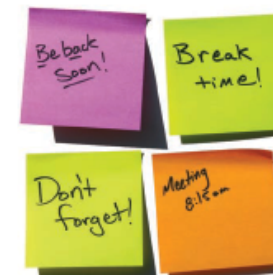
Psychographic facts

- International research notes a shift in consumer trends from gold to platinum. The research attributes this to the rise of the white metal phenomenon, which was driven by fashion, and the dominance of platinum as the aspiration choice.
- According to the Conde Nast Bridal Group Study (2006), 43% of consumers acquire platinum and an additional 43% get other white metals, totalling 86% of consumers acquiring a white metal for their engagement ring.
- The Conde Nast Bridal Group Study (2006) also notes that 81% of pre-engaged women desire platinum for their engagement and wedding jewellery.
- 36% of brides-to-be are disappointed when they receive their engagement ring and it is not platinum.
- In the Chinese jewellery sector demand for platinum grew by more than 100%.



Source: www.gossamerjewellery.com

6 | Making Post-it® stick



Platinum catalysts are used in the manufacture of speciality silicones. The addition of a platinum compound to the silicone mixture catalyses the cross-linking or 'curing' process, which results in the formation of a silicone product with the desired properties. Perhaps the most familiar example of a silicone-based PSA is the adhesive used for Post-it® notes. The adhesive was invented in 1968 by Dr Spence Silver at 3M and then applied to Post-it® notes, which were invented by Art Fry in 1973 and launched seven years later in 1980.

Source: www.platinum.nasrthey.com

IMAGINE OTHER POSSIBILITIES
FOR PLATINUM!

THANK YOU

Q&A